ntee card in the pocket.

e way one feels who has been without for three hot days. If Elk Lake is thick and the city too poor to connect the filters, use local beer, at two bot for 25c., or a quart of Bass for 20c Self-Sealing Fruit Jars, pints, 70c. Self-Sealing Fruit Jars, quarts, 85c.

Self-Sealing Fruit Jars, hf. gal., \$1. lour has taken another tumble. Sno ke, \$1.25; Hungarian, \$1.50 a sack. ugar down a notch. Up goes the qua

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

MILLS CO. ENDERBY AND VERNON

, ********* dapted for Klondike

ria, Agents.

ENRY (OTHERWISE SAMUEL) CLAPHAM

ate of GalianoIsland, British (clumbia, and formerly of Eynesbury, in the County of Huntingdon, England, Deceased

Notice is hereby given that at the explicion of three months from the first public ation of this notice, I shall register the tle of Amelia Franklin, of Eynesbury, St. cots, in the county of Hunningdon, English eots, in the county and, the wife of Stephen Franklin, and ary Ann King of the town and county of sicester, England, widow, the two sisters the said deceased, the sole co-heiresses and next of kin of the said deceased unless of shall be furnished me that other to claim heirship of shall be furnished me that of rsons are entitled to claim heirship e said deceased with the said Ame anklin and Mary Ann King.

Dated the 14th day of May, 1898,
S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar-Genera

OTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber on the following described lands: Commencing at a post marked "F. P. Ken all," southwest corner, situate on asterly shore of Teslin Lake, at a po directly opposite islands at entrance narrows, and about six miles from sound of Teslin Lake; thence running that on the chains north, following the shore of Telin Lake; thence running 40 chains eathence 160 chains south; thence 40 chains west to point of regressions. ing 640 acree, more or less.
Dated 6th day of June, 1898.
F. P. KENDALL

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a spin missioner of Lands and Works for a spin timble. gins," northwest corner, situate on each shore of Teslin Lake, one and a miles north from mouth of Fifteen miver, opposite Shell island in Tes Lake; thence running 40 chains in easterly direction; thence 160 chains in sutherly direction; thence 40 chains westerly direction; thence 160 chains northerly direction, to point of collencement, containing in all 640 acres more or less,
Dated 6th day of June, 1893.
FRANK HIGGINS.

late I intend to apply to the Hon.
Commissioner of Lands and Works Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and remove timber from off the following described tract of land, situate in Cassia district: Commencing at a post a the east end of the south short of the west arm of Lake Bennett thence westerly along the shore of the lake 100 chains; thence southerly 90 chains; thence easterly 100 chains; thence northerly 96 chains, to place of beginning and comprising about 1,000 acres.

JAMOS HUME.

Bennett Lake, May 17th, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty day NOTICE is hereby given that thirty unafter date the Omineca Consolidate Hydraulic Mining Company, Limited, will apply to the Chief Commissioner of Land and Works for a special license to cu and carry away timber from the followin described land, situate in Omenica district, B. C.: Commencing at a post about three-quarters of a mile southeast from Manson creek, and about two miles above Black Jack Gulch: thence south magnetically 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west the place of commencement; containing 64

DATENT PROMPTLY SECURE ee copy of our big Book on Patent stensive experience in the intri extensive experience in the introduction laws of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, mod or photo for free advice.

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Wictoria Times.

NO. 38.

VOL. 17

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1898.

The Powers Throwing Out Strong Hints That the War

The Spanish Squadron Enroute to the Phillipines Ordered Back Home.

Must End.

Washington, July 8.-It can be stated authoritatively that no overtures towards peace have been received up to time of the cabinet meeting to-day. would be no surprise if peace overmes came at any moment, either om Spain or through some intermedi-This is felt to be so imminent that leads to numerous rumors that actual overtures are being made, but the reports are premature, being based on expectations rather than on anything tangible. This is not only an official statement from government officials, but the grow view is taken at the British Common view in the British Common view is taken at the British Common view in the British Common view is taken at the British Common view in the common view is taken at the British Common view in the view is taken at the British Common view in the view is taken at the British Common view in the view is taken at the British, German. French and other foreign embassies and legations.

Senor Moret's Views.

London, July 8.—Dispatches from continental capitals still talk of interven-tion in the Hispano-American war. France is being represented as taking the initiative, and Germany and the other powers as declining to interfere.

By way of France comes a rumor that should sue for peace, "because is is ridiculous even to suppose that could tire out the United States," and because Spain can only expect fresh lefeats, placing her in a worse position

Senor Moret said it was imperative that the United States should issue vic-torious out of this fight with a foreign power, because its social problems and surplus wealth compelled it to pursue a licy of expansion. He said he believboth depended on the army and its workmen, whereas the former, the army, had already felt the strength of the enemy, and was not likely to protest against peace which in its terms was the only thing that would save the workmen from starvation.

Shafter and Sampson's Plans. Washington, July 8.—Shafter and Sampson have agreed on a plan of cam-paign. At moon to morrow Admiral Ogilvie. When he went in last October, Sampson will begin a bombardment of as stated at the time, he only went for the outer works of Santiago. No Peace Overtures.

Washington, July 8.—Secretary Day, when he entered the cabinet meeting to-day, said that no peace overtures of any kind whatever had been received. That Spanish Privateer.

Restlington, July 8. The many de

Hongkong, July 8 .- A Manila dispatch dated July 4 says that Admiral Dewey will remain inactive until General Merritt arrives. The rebels are practically doing nothing, but the Spaniards are strengthening their positions, destroying huts and woods and constructing entrenchments. The authorities have enacted a penalty of \$1,000 against anywho shall raise the price of provisions. The Spaniards assert that despite the loss of the waterworks there will be no famine during the rainy season. Thew are confident that an ample force from Cadiz will arrive and anniilate the Americans, and they still hope me they declare that they will endure patiently whatever comes and resist to the utmost.

The troops at Manila.

Chicago, July 8.—A special cablegram of the Record from it's correspondent, ohn T. McCutcheon, with Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila Bay, July 4, ity Hongkers as year. a Hongkong, says:
The American troops under Gen. Anerson, which have arrived at the Philippines, are now comfortably quartered in the Spanish military barracks at Cave, and are busy preparing for active rvice against the Spaniards. No attack on Manila is probable before the rival of the second detachment of cops under General Green, which is expected soon. The present force of soldiers and marines is considered insufficient to protect life and property in Mane event of the capitulation of The soldiers, however, are all to begin the fighting. Captain-ral Augustin has desired to surren-Manila for some time, and for that also the Spanish consul, which is con-

A STEAMSHIP ABANDONED. cting the defence, transferred the miliary leadership from him to the senior iel of artillery. The insurgents control the city water works and have cut off the water supply from that source. At the Front.

General Shafter's headquarters before Santiago, July 7, by the Associated Press dispatch boat Dauntless, via Kingston, 8.-(9 a.m.)—The armistice has been ended until noon Saturday in order to Linares confer with Blanco and Mad-Linares informed Shafter that he no telegraph operators, and one was nt in accompanied by the British con-l under a British flag. Not a shot has en fired recently on either side, but ork is being pushed on the batteries entrenchments. Our position has greatly strengthened during the last lours, the American lines advancing hin 400 yards of the enemy and our batteries overlooking and comanding the city. Gen. Lawton's divirise of the enemy.

The Killed and Wounded.

Washington, July 8 .- The war de-Shafter, giving as far as practicable a total casualties in each except General Wheeler's, as a the recent fighting. Lawton's
-Killed, 4 officers, 74 men; unded, 14 officers, 315 men; missing, man. Kent's Division—Killed, 12 cers, 87 men; wounded, 36 officers, men; missing, 62. Bates' Brigade—

Killed, one man, wounded, one man, Troops for Honolulu. Washington, July 8.—As a result of the abinet meeting to-day it was decided to ispatch a regiment of troops to Honolulu

St. Petersburg, July 8.—The Russian officials and the general public here are strongly in favor of speedy peace as the only salvation for Spain. Newspapers ask for the Intervention of Furope, in order to compe! the cessation of hostilities.

Spain's Squadron Returning. Paris, July 8.—A dispatch from Ismalia says the Span'sh squadron has re-entered the canal on its way back to Spain. Spain's Sad Plight.

Spain's Sad Plight.

London, July 8.—A special dispatch from Madrid says that all Spain now knows of her defeat, and the people are beginning to realize the magnitude of the disaster. An important circular has been sent to all Republican organizations, signed by the leaders, bearing the motto: "Prepare." In the meanwhile extraordinary precautions have been taken to quell internal troubles. General Course, the minister of war, is working day and night. A second cable working day and night. A second call has been issued for the Canary Island reserves and additional forces of home infantry and curairy are being raised, while the artillery is being augmented by two pieces to each battery. The peninsula armies will total up 220,000 men by July 15.

The Council for the District of Yukon Authorized at the Last Session.

Moret is advocating that Spain The Officers Who Will Accompany Commissioner Ogilvie to the North.

Ottawa, July 8 .- The council for the district of Yukon, authorized by an act of last session, has been appointed as follows Commissioner of Yukon, William Ogilvie; members of council, Judge d Spain had nothing to fear from the AcGuire, F. C. Wade, Lieut-Col. Carlists or the Republicans, because Steele and Joseph E. Girour, M.P.P. for Arthabaska.

Girourard will also be registrar of land in place of Wade, who will act as legal adviser to the council, and whose time will be fully occupied with his other duties as crown attorney and clerk Major Walsh will come out, at his

a year or so, as he could not neglect his large business here for a longer Mr. Ogilvie will leave next week, possible, for Dawson, together with Mr. Girourard and other officials who

Mr. Girouteru and are going up.

New regulations concerning the reising of cattle on Dominion lands in Britpartment has been informed that a Spanish privateer, with five guns, is hovering off the coast of British Columbia.

Situation at Manila.

Hongkong, July 8.—A Manila dispatch

Yukon administration as added to and altered was: Wm. Ogilvie, commissioner, \$5,000; T. D. Pattullo, stenographer, \$800; H. A. Bliss, clerk, \$900. Managing branch: Thos. Fawcett, gold commissioner, \$2,000; Oswald Fillio, clerk, \$900; Dr. Conklin, clerk, \$900; Jos. Clarke, stenographer, \$900; J. D. McClarke, stenograp Gregor, mining inspector, \$1,000; H. K. Norwood, mining inspector, \$1,500; Wm. Norwood, mining inspector, \$1,500; Wm. Mandin, mining inspector, \$1,500. Timber and land branch: Geo. Layfield, chief clerk, \$1,200; H. Landerkin, clerk, \$900; Wallace Montgomery (Kingston), inspector, \$1,500; F. D. McFarlane, inspector, \$1,200; F. C. Wade, legal adviser, \$2,500; J. E. Girouard, registrar, \$2,000; John E. Brown, stenographer and clerk, \$900. The officers of controller, clerk and actimber and land agent are not include in this list.

A FATAL FIRE.

Number, of Lives Lost in a Noonday Blaze in Cleveland.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 9.—Fire broke out shortly after noon to-day in the five-story brick building occupied by the Britton Printing company on Erie street. The flames spread so quickly that a number of employees were shut off from escape and jumped from the windows on cape, and jumped from the windows on the third, fourth and fifth stories. It is reported that several were killed or fatally injured. A second call for am-

bulances has been sent out.

Atlantic City, N.J., July 9.-The Barnegat life saving station reports at 8 o'clock this morning that the Clyde line steamer Delaware, from New York to Charleston and Jacksonville, was abandoned off Barnegat at 10:30 last night, the steamer at the time being on fire. There were seventy persons on board and they were rescued by the members of the Cedar Creek life saving crew. All were transferred to the tugboat Ocean King, and the captain and twelve of the crew of the ill-fated steamer landed at Barnegat. It is be-lieved that the others will be taken by the Ocean King to New York.

At 8:30 this morning the tugboat Ocean King passed Sandy Hook with the passengers and part of the crew of the steamer Delaware on board. captain and twelve men went ashore near the Island Beach life saving sta-

MINING CONGRESS.

Resolution Favoring Reciprocal Laws With Canada Introduced.

Salt Lake, July 8.—On assembling at the international mining congress, the majority and minority reports on the revision of the mining laws were taken up for discussion. mining laws were taken up for discussion. Separate votes were taken to the two committees' reports, and both were rejected. W. S. Keyes, Colorado, introduced a resolution, setting forth that inasmuch as the Canadian government makes no discrimination against citizens of the United States going to the Klondike district, our government should make reciprocal laws in regard to public mineral lands in this country.

one man. Kent's Division-Killed, 12 officers, 87 men; wounded, 36 officers, 562 men; missing, 62. Bates' Brigade-Killed, 4 men; wounded, 2 officers, 26 men; missing, 5 men. Signal Corps—

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, billousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

FIGHTING RENEWED

Believed That Admiral Sampson Has Commenced the Bombardment of Santiago.

A Ghastly Spectacle Presented by the Remains of the Wrecked Spanish Warships.

Washington, July 9.—It is expected at the navy department that Sampson's big guns are at work again at noon today against the fortifications at Santia-go harbor, though it cannot be learned that explicit notice of such purpose has been received, the department's know-ledge being confined to the fact that this was the plan arranged between Shafter and Sampson at the meeting three days ago. Details of the plan to be pursued are not known either at the navy departare not known either at the navy department or war department. Sampson and Shafter acting each in his own domain. It is asumed at the navy departemnt, however, that Sampson follows the former plan of pounding away at the fortifications until silenced, then possessing himself of the encasements ashore which control the electrical connections to the submaring mines after explaining these control the electrical connections to the submarine mines, after exploding these and clearing up the channel with grapnels, enter the harbor and attack the Spanish in the rear, cutting off the retreat of the Spanish forces to the interior of Cuba. Our troops control the approaches to the town from the south, to the northwest, and can easily close this semicircle to the north.

Chickamauga National Park, Tenn., July 9.—Perhaps the first sentence by court-martial for desertion in Camp Thomas was recorded to-day. A month ago Private J. William Lawson, Company F., Third Tennessee, stole away and by the help of his father reached South Knoxville, his home. The father declared that the boy was under age and had joined the army without his consent. When Major Brown, First Battalion, arrested young Dawson, the fatter tried to rescue his son on these grounds by habeas corpus proceedings. He failed. The toy was brought back and the courtmartial sentenced him to three months' hard labor under regimental guard and a forfeit of \$10 per month.

Germany and the Philippines. London, July 9.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: I am in a position to assert positively that Germany never entertained an idea of preventing the American occupation of the Philippines. On the other hand, she has desired to be in a position to share the cake if the other powers are offered a slice. The rumor that Spain has already ceded a Philippine port to

claring that otherwise the attack would re-commence at noon. The despatch re-commence at noon. The despatch gives no date for the time of the re-sumption of hostilities, which is believed to be moon to-day. It concludes by say-ing that although Santiago lacks provis-ions it will defend itself to the end. Camara Gets Coal.

London, July 9.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says the Italian government has given permission to Admiral Camara's squadron to take a two days' supply of coal at Massowah to enable the ships to reach Aden.

Sampson's Ultimatum. Madrid, July 9 (10 a.m.)-It is rumor ed here that the Spanish government has received a dispatch from the Captain-General announcing that Rear Admiral Sampson has sent him telegraph despatches summoning the Spanish comder to order the evacuation of Cuba within 48 hours, announcing that other-

wise the Americans will bombard all Cuba. Madrid Tranquil. drid says: ces that the peace party is greatly strengthened. Madrid is tranquil, and the expected disturbances have not oc-curred. This will probably emit den the government to yield to the strong diplo-matic pressure being exerted to bring the war to a termination. As El Nacional sensibly remarks, the Spanish ministers who expect prodigies of valor from the army in Cuba cannot compel the Am-

ful terms. In the meantime there is no relaxation of the work of strengthening the coast defences. Even heavy artillery at the formidable French frontier forts have been withdrawn and sent to the sea ports. The war office Gazette announces a royal degree appropriation, the million of the sea ports. royal decree appropriating ten million plestas for artillery. Current gossip credits the Infanta Isabella with a wish to assume the regency. She visited the barracks and addressed inspiring words to the officers and men. It is rumored that the Queen Regent is not averse to such a change on the regent that the Queen Regent is not averse to such a change on the regent is not averse to such a change, on the ground that Isa-bella, being a Spaniard, had better sign for disastrous peace than herself, who often taxed with being a foreigner.

The government has received a despatch announcing that the Spanish troops made a sortic from Manila, inflicting severe defeat on the insurgents. Unknown Spanish Steamer Sunk. Key West, July 9.-Additional details

of the sinking of an unknown spanish steamer off Mariel were brought in last night. These show that she was totally destroyed. Shortly before midnight on Tuesday the Hawk was cruising about two miles off shore, six miles west of Morro Castle, when the Spaniard was seen making toward Havana under slow steam and with all her lights out. The Hawk gave chase, but the stranger ran in towards the harbor of Mariel and grounded on the sand bar just west of

en back by a heavy rifle fire from the steamer. The men returned to the Hawk, which lay outside until day-break keeping watch. Then they returned to the blockade lines and asked for help. The Castine accompanied her back, but as both ships approached the shore the five inch guns on Martello Tower, at the east side af Mariel harbor, a sand battery on the west and the two gunboats in the harbor opened a brisk fire. The American ships' guns were not sufficiently strong to were not sufficiently strong to contest with these, and the Hawk again ran back, returning with the Prairie and her six inch guns. The latter sent 38 shells crashing into the fortifications and the gunboats and silenced them after a lively engagement. The ships then turned on the steamer and literally rid-dled her, the Castine alone firing over two hundred shots. The fight was continued until three o'clock in the after-noon, when the Spaniard was left burn-ing on the beach. The American ships could not go close enough to learn her name, None of the three American ships the battle.

were struck. Playa del Este, Cuba, July 9.—A Spanish soldier, terribly emaciated and so weak that he could hardly walk, was picked, up by men from the United States gunboat Annapolis to-day at a solution of the united bay. daily told that if they surrender to the well mourn. Americans they are sure to be murdered.

Eleven Lighters Lost. Washington, July 9.—The war department has been advised that during a severe storm off the coast of Cuba eleven lighters, en route to Santiago in tow of tugs, were swamped and lost. So far

as known no lives were lost, The lighters were from Mobile, New Orleans and Charleston, and were intended for the use of General Shafter tended for the use of treneral Shafter in transferring supplies and ordnance from the transports to shore. Their need is essential to the prompt forwarding of all military necessaries to the front before Santiago. The war department, upon receipt of this information, immediately put in operation efforts to replace the lost lighters at once.

Efforts to Secure Peace. New York, July 9.—A despatch to the World from Vienna says: It is learned that Emperor Francis Joseph is disposed that Emperor Francis Joseph is disposed to try once more to secure peace. The emperor promptly received the Arch-Duchess Elizabeth, who will return to-morrow from Madrid with special despatches from the Queen imploring the Emperor to use every influence at his command to bring about a cessation of histilities. It is expected in ministerial quarters here that France will take the first step on behalf of Spain. The official Politische Correspondent will publish to-morrow an inspired editorial, saying:
"We learn that all political circles in France express a desire that the bloody tain the union does not intend taking Cuba. Spain must be prepared to proclaim the island's independence. Under all the circumstances the Paris cabinet will extend a ready hand for such a

The Arch-Duchess Elizabeth, who is The Arch-Duchess Elizabeth, who is expected in Vienna to-day with a despatch from Spain's Queen Regent, approaching the Emperor of Austria to do all he can to bring about peace, is the Queen Regent's mother.

The Arch-Duchess Elizabeth left Vienness because the second cuna some weeks ago, when matters began to look black for Spain, and went to Madrid to be with her daughter to give a peace policy on sensible grounds. The her a mother's counsel and console her. nation would bow were it plainly shown her a mother's counsel and console her. She has remained in the Spanish capital until now, when she goes to Austria as a confidential emissary of her distressed daughter, bearing a plaintive appeal for

Poor Spain's Dilemma. London, July 9.—The Madrid corre-spondent of the Times says: Frequent cabinet discussions of the peace question have been without re-sult, except that ministers who have London, July 9.-A despatch from Ma- more strongly advocated war are in a There are numerous eviden- more conciliatory attitude, and the field of discussion is somewhat narrowed. The idea is that owing to the immense difficulties of the campaign in Cuba the United States will probably abandon the system of storming fortified places and adopt a plan of starving the garrisons The government would probably prefer suing for peace to suffering an indefinite blockade, but fears that patriotic opinion ericans to fight there, as the Americans may prefer to attack the Canaries, Porto Rico and the peninsula. Having succeeded they might impose more distasted. Americans will favor resisting to the bitter end if Cuba is blockaded. It is hoped that the Americans will find some means of controlling their savage allies. A profound trolling their savage allies. A profound impression has been made here by ru-mors that the Americans have handed over Spanish prisoners to the Cuban in surgents, who beheaded them.

