6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM GUARANteed by the British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, England; the stability of this guarantee is evidenced by the fact that the British Empire Company stands on a basis of 1½ per cent. better than the Canadian Government requires. H. H. Williams, 24 King east.

The Toronto World.

ORDERS CAN NOW BE FILLED FOR RADNOR WATER by the following Wine Merchants: Josh Moor, Michie & Co., Mara & Co., T. H. George, H. B. Hodgins, Edward Field, Louis Equi, Frank Giles, T. Taylor, George Cooley, H. J. Shaw.

NINETEENTH YEAR — EIGHT PAGES—TUESDAY MORNING JUNE 21 1898—EIGHT PAGES — ONE CENT

Senate Reg Room 4 Jan99 SENATE FO

WAITING FOR SHAFTER

Where Are Those Thirty Transports and Sixteen Convoying Ships?

A DELAY THAT IS QUITE INEXPLICABLE.

Valuable Time and Favorable Weather Being Lost to the Invaders—Cubans Are Doing Good Work—Garcia Coming Up With 4000 Troops—Guantanamo Bay to Be the Base of Supplies for the Present—Camara's Squadron in a Demoralized Condition, According to English Engineers.

WAR NEWS PARAGRAPHED.

Philippine insurgents have proclaimed a provisional government at Cavite, and renounced Spanish authority. Gen. Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, was elected president. The new Government will not oppose American protectorate or occupation.

Hong Kong reports state that Chinese papers declare Admiral Montojo displayed cowardice in the battle against Dewey at Manila.

A despatch from Admiral Watson informs the Washington authorities that the Spanish Government refuses to exchange Hobson and his colleagues.

Lieut.-Gen. Correa, Spanish Minister of War, says Spain will not give up the Philippines even if they lose Manila, but will organize resistance elsewhere, probably at Iloilo.

The captain of a British steamer which arrived at Gibraltar yesterday saw Admiral Camara's fleet off Cape Gata, on the coast of Granada, Spain.

Naval officers at Key West say Captain-General Blanco has notified the American blockading fleet that hereafter he will recognize no flag of truce.

The United States Government has begun impressing transport steamers for the conveyance of troops. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer Newport has been nabbed and Government agents are ready to swoop down on the Alameda as soon as she arrives at San Francisco. Forcible possession has also been taken of several other steamers. The Pacific Mail Company has now only one steamer left.

Captain Aunon, the Spanish Minister of Marine, has announced his intention of sending the Cadiz squadron to Manila.

The Spanish Navy Department claim to have secured a new rocket to be used in warfare. The rocket, they say, contains such powerful explosives that its discharge near an iron-clad will cause so great a displacement of water that the vessel would be engulfed.

The Philippine insurgents now hold 4000 Spaniards and 1000 natives prisoners, together with arms and ammunition.

General Blanco is making every provision against an attack upon Havana. Two lines of torpedoes have been laid across the mouth of the harbor, and the fortifications are being strengthened.

CAMARA'S BAD PLIGHT.

English Engineers Say His Squadron is in a Frightful State of Disorganization.

New York, June 20.—(Special to The Toronto World.)—A Dublin, Ireland, cable to The Sun says: Three English engineering experts, just returned from Cadi, say Camara's squadron is in a frightful state of disorganization. The Cadi arsenal and ships are defective in almost every particular. This is especially true in respect of the ships' engines, the power of which is being greatly impaired. The vessels are also short of ammunition and armament. These deficiencies could not be remedied at Cadiz, owing to the absence of modern appliances.

Hobson is Safe Yet.

Fraser, The New York World correspondent at Halifax, N. S., to-day received a cable message from Mr. Ramsden, British Consul at Santiago, stating that "Nothing has happened to Hobson or his men during the bombardment."

By Associated Press.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 20.—Mr. F. W. Ramsden, the British Consul at Santiago de Cuba, who is acting for the United States in the negotiations with the Spaniards for the exchange of Lieut. Hobson and his comrades, has suggested to the officials at Washington that even a ransom might be paid to secure the prompt release of the American prisoners. That idea was undoubtedly expressed in the cable despatches which passed through the colonial authorities here, but in what form it was shaped is not clear.

How Halstead's Life Was Saved.

