

I Know the Value of Health—Why Did Not I Buy the Friendly Hand of Dr. Me...
...dimmed by the loss of that because the nerves are weak and the head is dizzy, and there are...

YOUTHFUL VIGOR. Feel the power of your youth. There is a new Electric Belt. It replaces the hours at a time. Thousands of men and women, which will...

ROAD. Government Board of Geographical Names should always be used for hard words. It is always a convenience as in yard, should not be used for the vowel 'i'...

1 bushel, Flour must follow. Whole Wheat Biscuit - 25c. Sodas - - - - - 30c. Cakes, 9 lbs., - - - 25c.

H. ROSS & CO. ISSUE OF COLONIST

IGHT PAGES. The News

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on treatment to the Coast. The first of the Kilmara, Siskin Lake route. It will have a rough survey to be made east to Nasa river.

ARRH CAN BE CURED. Case on Record Cured by Japanese Catarrh Cure.

Mellor's Ready Mixed Carriage Paints REQUIRES NO VARNISHING, \$1.00.

Sashes and Doors FROM \$1.25 UP. J. W. MELLOR, 76-78 Fort Street, above Douglas.

WALL PAPERS, GLASS, PAINTS, Etc.

WAR WITH THE STATES

Sensational Story of a Letter Written by the New Spanish Premier.

Interference in Cuba Will Mean Recourse to Arms by the Dons.

New York, Sept. 9.—The Sun's Havana special, dated September 5, says: A great sensation has been caused here by a letter from Gen. Marcello Ancares, now Spain's prime minister, addressed to one of the leading Spaniards in Havana, who for many years has wielded decisive influence in all colonial affairs...

REVOLT IN CONGO. Mutinous Troops Have Plenty of Arms and Ammunition.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 10.—Later mail advices from the Congo show that the revolt in Buddu territory is connected with mutinous Congolese troops in the Tero district, who are said to have killed 59 Belgian officers and men, destroyed all the forts and committed depredations right and left.

CIRCASSIA DISABLED. Steamer Breaks Her Shaft in Mid-Atlantic.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The steamer Italcian, from New York, August 28, to Copenhagen, passed the Buie of Lewis, Hebrides to-day. She reported that on September 5, in latitude 52.46 north, longitude 33.54 west, she met the anchor line steamerh Circassia, Captain Booth, from New York, which had been disabled and in tow for four miles eastward, when, owing to a heavy sea on the following morning (last Friday), she was wrecked on the coast of the Circassia in about 750 miles.

ANOTHER CUBAN SUCCESS. Capture an Important Strategic Position From the Dons.

CHAPLEAU-LAURIER. Deputies Shoot Down the Strikers in Pennsylvania Gold Fields.

HAZELTON, Pa., Sept. 11.—Nineteen dead, forty-one wounded, is the record of the Winchester welded by deputy sheriffs at Latimer yesterday afternoon. Eleven miners dropped dead in their own ranks during the terrible battle and four more died during the night, and four were added to the record this morning.

ST. ELIAS DEFIED THEM. An Exploring and Scientific Expedition Falls Where Prince Luigi Succeeded.

ST. ELIAS, Sept. 11.—Gov. Hastings at once ordered the first city troops of Philadelphia, the pride of the first brigade, to take the field, and an hour later received word that they were marching towards Hazelton.

STICKEEN RAILWAY. C. P. R. Engineers Directed to Make the Necessary Surveys.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 11.—(Special)—Mr. Robert Kerr, traffic manager of the C.P.R. Western lines, returned to-day from the Pacific Coast, and confirmed the information telegraphed Vancouver that the company would establish a steamship service from Vancouver in connection with the contemplated construction of a railway line from a point on the Skekween river to Teslin lake, on the Klondyke gold fields next spring.

BEHRING SEA COMMISSION. United States Side Will Begin Their Arguments Monday.

HALIFAX, Sept. 11.—(Special)—Hon. F. Peters continued to present the British arguments at the Behring Sea Commission to-day. He is dealing with the particular circumstances of the seizure of the fish by the British side which probably take a rest next week and engage the American representatives a chance of speaking.

NO FROSTED GRADES. Manitoba Wheat Crop Will This Year All go Number One Hard.

WENNIPEG, Sept. 11.—(Special)—The Tribune, reviewing the Manitoba crop situation, says editorially: "There is one important point about the Manitoba crop this year, the sample is excellent. Most of our wheat will grade No. 1 hard, and it will be gratifying to know that there will be no frosted grades. These pernicious frosted grades have enabled the dealers in the past to manipulate the wheat much to their own advantage and greatly to the loss of the farmer. This year our farmers ought to get all their wheat out of it. They are in a position to prevent the dealers hawking or victimizing them, and it is to be hoped that in their own interests they will take advantage of the situation. If the farmers of the West, by reason of their excellent crop and the high prices, do not make themselves free of the shackles of debt, it will be their own fault. Providence has done much for them this season, and it remains for them to take advantage of the situation."