A Ghastly Spectacle. Off Santiago de Cuba, July 8, by Associated Press despatch boat Dauntless, via Port Antonio, July 9.—The vessels which composed Admiral Cervera's squadron are converted into wrecked charnel houses, littering the Cuban coast, and the scenes of desolation, ruin, horror and death in its ghastly and revolting aspects presented by these one-time for-midable steel carcasses baffles descripmidable steel carcasses baines descrip-tion. At the entrance to the harbor of Santiago de Cuba lies the Reina Mer-cedes, which was sunk at midnight of July 3. Westward five miles from the harbor a torpedo boat destroyer is stuck fast on the rocks, close to shore and battered by the serf. Rocks jutting out of the water just in front of where she lies hide her hull from view. The davits and the top of the coming tower are alone visible from the sea. A few miles further, in an inlet embraced by two mighty arms of black rocks which extend half a mile into the sea, are the remains of the twin cruisers Infanta Maria Teresa and Almirante Oquendo, formerly the pride of the Spanish navy. Further up lies the Vizcaya, a mass of ruins, and 42 miles away from Santiago de Cuba the Cristobal Colon lies helpless on her side with her smokestacks under

entrance. It was a bright moon the infanta Maria Teresa and Almirof the "pact" was to be devoted to the ante Oquendo stand unright, stuck fast education of natives in England. In all boat loads of men, who were driven on the rocky shore. All that is left of case the "pact" was not fulfilled the

mor defying total annihilation. Inside of them the work of destruction is complete. Their boilers, engines, bunkers and mag-azines have been blown into unrecognizable masses of twisted and melted iron, exploded shells, burned rifles and revolvexploded shells, burned rifles and revolvers, pieces of yellow brasswork and gold and silver coins, melted by intense heat and strewn all over the remains of the once proud armored cruisers whose protective decks only stand in silence. But the most ghastly and horrible sights on those silent steel coffins are the mangled, charred and scarred bodies of hundreds of brance satisficed for their course. of brave sallors sacrificed for their country. Over these scenes of desolation and try. Over these scenes of desolation and ruin buzzards are feeding off the dead and others are hovering over the wrecks. On the beach other flocks of vultures are On the beach other nocks of vultures are waiting for the sea to give up its dead. Every tide adds to the tale of horror, washing up such objects as, for instance, a sleeve enclosing a wasted arm, other portions of human beings gnawed by hungry sharks, and countless relies of the battle.

Attention has been given to the burial of the dead of the enemy, and 100 bodies taken from the ships and washed ashore have been interred upon the beach by Rear-Admiral Sampson's orders. Those which now remain are either almost to-tally consumed by fire, charred beyond belief or lie in the depths of the sea. These form food for the buzzards, who point near the entrance to the upper bay. He had no rifle, for he was too weak to carry it. According to his story, there are many Spanish soldiers at Guantanamo in the same condition of starvation. He says there is absolutely nothing to day at a These form food for the buzzards, who keep constant vigil about the wrecks. The buried remains lie in a confused mass, unnumbered and unnamed in a huge pit dug in the sandy beach where the vessels went ashore. A rude wooden cross from the wreckage alone narks the huge pit dug in the sandy beach where the vessels went ashore. A rude wooden cross from the wreckage alone marks the

A Report Denied.

London, July 9.—An official of the for-eign office here says there is absolutely no truth in the report published in New York papers this morning to the effect that Spain has made informal overtures for peace through the British ambassa-dor at Madrid.

Camara's Fleet Returning. Port Said, July 9.—Six Spanish ships have arrived here on the way back to Cuban Cable Connections.

Washington, July 9.-The war depart-Washington, July 9.—The war department received two despatches from Gen. Shafter during the night, as follows:
"Playa del Este, with the army corps in the field, July 9.—Secretary of War, Washington: Cable operators were permitted to go in yesterday morning. The Washington: Cable operators were permitted to go in yesterday morning. The English cable was in working order and some of the operators were in the city. Gen. Torala wanted these there, as they are the principal men. This cable has not been cut and the men I sent in have not taken it up again. The English cable has been working all the time through Hayana. Havana.

"(Signed) SHAFTER."

Crisis in Spain. New York, July 9.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says matters are Madrid, July 9.—The cabinet council last evening considered the question of the military measures necessary in view of an American attack upon Spanish ports.

All rayors as to peace negotiations are semi-officially declared to be an founded.

A despatch from Santiago says that after the Merrimac prisoners were exchanged, General Shafter again demanded that the town should surrender, declaring that otherwise the attack would re-commence at necessary in the union does not intend taking the lead in the agitation, hoping that the union does not intend taking the lead in the agitation, hoping that the union does not intend taking the lead in the agitation, hoping that the union does not intend taking the lead into confiding the reins of government to them without the ment to them without the ment to them without the distribution of the powers would at present find no unfriendly reception by the United States, since it appears certain the union does not intend taking the lead in the agitation, hoping that the queen and court will be frightened into confiding the reins of government to them without the distribution of the powers would at present find no unfriendly reception by the United States, since it appears certain the union does not intend taking the lead in the agitation of the dynamic that the domain the distribution of the powers would at present find no unfriendly reception by the United States, since it appears certain the union does not intend taking the lead in the agitation of the dynamic considered the desired that the domain the distribution of the properties in the distribution of the powers would at present find no unfriendly reception by the United States, since it appears certain the union does not intend to the distribution of the distribution of the powers would at present find no unfriendly reception by the United States, since it appears certain the desired throughout the whole kingdom, the authorities dare of claimed throughout the whole kingdom, the authorities dare of claimed throughout the going from had to werse for the dynasty. Despite the state of siege proing of political and military adventurers the Carlists and Republicans may not rush in for part of the spoils. Man Spaniards believe Weyler is determined to join the Carlists. Some of his friends in the army have been coquetting with leading Carlists, and Marquis Gerrafbo, Mella and Cavere have been frequent visitors to Weyler's house. The increasing boldness of all revolutionary parties is simply due to the fact that the government is drifting along without states men capable of carrying out resolutely nation would bow were it plainly shown that the fleets have been destroyed and made powerless, that the armies are on the eve of being obliged to surrender for lack of provisions, ammunition and communication with the mother counthat Spain's credit is so impaired that money can be borrowed only by makeshifts grievously compromising the fu-ture, and, lastly, that there is no hope of practical assistance from Europe.

The Wrecked Spanish Warships. Washington, July 9.—Admiral Sampson has cabled the navy department that in his opinion three of the Spanish vessels can be saved. The Colon is certainly in good condition, and there are reasonable hopes of saving the Maria Terrise and Viscours sonable hopes of saving the Maria Ter-esa and Vizcaya.

This is the only news received from Sampson to-day, the cables being apparently interrupted or working badly. I expected at the navy department the the onslaught on the forts at the entrance to the harbor of Santiago will

The Phillipine Situation. London, July 9.-One of Aguinaldo's leaders in the last Philippine revolt is living in London incognito, and practicaly acting as Aguinaldo's agent, being in receipt of constant telegrams and let ters from Cavite. Questioned on the Philippine situation by a representative of the Associated Press, he said:

"The Philippine Republic was pro-claimed in October, 1896, and its first president was Andreas Bonifacio. When he died over a year ago Aguinaldo was elected president and commander-inthe arrival of Captain-General Primo Rivero, that officer adopted the policy of bringing the rebellion to an Primo Rivero, that officer adopted the policy of bringing the rebellion to an end by means, of concessions, force having failed. Our leaders were approached and the result was the pact of Bianobato, so called from the village where it was signed on December 14th, 1897. Senor Sagasta denied the other day that General Rivero promised any reforms. Aguinaldo and other leaders promised that if Rivero carried out the "pact" they would expatriate themselves for three years and foment no movement against the Spanish authorities during that time. Upon the rebels surrendering that time. Upon the rebels surrendering their arms, ammunition, forts, etc., Aguinaldo was to receive 400,000 pesetas. This money Aguinaldo deposited in Hongkong and the Spanish banks as a fund, the interest of which, in case the captain-general carried out his part of the "pact" was to be devoted to the education of natives in England. In the company on the same lines at present.



arms to renew the rebellion The Captain-General never proclaimed

general amnesty, denied existence of he "pact" and shot several rebel leaders the returned to Manila on the strength

der the inspiration of Admiral Dewey's victory the present captain-general approach Agminaldo and his leaders and promised if they would make common cause against the Americans he would carry out the reforms stated in the "pact." All overtures were scorned and rejected."

Germany's pretences are simply prepos-terous. They are practically little more than peddlers. All the large mercantile than peddlers. All the large mercantile houses are English, who have three-fourths of the bulk and value of commerce. The banks, railways, telegraph, cable and thirty local steamship lines are English; the cotton mills belong to the English, and English control the sugar and hemp trade. There is only one Ambeen the official language, but by last week's mail I have that Assimable in reek's mail I learn that Aguinaldo tends as far as the republic is concerned to substitute English.

"The root cause of the Philippines' rebellion has always been a steady deprivation of the natives' rights by the Spaniards, Year by year security for life and property is diminished." Secretary Alger's Opinion.

Washington, July 9 .- Secretary Alger when asked at 2 p.m. if fighting had been resumed at Santiago, replied: "I don't think so."

Tributes to the American Navy. London, July 9.-The weekly newspapapers to-day in discussing the war all pay glowing tributes to the American navy. Even the Saturday Review says: "It is impossible not to feel a certain pride in these achievements by men of our own race. Every Englishman, too, will remember that it was the possession of this same quality, the fine markmanship which the Americans displayed, which gave us victories on both land and see from Cressy to the Crimea and which gave us victories on both land and sea from Cressy to the Crimea, and something peculiar and noble has happened in this fight which showed in a far higher way the kinship between the two people. 'Don't cheer,' shouted Captain Philip, 'the poor devils are dying.' It seems to us this expression of tender sympathy is just as fine as the 'kiss me, Hardy, of dying Nelson.'

The Spectator, in a long article on the same subject, remarks: "The first thought of all Englishmen is that the American fleet did its work splendidly. American fleet did its work splendidly. The whole performance of Admiral Sampson's fleet was in accordance with the best traditions of Anglo-Saxon na-vies, and every man has read of their doings with a flush of pride. aspect of what was almost the first and what may be the last fleet action be-tween the Spanish and English races is In both cases it was the man behind the gun who, in the last recoil, won the battle.

"The battle shows the American navy as a most efficient fighting machine. We would not need be told that here; we knew it already, and realized of what stuff the lion's whelps are made. They did not on the continent, however, though they apparently know it now.

FROM THE CAPITAL. A Number of Changes Among the Judiciary in Quebec.

Ottawa, July 8.—Achille Dorion, advo-cate, Montreal, has been appointed judge of the circuit court for the district of Montreal at a salary of \$3,000. Pro-vision was made for this extra judge at the last session of parliament. At the meeting of the cabinet yester-

At the meeting of the cabinet yesterday an order in council was passed appointing J. A. Choquette, M.P., to be judge of the superior court, Quebec. Lord Aberdeen signed the order before leaving for the west, so that Judge Choquette's salary started from yesterday, th July. Choquette was first returned parliament in 1887, and was re-elected a 1891 and 1896. He will reside in Arthabasea district and have a salary of \$4,000 Judge Lemieux is removed to St. Francis district from Arthabasca. Lord Aberdeen signed an order in

council yesterday in the case of Samien, an Indian, in British Columbia, who was sentenced to be hanged for murder for the 29th instant. The order is that the law take its course. Samien tried by Justice Drake at Clinton, B. C. NEWS OF VANCOUVER.

That "Spanish Privateer" Story-The Bleco tion Proceeding Quietly.

Vancouver, July 9 .- (Special)-The Spanwancouver, July 3.—(special)—The Spanish privateer story has been punctured. Pilot Olaf Westertund (wrongly called Westerly in the dispatches) has denied the story altogether. Interviewed this morning, he said he had never seen Consul Smith, and never had any offer made to

THE GOVERNMENT DEFEATED.

There is very little doubt that the government has been defeated. The result in any event will be close, but at the moment of writing the returns give the opposition about one-half of the House with final returns in half a dozen constituencies yet to be received. Should these divide evenly, as they are expected to do, the government will be in a minority of from 2 to 4 votes. The Cassiar election (two members) has still to be held, and in all probability it will go opposition. The opposition, therefore, can count with complete confidence on a majority over the government of from four to six votes when all the elections have been held.

We expected a larger majority, but in face of the efforts of the government and the enormous expenditure of money in almost every constituency in the province, the victory is one on which we can most heartily congratulate the people. It means the downfall of the monopolists and corruptionists, and the inauguration of a new order of things, a new government and a new policy. That is what the Times has been fighting for for many years, and now that it is about to be accomplished we naturally feel jubilant over what may be fairly described as the splendid victory of Satur-

CAMPAIGN SURPRISES.

Nothing that has happened at this election has caused greater astonishment than the defection of New Westminster City. That constituency has foe of Turnerism and has so strongly held up the banner of reform and progressive government that the defeat of an opponent of the corrupt Turner administration came as a surprise to everybody. We fear Mr . Brown did not sufficiently take into account Mr. Henderson's great personal popularity in Westminster, his undoubted ability as a speaker, and his unwearying energy-redoubled in the absence of his opponent. Had Mr. Brown resisted the generous impulse to go out and help comrades in the cause and remained closely at would have won

Another great surprise was the election of Richard McBride in Dewdney. Ex-Premier Turner heaved a sigh of relief on Saturday night when that return came in, and is alleged to have murmured: "I'm so glad it's not Sword." Mr. Macbride is a nice young man who means well, although he has identified himself with anything but a nice or well-Hon. D. W. Higgins. Some of the matters connected with the result in that constituency do not seem to be all make both ends meet comfortably; who ly and squarely by the electors.

group of politicians whose conduct has dowed; and build railways. Every nathe province in emphatically rejecting step forth at the people's call, which Mr. Turner and electing a man who will cannot much longer be delayed. Not grace and strengthen the provincial as- one of the Spanish politicians now sembly with his exceptional talents and known is fit to play that role. eloquence. Mr. F. J. Deane, however, may be described as the hero of the His truly magnificent fight That was cruel of Mr. Smith.

AN ARRAY OF TALENT.

to gain the odd one or two of a majority they could not go to business next session against such an opposition as they would have. Just think of what the Turner party would have to face in that case: Hon, Joseph Martin, Charles Munro Ralph Smith, Thomas Forster, Charles Semlin, F. C. Cotton, F. J. Deane and probably William Baillie, not to mention any others; an array of talent advanced thinkers in British Columbia. before a greater evil overtakes him.

THE ALLEGED PRIVATEERING.

Senor Cabrejo's communication respecting the alleged privateering in the quality of wheat which is recognized in North Pacific, which we publish in an- the world's markets as the standard of other column, may be taken as practi- excellence in that commodity, there cally an official statement in the matter, seems no reason why Canada should and should dispose of the story at once. not enter into active competition for the As Senor Cabrejo points out, although immense trade of China, especially in tional obligation to abstain from priva- not be raised, and the wheat grown is teering, never having been concerned in of poor quality. Rice in the northern the treaty making the same illegal, yet provinces can be used only by the well-

of the proposal but, with true Spanish politeness, thanking the man for his proffered assistance and implied sympathy. Everyone will sympathise with Senor Cabrejo's remark that in the heat and stress of war times it is hard to learn the truth about those matters, but that when peace has been declared and new light is thrown upon the subject a somewhat different complexion may be planation offered by Senor Cabrejo the circumstances connected with the alleged privateering seem to bear prima facie evidence of what is commonly called "fake"; the cheap product of a sensational imagination.

SPAIN'S FINANCIAL RUIN.

Nothing could be worse than the con-Nothing could be worse than the condition of Spanish inances at the present moment. It is even more desperate than is the case in British Columbia, although here a party of gentiemen probably the superiors of the Spanish statesmen in profound ignorance of finance have striven to tangle up the provincial finances past praying for. Spanish, is, to all intents and purposes, bankrupt; British Columbia is only on the road. The Bank of Span has practically suspended specie payments, even in silver. The export of silver coln has been prohibited by the government, and the people have been warned that persons attempting to embarrass the banks by demanding coin for their paper notes will be treated us criminal disturbers of the peace. The Bank of Spain at last reports had a note circulation of 1,318,000,000 to be increased to 2,500,000,000 ppesetas Against this there was 245,000,000 poseetas Against this there was 245,000,000 to be increased to 2,500,000,000 ppesetas of gold, but unavailable, bedition of Spanish finances at the prebeen for so many years the consistent reports had a note circulation of 1,318,-000 pesetas of gold, but unavailable, because any drawing against it creates panic. Besides the gold there is, nominally 105,000,000 silver pesetas in the bank, also unavailable. The remaining assets of the bank are needed to secure navment of the July coupons on Spanish bends and for war material, disposing of 20 per cent, of the assets. About 68 per cent. of the remainder represents advances to the Spanish government on securities and discounts of Cuban colons. ial government bills, the total of the two home, it is not to be doubted that he items amounting to 1,595,481,000 pesetas, leaving about 196,000,000 pesetas, or 8 per cent, of the bank's assets in trade discounts and advances. The deposits are only 44,000,000 pesetas, and current accounts represent 646,000,000 pesetas. The bank has borrowed, in Paris, it is believed, 82,000,000 pesetas. There statements are officially made by the Bank of Spain, so it is quite evident that Spain will not be able to meaning gang. He will probably begin borrow any more money, even from his legislative career as an oppositionist. France, which has supplied the major Did Mr. Patterson get a fair shake? portion of the funds. Spain has been That is the question now going the brought to this unfortunate condition rounds. What about the forty-four votes by a policy wonderfully similar to that on Mayne Island? And how about the pursued by the Turner government. remarkable disparity of eleven for Pat- There has been a strange lack of pracerson and thirty-three for Booth? It tical financiering, and an equally has a most unpleasant look about it. strange abundance of theoretical and There is also something to be cleared up visionary policy. What Spain needs is as regards Mr. Bullen's fight against a reconstructor who will teach the peoright, and the country cannot afford to will clean out the rotten civil service lose the services of Mr. Higgins unless and replace it with a staff of qualified it is shown much more conclusively than workers; reach out for foreign trade; now appears that he was rejected fair- give the people a common school system based on British lines; remodel the Vancouver has offered an object lesson cortes on the Anglo-Saxon type, making in consistency to the whole province, it a really representative body; develop and the result there may be regarded as the coal, iron, copper and sulphur dea reproof to Victoria for standing by a posits with which Spain is so richly enaroused the just resentment of the fional crisis in the history of the world whole province. Chilliwack has proved has brought forth its man; no doubt the true to itself and the best interests of regenerator of Spain is ready now to

CANADA CAN COMPETE.