Washington special to The Herald: The alleged wounding of Correspondent Halstead during the bombardment of San Juan turns out differently from what the first report indicated. The truth is, the Spaniards spread the canard in order to check the ardor of the American fleet. When the Spaniards lost hope of sinking the United States fleet and feared total destruction of the town, the political prisoners were ordered to be shot. Halstead resisted being taken from prison and in the struggle was wounded slightly. The intervention of the British Consul saved his life.

SHAFTER HAS NOT ARRIVED

And Admiral Sampson is Wondering What is the Matter — General Garcia is Coming On.

On board the Associated Press despatch boat Dauntless, off Santiago de Cuba, Sunday, June 19, 6 p.m., via Kingston, Jamaica, June 20.—The United States troops, under General Shafter, have not yet arrived. The delay is inexplicable. According to the latest information of Admiral Sampson the transports sailed last Wednesday, and they should have reached here this morning. Valuable time and favorable weather are lost by the delay. Though it is blistering hot, there has been no rain since the marines landed. The Cuban officers say that in this mountainous section of the southern forest the heavy rain has practically ceased until the end of July.

The Cubans are extremely active, and a cordon has been drawn around Santiago de Cuba.

Garcia is Coming Out.

General Garcia, with 4000 troops, coming by forced marches from Canes, is now nearing Santiago. His troops are within 40 miles of the city. He left 3000 men at Holguin to prevent the Spaniards there from effecting a junction with General Toral at Santiago.

The Spanish troops at Guantanamo, under General Masso, are also cut off from General Toral, and are badly pinched for food. They wildly appealed for provisions and reinforcements, but the only reply they got was that both were impossible. General Masso said his men were even then at half rations, and that the supply was only sufficient to last during the present month.

General Garcia and his personal staff were picked up at General Rabi's camp, 18 miles west of Santiago, and brought to the flagship this afternoon by the gunboat Vixen. There the grizzled and wounded patriot had a long consultation with Admiral Sampson regarding the operations for the investment of Santiago and the co-operation of the American and Cuban troops.

General Garcia is very enthusiastic. He says the Spaniards are starving and cannot hold out long, and that the war in the island will end in a few months.

At Guantanamo.

Two regiments of troops will be landed at Guantanamo Bay, which will be held as a base until Santiago falls. There has been no sign of Spanish troops in the neighborhood of Camp McCalla for several days. It is estimated that over 200 have been killed or wounded since the landing. Fifty-eight bodies were found yesterday. The Spaniards seem satisfied that they cannot dislodge the Americans and have withdrawn.

The upper bay is to be occupied immediately. Lieut. Delehanty, with an expedition, is nightly at work removing mines from the river connecting the upper and lower bays. When this is clear the ships will move up the channel and take the town of Caimanera, whose forts were demolished by the Texas last Friday.

Kingston Cable Cut.

The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis cut the Kingston cable last night within a mile of El Morro.

Last night the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius discharged three more shells. A terrific uproar followed the second explosion, and it is thought a magazine was blown up.

Port Antonio, Jamaica, June 20.—(3 p.m.)—Captain Hopkins of the Boston Fruit Company's steamer Brookline, which arrived at Port Morant this morning, reports that he sighted transports, convoyed by United States warships, 50 miles south of Crooked Island Passage yesterday morning. He was due north of Cape Maysi. Captain Hopkins reports also that he was chased by the United States gunboat Helena. The transports, he says, were headed southeast and, in his judgment, for Porto Rico. He argues that if they were bound for Santiago they were far off their course.

It is believed that Captain Hopkins is mistaken, and that the transports were simply keeping clear of sight of land.

HEADQUARTERS AT SANTIAGO.

The Cuban-Porto Rican Campaign Will Be Directed From the Much-Bombarded City.

Washington, June 20.—As a result of the war council held Friday, the second since hostilities began, it is clearly understood

Continued on Page 2.

MANIFESTO FROM DON CARLOS

A Revised Interview With the Spanish Pretender Which Presages Serious Events in the Future for Spain.

Madrid, via Biarritz, June 20.—El Imparcial publishes an interview its correspondent has had with Don Carlos. As it is understood that the pretender revised the interview before it was published, his statements may be regarded as in the nature of a manifesto. Don Carlos said:

"I won't conceal from you that when I left Venice last April I was resolved to protest by means of force and arms—that is by ordering my partisans to arise—against the people who were prostituting our country by a series of unimaginable humiliations, but when I learned that war against the United States was imminent and might be declared at any moment, I changed my resolution and firmly decided to observe the most absolute impassivity.