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE. More Rolling Stock for Kaslo-Slocan Railway—News From Ainsworth.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 10.—(Special)—Forty fishermen met at Westminster last night and formed what may be the nucleus of a fishermen's union. Thirty-eight men signed the roll.

TARTE PROTESTS. Says He is Working for the Country and Not for Himself.

MONTEAL, Sept. 10.—(Special)—Minister Tarte has addressed a letter to the Witness, in which he discusses the charges recently preferred against him. He defends himself from the charge of capital to the amount of \$2,046,883, of which £1,137,691 is offered to the public. In the meantime there is an immense demand for anything Klondykan in order to float other companies in the spring of 1898.

WESTMINSTER. As is usual every year the germs of fever are lurking about Stevenson. A seaman, loading salmon on the schooner Kehre-coury, was brought from Stevenson yesterday suffering from typhoid fever.

MIDWAY. The first work done on the Bruce claim, situated on Ingram mountain close to Midway, disclosed ore superior to any previously taken out of the claim, and as so disclosed the fact that the enormous surface showing was not a big blout of ore, as some had been looking at it supposed, but the outcrop of a large ledge,

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Uncle Sam's Silver. Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the consumer against adulteration and the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

United States Government Have Lost Over Two Hundred Million Dollars.

The recent decline in the price of silver makes the government's holdings of that metal a peculiarly bad investment. The number of ounces purchased since 1878 (under the operation of the Bland-Allison Act, and later the Sherman Act) was \$69,946,701. The cost of this total was \$46,210,263, or a trifle above an average of a dollar an ounce. The market value of this quantity of silver to-day—taking the quotation of August 17—is \$232,235,572. The market value for the same quantity on July 1, 1896, between the two national conventions of that year, was \$318,641,875. It will thus appear that the government has lost \$65,000,000 in the depreciation of its silver on hand in the last fourteen months, which is a very considerable percentage of the total expenses of maintaining the government for that time.

But there is another way of reckoning in which the showing would be still worse. This volume of silver, which cost the government \$46,210,263, is only able to hold even the figures last named because the government does not sell it. What it would bring if it were sold at once, would be left to conjecture. Such a course on the part of the government would make a breach in the silver market which would probably lower the value of this pile of bullion by \$100,000,000.

The rapidly with which silver has fallen in recent years is a sufficient extraordinary phenomena of industrial history. In 1878, when the Bland-Allison Act was passed, the government was obliged to pay to gold a sufficient supply as high as \$1.21 an ounce, which is eight cents short of the value it should have at the traditional ratio of sixteen to one of the two metals. In 1896, when the Sherman Act was finally passed, and so many prominent party leaders declared that, since it provided for the purchase of the American product, the price of silver would soon be restored to \$1.29 for a time, and under speculative influences it went up. In September, 1890, it was selling at \$1.29 in the London market at \$1.16, and owing to a boom in New York, it was temporarily a few cents higher.

But this increase in price was wholly artificial and had no permanent basis. Silver has been steadily falling ever since. The closing of the India mints on August 26, 1893, and the cessation of our own silver purchases on November 1 of the same year, occasioned a very rapid drop. When Japan made her resolute stand against the coinage of silver she established a ratio between the two metals of one to thirty-two and five thirty-seconds, whereas to-day the commercial ratio between the two metals, as exhibited in the London market, is one of thirty-seven and forty-four one-hundredths. A recent writer of note from the Pacific coast declares that there are mines from which silver can profitably be produced at twenty-five cents an ounce. It is certain that the price can still fall very much without greatly diminishing the supply. Silver is a by-product in the mining of so many other things that it would continue to be taken out of the ground almost regardless of price.

From every point of view the government's holdings of silver are a tremendous bad investment. Our silver dollar in circulation rests upon the same basis as the greenbacks, except that the actual paper in the greenback is worth only a fraction of a cent, while the silver in the dollar is worth about forty cents. But both are alike dependent for their face value upon the gold standard. They both rely upon the gold reserve of the United States treasury. They both rely upon the gold reserve of the government for their ultimate redemption, and our entire silver currency, coins and certificates, is direct non-interest-bearing obligations of the government, like the greenback, except for the added basis of security which the silver bullion itself gives. How small a security this is, on account of the steady fall in price, and the inability of the government to market its stock, has already been shown.—New York Evening Post.