Good judges say there is no calculatagainst Hon. G. B. Martin has brought ing the extent of the market that can its proper reward. For three months, be opened up in China for wheat, flour, night and day, Mr. Deane has been hard, and commodities of that kind. The Chiat work in the constituency, and the nese have only lately "taken" to wheat people of North Yale may feel satis- flour and other milled products of the fied they will never have cause to re- grain, and from the Chinese ports where gret their choice. In the case of North | the natives first made acquaintance with Yale the result can scarcely be describ- wheat flour the taste for it is quickly ed as a surprise, for it was generally spreading to the densely populated probelieved that the people of that district vinces of the interior. One, has only would not give their approval to the to learn the population of those proacts and utterances of Mr. Martin when vinces to form some idea of the magthe time came to signify their opinion. nitude of the trade likely to be de-A humorous turn is given to the election | veloped by intelligent industry. Many of in the fact of Mr. Ralph Smith causing them have three or four times the popu-Dr. W. W. Walkem to lose his deposit. lation of the whole Dominion of Canada, and the hopeful thing is, as shown by recent consular reports, that within the past five years a great change has So far as present appearances go the come over the people. They are not people of British Columbia have placed nearly so conservative or so hostile to the stamp of their stern disapproval the "foreign devils"; their curiosity has upon Turnerism. Were the government, been awakened; the infernal machines, when the doubtful constituencies report, the locomotive and the steamship, no longer excite either fear or surprise; the influence of Li Hung Chang seems to have thrown down, to a great extent, the blind prejudices of the common people. This flour-eating taste is only a phase in the metamorphosis of China, but it is a very important one for Canadian farmers and exporters. It has been demonstrated by one of the Uni'ed representing the best brains and most States consuls that China can take all the wheat and flour the United States Mr. Turner might do worse than resign is able to export, and that the supply would not nearly meet the demand. As it has also been proved conclusively that Canada has the greatest wheat-growing area in the world and can produce a both belligerents are under no interna- the northern provinces, where rice can-

AN UNPARALLELED TRAGEDY. One is quite safe in saying that the

recorded history of man's experiences

upon the sea can furnish no parallel to

the scene enacted on the decks of La Bourgogne in those minutes during which she remained afloat after receiving her death-blow. The pen of a Victor Hugo might do justice to the horror of that found to belong to it. In view of the ex- tragedy, but language however graphic and forceful is feeble to describe that inferno of frenzy, murder, despair and wrath. Again has it been proved that. in such crises there is no more dangerous wild beast, no more frantic, unreasoning, cowardly demon than the foreign sailor. Knives out appears to be his panacea, which only one woman escaped out of hundreds; they have not forgotten the scenes aboard the Anchor liner Utopia, which ran upon the ram of H.M.S. Anson in Gibraltar Bay a few years ago, and went down with six hundred passengers. Nearly every foreigner found tween decks when the Utopia was raised had been stabbed to death as the vessel sank. The consequence is that even foreign passengers prefer to travel on British or American boats with Anglo-Saxon crews. The fourth engineer of La Bourand is perhaps responsible for the awful loss of life among the passengers, should assuredly meet with a punishment be-

fitting his crimes." ENTHUSIASTIC APPRECIATION. Pleasant words are being spoken by the American press about the Canadian Northwest Mounted Police in relation to the manner in which they have discharged their difficult and almost countless duties on the borders of No Man's Land between British Columbia and Alaska. The Skagway Alaskan waxes enthusiastic in their praise, and refers to them as "that magnificent body of men," and says they are paid very poorly compared with the forces in American cities. "But," says the Alaskan, "if they were paid in proportion to their high order of average American policeman." The Alaskan then describes the physique, and efficiency of the Canadian police; and says that their exalted ideas of their duties enable them to put up with "the boorishness of many American and Canadian miners" without betraying igritation; no stranger can say he ever received harsh treatment at their hands or made complaints to them in vain. More than this, the delicacy and tact with which those soldier-police have handled the rough-and-ready men from the rudest camps in the world, and unused to any kind of restraint and unreasonable when opposed by the very semblance of authority, have won not only the admiration of the law-abiding citizens of the Alaskan towns but the roughand-ready themselves. The Alaskan

"We therefore gladly take this op-portunity to congratulate the Chandian government on its splendid police admin-istration in the Northwest; we congratu-late Major Walsh and Major Steele, on "We therefore gladly the excelent material out of which they have built such a force. We congratulate the men themselves that they be-long to so sterling a body of men, and finally we congratulate the people whose lines are cast in this far north land, that they are under the guiding, protecting and helping jurisdiction of the Northwest Mounted Police of the Canadian government.'

Yesterday morning the Colonist dispensed impertinent compliments and criticisms to persons and papers that care not a pinch of summer dust what the Colonist thinks. It "sincerely trusts" the kind of campaign fight conducted by the Times and Province will never be known here again. Vigor to the verge of roughness is infinitely to be preferred to the cant and whine and the lickspittle sycophancy of such soulless (and headless) organ as the Colonist.

It is the opinion of the London Critic that although the speculative element is not unpopular in England, public opinion would not tolerate the ways of such a man as Leiter, the wheat gambler. The Critic expresses regret that Leiter fell so softly instead of ruining himself irretrievably so that he would have been prevented becoming an unmitigated curse to humanity.

Interest in the election is by no means confined to British Columbia, or even to Canada. In London the fate of Premier Turner is engaging the interested attention of financial men, and the news of his overthrow will probably elicit the comment that he deserved it for not doing the job a little more neatly.

If rumors go for anything there will be an early resumption of the Klondike One report has it that some thousands of men are about to leave the United Kingdom for Dawson, and that from the United States another rush is also expected.

To see send to avitang and the department of the color of

they have by tacit understanding agreed to keep this barbarous and indefensible practice out of the present war. There may be nothing more in the alleged privateering story than the gross abuse of Senor Sagasta's courtesy in telegraphing or writing to Brown his disapproval of the proposal but, with true Spanish the implication that they are amenable to the party whip?

Premier Turner in the Victoria theatre last night said the Nakusp & Slocan railroad has not cost the province one cent and that on the contrary, there is now a credit to the road in the books of the province of \$48,000. Premier Turner has said that half a truth is sometimes worse than a whole lie.

their hands into the treasury."

Mayor Van Wyck, of New York city, has Knives out appears to be his panacea, and in the case of La Bourgogne the ghastly abandonment of every vestige of manhood and the letting loose of all the wileness of which human pature is care. It was expected that the mayor would called the painted city; whole armies of the p

had a knife in his fist, and hundreds of fruit, to wither on the vines, while in some persons, including women and children, cases the strawberry fields were ploughed

gogne who led on the cowardly knifers large crop is looked for. Tobacco has been

named George C. Brown.

It is a notorious fact that the question of privateering has been solved, since the start of the Hispano-American war, with the abstention of both belligerents from recurring to this manner of warfare, and it would be quite out of place for me to recollect the consideration devoted to such an important matter, as this, by all nations of the world and the steps it would require to the most part, some of them a little school-masterish. Canada was represented, I was glad to see; in fact, there are not an important matter, as this, by all nations of the world and the steps it would require

A Letter for Grandpa The man who takes proper care of his health in youth and maturity lives to smile as he reads the letters of his grandchildren. It's worth something to do that. It's worth a little daily care and thought for health. It's worth a dollar here and there for the right remedy for the insidious ills that make the big diseases.

When a man's liver is "out of whack" or his digestion is bad, or his appetite "fin-icky," he should take Dr. Pierce's Golden icky," he should take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It makes a man "hungry as a horse." It fills the blood with the life-giving elements of the food a with the life-giving elements of the food a state of the food a st man takes. It is the great liver invigorator It makes the digestion perfect. It is the great blood-maker, flesh-builder and nerve tonic. It drives all impurities from the system. It cures nervous prostration, bil-fous complaints, malarial troubles and 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption. The medicine dealer who offers a substitute for the sake of a few extra pennies profit, is dishonest.

dishonest.

"Would have wriften you before now, but thought I would wait until I got entirely well," writes Mrs. Mary Tibbs, of Hitchcock, Galveston Co., Tex. "Now I am pleased to say that I am sound and well. I have been using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the 'Ravorite Prescription' and 'Pleasant Pellets.' We think your medicines the best in the world. I was troubled with female weakness, headaches, cold feet and hands, a disagreeable drain and general weakness; was exceedingly nervous, had poor appetite, constipation, distress in the stomach, too much flow, falling of internal organs, of two year's standing. Three bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and three of 'Golden Medical Discovery' completely restored my health."

Constipation and billousness are nasty.

Constipation and billousness are nasty, nagging disorders that keep a man or wo man dull and miserable. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a sure, speedy, permanent cure. One little 'Pellet' is a gentle laxative and two a mild cathartic. They never gripe. Dealers sell them. Nothing "just as good,"

as I will not add a single word to its contents, and I avail myself with pleasure of this opportunity to assure you, s'r, of my distinguished consideration. Very respectfully yours,

A. J. CABREJO.

Victoria, July 8th, 1838.

Hooley answer Mr.

looley promotions? There can nawer to these very pertinen Mr. Hooley, at one time, wrong in the eyes of certain emporaries. That was when

lages of advertisements and Mr. Hooley to-day can do He is bankrupt, and a period to their profitable enjoyment. This is the position; one will reduce the credit of joans to the credit of joans where the credit of joans where

to hire out his pen to the bidder. I shall, therefore understood when I say th

more of them. Why, then submit to their extortions

that they might speak the tru promotions? If so, did he get hush-money which he paid? If afraid of the truth coming o

not the proper person to feel a what he submitted to with his open. It is the unfortunate proper in the proper person to feel a what he submitted to with his open.

Mr. Hooley is the las

LONDON IN SPRING.

You may, perhaps, like to know how this enormous city, its inhabitants and their ways strike the average Canadian. We have much to learn, of course, from the inhabitants of the old world, so much longer than ourselves engaged in the race for Premier Turner violated every canon of political courtesy last night by accursing the leaders of the opposition of being "dishonest men who want to get being "dishonest men who want to get the works ago, I find this London the hardast place in the world to get anything. est place in the world to get anything lone. The lator unions stand in one s way; they are a curse to the community. No wonder the iron and other trades are ham-

the district. Great returns are expected in the development of the deposition in the development of the deposition in the Lake of the Woods and Seine river districts.

Eastern Canadian farmers have had a discouraging experience with their straw herry crops this season. The crop was important gate everything carefully and thoroughly, out comes the note book and everything berry crops this season. The crop was important gate everything carefully and thoroughly, out comes the note book and everything berry crops this season. The crop was important gate everything carefully and thoroughly, out comes the note book and everything between the protection of the fruit, to wither on the vines, while in some cases the strawberry fields were ploughed under with tons of ripe fruit unpicked.

Kent County, especially the country and the country are considered to the country are

olitect the consideration devoted to such an important matter, as this, by all nations of the world and the steps it would require any, alteration, if possible, in the course actually followed, even in the more improbable, not to say utterly false, case, that Spain might accept the overtures of those "legalized pirates," as they are called.

Not that it may be without the limits of possibility, offers of this kind from any country to my own, but the fact of Spain having paid any further attention to them than to convey, out of mere courtesy, her thanks to the applicants, even in case of a suspicious source, for the mark of sympathylinvolved therein, and decilining to accept their under the present circumstances, impossible services.

As for the rest of your information, I have to state that I am in possession of my execuator as Spanish vice-consul in Montreal, under the consulate general for Spain, in that city. I have fulfilled duties, and under the same consulate my government may appoint me to any place in Canada and whenever they deem it expedient.

I could not humanly, Mr. Editor, "have promised interesting developments for the future," and not without reason. I have been led to the matters alluded to, because the opinion in America has been generally so misrepresented that it would be cause the opinion in America has been generally so misrepresented that it would be cause the opinion in America has been generally so misrepresented that it would be cause the opinion in America has been generally so misrepresented that it would be cause the opinion in America has been generally so misrepresented that it would be cause the opinion in America has been generally so misrepresented that it would be cause the opinion in America has been generally so misrepresented that it would be cause the opinion in America has been generally so misrepresented that it would be cause the opinion in America has been generally so misrepresented that it would be cause the opinion in America has been generally so misrepresented that

Piccadilly, London, 31st May, 1838. HOOLEY HIT HARD.

Henry Hess Sheds Some Critical Daylight Upon the Blackmailing Affair.

mbarrassment is the cause, of which the umberless denunciations of his character, a the part of certain newspapers, have sen the result. numberiess denunciations of his character, on the part of certain newspapers, have been the result.

Again I ask, what new wrong has Mr. Hooley done to the public at large? The shareholders in the companies he has promoted are, since his bankruptcy, not one penny worse off than they were whilst he was, with the assistance of the very journals which are now falling over each other in their haste to kick him, promoting dubious companies hand over fist. I am aware that certain shareholders are sulng him for the return of their subscriptions to some of his promotions, on the ground of fraudulent misrepresentation on his part; and it follows, of course, that if Mr. Hooley should have been guilty of obtaining their money under such circumstances, his bankruptcy will prevent recovery of their just dues. But, it may be asked, whose fault is it that the public ever subscribed to any of Mr. Hooley's promotions? Did not the very papers who are now denouncing him because he is a bankrupt, encourage, by their favorable criticisms of his different projects, or by abstaining from exposing their dubtous nature, enable him to extract what he wanted from the pockets of the public? Is it not a fact that the Critic was the first journal to open the eyes of the

reproached us with charity in our disposition I have shown that London papers are Hooley for no other Hooley for no other reason he is down on his luck. The same game with Mr. Rhodes appear to feel ashamed hecagain besiavering him with now that his political star is the ascendant. And so, I Hooley will find it to be the court of the same and the same and the same ascendant. self when and if he elbankruptey court with a to spend with the advert and editors of the journal The am, therefore, conde wards his eastwhile friends what is Mr. Hooley shout lashing himself into a free burden of his complaint see during his meteoric career promoter certain papers big. The opinion of the Critic of blackmall is well known. n my opinion, no worse rnalist can commit

admission, was induced to p to certain newspapers, otherw to certain newspapers, otherwise promotions would have been them. Mr. Hooley submitted imposed upon him, and the neusetion fulfilled the terms them. Each party to the immobserved its conditions. Mr. the money, and the newspape consideration agreed upon. We may be a submitted the money of the law twrong there exists some removed. wrong there exists some re Indication from personal experience wh from personal experience whe no person who has nothing to submit to being blackmailed. number, both in South Africa don, have I been approached ers and threatened with all sequences if I did not submit to They have invariably been shand told to do their worst, ing in one case—the libel on min Truth last year—I have I more of them. Why, then, dissubmit to their extortions. tion

CHILLIW

open. It is the unfortunate public has the undoubted right of feeling ed that Mr. Hooley paid a certain of the press to hoodwink them is porting his over-capitalized promoting the only reparation which Mr. Howake is to unflinchingly expose the in which he succeeded in stlencing urday Review and the Financial boldly name two of the worst offer that there shall be no retreat for them—and the other blackmailing who have fattened upon him and their readers for so many pieces of Six Places their readers for so many piece and bank notes.

The matter has now hands of Mr. Hooley. nanus of Mr. Hooley. It is not fit to make general accusations of blaing against the entire press and to give the names of the offenders and particulars of the transactions alluding to. I have, therefore, to upon myself to name the Saturday and the Financial News as two and the Financial News as two of the pers who have prostituted their per his service, and unless Mr. Hooley in good his promise to unreservedly drag the light of day all his transactions the sheets which have extorted money him, the public will assume that he, turn, blackmailed these newspapers buying his silence. Mr. Hooley has alternative if he should wish to. buying his silence. Mr. Hooley has no alternative, if he should wish to r the respect of his friends. He has chance of a life time to do some good be will by embracing this opportu subject have not been "so mu sign! I ying nothing."

Sooner or later we find out that it not a holiday, but a discipline. Earli later we all discover that the world is play-ground; it is quite clear God it for a school. The moment we it that, the puzzle of life begins. We to play in school; the master does not so much for its own sake, for he lik see his children happy, but in our playen project our lessons. We do no we neglect our lessons. We do how much there is to learn, and not care; but our master cares perfectly overpowering and solicitude for our education; solicitude for our education; an he loves us, he comes into the solitimes and speaks to us. He nevery softly and gently or very sometimes a look is enough, and stand it, like Peter, and go ou and weep bitterly. Sometimes is like a thunder clap startling night. But one thing we may be the task he sets us to is never the task he sets us to is never by our delinquency. The disci seem far less than our desert, seem far less than our desert, or our eye ten times more. But it measured by these; it is measured by solicitude for our progress; measured by God's love; measured solely it scholar may be better educated warrives at his father. The disciplife is a preparation for meeting the When we arrive there to "behoeauty" we must have the educat and that must be trained here. We become so pure in heart—and much practice—that we shall " That explains life—why God pu the crucible and makes him pure Henry Drummond, in Ideal Life

WHAT IS ARISTOCRACY?

Upon the Blackmailing Affair.

For the life of me I cannot make out what new wrong Mr. Hooley has, during the last ten days, committed. That he has been guilty of some helnous offence is quite clear, seeing that a goodly number of my contemporaries have done little else lately than attack him and preach homilles to their readers. Refore Tuesday in last week Mr. Hooley was a company promoter, Previous to that date no London paper, with the exception of the Critic and one or two other journals, had dared to mention his name except in the most respectful terms. It cannot, therefore, be that my contemporaries have, since that date, shouted themselves hoarse on account of the part he took in turning certain private enterprises into public companies. On Tuesday in last week Mr. Hooley sought the protection of the bankruptcy court. This action on his part served as a signal for columns upon columns of abuse being showered upon his head. We may, therefore, take it that Mr. Hooley's pecuniary embarrassment is the cause, of which the humberless denunciations of, his character, the brutality she had received at the "Broadbrim" in the Ottawa Journal writs thus on aristocracy:
It is not very many years ago that very well informed people looked upon Americans travelling in Europe as puffed up 18 there is not a single person in w society who is not proud of haviname on her visiting list. Take case of Mrs. Hammersley, who i divorced Duke of Mariborough. Mersley was one of the most women in New York. She was of striking presence and distinguin short, just such a woman as the eye of such a notorious libe character of the man was bad vious Duchess of Mariborough's the brutality she had received a of this dissipated rone, when sl her divorce, sent a thrill of horror out Europe. Yet, with a record famy thrown broadcast over Eu famy thrown broadcast over Eur
came to America, and, after a few
skirnishing, secured the hand and
of one of the richest and most b
women in the United States.
What is aristocracy? Is it a virt
crime? Ought it to be reprobated, o
it receive the honors of canonization
possible so to train our children t
greatest evil that could befall then
be the loss of their good name? W
good name, anyway? The name of be the loss of their good name? Wit good name, anyway? The name of illy, most of whose members are use humanity, mere idle butterflies? Or the of a man who does honest work world? Our own "leading familie busy tracing their names back to feudal brutes and pirates. The Asta Vanderbilts, the Whitneys, have their ancestral lines to Peppin the to Charles Martel, he of the Iron Hand Alfred the Great, and with his of the Round Table, even to Arta fameus in the history of the past.

Rut we must wait till this cruel over and then for the second chapter new American aristocracy.

new American aristocracy

Meets

List bu

Turnerism is dead.

Writing forty-eight polls closed in the hot est in the history of is still considerable do act result, but suffici prove conclusively that ernment has been over Conceding the govern ful seat the best they the opposition, and n live in such a situation

Here is the situatio going to press, and n the various consti THE TWO I OPPOSITIO

West
North Yale
East Yale
...
West Kootenay
Bevelstoke J. M. Kellie
Slocan Robt, F. Gre
Nelson J. F. Hum
Rossland James Mar
East Kootenay East...J. D. Prenti West...

....A. W. Neill Victoria City 17

OPPOSITI NOT YET CO Cassiar }

DOUBT

As foretold in Sat plendid organization orces in the city res fourth place develo fight between A. E B. Gregory. Very soon after real fight would b and the keenest in throughout the even rowds thronged building, where Broad street, where the count every robable that ne ection in Victoria f the actual result to a later hour Saturday night, M

alternately leading previous to the fin clared. The stropolled early in the heavily, ballot after of the box readir McPhillips, Turner of an hour after vote was counted felmcken

dcPhillips

Belyea Beaven Spoiled ballots, 59. During the coun of the candidates in attendance, and crowd awa marked impatience tony with bursts arrivals from t

or these very pertinent questions of these very pertinent questions of these very pertinent questions of the eyes of certain of my content the eyes of certain of my content. That was when he gave them advertisements and other things, sley to-day can do nothing right inkrupt, and a period has been put profitable enjoyment of his favors, the position; one which does not to the credit of journalism, to be to tit is true, nevertheless, and only hat Mr. Rhodes was right when he do us with possessing a great of unctuous rectitude and very little in our dispositions. The shown that a large number of papers are trying to kick Mr. for no other reason than because own on his luck. They tried the own on his luck. They tried the to feel ashamed because they are esslavering him with compliments at his political star is once more in cendant. And so, I take it, Mr. will find it to be the case with minimal endant. And so, I take it, Mr. will find it to be the case with minimal endant if—he emerges from the otey court with a few nore pounds d with the advertisement managers tors of the journals who are loudest ondemnation at the present moment. I have endeavored to discount the for attitude assumed towards Mr. VICTORIOUS

otions? There can be but

tors of the journal's who are loudest condemnation at the present moment. In Indian the present moment of the interest of the condemnation of the present moment of the condemnation assumed towards Mr. By a certain class of papers. But or wish it to be understood that I cerefore, condoning the equally exhibit easies while friends on the press. In this easies while friends on the press. In this meteoric career as a company or certain papers blackmailed him. In this meteoric career as a company or certain papers blackmailed him. In the critic on the question kmail is well known. There exists, opinion, no worse crime which a cist can commit, qua journal'st, than out his pen to the highest—or any— I shall, therefore, not be missed when I say that, in my opinion, soley is the last person in the world plain of being blackmailed. Let us the facts. Mr. Hooley, on his own on, was induced to pay hush-money in newspapers, otherwise his various dupon him, and the newspapers in fulfilled the terms exacted from Each party to the immoral contract of its conditions. Mr. Hooley, and the newspapers gave the ration agreed upon. What, then, is soley complaining of?

an axiom of the law that for every there exists some remedy. I speak erson who has nothing to conceal need to being blackmailed. Time out of the conceal need to being blackmailed. Time out of the party is the law that for every there exists some remedy. I speak erson who has nothing to conceal need to being blackmailed. Time out of their worst. But, exceptione case—the libel on myself printed the last year—I have heard nothing for the immoral submit to their terms, eave invariably been shown the door lid to do their worst. But, exceptione case—the libel on myself printed the paid? If he were not of their extortions. Was he afraid they might speak the truth about his long? If so, did he get value for the oney which he paid? If he were not of the truth coming out

or the truth coming out, why did y? the now shown that Mr. Hooley is the proper person to feel aggrieved at the submitted to with his eyes wide. It is the unfortunate public which to undoubted right of feeling aggrieved Mr. Hooley paid a certain section to press to hoodwink them into super his over-capitalized promotions, and the reparation which Mr. Hooley can is to unflunchingly expose the manner is to unflunchingly expose the manner is to unflunchingly expose the manner had be succeeded in stiencing the Satzer and the worst offenders, so here shall be no retreat for him or and the other blackmajling sheets have fattened upon him and deceived readers for so many pieces of silverank notes.

cank notes, as many pieces out of the matter has now passed out of the sof Mr. Hooley. It is not for him ake general accusations of blackmailagainst the entire press and refuse ve the names of the offenders, dates particulars of the transactions he is ling to. I have, therefore, taken it myself to name the Saturday Review the Financial News as two of the pawho have prostituted their pens in terrice, and unless Mr. Hooley makes his promise to unreservedly drag into "ght of day all his transactions with the the swhich have extorted money from the public will assume that he, in his blackmailed these newspapers into

of a life time to do some good, and the bas embracing this opportunity, that his public utterances of the

we all discover that the world is not ground; it is quite clear God means a school. The moment we forset the puzzle of life begins. We try in school; the master does not mind ch for its own sake, for he likes to children happy, but in our playing

s children happy, but in our playing eglect our lessons. We do not see much there is to learn, and we do

neglect our lessons. We do not see smuch there is to learn, and we do care; but our master cares. He has a cetty overpowering and inexplicable fitude for our education; and becames oves us, he comes into the school somes and speaks to us. He may speak softly and gently or very loudy, etimes a look is enough, and we undered it, like Peter, and go out at once weep bitterly. Sometimes the woice like a thunder clap startling a summer it. But one thing we may be sure oftask he sets us to is never measured our delinquency. The discipline may no far less than our desert, or even to eye ten times more. But it is not sured by these; it is measured by God's citude for our progress; measured solely God's love; measured solely that the plant may be better educated when he res at his father. The discipline of is a preparation for meeting the father. en we arrive there to "behold his uty" we must have the educated eye; that must be trained here. We must ome so pure in heart—and it needs the practice—that we shall "see God." It explains life—why God puts man in crucible and makes him pure by fire—mry Drummond, in Ideal Life.