"Unswerved from this decision, I do not desire to create the least difficulty for my country, since it is most important that all her children should sacrifice themselves for her. My enforced inaction puts me to despair, but I carry it to the extreme of depriving myself even of expressing my opinion as to current events.

"The governing statesmen who have committed the crime of not preparing the nation for a war everyone saw to be unavoidable for the last two years, will never be able to accuse me of having withdrawn a single Spanish will from the national forces in the fight with the United States.

"They brought on the war by yielding continually to American demands, and they will have to take the responsibilities of their mistakes. This attitude of mine will last so long as the present condition of affairs endures, but when the hour for the great settlement arrives, I shall make up for my present silence. I will then take my revenge, but not by means of words alone, but by means of acts, and I will do that as soon as my conscience as a Spaniard permits me to do it. I am firmly resolved to fulfil my duty to the end, and to omit no sacrifice in order to redeem and avenge Spain."

Don Carlos, questioned as to the policy he would adopt in case he should mount the throne, said he could not enter upon that subject now, beyond admitting the necessity for a large increase in the navy, but he declared that he had thought and completed plans regarding the military problem and the question of Spain's foreign policy.

"They are my favorite subjects of meditation," he observed, "and I have certain mature ideas of my own regarding them. I have even carried out some preliminaries respecting alliances, which I hope will some day yield excellent fruit. This, in my judgment, is the capital point, because the proud isolation of Great Britain has been and is deadly to Spain. I must pass the same judgment on the policy of going about begging for protection and intervention.

"The result of such a policy can only be to reduce to the condition of Greece or Servia the Spanish nation, which was once the mistress of the world."

Don Carlos spoke eloquently of the necessity for prosecuting the war to the utmost. "Our people's wonderful nerve and spirit of resolution and exalted sentiment of honor are," he said, "the only force Spain can bring to a nation with which she may strike an alliance in the day of the coming European conflagration. She must, therefore, preserve jealously that force and spirit. The only disasters possible for us now are moral disasters, for we have no further material ones to suffer, having suffered all.

"Therefore, if, for example, Admiral Cervera, surrounded by forces ten times superior to his own, and having been granted a chance to capitulate on conditions comparatively honorable, should prefer to make a sally and lose all his vessels, sinking at the same time as many American warships as he could, he would do not only an heroic deed, but also a useful work by preserving to Spain the aureola of which no enemy has yet been able to deprive her."

Is He Conniving With Russia?

London, June 20.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail, commenting on the interview with Don Carlos, published in El Imparcial, says:

"The fact that his son and heir, Don Jaime, is serving in the Russian army, may be an indication of the direction Don Carlos leans in as regards an alliance. His statements hint very clearly that if the Spanish Government yields to the United States on conditions he regards as dishonorable, he will interfere to try to save Spain from shame."

CAREFUL BICYCLISTS HAVE RIGHTS

The Police Have Adopted a Policy for the Suppression of the Island Scorcher—Twenty Offenders Summoned.

The long bicycle path at the Island is certainly a boon to devotees of the wheel, and there is nothing about it to bring to to mind a cedar block pavement. The rider can take advantage of its smoothness and comfort and enjoy a spin from Hanlan's Point to the Centre Island or out along the breakwater. Many of the city bicyclists have shown their appreciation of its benefits and it has been patronized by riders of both sexes and all ages.

But, like a flea on a pet dog, the "scorcher" is bound to come in where he is most undesired. He won't go and ride at breakneck speed on a country road, where he is only endangering himself, but he must strike a place to kick out his high gear where there is some chance of hurting someone else. A "scorcher" is an imbecile being with utter disregard for his own safety and less for anyone else's. He either borrows a friend's wheel or hires one at 10c an hour, or else he has bought one at $5 a month and is no more responsible financially than he is mentally. Then he goes out and scorches. If his foolishness gets him into a smashup it is invariably some innocent person that is hurt and a wheel that has been paid for that is broken. The cause of the catastrophe goes on his way rejoicing, and it's all over excepting the doctor's bill for the victim to pay and the repair man's rake-off.

Scorchers at the Island.