WHAT IS ARISTOCRACT?

WHAT IS ARISTOCRACY?

roadbrim" in the Ottawa Journal writes

Broadbrim" in the Ottawa Journal whites son aristocracy: is not very many years ago that very is not very many years ago that very il informed people looked upon Americaes, who expected that the homage acked their titles was to be gauged by weight of their money bags. That is passed now. Americans have the best everything. And if they do not get it, in e cases out of then, you will find it is ir own fault.

men in New 10fk. She was a woman striking presence and distingue bearing—short, just such a woman as would catch e eye of such a notorious libertine. The tracter of the man was bad. The pretracter of the man was be obtained to divorce, sent a thrill of horror throughtracter of the pretracter of the large of the large of the large of the pretracter of the

Alfred the Great, and with his knights the Round Table, even to Arthur, so out in the history of the past, and we must wait till this cruel war is r and then for the second chapter of our American aristocracy.

DISCIPLINE OF LIFE.

Turner Government Meets Defeat After a Fierce Struggle.

THE PEOPLE WIN

Indications That The Opposition will Have a Working Majority.

CHILLIWACK REJECTS TURNER

Six Places Still in the Doubtful List but Result Very Plainly Indicated.

Conceding the government every doubtul seat the best they can do is to tie Rithet the opposition, and no government can the opposition, arithmetical the opposition of live in such a situation.

Here is the situation up to the hour Milne of going to press, and the latest returns the various constituencies:

THE TWO PARTIES.

Lillooet East...J. D. Prentice... Hon. C. E. Pooley Hon. J. P. Booth. Hon. D. M. Eberts Hon. J. H. Turner H. D. Helmcken. R. Hall. A. E. McPhillips. Victoria City 17 DOUBTFUL OPPOSITION,

Hon. Col. Baker NOT YET CONTESTED.

As foretold in Saturday's Times, the splendid organization of the government orces in the city resulted in a victory for although the contest for th place developed a very strong between A. E. McPhillips and Col.

B. Gregory, Very soon after the counting of the lots commenced it was evident that the fight would be between those two, the keenest interest was displayed bughout the evening as to the result.

wds thronged around the market uilding, where the figures were anounced at frequent intervals, and on troad street where the Times bulletined count every few minutes. It is able that never in any provincial lection in Victoria was the uncertainty of the actual result in the city prolonged a later hour than was the case on turday night, McPhillips and Gregory ernately leading until about an hour previous to the final result being de-clared. The strong government vote illed early in the morning then told avily, ballot after ballot at the bottom the box reading, "Hall, Helmcken, ePhillips, Turner," and three-quarters an hour after midnight when the last

During the counting of the votes most of the candidates and their agents were in attendance, and without the gates a large crowd awaited the result with marked impatience, varying the monotony with bursts of cheering when new arrivals from the newspaper offices

Turnerism is dead. The people win. Writing forty-eight hours after the polls closed in the hottest election contest in the history of the province there is still considerable doubt as to the exact result, but sufficient is known to prove conclusively that the Euraer government has been overthrown.

Conceding the government every doubt-

ESQUIMALT.

The fight between the ex-speaker, Hon. D. W. Higgins, and Mr. W. F. Bullen, the government nominee, for second place in Esquimalt district proved one of the closest in the whole election. The candidature of Mr. Dennis W. Harris, who ran as an independent, was an unknown quantity which made all forecasts of the probale result matters of more than ordinary conjecture. As ascertained at the latest possible moment the figures indicate the election of Mr. Pooley by a majority of three over Mr. Higgins, who defeats Mr. Bullen by one vote. as follows: vote. as follows:

Total 212 208 200 189 53 An official recount was commenced this

One of the greatest surprises of the election was the result of the polling in the constituency represented by the speaker, Hon. J. P. Booth, in which opspeaker, Hon. J. F. Botta, in position and government alike had agreed the chances for the return of Mr. T. W. Paterson were the very best. North Saanich, where the opposition majority was 15, had been expected to go very

much more largely in their favor, and the vote recorded on Mayne Island is a great surprise. Following are the figures: 140

SOUTH VICTORIA. The contest in the constituency represented by Hon. D. M. Eberts, attorney general, was much closer than antic-pated by the government party, Mr. J. Stuart Yates developing considerable strength in some places hitherto supposed to be solid government stronghods. There was an unusually large proportion of spoiled ballots, some of the voters allowing their dissatisfaction with the govern

the voting paper. The result is as fol
lows:
South Victoria.
Eberts. Yates
Saanichton
Roleskine Road
Cedar Hill
Total
11.
ALBERNI:
With Euclulet, Clayoquot, Quatsin
and Kennedy Lake to hear from, the in

COWICHAN. Complete returns give a majority of 64 for the government candidate: Opposition majority SOUTH NANAIMO. In spite of the cutting out of the Five Opposition majority triet, the South Nanaimo constituency Westminster, Dewdney. McBride. Whetham Ralph Smith inflicting signal defeat upon Dr. W. W. Walkem, who loses his deposit. With Texada Island, where there are but few votes, to hear from, the re-NORTH NANAIMO. As was expected, Mr. Bryden carried the government constituency of North Nanaimo by a good majority. Nanoose has yet to be heard from, but the vote there is very small and will have no Independent majority 29 VANCOUVER. A message received just as the Times went to press gives the figures, Bryden 249, Hellier 157. WAITING FOR SURRENDER.

ty-four hours.

of final negotiations.

lorger with us.".

believe that date will be the beginning

It has been proposed that a battalion

of sharpshooters be formed from each

regimental battalion in the army. It is said, that this battalion would be able

to clear the region near the army of

pestiferous guerilias who from tree tops or other covers make many attempts to acsassinate wounded men as they are be-

of his magnificent estate in St. Helens

Island, opposite Port Royal, S. C.
The reported appearance of a Spanish

privateer off the northwestern coast has afforded an opportunity to the engineer

officers to justify themselves for insist-ing upon the maintenance of mines which now guard our navigable harbors.

The navy department has now learned the St. Louis with her load of Spanish

naval prisoners will not arrive at Portsmouth, N. H., until to-morrow. The

Harvard with the second installment of

ITALY WILL NOT INTERFERE.

Ambassador to Rome Confers With President McKinley.

SAMPSON AND SCHLEY.

Destroyers of Cervera's Fleet to be Pro-

but it is undecided as to the extent of

moted.

prisoners sailed yesterday.

other European power,

NANAIMO CITY. The greatest victory of the contest was secured by Dr. McKechnie, opposition candidate, over Mr. Archibald McGregor in Nanaimo City. In front of Santiago, July 8, 9 a.m., by Associated Press dispatch boat Cynthia. via Kingston, July 9.—There has been absolutely no change in the situation at

COMOX. Although no returns are obtainable from Denman, Hornby, Valdez and Cortes Islands, Alert Bay, Shoal Ray, Lund and Little Bear Creek, the return of Mr. James Dunsmuir, the government cardidate, seems to be assured. Shoal cardidate, seems to be assured. Shoal Bay has about 80 votes, but the other places named are quite small. Following

The places not heard from are confidently relied upon to increase this majority, those familiar with the conditions on the West Coast stating that Mr. Huff's vote at those points will be very small

are the only returns yet received:
 Comox
 Dunsmuir.
 McAllan

 Cumberland
 99
 74

 Union Wharf
 21
 5
 The latest report received by the Times gives Dunsmuir 194, McAllan 131, with

four places to hear from. Another report gives the government candidate a majority of 121. Vancouver, B. C., July 11.—It is reported here that Shoal Bay has gone absolutely against Dunsmuir, giving Mr. McAllan 105 votes. RICHMOND.

In this constituency Ald. McQueen, who ran as an "independent" in the government's interest, lost his deposit, the opposition candidate, Mr. Kidd, being elected by a majority of 187. YALE, EAST RIDING.

Price Ellison, the government candidate, is elected in this constituency by a good majority. Vernon gave Mr. Ellison a majority of 87.

WEST KOOTENAL-NELSON. Hume, the opposition candidate, wins in this constituency by a majority of thirteen. The closeness of the contest is due to the expenditure of thousands of dollars on behalf of the government's control independent and dollars. semi-independent candidate. Details of the vote are not to hand, but the result is positively known to be as stated above. NORTH YALE.

It is impossible at this writing to figure accurately the returns from the various polling places, but Deane is elected by a small majority, probably WEST LILLOOET.

Full returns for West Lillooet give mith (government) a good majority. KOOTENAY EAST-NORTH RIDING Neilson, the government candidate, SLOCAN.

Green, the opposition candidate, elected result in this constituency is still

in doubt, and the places yet to hear from are sufficiently important to swing the election either way. The following re-turns are to hand so far:

and the second		er	σů	96	6
	1. Silv		Rogers	86	mohom
		unH20	303	le	
Quesnelle	4 189 355 575	20	23	30	2
Barkerville			67	68	5
Stanley		10	21 8	15	2
150-Mile House			13	41	3
KOOTENAY	WEST.	RO	SSI	LAI	VI.
Will be a second of	RIDING.				
Martin, the	opposition	cand	idat	e,	ha

a good majority. The victorious opposi-tionist beat his opponent in each district.

Prentice, the opposition candidate, won LILLOOET-WEST RIDING. Smith, the government candidate, wins

Green, Retallack, 130 110 110 81 80 43 23 41 62 19 19

Kootenay West, Revelstoke Riding. Glacter 10
Comaplix 16
Thempson's Landing 16
Trout Lake 25
Nakusp 23
Halcyon Hot Springs 2

but it is undecided as to the extent of promotion.

Although Admiral Sampson outranks Commodere Schley in command of the naval forces in Cuban waters, he is subordiate to that officer by two numbers in the naval register.

Commodore Schley stands number eight in the list of commodores, and Sampson stands number ten, having been promoted to that grade within the past week. Commodore Watson, also on duty with the fiect at Santiago, is senior to both of the others, standing number six in his grade.

When an official report is received a decision will be reached as to the extent of the promotion to be made. Yokohama, July 11.—Another plot Seoul, the capital of Corea. against the Yale, West Riding. government has been discovered. Several prominent officials have been arrested on Semlin: McKay the charge of complicity. Others, including the former war minister, have fled. "I've a great story to tell you boys," said a man to a group at the city hall. "I don't think any of you ever heard me tell it before." "Is it a really good one?" asked one of the party, doubtfully.

"It certainly is."

"Then you never told it before," echoed the crowd.—Philadelphia Call.

on the Doomed Span-

Plainly Indicated That Spain Will Shortly Sue for

On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dandy, off Aguadores, July 10, via Port Antonie, Jamaica, July 11 .- The Brook-Schley, began bombarding the city of Santiago at 5:15 this afternoon, in obedience that the Brooklyn was falling short in her fire, and ordered cessation, permitting the battleships to continue, they, with their Army Before Santiago Is Confident large guns, having longer range. Shots were fired apparently with great deliberation and at intervals of two minutes. The signals from shore announced that the shells fell a thousand feet short and a little to the left of the Spanish position. At dusk the Santiago de Cuba during the last twensquadron ceased firing entirely, and Com-The general feeling among American General Shafter if he desired the firing conofficers is that a surrender will be made, tinued during the night. not necessarily on Saturday, but they

Camara Furnished Coal. Port Said, July 11.2-Admiral Camara's ships have been allowed to take on board some coal after furnishing a writ-Spanish authorities request that all ten guarantee that the entire squadron will return to Spain direct. ommunications be made in Spanish, as officers who did the translating are no

Spain's Dilemma. London, July 11.-A special dispatch

from Madrid says:
All talk of peace seems up to the present to have lead to no tangible results, No doubt the government would welcome an opportunity to negotiate directly with the United States, were signs propitious, but there are so many cir-cumstances to be considered that, it looks as though the policy of drift and waiting for something to turn up would continue until Santiago falls. Shafter Reinforced.

arsassnate wounded men as they are being carried to the rear.

Furing the truce, which has now lasted four days, there has been none of this murier business going on, and American officers have therefore concluded the guerillas who have been engaged in this miscashle work were under direct orders. miserable work were under direct orders of the Spanish leaders.

The story published by a New York paper to the effect that the Spanish prisoners had been turned over to Cubans, Off Juragua, July 10, by Associated Press Dispatch Boat Wanda, via Kingston Jamaica, July 11.—Six troopships carrying 2,500 men, six batteries of arcarrying 2,000 men, six batteries of artillery and a large quantity of ammunition and supplies arrived here at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The transport took the equipments and troops aboard at Tampa and were joined by a convoy at Key West. They sailed Tuesday morning and averaged. who killed them, is without the slightest foundation in fact. WRESTLING WITH A PROBLEM. Fall of Santiago Will Necessitate Feeding of Destitute, day morning and arrived off Juragua early Saturday morning.

Washington: July 9.—The authorities are now concerting themselves seriously with the problem of feeding the destitute population of Santiago as soon as it capitulates, as well as the Spanish prisoners of war who may surrender.

It has been extremely difficult, as shown by Gen. Shafter's report, to supply the American troops with what they need, and of course the difficulty will be increased enormously by this large addition of hungry mouths and moreover it Spain Menaced at Home. with the problem of feeding the destitute population of Santiago as soon as it capitulates, as well as the Spanish prisoners of war who may surrender.

It has been extremely difficult, as shown by Gen. Shafter's report, to supply the American troops with what they need, and of course the difficulty will be increased enormously by this large addition of hungry mouths and moreover it is expected when the news of the fall of Saffiago siffs through the country a large part of the destitute population of back soone, and go to Cadiz and to Madrid, July 11.—The newspapers in this large part of the destitute population of the interior will make its way to that back sooner, and go to Cadiz and to Ferol. The present danger is that if the Americans dispatch their cruisers they will waylay Admiral Camara in the Mediterranean. The coast eron, who is now in London, has cabled to Secretary Long offering the govern-ment the free use for hospital purposes defences will be ready in ten days."

Spain Blames Sagasta. New York, July 11.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says.

The government's plan is to sue for peace whenever the war situation, according to Spanish ideas, will permit t. An appeal will be made directly to United States, but the cabinet in laboring to have powerful European patrons ready "to make President McKinley understand that he must not be too exacting."

To use the words of a representative Madrid of a great continental power. Premier Sagasta is more confident now of being able to prolong his stay in office. There is a growing disposition all round to let his government perform the galling task of negotiating peace. None of the opposition leaders want to do it, while the public is fast taking the Washington, July 9.—Gen, Draper, the American ambassador to Italy, has arrived in the city on leave of absence for sixty days.

He had a talk with President McKinley to-day, having first been to the state days. position that Sagasta is responsible for oringing on the war with America and should be held responsible for putting an end to it. The foreign minister, the Duke of Almodovar, continues negotiations with the German and Austrian department, where he was in conference with Judge Day for a long time. Gen. Draper's understanding is that Italy will not interfere in anything this government may do in the Philippine imbassados. Great reserve is maintained, but the government is hopeful of re-

Refused the Last Offer. Islands.
It is said he has informed the state department that all the information received by him in Rome was to the effect that Germany is likely to make more demands as to the Philippines than any General Shafter's headquarters near Santiago, July 10, via Port Antonio, July 11, 11:30 a.m.—General Shafter has notified General Torrel that the Spanish force proposition to surrender if the garrison be allowed to leave Santiago with side arms is rejected, and that the United States would accept no terms but im-mediate unconditional surrender. General Torrel replied in a brief note saying he rejected President Mckinley's proposition and would discuss no other terms than those suggested by himself. At 3:15 p.m. General Shafter notified Gen. Torrel that the armistice would be terninated and hostilities resumed at 4

o'clock.

Washington, July 11—The war department to day made public three despatches from General Shafter. The following was received at 1:30 a.m.:

Playa de Este—The navy has promise Playa de Este—The navy has promised after the bombardment begins to get in close to the harbor with some of their light draught boats. If the bombardment is not quickly conclusive, they will make the attempt. As soon as Henry's reinforcements arrive I will surround the town, and I can knock it to pieces with the play light care. Contain Goodrich of the

our light guns. Captain Goodrich of the St. Louis assisted me very ably in disembarking froops.

Twenty-three minutes later the following was received: "My plans for to-morrow are to keep ap the hombardment of the trenches and and complete the investment of the by the troops which have just arrived at Siboney, one regiment of which, the First Illinois, has now reached me." Soon after noon to-day the following

message received at Juragua from a mounted courier saying the armistice was ended and that hostilities had been fesuled. Commodore Schley said: "bureat haf er signalled me to begin the burbardnest as soon as I could get the restant, and be very careful not to injure our own army. If I bombard tomorrow I shall have marks on the shore to guide me and shall take the ships nearer to shore than to-day. In firing to-day I gave the turrets the greatest possible elevation by listing the ships, but I knew I would fall short. The guns will carry more than five miles, but to will carry more than five miles, but to throw shots over the cliff, a great elevation is required. When the Dandy left Aguadores at 7 o'clock the warships were still in position.

For Safety's Sake. Port said, July 11.—The remainder of Admiral Camara's fleet has sailed for Spain. Another Prize

New York, July 11.-A despatch to the Journal from Aguadores says: The steamer Bratton, a Norwegian freighter, was chased and captured this morning by the Brooklyn. She had on board a cargo of supplies sent to Santiago on speculation by merchants at Kingston and Port Antonio. She has been tied up until the fleet enters Santiago harbor.

List of Casualties. List of Casualties.

Washington, July 11.—The war department posted the following dispatch from Gen. Shafter:
Playa Del Este, July 10.—To adjutant-General: Report of casualties in First Division yesterday afternoon just received: Killed—Capt. Charles W. Rowell, Second Infantry and private Peter Nelson, Company A, Second Infantry; wounded—Lieut, L. N. Lutz, Second Infantry; private Charles Jenks, Company A, Second Infantry; private Charles Leneki, Company B, Second Infantry and private Nelson Gilbert, Jr., Twenty-first Infantry.

The Wounded Heroes.

The Wounded Heroes. Playa del Este, by Associated Press Dispatch boat Cynthia, July 11.—There are only 75 wounded men in the no pi-tals who are being treated for amputa-tions and bone fractures. In the hospi-tals at the front there are no wounded soldiers. Serious cases and all the rest

of the wounded are on board the hospital ship Relief, or on transports bound north. The situation from a military point of view is capable of much im-Urging Peace Negotiations. Madrid, July 10, via Hendaye, France, July 11.—While public opinion is divided, it is inclining rapidly in favor of peace, the people becoming more convinced every day of the impossibility of withstanding the power of the United States. The peace party in the opinion are recognized to provide the continuous provides. cabinet are urging inamediate negotiations looking toward peace, and Senor Gamaze, minister of public instruction, threatens to resign if the war party ontweighs the influence of the peace party. The war advocates, however, were the continuous of the strangle in urge the continuance of the struggle "to convince America that it is difficult to obtain a prompt triumph for her army

and thus secure Spain better terms. There is a split in the cabinet which may probably result in resignations and the formation of an intermediary gov-ernment, because Senor Silvela and the Conservatives are unwilling to incur the responsibility of peace negotiations; the best obtainable terms are certain to be trying to Spanish pride, which demands a scapegoat. The increasing unpopur larity of Senor Sagasta supported by the throne, regardless of public opinion of the situation, is most trying to the Queen Regent, who is suffering more keenly than her subjects, and by the divided opinion in the cabinet and na-

city openly, discuss the imminence of a ministerial crisis owing to the attitude of tion. The Official Correspondencia confirms the report of a cabinet crisis. El Liberal publishes an interview with the minister, who is quoted as saying that a cabinet crisis might occur to-day, to-morrow or next loyed. The minister is said to have added for the whole ministry to resign in a body.

Afraid the Dons Will Run. Washington, July 11.-The n ws from General Shafter to the effect that he proposed to begin the bombardment of Santiago today, intensified the interest with which the news from the front is being awaited at quiries at the office of the adjutant-general, beginning early this morning, for the latest was returned. General Shafter has been givn a free hand to deal with the situation, subject to but one condition, namely, that the Spaniards in Santiago must be captured, and he had not yet informed the further than was indicated in the dispatches

enemy may escape from Santiago under

lieved each day when dispatches from the

front show that they still occupy the

The president h'mself is so much concerned over the possibility of the Spanish force escaping that he has directed the sending of explicit orders to General ficial reports from American naval com-manders who participated in the destruction of Cervera's squadron have been received by the department.

Waiting For News. Washington, July 10.-On leaving the naval conference at 1 o'clock Secretary Long that a decis've engagement is on at Santiago on the part of either the army or navy. In answer to an inquiry, the secretary said he expected to get news of the fall of Santiago at any hour.

TO BOMBARD SANTIAGO. Washington, July 11.—A cablegram from General Shafter was received at the war department over-night stating that the bombardment of Santiago would begin to-day. It appears that the affair of Sunday was only a preliminary artillery skirmish

Bombardment Begins. Off Aguadores, July 10, 5:15 p.m.— To-day the vessels of the United States fleet began the bombardment of the city of Santiago de Cuba. GOLD FROM DAWSON.

Schooner Reaches San Francisco With \$70,000 on Board.

was received:
"I regret to report that Captain Rowell. Second infantry, was killed late yesterday afternoon."

Commodore Schley says be was ignorant of the purpose of the bombardment. Associated Press reporter read him a

VAIN FIGHT FOR LIFE

Terrible Scenes Enacted at La Bourgogne Wreck-Knives, Fists and Clubs Used.

Officers Lost Control of the Crew and a Panic Ensued—Hundreds Sucked Down by the Whirlpool.

sinking of the French steamship La Bour-gogne come to light, it is shown that the tragedy is one of the most striking and terrible that has ever occurred on the

The collision had come so suddenly and at such a time in the morning that few besides the crew of La Bourgogne were on deck, but the shock aroused nearly everyone, and within a few minutes the decks were crowded. At first it seemed as if there was some attempt at discipline

The Fight on the Decks. The Fight on the Decks.

The officers were powerless over their own men, and only four were saved. The fight for life on the decks of the steamer did not last long, for in a little more than half an hour she gave a long lurch to port and went down. As the ship sank beneath the surface the vortex of the water sucked down everything on the surface with a certain radius. When the suction ceased those still alive saw about 200 bodies come out of the water with a rush, as if the sea were giving up the dead after having swallowed the ship.

But the struggle for life still continued

sea were giving up the dead after having swallowed the ship.

But the struggle for life still continued after the ship went down. Hundreds still floated about, grasping for rafts, boats and wreckage in frantic endeavors to keep above water. Even then many of those in the loats showed their brutality by beating off those who attempted to climb aboard.

By this time the small boats of the Cromartyshire had come up, and the work of rescue began. The crew of the ship worked hero'cally and saved everyone who had managed to keep above water, but even then scores fell away from the boats, rafts and wreckage, exhausted, and were drowned.

It was all over in an hour, although

The Escape of Mrs. La Casse. Strangely enough, Mr. La Casse is the only man of the saloon and cabin passengers who survived, while his wife is the only weinan of 200, not only of the first saloon woman of 200, not only of the first saloon cabin, but of the whole ship, who escaped. Mrs. La Casse was aroused from her berth by her husband, who was on deck at the time of the collision.

by her husband, who was on deck at the time of the collision.

When she reached the deck of the listing ship she saw the captain of the steamer on the bridge and some of the officers at other points, endeavoring to direct the efforts of the crew to launch the boats. There was little response to the orders of the officers. The crew seemed paralyzed.

Matters were quiet and there was no panic at first, sithough the decks were becoming more and more crowded with frightened people. The steamer was listing and settling, and then a wild fear seized on the throng and the people lost their reason.

Mrs. La Casse was separated from her Mrs. La Casse was separated from her husband in the scramble, and the steamer listed so badly that she slid down the declivity and into the water. She had taken the precaution, at her husband's direction, to put on a life belt before leaving her stateroom, and shortly after being thrown into the sea she was seized by the arm and drawn on the life raft. Her savior was her busband.

Mrs. La Casse had been on the edge of Mrs. La Casse had been on the edge of the malestrom, but something striking her threw her on the outside of the whirlpool, and the next she knew she was under the raft. A boat containing 50 women was expsized, and all went down in the whirlpool. There was not one man in this boat, and it was left fast to the davits. Some of the women were trying to cut the fopes when the steamer careened and capsized the heat

Mrs. La Casse says that a moment after steamer was engulfed, men, women children rose on every side of the ripool, and the sight of the faces and arms and the sound of shrieks was so the arms and the sound of shrieks was so terrible that she will remember them to her dying day.

No One Launched the Boats.

Mattie O. Surich, a Norwegian, said it did not appear to be anybody's duty to look after the launching of the boats. Those on the port side were not touched by the crew. People climbed into ther, walting for the boats to be launched, but in a short time the steamer listed so rapidly it was impossible to do so.

Surich declares that two of the life raffs upon which people were saved were cut addift by him. He was unable to move them, but they timbled overboard when the steamer careened, and proved useful. The steamer slowly settled down by the stern and starboard side, and the water, advancing gradually, drove the people was sengers that there was no danger. water, advancing gradually, drove the peo-ple forward. Finally, men, women and children were walking about on the port deck. The stern was deep in the water and the how in the size

and the bow in the air.

The ship gave a great plunge and bundreds of people were in the water, grabbing at broken oars, bits of cauvas, etc., and struggling. Surich went over the starboard side and caught a raft, on which he climbed. He thinks that had the boats been lamched as soon as the steauer struck several hundred who perished would have been saved.

Were saved.

On the voyage Liebra becam quainted with Youseof, the wro ("the Terrible Turk"), who was a senger. After the collision Liebra he saw Youseof struggling in a confidence of the saved.

Knives Used Everywhere. themselves into the boats or on the rafts. These were pushed back into a watery grave. Here, too, knives were used freely. Not all the dead met death by

drowning.

Christopher Brunon saw a sailor belonging to La Bourgogne strike a passenger over the head with a bar and kill him. The body dropped into the water. The passenger grabbed the boat in which the sailor was and attempted to get on board.

There were 714 passengers on board and 163 were saved.
Some of the scenes enacted just after the collision were terrible to witness. Men fought for positions on the boats like raving maniacs. Women were forced back from the boats and trampled on by men who made self-preservation their lirst

Among them were a large number of the lower class of Italians and foreigners, who, in their frenzy, stopped at nothing that promised safety for themselves. In a boat were a party of 40 women, but so great was the panic that not a hand was raised to assist in its launching. The occupants, so nearly saved, were drowned like rats, when the ship, with an awful hissing sound, went down.

So desperate was the situation that an Italian passenger drew his knife and made direct at one, who, like himself, was endeavoring to reach the boats. Immediately his action was imitated in every direction. Knives were flourished and used with ef-

Women and children were driven back to death at the point of weapons, the owners of which were experts in their but he turned his head away, as he said

According to stories of the surviv-women were stabled like so many Sheep.

Patrick McKeown states that he heard of one woman having had her throat cut and being thrown overboard to lighten the There are no survivors who saved more than enough clothing to cover their nakedness. Nearly all lost their savings, and they were mostly working people, bound home to European lands.

New York, July 8.-Most of the survivors of the wreck of the French liner La Bourgogne, which was sunk on Monday morning, 60 miles south of Sable Island, will arrive in this city this afternoon from

The officials at the company's office show the effects of the terrible strain to which they have been subjected since the first news of the calamity reached them.

M. Faguet, the acting general agent of the line, was at his desk until midnight answering, or at least trying to answer, the telegrams that came pouring in from all parts of the country, anxiously inquiring after friends and relatives. He has not been able to secure sleep since the accident

was reported. As soon as the survivors reach the city

As soon as the survivors reach the city As soon as the survivors reach the city M. Faguet proposes to institute a thorough them, but as the steamer began to settle and list to port, the officers lost control of the crew, and a pamic ensued. Passengers and crew fought for the boats and life rafts.

The strong battered down the weak, and women and children were pushed far away from any hope of rescue. Fists, boat hooks and knives were used by some of the steerage passenger list, is among the steerage passenger list, is among the

The exact details of the disaster have not been received at the company's office and probably will not be until one of the subaltern officers who were saved arrives and makes his report.

M. Faguet spoke freely on the question of the crew's behavior, saying: "I am quite sure that a grievous injustice has been done in accusing the ship's crew of inhuman behavior towards the passengers. If any atrocities have been committed, they were the work of foreign sailors, who were in the steerage, and comprised a variety of nationalities, mostly

Italians." The following is the correct list of the lost: First cabin, 88; second cabin, 113; steerage, 246; officers and crew, 118,71 Total;

The Times prints the Lollowing! The alleged brutality towards the passengers of La Bourgogue during the struggle for life following the collision and sinking of the vessel is the subject of much com-It was all over in an hour, although for some time after great pieces of wreckage came shooting up from the botton, marking the spot where the great liner had gone down. But little attempt was made to recover the bodies of any of the ill-fated passengers and crew, and the battered hulk at the bottom of the ocean will probably be their tomb.

In the afterneom the steamer Grecian was sighted, coming from the westward, and a few, neurs afterwards the Cromarty-shire was in tow, and arrived here this morning. viving sailors of La Bourgogne could be

> proved. It was the duty of the sailors, he said, to save the passengers. He cited several parallel cases. One was that of the mate, Holmes, of the steamer William Brown, which sank off Nova Scotia in 1841. Holmes ordered 14 nen and two women thrown overboard. Holnes was arrested and tried for manslaughter, found guilty, and the verdict was sustained

indicted for murder if the charges can be

by the United States supreme court. When asked about the jurisdiction, Mr. Unger said that, in his opinion, if La Bourgogne's sailors committed the alleged acts on rafts, or in small boats, the United States government would have jurisdiction, but if the alleged brutalities were committed on the steamship itself, the Urench

government would have jurisdiction; Frances Edmond Bruwaert, the French consul-general, said that as soon as the

sion may have been committed, whether isband.
A moment later the ill-fated steamer dis- on board La Bourgogne or on the rafts, or A moment later the in-lated steamer dis-appeared, and a whiripool endreled the spot where the noble craft had been. Everybody around the vortex was drawn into it. The water rushed around, faster and faster, and the unfortunates disappeared with despair-tre collection. This would apply even

in cases in New York harbor.' When asked whether, if there was evidence given by the passengers to show that any parties or members of La Eourgogne's crew had actually killed a passenger from one of the ship's boats, he would he arrested here, the consul said that he had not had time to look up the law on the subject.

Boston, Mass., July 8.-From testimony of three persons, Otto Zeigler, from New York, Mrs. Marchant of Baltimore, and Charles Liebra, chief cook of the Stafford Hotel, Philadelphia, it appears that the fourth engineer of the La Bourgogne, who was saved, acted in the most brutal manner toward the pas-

passengers that there was no danger. This is thought to be one reason that none of the 75 first-class passengers

On the voyage Liebra became acquainted with Youseof, the wrestler, ("the Terrible Turk"), who was a passenger. After the collision Liebra says the saw Youseof struggling in a crowd

however, and went down. conversation with Liebra before the wreck the wrestler had expressed himself as ill-pleased with the treatment he had received in America.
L. Tarould, of 161 West 14th Street,
New York, and C. M. Lucas, from northern France, the latter being waiter on the La Bourgogne, tell of being driven away from a boat containing Austrians armed with knives. While the Halifax was entering Boston harbor this morning eight passengers gave that the Austrians used knives to keep

the people from their boat. One of the crew, a steward, who spoke English well, declined to give his name, as he said it would be bad for him when he got back. He said he was in bed at the time of the accident. The shock wakened him and he ran up to the spar deck to his boat. There were twenty-five men appointed to each out there were only seven or eight at his, which was the second mate's, No. The second mate was at his post and the boat was immediately got ready. There were about fifty passengers in this boat, including a lot of women. As the Bourgogne was sinking the boat caught and upset, throwing everyone into the water. He came up in a minute, and was saved two minutes later

he did not like to see these things. The said he could not say anything in praise of the crew of the La Bourgogne. He did not see any of the officers after the accident except the captain, who was gesticulating on the bridge.

Messrs. Zeicer and Karamer, second-

class passengers, state the Victor Gendrot and another sailor of La Bourgogne leserve great praise for their braver saving some passengers. They call ed for volunteers to go from the Cro-martyshire, and were the means of saving many who would otherwise have perished. They were the only sailors who did anything to help the passengers.

HOBSON'S OWN STORY.

Why the Merrimae was not Sunk Across the Channel.

It was about 3 o'clock in the morning when the Merrimac entered the narrow channel and steamed in under the guns of Morro castle. The stillness of death prevailed. It was so dark we could scarcely see the headland,
I had planned to drop the starboard anchor at a certain point to the right of the channel, reverse the engines and then swing the Merrimac around, sink-

ing her directly across the channel. This plan was adhered to, but circumstances rendered its execution impossible.

When the Merrimac poked her nose into the channel our troubles commenced. The deadly silence was broken by the wash of a small boat approaching us. She ran close up under the stern of the

The Merrimac's rudder was carried away by this fire; that's why the collier was not sunk across the channel.

The run up the channel was very exciting. The picket boat had given the alarm and the guns of the Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo and shore batteries

were turned upon us.
Submarine mines and torpedoes also were exploded all about us during the ex-

When the ship was in the desired posi tion we found the rudder was gone and I called the men on the While they were launching the estamaran I touched off the explosives. At the same moment two torpedoes fired by the Beina Mercedes struck the Merrimac amiliships.

I cannot say whether our explosives or the Spanish torpedoes did the work, but the Merrimac was lifted out of the water

and almost rent asunder. As she set-tled down we scrambled overboard and cut away the catamaran. We attempted to get out of the harbo in the catamaran, but a strong tide was running and daylight found us still struggling in the water.

Then the Spaniards saw us and a boat from the Reina Mercedes picked us up. It was then shortly after a n'elock in the

morning, and we had been in the water more than an hour. We were taken aboard the Reina Mercedes and later were sent to Morro castle. Those unhappy persons who suffer from neivousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve 111s, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous dyspectic sufferers. Price 25 cents.

HAWAII'S DESTINY.

All Official Acts Necessary to Annexation Now Complete.

Washington, July 9.—The president having signed the Hawaiian annexation joint resolution, the annexation is said to be complete without any further action here or in Hawaii. At the same time it is possible that the Hawaiian legislature may pass a resolution similar to the one passed by

our congress. Thurston explains the status thus: The Hawaiian senate ratified a treaty of annexation. This in effect was a tender of Hawaii to the United States. The United States accepts the tender by a joint resolution of congress, signed by the president. The tender is now complete If, however, it is desired to have both branches of the Hawaiian legislature pass an act similar to that of the American congress. Mr. Thurston says this may be quickly accomplished. The sesmay be quickly accomplished. The session has just ended, but an extra session

can be called at once.

The former queen retains her citizer ship in Hawaii, and now that all Ha-waiians become citizens of the United States, she is also said to be entitled to citizenship. She has four residences Honolulu, one of them being a large and handsome establishment, opposite the government buildings. One of her old houses has been occupied as the British consulate.

Her niece, Princess Kaiulani, is now at Honolulu and has recently shown her friendliness to the United States by tak-ing the post of vice-president of the Red

Cross society.

It is said that the transfer of the republic to the United States can be accomplished without the slightest delay or friction.

1876-1898

Time tries all things. Years will make a good reputation or establish a "You cannot fool all of the people all the time." If a thing is found to be good it will last as the years go by.

Time has Proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that the claims made for Dr. Bobertz's treat-

ment are supported by results. Time has shown that it is the best and most reliable treatment for every weakness of the system caused by overwork, indiscretion or excesses. Thousands of testimonials and the endorsement of physicians attest this great fact.

To-Day

you can reap the benefit of this ex-perience. If you are suffering you now know where to look with perfect certainty for relief and cure. There is nothing like Dr. Bobertz's Treatment for effectually putting a stop to tired feelings, unnatural losses and the various symptoms resulting from abuse or excess. It is the only treatment that has ever been able to cure Impotency and restore perfect Vigor and Manhood. If you are weak and nervous Dr. Bobertz can make you strong and

He Cures

while others experiment, Consultation free. Valuable Book and proofs of success mailed free, sealed. Treatment forwarded to Canadian points free of duty. Call or write mentioning this

paper. DR. G. H. BOBERTZ, 252 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

THE CUBANS WON'T WORK. So the Commanding Officer Will Not Give Them Food.

Key West, Fla., July S.—General Young has reached Key West from San tiago battlefield. Brigadier-General tiago battlefield. Brigadier-General Duffield succeeds him in command. General Young refused to issue further rations to Cubans until advices are re-ceived from Washington in answer to an expose of the situation around Santiago. The Cubans refuse to assist the hospital commissary department, say-ing they are soldiers, not laborers. The same answer was goven General Baker when they were asked to help him upon the roads in the transportation of sup-plies. This, together with General Garcia's not preventing the entering of re-inforcements into Santiago de Cuba, has New York, July 9.—A Herald special troops. Young reported the situation to has an interview with Hobson, in which washington. Meanwhile he placed Cubans in a separate camp under police regulations and turned them over to

Clara Barton for rations. Washington, July 8.-The war department officials express no surprise at the actions of one of the American generals with Shafter's army in refusing to extend rations to some of the Cubans because of their refusal to do some menial work that was required of them. While the desire and the purpose of the gov-ernment is to feed the Cubans who may need it, yet this mafter rests with the commanding general, who unquestionably has the right to withhold rations if for any reason he deems this action necessary. A separate account of all food furnished to the Cubans is to be Merrimac and fired several shots from what seemed to be three-pound guns.

the subject may be given to the public. PATENTS REPORTED.

Canadian.

Below will be found a list of new inventions recently patented by Canadian nventors by the Canadian, French and Belgian governments, through the agen-

Belgian governments, through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, New York Life building, Montreal:
60.306—Fabien Laporte, St. Ambroise de Triteara, F.O., befricultural modements, 10.317—T. H. Hunter, Linden, N.S., lock, 60.313—W. S. W. Butterfield, Three Rivers, P.Q., log sawing machine, 60.337—E. Jacques, Montreal, P.Q., carfender 60.340-R. B. Stevenson, Phillipsburg, P. O., slate cleaner and pencil holder. 60.354—L. A. Caron, Montreal, P.Q., nut

lock. 60,365—A. Amiot, Montreal, P. Q., street railway car implements. French. 270,110-Harris & Co., Victoria, B.C.,

ignetting apparatus. 269,873-J. E. Kennedy, Montreal, P. Q, shoe. 270,713—John H. Poole, St. John, N. B., cork puller and label destroyer. 270,110—Harris & Co., Victoria, B.C., vignetting aparatus. 209,873—J. E. Kennedy, Montreal, P. Q., shoe.
270,713—John H. Poole, St. John, N.B., cork puller and label destroyer.

Belgian.

130,334 Wm. J. Curry, Nanaimo, B.C., leaf turner. 130,856-J. H. Poole, St. John, N.B., label destroyer and cork puler. 131,346-Hubard Sine, Harold, Ont., cabbage cutter. 131,571-David A. Taylor, Black Cape, P.Q., bicycle brake.