Some sensible citizens have been afraid to ride on the Island path because of the danger incurred by idiotic wheelers who try to make records on it. These citizens realizing, no doubt, that the police force wasn't any too busy, asked that they be provided with some excuse for paying their taxes and they incidentally put in a "knock" for the "scorcher."

Inspector Stephen has a thing or two to say about matters on the Island, and he received complaints about abuse of the bicycle path. He is a wheelman himself, but his direst enemy could not accuse him of being a "scorcher." When the Inspector is awheel he is in deadly fear of the onslaught of the scorcher, and apparently everything else. He rides so carefully that he has to get off and walk if he is in a hurry. Thus it will easily be surmised that he got after the scorchers on the Island path afoot, but with commendable alacrity. At first he fairly warned them through the press that the path was not built for a racing track or for the intention of making tempus fugit any faster than the old man was naturally fugiting. In other words riders were not supposed to "go" against time on the path. But the Inspector's threats that the law would be used did not fizz on the "scorchers," who probably don't know enough to read the papers.

Police to Prevent It.

Therefore, policemen were put on the path, armed with plain clothes, bicycles and city directories. They were told to keep pedestrians off the bicycle path and bicyclists off the footh path. Manipulators of freight trucks were to be kept off both if they were a blockade to those awheel or afoot. Particular attention was to be paid to that dire enemy of both pedestrian and wheeler—the "scorcher."

The special policemen are still on duty, and their work so far has been productive of results. Many persons have been summoned to appear in to-morrow's Police Court to tell why they should have especial rights as bicyclists to worry other people. The offenders are not the possessors of such common names as John, James, Thomas, Robert, Bill, etc., as the list below will show, and they are, perhaps, not all scorchers.

A Score of Them.

These are a few of the people who have received blue paper invitations to attend a reception by Col. Denison on Wednesday, June 22:

Clifton Atherstone, 180 Cowan-avenue; Cecil Allison, 70 Melbourne-avenue; Nelson Dunn, 243 Jarvis-street; Collie Russell, Upper Canada College; Allan Gill, Upper Canada College; Ainsley Stewart, 167 Seaton-street; Walton Parson, 642 Spadina-avenue; Charles Beatty, 642 Spadina-avenue; Conrad Holmes, 283 Delaware-avenue; Scott Nixon, 77 Claremont-street; Milton Durnan, Centre Island; Harold Crone, 181 George-street; W. Bowney, 32 Wilcox-street; J. Griffin, Crown Attorney Dewart's office; W. Marshall, McKinnon building; Herbert Fowler, Eglinton-avenue; Ed. Prentice, 296 Gerrard-street east; Arthur Louden, Centre Island; George Glionna, 142 Chestnut-street; Albert Leader, 96 Denison-avenue. And there are others. More are expected right away.

The scorcher is not the only offender on the Island path. Riding two abreast with locked arms is dangerous to passing cyclists, and the police appeal to the good sense of the offenders in this regard to discontinue it. Many children and novice riders are endangered by the practice, and after a few warnings it will likely be stopped.

Inspector Stephen says he is determined to have the path properly regulated, and moral suasion will be used as far as possible, but all persistent triflers with the law will be called to answer for their wrong-doing.

UNSWERVING, BLIND OBEDIENCE.

Is What the German Emperor Expects of His Army, the Chief Pillar of His Throne.

Berlin, June 20.—The official Reichsanzeiger to-day says that Emperor William, in a speech which he delivered to the Imperial Guards in the Lustgarten, at Potsdam, on Thursday, spoke of the army as being his most important inheritance, and said:

"When I ascended the throne with a weighty load of anxiety, everywhere I was regarded askance, and everywhere I encountered false judgment. The army alone believed in me, and supported by you and trusting in the God of our forefathers, I assumed my heavy office, knowing well that the army was the chief support of my country, and the chief pillar of my throne."

His Majesty concluded with hoping the loyalty of the army will become even more pronounced, and that its main supports, namely, bravery, honor and unconditional and unswerving, blind obedience, may ever remain unshaken.

Dineens', a Cosmopolitan Hat Store.

A blind man would have no difficulty in finding a hat store in Toronto. They're too numerous to mention—and a blind man would have no great difficulty in getting a hat to suit, in any of them. But the particular man—particular in matters of style, quality and price—will recognize the surpassing advantages which greet him the moment he enters Dineens' new store, 140 Yonge-street, corner Temperance. In men's straw hats, for instance, the visitor will see more new styles in a greater variety of qualities and prices at Dineens' than he would find in any other two stores combined,—and there are specially famous creations, such as Dunlap's straw hats and others, which are not to be had anywhere else, because Dineens' are the sole agents in Canada for this class of high-bred productions of fashion.