132,751—H. B. Fitzsimon, Wapella, N. W.T., anti-refilling bottle.

CANADIAN TRADE. New York, July 8.-R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review will say to-morrow concerning Canadian trade. There is nothing particularly encouraging in the reports from Canadian points this week, although business seems to be going fairly well in the main with some hindrance on acount of the lumber and shipping business. At St. John it is noted that all mills are running and freights have declined with reports from British markets more favorable. The grocery trade is very moderate, being affected by There is a very ing materials, but the decline in staples. There is a fair demand for building materials, but fair demand for building materials, but Trade orders for dry goods are light. Trade is light as usual at this season in Hali-fax in the lumbering and fishing districts and collections are hardly up to the average. Wholesale trade at Montreal s of a quiet midsummer character, although fall orders for dry goods come in well and with increased demand for sugars and teas, while heavy metals, oils, gars and teas, while heavy metals, ons, paints and cement are somewhat duller. Hides have declined 1½ cents, but leather is still firm. Hamilton reports business active in all lines, with promising Toronto shows little change outlook. n wholesale trade, with very good re-nittances. Winnipeg reports country orlers of fair volume though somewhat ess than, last week, but improvement local trade owing to seasonable change in weather. Building operations have increased the demand for hardlumber and materials lesale trade is fairly active at Victoria for the season in groceries and dry goods, and there is a more hopeful feel-

CARRY THE NEWS TO HAWAII. Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal., July 8. -Instructions have been received at Mare Island to get the Philadelphia ready for sea immediately. The supplies are being assembled with the greatest dispatch. She will go into commission on Tuesday next, according to the latest reports, and will probably get unday way for sea within a week later.

The Bennington has about all her coal Orders received to-day are reported to board from the collier Swanhilda. contain instructions for the commander

ng in business circles, with collections

to leave to-morrow. Either the Philadelphia or the Bennington will convey the official news of the action of congress on Hawaiian annexation and formally raise the flag in the name of the United States.

FLOOD IN MISSOURI.

St. Louis, July 9.—A special to the Republic from Stanberry, Mo., says: A heavy rain yesterday afternoon caused a flood along the valley south of the rail-road track, and some fifteen families and their houses were carried along by the sweeping current. Some houses were destroyed, while men, women and children were found in trees and drifts life insurance, as in the performance of for at least a mile along the valley. every duty of life, putting off a necessary Three miles from Marysville, Mo., water act only increases the difficulties and from the swollen river surrounded the adds new and harder conditions to the house of John Nolan, a farmer, and situation. The insurant of the immedi-

Mr. C. B. Bush, president of the Gilmer county court, tells briefly his experi-ence with an epidemic of bloody flux in his family. He writes under date of October 8, 1896, at Auburn, W. Va.: "During the past summer we had three cases of bloody flux in our family which we cured in less than one week with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and D'arrhoes Remedy. In some instances there were twenty hemorrhages a day." This remedy never fails to cure the worst cases of bloody flux and all bowel complaints, and every family should keep it at hand. For sale by Langley & Hen-derson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.





The Successful

the campaign is over and the dirty all washed, aired, dried and laid away want you to know that we are on the campaign, cash vs. credit.

> Yancouver Granulated Sugar, 20 lbs., \$1.00. Cornstarch, 3 lbs., 25c. Ripe Olives, in bulk, pint 20c. McLaren's Cheese (new). Dixi Hams and Bacon. Fruit Jars, self-sealers.

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

OLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO. ENDERBY AND VERNOR

Hungarian, Premier, ** Adapted for Klondike

D. P. RITHET & CO., Victoria, Agents.

CATNIP AT THE ZOO.

People who live in the country know well the herb called catnip. We have seen it produce exactly the effect described here on a pet cat that lived in think out each note of a musical scale. the city where it could not get the plant. He explains the practice that people will Some time ago an armful of fresh cat- often follow of bending their heads to nip was picked and taken to Lincoln catch each minute sound, by the fact park to try its effect on the animals there. So far as is known catnip does

ever smelled it.
The scent of the plant filled the whole place, and as soon as it reached the par-iot's corner the two gaudily attired macaws set up a note that drowned thought and made for the side of the cage, poking their beaks and claws through. When the catnip was brought near them they became nearly frantic. They were given some and devoured it, stem, leaf and blossom, with an avidity

commensurate with the noise of their

The keeper and the cathip carrier then made for the cage of Billy, the African leopard. Before the front of his cage was reached he had bounded from the shelf whereon he lay, spparently asleep, and stood expectant. A double handful of cathip was passed through to the floor of the den. Never was the prey of this African dweller in his wild state. this African dweller in his wild state pounced upon more rapidly or with more absolute savage enjoyment. First Billy faster than twenty-four times a second. ate a mouthful of the catnip, then he lay on his back and wriggled through the green mass until his black-spotted yellow hide was filled with the odor. Then Billy sat on a bunch of the catnip. caught a paw and rubbed his cheeks, chin, nose, eye and head. He ate an additional mouthful or two and then jumped back to his shelf, where he lay the very pic-

ture of contentment. In the tiger's cage there is young, but full-grown animal. When this great, surly beast inhaled the first sniff of the catnip, he began to mew like a kitten. Prior to this, the softest note of his voice had been one which put the roar of the big-mouthed South American lion to shame. That vicious tiger and his kindly-dispositioned mate fairly revelled in the liberal allowance of the plant which was thrust into her cage. roled about in it, ate of it, and after getting about as liberal a dose as had the leopard, they likewise leaped to their respective shelves and blinked lazily at the sun.

dignified or too lazy to pay more than passing attention to the bunch of catnip which fell to his lot. He ate a mouthful which fell to his lot. or two of it, licked his chops in a "that's not half-bad" way, and then went back to his hap. The three baby lions quarrelled over their allowance, and ate it every bit.—Chicago Times-Herald.

TAKE CARE OF TO-DAY.

A curious and almost universal vagary of the human mind is to insensibly regard a thing as accomplished after its execution has been fully determined and then deferred. We carefully plan to do something, and after waiting a little are something, and after watting a little are surprised to find that it really has not been done and find that its actual per-formance is correspondingly difficult. The only remedy seems to be in immediately proceeding to put into effect the plan matured. Go at the matter at

Procrastination, no matter how brief in securing life insurance is a good case in point. A man concludes he ought to as far as that. But if he delays and temporizes he is soon surprised to find not only that he has not carried out his ntention, but that it has grown a more oothersome matter than h few days or weeks may have developed a latent or sudden physical ailment; a few months have increased his age so that the cost is actually and perman ently more than it would Firancially matters with him have no improved, and the everlasting plea of the tardy, "wait a bit," has brought its usual

disappointment.
This much is certain, that in securing house of John Nolan, a farmer, and situation. The insurant of the Mrs. Nolan and her mother were ate present learns that having faithfully taken care of to-day, to-morrow will take taken care of to-day, to-morrow will take eare of itself, himself, and all his de

> The sale of salt is a government mond poly in China, which yields a yearly rev enue of \$11,000,000, as the annual consumption is 3,300,000 pounds, and the importation of foreign salt is strictly pro-hillited. A license to sell salt costs \$9-600 in gold. The depth of the Atlantic between the Canary islands and the West Indies is

tremendous. A pretty level bottom run-from the African islands to the Ameri can ones, gradually deepening to nearly 19,000 feet. At this point might be sunk the highest point of the Alns and have nearly half a mile of sea water covering

HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO Professor Richet says that it takes a

man about one-eleventh of a second to that the smallest intervals of sound can be much better distinguished with one not grow in the native homes of these animals, so it was the first tme they had ear than with both. Thus the separateness of the clicks of a revolving toothed wheel were noted by one observer when they did not exceed sixty to the second, but using both ears he could distinguish them when they occurred of tener than fifteen times a Among the various ways in which Pro fessor Richet tried to arrive at conclusions as to the amount of time necessary for realizing any physical sensations or mental impressions was the touching of the skin repeatedly light blows from a small hammer. The fact that the blows are separate and not continuous pressure can be distinguished when they follow one another as frequently as 1,000 a second. The sharp sound of an electric spark from an induction coil was distinguished with one ear when the rate was as high as 500 faster than twenty-four tim a disk half white and half black will appear gray. We also hear more rapidly than we can count. If a clock-click-

> count only two of them.-Globe-Demo-A MEAN MAN'S OPINION.

> the second we can count four clicks

while with twenty to the second we can

In commenting upon a recent fatality to a woman while boarding a street car, which fatality was due, according to some of the reports, to the conductor starting the car before the woman was safely on board, a correspondent de-clares that the cause for such accidents is by no means the conductor's fault al-ways. "By far the larger number of such happenings (and the is that there are not more of them), are due solely and simply to women. remedy is to educate the women, and the principle upon which such education must hinge is for her to get a move on her and keep moving until safe inside the car. As things are now the average woman prances up the step, stops to 'swirl' her skirts, mounts the platform and then stands to see who is looking

at her before proceeding to enter the car. It's not only the time it takes her

to accomplish this feat, but the risk she runs in accomplishing it in such a pro-

crastinating way. Ten average men will

board a street car in less time than four

average women. If you don't believe it, watch them."

CARTERS

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles inci-dent to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Sile, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stoomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only oursel

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and

very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. Small Pill. Small Dose, Small Price.

FREE BEER

What Happened This a Shack on C

> "Big Four" Supp to the Amber Secret

The operations of a shoremen acting as ing out the contents of of been this afternoon cheese and crackers o street on the north signal less than one hun-the polling station, sho dark as any of those Chinese." for the arra Chinese," for the arrather thirst of supporters of that was.

The thirsty mass in the committee little procession would shack where the lager without money and with the erstwhile freight, proclaimed, "the gover freight."

A place like that on this especially when a wer closed, soon becau the heelers, touters at "Big Four" following, front was jammed.
the generosity of the goviding free drinks too being so modest did abroat 1860 the door time. Only horas it more thirsty offer can go without the dispens Then a police constable ed; but for him there w some little time, through the broken I as a peep-hole, the saw the representative ter a reasonable time. allow the escape door was opened and walked in, a couple lowing. He found standing in a row sandwiches, etc., near was wet with the becitement attendant the constable, one neglected to turn off the constable left period during which be endured, but it die the Times went to p were still being pilot

A TALE OF Some Unpleasant Exp ker on the

That man can not li

amply proven by the

Irwin, who with Willi

J. Flannigan, was a Athenian this mornin ating his strength at t The story told by Irw one, but is evidently t With five companio last fall to work as a Manitoba he was w fore undertaking his and the party had a v ter. Spring found the with a scarcity of sup-up of the trails for a from communication from the possibility to buy food possible to buy food the lake as they we mizing their supplies at famine prices—a over. There are plen country, but they hav or fifty miles back f the lake by the cease miners. The scanty ty was often suppler from the lake, but they were unable weeks before leaving petite completely fail able to eat such food Realizing that his or secured the services for \$100 apiece, und out to Glenora on two other men \$50 scanty provision way out they met a way in and, despera ed the men to sell the of provisions to take paying the packers On reaching Victoria had to be assisted to He describes as mos duct of some men the journey to Daws supplies. One of the took the journey in supplies consisted flour. twelve says very few of

their sustenance on as he has suffi;ci strength Irwin will THE POLL Election Day in V With the Us

Election day was warm weather, and the polls at 8 o'clo the close at 4 this in the vicinity of where the voting crowded with throng vehicles. The wo were early astir, an oters was kept up The arrangement ere good, the ve oor, reaching the gate in the barricae ng their ballots, p everal other means the candidates viscome of them rem he whole of the da The organization arty was, as far from the standpoin fect. They had larger number of army of men who the task of rolli

deed that for the morning most of the entrance of the bo Douglas, seldom mo The opposition w strength of the "I was no lack of ent who were engaged ovehicles at the displicts to the state of the state o ists, too, were my government side, b best possible use

doubt that a big po

The arrangem

SEE

THAT THE

IS ON THE

WRAPPER

OF EVERY

BOTTLE OF

SIGNATURE

FAC-SIMILE



insuccessful candidate. Now that paign is over and the dirty linen d, aired, dried and laid away, we to know that we are carrying

uver Cranulated Sugar, 20 lbs., \$1.00. starch, 3 lbs., 25c. Olives, in bulk, pint 20c. ren's Cheese (new) ams and Bacon. Jars, self-sealers.

i H. Ross & Co.

LLS CO. ENDERBY AND

* * * ano * * ted for Klondike

Agents.

LONG DOES IT TAKE, TO

essor Richet says that it takes a out one-eleventh of a second to ut each note of a musical scale. ains the practice that people will ollow of bending their heads to each minute sound, by the fact smallest intervals of sound can ch better distinguished with one an with both. Thus the separatethe clicks of a revolving toothed were noted by one observer when not exceed sixty to the secut using both ears he could not uish them when they occurred ofthan fifteen times a second. the various ways in which Pro-Richet tried to arrive at concluas to the amount of time necesrealizing any physical sensamental impressions was the ng of the skin repeatedly with lows from a small hammer. The at the blows are separate and not ous pressure can be distinguished follow one another as freas 1,000 a second. The sharp of an electric spark from an incoil was distinguished with one en the rate was as high as 500 second. The sight is much less When revolving at a speed no han twenty-four times a second. half white and half black will gray. We also hear more rapid-we can count. If a clock-clickement runs quicker than ten to nd we can count four clicks. only two of them.—Globe-Demo-

MEAN MAN'S OPINION.

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ACHE

er's Little Liver rins as a sy to take. One or two pills makes dusc asy to take. One or two pills makes dusc are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or that he their gentle action please all who but by their gentle action please all em. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. aggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. Pill. Small Dose. Small Price. FREE BEER GALORE

What Happened This Afternoon in a Shack on Cormorant Street.

The "Big Four" Supporters Treated to the Amber Fluid in

The operations of a crowd of noisy men acting as bartenders, dishthe contents of four large barrels r this afternoon, with the usual and crackers on the side, in a lisused shack just above Douglas the north side of Cormorant than one hundred yards from stan one number yards from the ling station, showed methods as any of those of the "heathen of the arrangements of the supporters of the government of the committee rooms and then the committee rooms and then the rooms are the ring of one who was on the inside, the where the lager was on draught, money and without price, for, as stwhile freight smashers loudly stwhile freight smasuers the stwhile freight smasuers in the government paid the

nce like that on a hot day, like pecially when all the saloons osed soon became popular with elers, touters and others of the following, and the street in was jammed. The crowd made osity of the government in profree drinks too evident and they so modest did not wish it noised so the door was closed for a.
Only for a time, however, for thirsty ones came and refused to out the dispensation of beer. police constable came and knock r him there was no admittance little time, as by looking he broken pane which served peep-hole, the embryo bartenders resentative of the law. Afonable time had been given to the escape of the occupants, the was opened and the police officer couple of by-standers fol-He found the tier of barrels, in a row with a basket of es, etc., near by. The floor wet with the beer, as in the exment attendant on the arrival of constable, one of those in charge ted to turn off the spigot. After constable left there was another d during which the thirst had to ndured, but it did not last, for as Times went to press the processions still being piloted to the beer

A TALE OF WOE. Some Unpleasant Experiences of a Packer on the Trail.

That man can not live by gold alone is amply proven by the experience of Robt. Irwin, who with William Barr and Jas. Flannigan, was a passenger on the Athenian this morning, and is recuper-ting his strength at the Dominion hotel. the story told by Irwin is a remarkable ne, but is evidently true.

With five companions he went north

last fall to work as a packer from Glenora to Teslin. His home having been in Manitoba he was well acclimatized bebuy food from the miners at ble to eat such food as they possessed. Realizing that his only hope for life lay n getting out of the country, he at last secured the services of two men who, or \$100 apiece, undertook to carry him ut to Glenora on a litter. He paid out to Glenora on a litter. He paid two other men \$50 to carry their too scanty provision supply. About half way out they met a pack train on the way in and, desperate with hunger, forcd the men to sell them a sufficient supply provisions to take them to the coast. aying the packers' own price for reaching Victoria this morning Irwin to be assisted to a hack, but after a est is able to move about without aid. He describes as most foolhardy the conuct of some men who are attempting he journey to Dawson without adequate One of these left Tesl'n a few re Irwin came out. He underdays before Irwin came out. He under-took the journey in a small boat, and his supplies consisted of fifteen pounds of flour, twelve of pork, five of beans, and one and a half of tea. He says very few of those attempting the journey are making proper provision for their sustenance on the road. As soon as he has sufficiently recovered his strength Irwin will return to Manitoba.

THE POLLS DECIDE.

With the Usual Quietness. warm weather, and from the opening of meet follow the L.A.W. meet at Bufthe polls at 8 o'clock this morning until falo. the close at 4 this afternoon, the streets n the vicinity of the market building, gust. Should the world's meet open the there the voting took place, were Towded with throngs of pedestrians and balance of the week the presence were early astir, and a steady stream of the country would be assured.

were good, the voters entering at one loor, reaching the clerk's tables by a cate in the barricade, and after depositing their ballots, passing out by one of the candidates were carly in arrival the barricade, and after depositing their ballots, passing out by one of th the candidates were early in arrival, some of them remaining in the building the whole of the day.

The organization of the government arty was, as far as could be judged om the standpoint of an outsider, perect. They had engaged by far the

Douglas, seldom moving from their post. he opposition were handicapped by want of workers, compared with the

votes are said to be good, and it is expected the result will be announced about 10 o'clock.

FROM LAKE BENNETT. Mr. Rattenbury Says the Chilcoot Trail is Easy to Traverse.

In a letter received from Mr. F. N. Rattenbury he says that far from being as arduous as it has been described, the journey over the Chilcoot pass is devoid of difficulties. He, Mrs. Rattenbury and Mrs. Fall made the journey to Bennett from Dyea in 26 hours. In places there are huge boulders which make the way difficult for pack horses, but to the pedifficult for pack horses, but to the pe-destrian these are small obstacles. Mr. Rattenbury says there is now no need for anyone to pack an outfit over the trail. All the miner has to do is to send his goods over the pass with the pack trains and walk over empty handed, for frains and walk over empty handed, for good meals can be secrued along the trail. The Ora, the steamer of his company, now due from Dawson, has been well spoken of by all who have seen her. The Wilhie Irving, he says, is not powerful enough to run back against the current, and the little steamer of Col. Worsnop's company on Lake Bennett has proved a failue. The Nora, the third vessel of Mr. Rattenbury's company, was launched on Wednesday last. The paslaunched on Wednesday last. The pas-sengers and mail from Dawson by the Ora are expected to arrive this evening by the steamer Athenian.

A CANVASSER'S EXPERIENCE.

Suffered From Kidney, Trouble and Rheumatism—Was Becoming Despond-ent When Aid Reached Him. From the Journal, St., Catharines. One of the most recent witnesses about Fonthill and vicinity regarding the virtues of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is John F. Price, who is widely known in the Niagara district, as he has been on the road as an advertiser and canvasser for six years, and has thousands of ac-quaintances. His complete cure has quaintances. His complete cure has added fresh lustre to the requirements this great medicine. Hearing of Mr. Price's sufferings and restoration, a history of his case was requested. His story is: "I am 20 years of age and have been afflicted with rheumatism for seven years. At times I have been unable to get my clothes on or off without assistance, and have often been compelled to have my food cut for me at table. In the winter of 1897 I was attacked with la grippe, which settled in my kidneys. I then became so ill that I was compelled then became so ill that I was compelled to abandon all employment. At that time my liver and kidneys combined in what seemed to me their last attack. I used several medicines and doctored in Buffalo and St. Catharines without getting any relief, so my confidence in medicine was about gone. I was getting no rest day or night, and was becoming despondent; finally I was persuaded to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I did so and have used in all eight boxes, and am try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I did so and have used in all eight boxes, and am now able to state that I feel better than in the past ten years. These pills are the nearest to a specific of anything I ever used, and they are the cheapest and best medicine I ever tested, having thoroughly reached my case and effected a cure. I feel so gratified for the relief I have obtained that I think it my duty to publicly make this estatement. If all to publicly make this estatement. If all who are suffering will give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills an honest trial. I am sure

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

they will be as enthusiastic in their

THE WHEEL.

Linton and Michael. and the party had a very successful winter. Spring found them at Teslin lake with a scarcity of supplies, and the break up of the trails for a time shut them out trom the possibility of relief. It was impossible to buy food from the miners at Michael's recent record ride and practice. the lake as they were carefully econo-mizing their supplies, and food was held will have to set a higher mark of exat famine prices—a dollar a pound and cellence than he has ever shown in or der to take the measure of the little ountry, but they have been driven forty Welshman. Many persons are of the weeks before leaving Teslin Irwin's appetite completely failed and he was unable to eat such food as they possessed.

Weelshman. Many persons are of the opinion that, owing to his devotion to the running horses in the early part of the season, Michael would not be able to get thoroughly formed for cycle racing this season. Michael's work at Boston last week shows that this impression was a wrong one, as the little idol of the cycling public is riding faster to-day than ever before in his life and to-day than ever before in his life and figures an easy victory over Linton. Linton's victories over Titus and other cracks this season indicate that he is in superb form and up to a record ride. That he will give a good account of himself no one familiar with his triumphs on the cycle path will doubt. Each rider will have the services of the most expert pacemakers in the country in the race, and if the weather is only favorable it is probable that a world's record for full and intermediate distances will be created.

World's Championship. Should plans now being considered for the holding of a world's championship meet at Toronto materialize, the most important assemblage of racing men in the history of cycling will be brought about in America next year. During August the next annual meeting of the International Cyclists' Association will be held at Vienna. The governing committee of the organization is known to be strongly in favor of holding the 1899 meet upon Canadian ground, and the Canadian Wheelmen's Association, at a recent meeting, instructed its secretary, as a delegate to the coming meeting at Vienna, to secure the meet for Toronto,

Election Day in Victoria Passes Off whatever else he might fail in. As the result of several conferences between the wheelmen of Toronto and Election day was favored with bright, Buffalo the plan is to have the world's The latter meet will be held at Buffalo from Thursday to Saturday, inclusive, during the first week in Aufollowing Wednesday and continue the chicles. The workers on both sides both meets of the best racing talent in roters was kept up all day.

The arrangements inside the booths

Scheme is, indeed, pregnant with great possibilities in the racing line, and, if

ATHLETICS.

Mitchel's Great Record. James S. Mitchel, holder of the world's championships held recently at Chicago, but is confident that he could have easily the want of workers, compared with the army of men who devoted themselves to task of rolling up the full voting strength of the "Big Four," but there was no lack of enthusiasm among those who were engaged on the other and workers are related to the "56" championship to his credit against Sheldon, Henneman, Flanagan or any of the stars who showed in the tournament. Had Mitchel gone to Chicago and won the event, he would have work more championships than any was no lack of enthusiasm among those who were engaged on the other side. The vehicles at the disposal of the oppositionists, too, were much fewer than on the government side, but they were made the best possible use of, and there is little doubt that a highest result will be recorded. The arrangements for counting the side of these, Mitchel has won fifteen

Metropolitan championships, eighteen Irish and five English. In all, he has broken about seventy world's records, and, counting first, second and third prizes, his winnings tab up the remarkable figure of 623 trophies. There will be no second or third prize for the event, but the first will be a gold stop watch.

der the thumb of the provincial government just as New York was until the present year under that of the Albany Legislature. Strange as it may seem, the Quebec provincial statesmen complained at being appealed to for legislation whenever Montreal wished an amendment to its charter, and urged that seem, the Quebec provincial statesmen complained at being appealed to for legislation whenever Montreal wished an amendment to its charter, and urged that the city should have a charter which it could amend itself whenever it pleased, as well as he able to berrow money and make local improvements without applying to the province for legislation. This is an example to Albany lawgivers. They are never averse to devoting their energies to special city legislation. No community, has a self-government unless it is able to frame and alter its own institutions, and the Montreal example, which was adopted years ago by certain Western States, should be followed everywhere.

DISEASE IN AFRICA.

While the bubonic plague seems to be spreading in India and threatens almost to equal in fatality the epidemic of a year ago, the French physicians in Algeria have discovered a disease in Africa which, if the meagre reports which have been received prove true, is none the less fatal. It is a mysterious disease, and no satisfactory diagnosis has yet, been made of it. It first shows itself by the patient having an inordinate desire to sleep. Its symptoms resemble those manifested in laudanum poisoning. If the patient be not at once aroused, he soons falls into a stupor which is succeeded by

sleep. Its symptoms resemble those manifested in laudanum poisoning. If the partient be not at once aroused, he soons falls into a stupor which is succeeded by death. From its symptoms it has been called, by the correspondents of French medical journals in Algeria, la maladie du sommeil (the sleeping sickness). Europeans are not susceptible to it, Arabs only slightly, but the negro falls a ready victim. Two doctors of the University of Colmbe have a theory that the disease is microbic. With some bacilli in serum obtained from the blood of a young negro who had died from the disease, they inoculated half st dozen rabbits. The little animals became drowsy, and soon died, betraying all the symptoms of the disease.—Scientific American. tle animals became drowsy, and soon died, betraying all the symptoms of the disease.—Scientific American.

tle sufferer rest.

MISHAP TO THE LUCANIA.

Queenstown, July 9.—The Cunard line steamer Lucania, Captain McKay, from New York July 2nd for Liverpool, which arrived here to-day, reports that the piston rod of the port engine broke at 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning last.
The engines were stopped in order to ascertain the extent of the damage and
the steamer subsequently proceeded under her starboard engine. The passengers were mostly in bed at the time and did not know what had occurred. A dense fog prevailed on the Irish coast which delayed her for some hours.

HAWAIIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Washington, July 9.—The president has appointed Senator Cullom, of Illi-nois; Senator Morgan, Alabama; Repre-sentative Hitt, Illinois; Sanford Dole, president of the Hawaiian republic, and W. R. Frear, of Hawaii, to be commissioners under the Hawaiian annexation resolution.

"An exposition will be held in Como. Italy, next year," says The Electrical World," to commemorate the centenary of the discovery of the voltaic pile, which is so named after its discoverer. Alessandro Volta. The exposition will be divided into two sections, on international electrical exposition and a national exposition of the silk industry. It will be opened in May and will close in October, 1899. A congress of electricians will also meet during the exposition. The expositon will be an historical one, representing the development of electricity during the presnt century, and the congress of electricians wil discuss the scientific progress during the century and the new and numerous applications of electricity. The electrical exposition will

seems to be a general favorite wherever known." Its effects are indeed ful in all lung and throat troubles cure a bottle at Langley and Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Piper Findlater has thrown off War Office restraint. H. E. Moss, of the Em-pire Palace, has completed an agreement with the piper to play on the Edinburgh stage at the rate of \$500 a week. Mr. Moss is the head of the Empire Palaces throughout the kingdom, and if Piper Findlater is a successful attraction dur-ing next week he will in all likelihood go on tour as one of the Empire variety

Ask your grocer for For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best

A DELICATE QUISTION. Should the Incurable Sick Be Helped to a Speedy Death?

Shall the life and the suffering of people see, his winnings tab up the remarkable figure of 623 trophies. There will be no second or third prize for the event, but the first will be a gold stop watch.

HOME RULE.

Montreal is a fortunate city. Its new city charter has been drawn up on the theory of giving the city absolute home rule. Heretofore the city has been under the thumb of the provincial government just as Now Vork was until

died, betraying all the symptoms of the disease.—Scientific American.

Baby Eczema and Scald Head.

Infants and young children are peculiarly subject to this terrible disorder, and if not promptly arrested it will eventually become chronic. Dr. Chase made a special study of eczema and disease of the skin, and we can confidently recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment to cure all forms of Eczema. The first application soothes the irritation and gives the little sufferer rest.

Would have died primiessly weeks previously. Such a system is not only useless in a case like this, it is actively cruel,' he sa'd, 'since it is indirect opposition to the patient's own clearly expressed wishes. But what can I do? The kindness which we exercise towards animals we deny our own species. We are willing to recognize when members of their misery, but when sufferers of or of their misery, but when sufferers of the brute creation are happier out of their misery, but when sufferers of follow the dictates of common sense. We logically speak of their approaching death as a merciful release, while we foreibly exert every means to combat nature and to prolong their torture indefinitely. In this instance it was the duty of the relations of the patient's own clearly expressed wishes. But what can I do? The kindness which we exercise towards animals we deny our own species. We are willing to recognize when members of their misery, but when sufferers of our own species accept the individual application of that fact we will not permit them to cure all forms of Eczema. The first application is individually applicated to their approaching death as a merciful release, while we logically speak of their approaching death as a merciful release, while we logically speak of their approaching the common of the patient's own clearly expressed wishes. But what can I do? The kindness which we exercise towards animals we deny our own species. We are will not permit to a common sense. We logically speak of their approaching the common of the patient's own clearl tions of the patient to see that she was provided with suitable medical attendance;

provided with suitable medical attendance; and my duty, being so provided, is to extend her l'fe thus to the utmost limit which science can contrive; not by so much as one brief half hour may I allow nature to take its course."

"Later, I saw this same friend when she was actually dying. She was propped upright into an apparently uncomfortable position by means of three pillows. I suggested that she would be more comfortable lying down. "She wants to lie down," the nurse informed me. but if I take one pillow way, the action of the heart would fail." As the patient was rich and could afford to pay for close supervision, even the moments of death were to be spun out with a crueity, which, one is thankful to reffect, is not always rigidly adhered to in hospitals."

The argument usually brought forward from a religious view of the subject is treated by Mr. Percival with scand respect. That argument is, we are told, that, exintence being a divine gift, we dare not assume to snorten it by one brief hour, Vill. But this argument would, if logically followed, tell against combating the course of nature by the use of artificial means to prolong life. The really serious and to prolong life. The really serious and weighty arguments for the present course come from the practical side of the question—the necessity for mutual protection. These practical arguments run as follows: "Except in public and just retribution for crime, to admit any conditions under which it is permissible for man to tamper with the life of a fellow creature would at once open the door to all manner of abuses. 100 away with the legal, and even the theoretical sacredness of individual life, and no man would be secure. Illness would acquire an added terror, and every deathbed be haunted by the dread of murder. The love of life, too, is strong, and even acute physical torment will often fa'll to The love of life, too, is strong, and even acute physical torment will often fa'll to make death desired; also, and apart from the abuses to which such a system would give rise, it is not always possible for a physician of the widest experience and the most undoubted integrity to be infallible in pronouncing what is or what is not incurable."

congress of electricians wil discuss the scientific progress during the century and the new and numerous applications of electricity. The electrical exposition will be divided into thirteen classes, the first being the class of honor, and will illustrate, with apparatus, the discovery of Volta, and include bibliography, autographs, portraits, medals, etc."

According to official statistics, 55,115 of the 118,112 Greeks called upon to serve in the recent war managed to get themselves excused for some reason or other; 63,107 really were under arms in the regular army. Besides these, a volunteer force of 8,221 was enlisted, 7,832 of whom were foreigners, and but 289 Greeks. The Greeks lost in killed on the bartlefield altogether 698 men, including 35 officers.

The following from a Swiss paper seems aproposed the war: Some Swiss militiamen were resting from their drills, and one of the men stepped from the ranks to light his cigar on that of the officer. The latter took this evidence of the "spirit of freedom" in good part, but said: "In the Prussian army you could not have done this, John." "Right you are." was the prompt reply, "but in the Prussian army you could not have done this, John." "Right you are." was the prompt reply, "but in the Prussian army you could not have done this, Tohn." "Right you are." was the prompt reply, "but in the Prussian army you could not be an officer."

A man in Virginia rode forty miles to Fairfax Station for the express purpose of getting Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and took home with him a dozen bottles of the medicine. The druggist who relates the incident adds: "Your remedy seems to be a general favorite wherever known." Its effects are indeed wonderful in all lung and threat toxobles. Purchase of the medicine to a dozen bottles of the medicine to the wire every know, when our life ceases." "It would be mere sentiment to argue the write toxoble." "It would be mere sentiment to argue the writer, and he follows up his argument is the writer, and he follows up his argument is the

as follows:
"It would be mere sentiment to argue "It would be mere sentiment to argue that we never know when our life ceases to be useful to our fellows. Of what use to humanity could my friend's life be when existence alternated between a drugged forpor or the forcible administration of sustenance? Of what use to humanity were the sufferings of the other cases which I instanced? Of Oswald in Ibsen's play? Surely, when we are so far advanced along the valley, we may reasonably consider that we have paid our debt to humanity and have become free agents.

"And it is then, I repeat, that science should aid us. As it has taught us the art of living—of improving our race, of bettering the conditions of humanity—so it should teach us the art of dying. In that lethal chamber which I advocate, its discoveries should be brought to bear upon the terrors of death to defeat them. Its knowledge should be exerted to contrive how the terrors of death to defeat them.

the terrors of death to defeat them. Its knowledge should be exerted to contrive how the tortured sufferer can best sink to rest, charmed by entrancing dreams, hilled by the strains of exquisite music, surrounded by the perfume of flowers, by all which might enchant his vision, and soothe his senses with delight. Is there not more common senses in such a system than in that which condemns us to be tortured, or, still worse, to torture our dear ones under a strained conception of duty? Since moments of pain may seem an eternity, we

Reupe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER Pumpkin Seed Alex Senna +
Rodalls Salts Anits Sand +
Pepperunt +
D. Carbandis Sala +
Vient Vient Sugar Wintergroup Flavor Apetiect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of SLEEP.

900 Drops

Avegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regula-

ting the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerful-

ness and Rest. Contains neither

Opum, Morphine nor Mineral.

NOT NARCOTIC.

Tas Simile Signature of Charf Fletcher. NEW YORK. At6 months old

35 Doses - 35 Cents EXACT COPY OF WRAPPEF

can dimly picture to ourselves what months of lingering agony must often mean to the dying. And since we live, knowing that any moment we may have to go down into that Valley of the Shadow—we, or those whom we love—would it not rob that knowledge of all terror if we knew too—so far from not being allowed to die when nature herself would permit it—that in the moment when suffering became intolerable, when all motive for protracting that suffering was over, then we might thus summon science to our aid, and without pain, and without disgrace, the rest we craved would be accorded?"—Literary Digest. can dimly picture to ourselves what months

"This country," says the Mexican Financier, "sorely needs immigration; there is no proper increase of population. As things are going we may calculate at the most on an augmentation of the number of inhabitants by about 3,000,000 in ten years, and this is a liberal estimate.

"This is not enough, if Mexico is to make rapid progress and take her place among the forward nations of the world. It will not do in this stage of competition among the active nations of the greed of powerful and over-populated countries driven on to land acquisition by the irres'stible force of hungry millions of people to stand still.
"Mexico must go in for stimulating immigration; the great land question here must be solved in such a manner that there will be room made for immigrants to settle and become producers. There are plenty of people in our cities; the new population is needed in the country to make a market for our growing number of factories, to support the railways, to fill the coffers of the treasury. A great question opens "This country," says the Mexican Finanof the treasury. A great question opens up before the men who rule this favored land, men whose progressive instincts and administrative abilities we all know. The transportation system projected by President Diaz is ready, the port-works he has planned are making healthy progress and peace has been assured; now, then, is the time to open up Mexico.

"Mexico should have 250,000 immigrants arriving yearly and there should be land

arriving yearly, and there should be land ready for them. Let them come—Japanese, Belgians, Germans, Spanlards, Italians, Americans, Irishmen, Norweglans—there is plenty of room in Mexico, and it must be worten ready for them. plenty of room in Mexico, and it must be gotten ready for them.

"If Mexico stands still it is a confession of weakness; the absurd prejudices of the reactionists who would close the gates of the land should avail nothing. They would make this progressive land one of the 'dying nations' Lord Salisbury has referred to; they would invite the hungry spoiler, and they are the real enemies of the country."

VICTORIA MARKETS. Retail Quotations For Farmers' Produce

Carefully Corrected. During the past few days cherries have been coming in plentifully; raspberries also are now freely offered; strawberries are falling off slightly, although still plenti-

falling off slightly, although still plentitul.

Oglivie's Hungarian, per bbl. \$7.00
Lake of the Woods, per bbl. \$7.00
Lake of the Woods, per bbl. \$7.00
Lake of the Woods, per bbl. \$7.00
Q. K., per bbl. \$5.50 to \$6.50
Snow Flake, per bbl. \$6.00
Premier, per bbl. \$6.00
XXX, Enderby, per bbl. \$6.00
XXX, Enderby, per bbl. \$8.00
Wheat, per ton. \$37.50 to \$40.00
Barley, per ton. \$22 to \$30
Middlings, per ton. \$22 to \$30
Middlings, per ton. \$22 to \$30
Corn, whole \$26 to \$28
Corn, whole \$26 to \$28
Corn, cracked \$27 to \$30
Cotmeal, per 10 lbs. \$40c to 50c.
Holled oats (B & K) 7-lb sacks. \$3c.
Potatoes (new) California \$2c.
Peas (green) \$6c.
Beets. \$5c.
Gooseberries \$6c.
Apricots \$15c.
Strawberries \$12½c.
Raspberries \$10c.
Plums \$15c.
 Cucumbers
 3 for 20c.

 Bananas
 25c. to 35c.

 Lemois (California)
 20c. to 25c.

 Pineapples
 25c. to 40c.

 Oranges, Cal., seeuings
 25c to 40c.

 Pish, Salmon
 10c.

 Hallbut
 10c.

 Smoked
 salmon
 15c.

 Smelts
 10c.
 Smelts Sardines Hams (American), per lb.....16c, to Hams (Canadian), per Ib......15c. to 18c.

Lard Sides beef,

CONGRESS ADJOURNS.

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It

is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell

ou anything else on the plea or promise that is

se." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-

just as good" and "will answer every pur

Washington, July 8 .- The senate adourned sine die at 2 o'clock. On the adcurnment of the house patriotic songs were sung. Representative Bromwell. Ohio, proposed three cheers for President McKinley, which were given twice over by the Republicans. Then followed cheers for Admiral Dewey and General Joe Wheeler. The whole house was one vast demonstration, and flags were passed about to every member and enthusiasticaly waved while the members

By the recent death of Lord Playfair science has lost not the least of her dis-tinguished exponents. His reputation was world wide, and the following story is not in the least exaggerated probably. When simply Dr. Playfair he once viswhen simply Dr. Playfair he once visited some phosphate diggings in Canada, and casually came across a Scotch quarryman, who proved to be quite capable of discussing abtruse subjects intelligently, and mentioned incidentally that Dr Lyon Playfair said so-and-so. Dr. Playfair revealed his identity to the quarryman and expressed actorishment that ryman, and expresed astonishment that he should be of repute in this compara-tively remote part of the world. "Man," tively remote part of the world. was the answer, "yer name's travelled further than ever ver wee legs 'll carry

IMMUNITY OF ARABS TO TYPHOID FEVER.

M. Vinvent (Val-de-Grace) stated, at a meeting of the Academy of Medic'ne held in Paris on May 10, that he has found that French soldiers are on the average a hundred times more subject to typhold fever than native soldiers; a singular observation, because this disease is in general serious when it attacks Arabs. The comparative exemption of the Arabs depends, in his opinion, neither on a previous attack nor on a slow acclimatization consequent on residence in towns, but on a attack nor on a slow accilmatization consequent on residence in towns, but on a natural immunity comparable to the immunity of negroes against yellow fever or of Algerian sheep against anthrax. M. Vincent endeavored to ascertain if the blood obtained from Arabs caused agglutination of typhoid bacilli. The blood of 23 natives was used for that purpose, but it presented no distinct serum reaction, the phenomena being exactly the same as those yielded by the blood of persons susceptible to typhoid fever. This constitutes a new proof that the agglutination power of blood is not necessarily connected with immunity, whether natural or acquired, and that the serum reaction is a reaction of infection and perhaps of defence, but not a reaction of immunity.—The Lancet.

"Our customers say you manufacture" three of the best remedies on earth," said the mercantile firm of Haas, Harris, Brim & McLean, of Dawson, Ga., in a recent letter to the Chamberlain Medicine C. This is the universal verdict. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the finest repearation in the world for rheumatism, preparation in the world for rheumatism, reuralgia, lame back, quinsey, sore throat, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds pains and swellings. A 25 cent bottle of this liniment in the house will save a great deal of suffering. Buy it at Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

PAUL JONES'S EXPERIMENT.

John Paul Jones put to sea in the Ranger flying the first naval ensign of America, the device of the colled servent with the warning: "Don't Tread On Me." But off the coast of France the flag came down and another was flung to the breeze: When daylight came and the lips of the sky when daying the and the lips of the sea.
The bos'n piped: "All hands on deck!" and upon the deck we came;
There stood the captain with folded arms as we ranged ourselves in line, And said not a word that ever we heard, but we saw his eyeballs shine.

We looked at him and he looked at us, and, silent still, he laid

His hands on the halliards and lowered straight the flag we so proudly displayed.

"What is this?" we asked. "Has he traitor turned? By God! it shall go right hard,
But we stretch his neck from the quarter-deck to the end of yonder yard!"

The captain read our thoughty and smiled, then raised his hand, and said:
"When I am false to my land, my men, may lightning strike me dead!
I have lowered the flag, 'tis true; but, see! another its place will take—
The Stars and Stripes of the Thirteen States shall fly in the place of the Snake."

And when the flag at the mainmast topwas floating free and clear, Captain and crew their voices joined three cheered till the escho came back to us from out of the rocking shrouds,
Cheered till it seemed the sound of our cheers would pierce the purple clouds.