Bodega is now open from 7 a. m. to 11 p.m., where meals can be had at all times. 36 Wellington-st East. ed7

Ranges—Coal, Gas and Gasoline. Perfect Goods. Wheeler & Bain, 179 King E. 246

BRITAIN'S PRUDENT POLICY.

Annual Naval Display Cancelled Because of a Decision to Husband the Coal Supply.

London, June 20.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. George J. Goschen, said the annual naval manoeuvres had been abandoned in consequence of the serious character of the strike of coal miners in Wales, although, he added, the British Admiralty never possessed a larger stock of coal than at present. But it was thought prudent to husband it.

A Field Day.

To-day will be a veritable field day at 115 King-street west. All the new wash Ascots and hunting stock ties will be sold at Quinn's for twenty-five cents each. One day's selling should almost deplete this stock of smart, up-to-date neck fixings.

Messrs. C. J. Townsend & Co.

Reliable and Expert Auctioneers. Art Objects, Real Estate and General Commercials. Valuations for Probate made. Insurance Losses Adjusted. 246

Hot Air Furnaces. Get an estimate now. Perfection guaranteed. Wheeler & Bain, 179 King E. 246

Lakeview Hotel, Parliament and Winchester-streets. Terms, $1 and $1.50 per day. Special rates to weekly boarders. Table d'Hote 6 to 8 o'clock. J. H. Ayre, Proprietor. 246

Galvanized Ironwork. Estimates and low prices given. Wheeler & Bain, 179 King E. 246

Prejudice.

Smokers who are under the impression that they cannot get a good cigar for 5c should try our famous Collegian, and be convinced that they are superior to many so-called 10c brands. J. A. Thompson, 73 Yonge-street, N.E. corner King and Yonge. 2

Pember's Pompadour Bangs are perfection.

What It Sticks Stays Stuck.

We have just received a shipment of the improved paste reservoir and spreader. Give it a trial. Blight Bros., 81 Yonge.

Champions of the bicycle track use Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum. It gives staying power and allays thirst. Refuse imitations.

The Dressy Tile.

Not a day in a twelve months that some occasion somewhere does not arise that's appropriate to don the silk hat; it's as necessary to the completeness of a gentleman's wardrobe as his gloves or umbrella. J. & J. Lugsdin are sole selling agents for the noted Youmans silk hat at $8—the top notch in quality; and then there are Tress' London silks at $6.50; Christy's celebrated silks at $4 and $5, and the swell Broadway block at $5. You can always select from a most complete range of them at this reliable old hatterie.

Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors and experts, Bank Commerce building, Toronto.

Helping the Country.

When you smoke a cigar you help pay the expenses of the country in no small degree. They collect a lot of money from cigars imported into Canada at the Toronto Customs House. Last month was not a heavy month. The duties collected amounted to $2,868.55, all of which was paid by G. W. Muller. The cigars had all arrived some time ago, and were part of large importations from Havana and Manila, held in bond by Mr. Muller, whose importations have been very large since last January.

When in Toronto stop at the Bodega. Elegantly furnished rooms. All modern conveniences. 36 Wellington-st. East. ed7

Cook's Turkish Baths, 204 King W. Open all night. Bath and bed $1.

For Stylish Weddings.

Be certain of having the very choicest and most charming of bridal flowers. Order from Dunlop's. Dainty and effective arrangement of flowers is Dunlop's specialty. 5 King-street west and 445 Yonge-street.

Cook's Turkish Baths, 204 King West. Ladies 75c; gents, day 75c, evening 50c.

High-Class Pictures.

We carry a large assortment, and frame to your order in the most approved modern style. Prices low. A. H. Young, 498 Yonge-street. 246

For Pompadour Bangs go to Pember's.

Messrs. C. J. Townsend & Co. have three pairs powerful marine glasses; great bargain.

BIRTHS.

SNYDER—At 48 Robert-street, on June 10, the wife of Noah Snyder of a son.

AYRE—On June 17, the wife of J. H. Ayre, Lake View Hotel, of a daughter; both doing well.

DISAGREEABLE THINGS

Which are Being Said About the Way the War is Managed.

FIFTEEN MILLIONS FOR TRANSPORTATION

Railroad Companies Have Been Bleeding the Government if Reports are True—A Congressman Shows How the Rates Charged Have Been Exorbitant—A Host of Political Heelers Waiting to be Made Officers—The Third Call Will Bring the Army Up to 300,000 Men.

New York, June 20.—The World's Washington correspondent says: A few weeks ago the President was hopeful of an early peace. Now he is not so confident.

At the outbreak of the war the Havana fortifications were incomplete. Their power of resistance has been immensely increased. It is claimed there are nearly 100,000 troops within call. There are less than 50,000 actually in Havana. But along the northern coast, from Bahia Honda to Sagua la Grande, there are many more soldiers. The garrisons of Cienfuegos, Batabano, Santa Clara and lesser points swell the aggregate to nearly 100,000. This includes volunteers.

* * * *

The strength of the Spanish troops in Porto Rico is placed at 20,000 men.

The railroads have been working to continue the Florida camps. Last week the President of the Plant system of railways applied pressure to have the camp kept up at Tampa. Military and sanitary reasons have suggested that it be abolished. This step would cut off the profits of certain Florida railways. President Duvall of the Florida and Peninsula Railway wishes a great camp at Fernandina, where his system extends. He is a personal aquaintance of Secretary Alger, who has the credit of having brought about the delay in general invasion. In the General Deficiency bill before the House is an item of $15,000,000 for railway transportation—this in six weeks.

A Congressman who proposes to exploit this prodigious charge said: "You can transport 100,000 men from Seattle, the most distant point, to washington for $5,000,000. This will be at the full passenger rate of $50. The army is supposed to be moved at a much lower rate. The Pullman-car accommodation at regular rates would be $1,000,000. Allow an additional million for food, and the sum of $7,000,000 is the total. Most of the troops have been moved a short distance comparatively. The transportation of commissary and quartermasters' stores certainly ought not to have cost over $1,000,000. The question arises, What has become of all the huge sum of $15,000,000? I consider that ite is the duty of Congress to go to the bottom of this matter. Congress should know the items. There should be a bill of particulars of sums paid different roads and what for. I believe that one of the scandals that will sooner or later come to light will be the undoubtedly irregular, extortionate or else incompetently managed railroad expenditure."

The contract for supplying the invading army with fresh meat has not been filled. Texas parties offered 50,000 head of cattle, on the hoof, at New Orleans or Galveston, at 4½ to 4¾ cents a pound. Chicago packers offered to deliver refrigerated meat on board ship for 9 cents per pound. Armour guarantees to apply a preparation that will preserve the meat forty-eight hours in the tropics. In Cuba cattle are killed at daybreak and the meat is sold at morning market. It will not keep longer.

A third call for troops will relieve, as well as embarrass, the Government. The pressure for places is tremendous. An official of the War Department says there were enough would-be officers to equip an army of 1,000,000 men. There are as yet many political rewards to be made.

A call for 100,000 additional troops means nearly three thousand officers of the line. One argument against a third call is that a draft may be necessary. The enlistments for the second call are not rapid. When the subject of a call for troops was first raised the President thought that 50,000 would be sufficient. The third call, if it be fixed at 100,000 men, will make an aggregate of 300,000 volunteers.

VOLUNTEERS BADLY TREATED.

The Eighteenth Pennsylvania Regiment in the Condition of Hobos.

New York, June 20.—A special to The World from Wilmington, Delaware, says:

A correspondent visited the camp of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, at Delaware City. He found the regiment in a disgraceful state of neglect.

The Eighteenth is one of Pennsylvania's crack regiments, but its condition to-day is pitiful, although the men utter little or no complaint. The commander, Col. Norman M. Smith, is almost broken-hearted over their desperate condition, but, with the grim philosophy of an old soldier, says:

"You'll have to ask those above me to find out where the trouble is and to locate the blame. But I'm not kicking; I had that knocked out of me more than thirty years ago. It certainly is strange."

There are eight companies in the regiment. One is stationed at Alliance, O., guarding the works of the Morgan Iron Company. Seven companies, averaging ninety men each, are encamped at Delaware City. They reached that place Friday afternoon.

On April 27, a few days after war was declared, the Eighteenth went into camp at Mt. Gretna, Penn. It was one of the first National Guard regiments in the country to offer itself for the war with Spain. It is a Pittsburg regiment.

On May 10 it was mustered into the United States service. Since that date it has not received a thing from the Government, except army rations. Repeated requisitions have been sent to the Quartermaster's Department for blankets, tents, uniforms, wagons, mules and transportation equipments, but nothing resulted. The Ordnance Department was appealed to for rifles and ammunition, but no attention has been paid to the requests.

The result is that of the 750 men encamped at Delaware City, 330 sleep on the bare ground every night, for they have no blankets. They have been doing it uncomplainingly for six weeks.

A member of Company D said to The World man: "I don't mind it so much in dry weather now, because I am getting used to it. But when it rains the earth under the tent seems to get as wet as outside. I caught a bad cold the first wet night, and can't get rid of it, but a good many of the fellows have worse colds than I have. There will be a pretty big pension list in the Eighteenth before the war is over."

A tour through the camp showed that the clothes of the uniformed, as well as non-uniformed men, are in the last stages of dissolution. Fully one hundred and fifty men are practically shoeless. More than five hundred would be in this predicament had it not been that Col. Smith, before the regiment left Mount Gretna, happened to describe the sad condition of his command to a fellow-member of the Duquesne Club of Pittsburg, who visited him in camp. Two days later 420 pairs of shoes reached the regiment, a gift from the club.

The neglect of the quartermaster's department causes many inconveniences.

Three-fourths of the rifles in the regiment cannot be depended upon. An officer said that nearly all of them would have to be condemned, and that practically the regiment did not have fifty serviceable rifles.

Col. Smith said: "I've given up trying to fathom why this regiment hasn't been attended to. Not only are the men without uniforms in bad shape, but those with uniforms are almost as badly off. We have been in camp nearly two months, and we need everything that a regiment could need. We have received nothing from the department."

ROSSLAND NEWS.

Velvet Shows Rich Ore in Both Gold and Copper—Victory-Triumph Makes a Jump—A Big Deal.

Rossland, B.C., June 20.—(Special.)—In the north drift of the Velvet, ore carrying five ounces of gold to the ton has been struck. The copper value is also high. Thirty per cent. of copper ore has been struck on the east vein of the Triumph, adjoining the Velvet. Victory-Triumph stock has advanced in consequence.

Fifty thousand shares of Tamarack Treasury ware sold to-day to Eastern capitalists.

Tellurides from Deer Park give an extraordinary sample of assays. The grade of ore in the workings is improving.

A steam plant is being installed on the Atlantic Cable, owned by William Caldwell of Toronto. A.M.

A Fair Fish Story.

J. T. Murphy started from Wabigoon, Ont., to float twenty miles down the lakes in a canoe a few days ago. In a private letter to a friend here he tells something about the fishing. He writes: "Speaking of fishing, one man used a spoon hook in the beautiful Wabigoon Lake this morning and the lake trout came so fast that the fisher paid no heed to results except his own enjoyment of the sport, till the weight of the fish swamped the boat and the fisherman was drowned with all on board. I was not on board."—W. Superior Evening Telegram.

To banish indigest on and its results from the system chew a piece of Adams' Tutti Frutti after each meal for a few days.

Pleasant Weather.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Esquimalt, 52—64; Kamloops, 50—64; Calgary, 42—74; Qu'Appelle, 64—92; Winnipeg, 62—80; Port Arthur, 48—64; Parry Sound, 50—60; Toronto, 52—66; Ottawa, 52—70; Montreal, 56—72; Quebec, 52—70; Halifax, 52—74.

PROBS: Moderate to fresh winds, mostly northwesterly to northerly; fine; not much change in temperature.

Telephone 2682, E. Barber & Co., 34 Front street W., for up-to-date printing, quick and neat. Popular prices. 246

Steamship Movements.

June 20.	At	From
Oceanic	New York	Liverpool
Parkmore	Father Point	Manchester
Mowera	Victoria, B.C.	Australia
Aleides	Glasgow	Montreal
Sheerness	Dublin	Montreal
Etruria	Liverpool	New York
Lake Ontario	Liverpool	Montreal
Monterey	Avonmouth	Montreal
Straits of Menai	Manchester	Montreal
Pavonia	Liverpool	Boston
Bremen	Bremen	New York
Berlin	Southampton	New York