—Georke H. Boker.

J. Hepburn, the manager of the tramway company at White Horse Rapids, is a guest at the Victoria.

Willapa Leaves for the Coast-The Princess Louise to Sail To-Night.

Current Talk of Ships and Freights The Warrimoo Due on Wednesday.

The storms of last month have had the effect of further cutting down the moderate estimate for the grain harvest, and poor prospects for grain tonnage are reported. Lumber rates remain firm. For Sydney rates are nominal at 41s. 6d. to 42s. 6. For other Australian ports tonnage is scarce and rates nominal and without change. A poor inquiry exists for West Coast ,and the same may be said of other markets.

British ship Carnarvon Bay, now discharging cargo at the outer whart, has been chartered to load wheat at Portland for the United Kingdom, Havre or Dunkirk on account of Balfour, Guthrie & Co. Another charter reported is the ship Glory of the Seas, chartered by Dunsmuir & Sons to load coal at Departure Bay for San Francisco.

The Northern Pacific S.S. Co. have placed the steamer Mogul on the Yoko-hama-Victoria route to fill up the gap in their schedule made in consequence of the massing of their fleet to rush tea across in the endeavor to escape the war tax. The Mogul is due about Sun-

Arrangements have been made by the Pacific Coast Steamship company in the event of the steamer Umatilla being as it is believed she will be, impressed as a transport, to place the company's fine, large, two-stack steamer Santa Rosa on the Victoria-San Francisco

Steamer Princess Louise will sail for Nass and other British Columbia ports, with the exception of Skidegate, this evening. She will have a large freight, the greater portion being for the north-

Steamer Willapa sailed for Ahousett and way ports last evening. She had a full complement of passengers, made up for the most part of residents of the coast and mining men.

Freighter Oscar has gone to Thetis Island with provisions for the ships Melrose and Louisiana now loading there for Mexico. Tug Lorne returned from Departure

Bay this morning after towing the bark Richard III. to that port, where she is loading coal for Wrangel. H.M. torpedo destroyer Sparrow-

hawk returned this afternoon from Vancouver. The flagship is expected this evening. Steamer Brixham is now due from St.

The steamer Garonne looked for about Saturday next Tug Katie arrived this afternoon with a big boom of logs from Gettysburg for the Taylor Milling Company.

Bark Fresno has been chartered by naimo for Honolulu

R.M.S. Warimoo is due from Hono-lulu, Suva, Welington and Sydney on

The German ship Hebe, Capt. Rowen sail shortly for this port from Iqui R.M.S. Empress of China will sail for

Chinese and Japanese points this Tug Constance leaves to-night to en gage in cannery work on the Fraser.

Steamer Lapwing is due from Nanaimo to night with coal.

B. C. RIFLE ASSOCIATION. The Annual Prize Meeting at Vancouver.

The twenty-fifth annual prize meeting of the British Columbia Rifle Association will be held at the Central Park range, Vancouver, on Thursday, the 21st of July, and following days. The time table and programme, which has just been issued, provides for the following events: Nursery match, total value, \$39; Westminster match, \$80; Nanaimo, \$94; Westminster match, \$80; Nanaimo, \$94; Victoria, \$88; Helmcken, \$115; Electric Railway, cup and cash, \$15; Walker, trophy and \$50; Walker, individual, \$110; Vancouver Corporation, \$91; Grand Aggregate, nine cash prizes, \$25; Junior series, twelve prizes, \$35; militia aggre-gate, six prizes, \$15; Nursery aggregate, tive prizes, \$16. The president, Licent-Governor Metunes, offers special prizes Governor McInnes, offers special prizes for the highest aggregate in the four corporation matches, the entrance being free; and Lieutenant-General Laurie gives a bugle and \$10 in a match open to a team of ten efficient members from each battalion. There is as well the Ontario team match, restricted to the twenty competitors eligible for the Ottawa team. The medal of the R.M.A. for 1898 will be awarded to the com-petitor standing highest, in the last named combined aggregate, who first goes to a prize meeting at Bisley. Arrangements will be made if possible for extra series firing on the morning of the extra series firing on the morning of the day before the commencement of Johnson. The evidence given in each the regular matches and for pool shooting as occasion offers throughout the first and the general meeting on the second day of the match.

meeting of local riflemen was held on Friday evening, when a large number intimated their intention of attend-ton and William Trowsdale, employees ing the shoot at Vancouver. A report of the street railway company. current that D.O.C. Colonel Peters, has refused to allow the matches to be fence, Mr. Mesher took the last car for Central Park range unless changes are effected In case Vancouver range being forbidden the Nanaimo one will in all prehability be employed. Disappointment is felt that in reverting to the Martini-Henry, and without giving a handicap with the Lee-Enfield, the navy and regular forces have practically been excluded from competition. Had Victoria's full representation of delegates been present at the council meeting, it would have been otherwise, as the decision arrived at practically represented the views of only a minority of the council.

ROCHESTER MAN DROWNED

Rochester, N. Y., July 11 .- On May 27th an unknown man was found drowned in the Thames, London Engdrowned in the Inames, London, Eng-land. In his pockets was a match safe bearing the address of W. C. Aumiller, 37 Prior street, Rochester, N. Y. Cor-oner Hicks, of London, wrote Chief Cleary to learn if the safe belonged to Aumiller, and if he was missing. A de-Aumiller, and if he was missing. A description of the unknown man accompanied the letter. Mr. Aumiller was man. He had a match safe such as the

one described in the letter, but he recalled losing it at Lincoln Park, near Rochester, last fall. Rochester papers printed an account of the matter and to-day Herry Orgon, who lives near Lincoln Park, told the police that he found a limited safe such as the one described. match safe such as the one described, and gave it to his father ,who shortly after went to England to visit his brother He has not heard from him since and the description of the unknown man tallies with that of his father.

THAT PRIVATEER. Reported That British Warships Have Gone to Look For Her.

It is reported from Vancouver Admiral Palliser has dispatched the Amphion, a second-class cruiser, and the sloop Icarus, which carries 8 guns to search for the privateer alleged to be lysearch for the privateer alleged to be lying in wait for quarries in Dixon entrance. As the flagship is not looked for until this evening it is impossible to verify the report. The Vancouver World in reference to the departure of H. M. ships, says:

"On Friday, the Amphion, which was in port in connection with the Dominion Day colebration have up her smaler and

in port in connection with the Dominion Day celebration, hove up her anchor and slipped hurriedly out of the harbor, and at 7 o'clock this morning the Icarus, which was lying nearest the Hastings mill, followed her, thus leaving only the Imperieuse and the Pheasant in port. This leaves another open question, but it looks as if the Admiral had decided. on the information received, to take steps to prevent any holding up of ships for the purpose of looting, as, though probably only American boats would be stopped, the injury would not in any case be confined to them, as many of the reported owners of Klondike gold are British subjects. Some men in Van-couver, who have interests at stake. really believe that there is a vessel of this description in the neighborhood of the Gulf, while others doubt the story." Naval men here are of the opinion that the two British warships are sent, as is customary at this period of

that search can be made en route for the alleged privateer Pilot Olaf Westerlund, of Vancouver, who is credited with supplying the in-formation as to the hidden pirate, now denies any knowledge of the story, but there are some shipping men who state that they heard the story from his own lips. The story is generally disbelieved

the year, to the Behring sea on patrol

admiral has hurried their departure so

They think, however, that the

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

First Concert Under the Auspices of Victoria's New Musical Organization.

Victorians will be interested to hear that the Philharmonic Society will give an orchestral concert in the Institute hall on Thursday evening, when a very attractive programme is to be presented. On the occasion of the last appearance of the orchestra, when they assisted at successful production of Giorza's Mass, the instrumentalists created ; a splendid impression, and one competent ritic ventured to say that should they lecide to give a purely orchestral concert n the near future they could be trusted or give a good account of themselves. At the present time this is the only permannt amateur orchestra north of San rancisco, and as its permanency will depend altogether on the support it receives at the hands of the public, it is to be hoped that Victorians will not be backward in according their substantial approval of an organization which will not only be a credit to the city but to the province generally

Mr. Henry Moxon singing, and the prospect of a debutante in the person of Mrs.
Green, of Nanaimo, it augurs well for a
success. By special request Mrs. Janion
will sing "The Toilers" by Piccolomini,
speaks very highly of the treatment he embraces the best qualities of that well others in Victoria. Messes, itobusen and Reid resigned salaried residents in will render that very impressive recitative and aria from the Elijah, entitled "Lord God of Abraham." Mrs. Green, expect to leave for the north about two of Nanaimo, a capable soprano who has not been heard before in Victoria, will sing a ballad of Frederick Clay's, Mr. E. A. Powell will play a violin solo, the well known "Andante" from the Mendelssohn Violin Concerto, "All these solos will be rendered with full orchestral accompaniment. No. doubt considerable interest will be taken in the pros-No. doubt considerpeet of hearing the orchestra in such well known overtures as the Marionetten, Esmeralda and Stradella. In addition to these selections they will play the Intermezzo from Cavalleria Rusticana and an Entra'cte in the shape of Schubert's ballet music from Rosamonde. The concert, in view of the present warm weath

er, will be a very short one, and will commence punctually at 8:30 p.m. CITY POLICE COURT.

Two Assault Cases-Some Very Con-

flicting Evidence. After disposing of three drunks the time of the police magistrate was occupied all morning with two cases of alleged assault. The first, of Emily Johnson, charged with aggravated assault upon Joseph Rule. A counter charge was entered against Rule by Mrs. Johnson for using insulting lan-guage. Several choice samples of Bilingsgate, said to have been used by Rule in apostrophizing his opponent side was very contradictory and only established the fact that there is very The council will meet on the bad blood between the parties concernthe general meeting on the sec- ed. The court dismissed both charges. Another hour was consumed in inquir ing into a charge of assault preferre ago Sunday, the date of the alleged ofthe outer wharf, and while standing on the rear platform got into an altercation, with the conductor regarding the failure of the latter to give some infor mation regarding the Beacon car. Middleton stated that Beacon er used insulting language to him, whereupon, with the assistance of the motorneer, he put Mesher off the car. Middleton and Trowsdale were dismissed Mesher paying the costs of the

MET HIS MATCH

Papa—Well, did the photographer succeed making the baby look pleasant? Mamma—No: the baby succeeded in mak-ing the photographer look unpleasant.—

WITHOUT REASON.

Amateur Scientist-Can you explain to ne the reason why so many people become Guyer—The answer ought to suggest it-They have no reason .- Philadelphia

N. Peck—My wife hasn't spoken a cross and A. C. Mouat. Death resulted from word to me for two weeks.

Betterhaws—When is she coming back?—

a complication of troubles. The funeral will be held on Monday morning at

LOCAL NEWS.

Glerrings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

(From Friday's Daily.) A telegram received from Norton station, N.B., says that Mrs. McLellan, who has been lying dangerously ill there, is well on her way to recovery.

-The First Presbyterian Church undergoing a thorough renovating, kal-somining, painting, etc. The congrega-tion will worship in the large hall of the church next Sabbath at the usual hours.

-To-morrow morning a memorial service will be held at the R. C. cathedral for the late Mrs. Pichon, who was drowned in La Bourgogne disaster. Mr. Tasker and Mrs. Lombard will render

The members of the Natural History Society went out to Pedder Bay on the ting Sadie yesterday, and spent a profitable day examining the mounds and cairns of that locality.

-The Grand Council of the Y.M.I. will meet in this city on July 25th. Chief Deasy has been chosen to represent laoten's council, and a meeting will be held on Monday to choose a delegate to represent Segher's council.

-The British Columbia Electric Company calls a special meeting of share-rolders to be held at the office of Messrs. Howay & Reid, New Westminster, B. C., on Monday, August 1st, to consider an offer for the disposal of a portion of the company's assets.

-The current issue of the British Columbia Guzette contains the certificate of incorporation of the Lone Star and Blue Grouse Consolidated Mining Company, Limited. The capital stock is \$1,000,000 in \$1 shares, with head of fices at Rossland, B. C.

Whitewater Deep Mining Corporation, Limited, is published in this week's week's Gazette. The capital stock of the com-pany is \$100,000 in \$1 shares and the head offices at Victoria, B. C.

-The New York-Kootenay Mining Company, Limited, with head office in New York and provincial office at Rossland, capital stock \$1,000,000 shares, has been incorporated as an extra provincial company. Joseph W. Boyd, of Rossland, is the manager and attorney of the company.

-The Consolidated Mining and Trading Company, head office, Baltimore, Maryland, and provincial head office at Ashcroft, has been registered as an extra provincial company. The capital stock of the company is \$100,000 in \$1 shares. Mr. Harrison W. Moore, of Ashcroft, is the attorney of the company.

-The Y.M.C.A. is taking a new parture in putting on a course of Sunday lectures to replace the customary men's meetings of Sunday afternoons. Already several lectures of much interest have been given, and among those who are yet to speak are to be found some 6f the best platform speakers of the city. Good music is provided by selections from the city church choirs. Next Sunday Rev. G. F. Swinnerton, B.A., will lecture on "The Ethics of Politics." The lectures are open to ladies as well as

approval of an organization which will not only be a credit to the city but to the province generally.

Turning to the programme, while it is always difficult to anticipate what items will prove most alluring, with such well known favourites as Mrs. Janion and Mr. Henry Moxon singing, and the prospect of a debutante in the city and the prospect of a debutante in the city files of the association where, in company with Mr. W. A. Reid, of Kalamazoo, Mich., he will establish a branch of the association which well as the company with Mr. W. A. Reid, of Kalamazoo, Mich., he will establish a branch of the association which well as the control of the association where the city files of the city

-Julius Brethour, of Sidney, who has been in the Boundary country, arrived in Victoria yesterday, and left later for his home. He was accimpanied by W. H. Morrison, who will spend a few weeks at the Dominion before returning to the interior. They have been employed in completing assessment work on a claim at Camp McKinney and brought down samples of ore for assay. Mr. Morrison says the country is suffering for lack of railway facilities. work is being prosecute don a large number of claims. A representative of a German syndicate has taken up placer rights for twenty-five miles on Creek, in the operations upon which edrock has never yet been reached, and intends to initiate systematic mining along that stream. A syndicate of Canadians and Americans are steadily working on a free milling property about fif teen miles from Okanagan lake, which promises to be one of the richest in the province. The vein is sixty feet in width and runs \$5 to the ton. A flourishing village named Kathleen has sprung up on the shores of the lake as a result of the work on this claim, that supplies may be brought in from that

(From Saturday's Daily.) The excursion party of the Minnesota Press Association is expected in Vancouver on Tuesday and will probabarrive here on Wednesday's boat.

The annual meeting of the Order of the King's Daughters in British Columbia will be held in the Alexandra Club on Tuesday next, July 12th, at 11 a.m. All members of the order are cordially invited to be present.

-Mary Moore, who was brought up yesterday on a charge of wilfully set-ting fire to Charles Marsden's house at James Bay, was committed for trial by Police Magistrate Macrae this morning. She will, in all probability, come up for a speedy trial in a few days. Three drunks were convicted and discharged. -The funeral of the late Matthew C.

Russell, who died on June 28th at Denver, Colorado, and whose remains were brought here by the Kingston yesterday, took place this afternoon from Hayward's undertaking pariors, Rev. A. B. Winchester officiating. The deceased was 42 years of age, of Scottish parentage, and unmarried. Death was due to sarcoma. The funeral arrangements were made by friends living at Nanai-

-The death occurred at St. Joseph's Hospital this morning of Alexander John Gilling Mouat, eldest son of the Mouat and brother of Mrs. R. Jones and Mrs. J. D. Helmcken of this city. Deceased was born in the old Hudson's. Bay fort, Fort street, and was well known in Victoria. He was 44 years of age and has two brothers living, W. A. and A. C. Mouat. Death resulted from al will be held on Monday morning at

half past ten from Superior street and at eleven o'clock from the R. E. church.

—Miss Flora Shaw, perhaps the best known lady journalist in Great Britain, spent a few hours in this city yesterday, leaving by the Tartar for the north in the afternoon. Miss Shaw is going to Dawson City as representative of the London Times to ascertain the output of gold from the Klondike this year, the Thunderer, as usual, refusing to accept as correct any estimate but that of their own accredited representative. Her correspondence will be awaited with interest, as it will have a great influence with British miners and investors, and materially affect the movement of large bodies of men from the old country to-wards the Pacific coast.

-Constables Anderson and Walker last night arrested James Ross and Thomas Shaw for the theft of \$60 from one James Law. The men were handed over to the provincial police, and this morning Constable Ireland went down to Esquimalt and investigated. It appears that the three men, with two other boiler makers, had been drinking together last night. It is alleged Law that the prisoners demanded the amount of their fares, to Vancouver, which he had promised them, and that upon his refusing to hand it over, they gagged him and relieved him of \$60. His recollection of the matter was very hazy, and as there was no evidence to convict and Ross and Shaw denied the charge, Superintendent Hussey ordered

(From Monday's Daily.) -Col. Gregory went over to Tacoma this morning to be present at the ding of W. Cliffton, formerly of

Bank of B. C. in this city. -The execution of Joseph C. Claus, who was convicted of murder at a special assize at Nanaimo, has been postponed until the 17th of August.

-A party of Brandon people, compris ing in all about a dozen ladies and gentlemen, are visiting Victoria. They are making their headquarters

-The annual meeting of the British Columbia Board of Grade, which will be held on Friday next, will be one of the most important in the history of that body. Keen interest is being taken in the election of officers and members of the council.

-Belle Adams came up this morning for trial, and on application of her counsel, Mr. G. E. Powell, was remanded for two weeks. The evidence of a man beieved to be on the Danube is required y the defence, and the court fixed the 25th inst. as the date of trial.

-W. and Mrs. W. H. Jones, of 151 Quadra street, are mourning the loss of their only daughter, Gracie, who died this morning. The little girl was only 8 years of age, and was a great favorite with all who knew her. The funeral arrangements will be announced later.

-Captain Mears, of the Amur, has pre ented to the provincial museum a couple of native weapons of Borneo, which were that island. They consist of a curious shaped sword and a poisoned dagger, the handles and scabbards of both weapons showing great skill in carving. -Considerable interest centres in the

first concert under the auspices of the Philharmonic Society, which takes place on Thursday evening next. The soloists include Mrs. W. E. Green, of Nanalmor whose charming soprano voice will be heard for the first time by a Victoria audience; Mrs. Janion and Mr. Henry Moyron Moxon.

-Notwithstanding the severe penalty attached to the offence of dispensing liquor on election day, the temptation seems too strong for some of the sa-loon keepers of the city to resist. Two of them will be proc fraction of paragraph 161 of the provin-The extreme penalty cial elections act. is a fine of \$100 and costs.

-The death occurred at St. Joseph's ospital on Saturday night of Mrs. Harry Bush. The deceased lady had been bride for only two months, and her husband, who reached home the morning of her death, had been absent on a mining expedition. She was a native of Brockville, Ont. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 9:30 a.m. from the hospital.

-The shooting fraternity of the Fifth Regiment were delighted with a sample of one of Raiston's patent Glasgow targets, which was received last week, and which is now on exhibition at the drill hall. The target, which is now used on the Toronto ranges, is a marked improvement on any of those now in use, and is so simple in operation that in To ronto boys of 12 or 14 years of age act as marksmen at the O.R.A. matches The target is raised and lowered by pressing an automatic spring and mark ing can be done so promptly that the me ches are materially expedited. The one referred to has been bought for the Clover Point range, expected ten will be erected.

No further arrests have been made in connection with the attempt to murder Philip Gotan at Savonas some time ago. Gotan is rapidly recovering, but will ose his right eye in consequence of the bullet wound. He has offered a reward of \$250 for the arrest of the would-be He has offered a reward murderers and this sum has been augmented by a similar amount offered by the provincial government. The old man's assailant was tracked some distance down the railroad, but beyond that no clue was obtained, and several parties who were arrested further down the track were released on giving a satisfactory account of their whereabouts at the time the affair took place.

-Sergeant Langley, of the provincial olice, while at his hotel in Vancouver on Friday evening was approached by married woman hailing from this city, who told him that A. Hogan, who it is said is also from this city, was following her and insisting on forcing his atten-tions upon her. In the middle of the night the officer was attracted to woman's room by hearing cries of alarm. and found it necessary to arrest Hogan and place him in safe keeping in the City Lock-up for the night. When searched, Lock-up for the night. When searched, Hogan was found to have on his person the sum of \$1.60, a gold watch, gold pin ilver chain and other trifles. The whole matter was cleared up on Saturday morning, and Hogan released from cus-tody. He at once left for Victoria, while the lady went over to New West-

DEATH OF A VETERAN.

Washington, July 11. Rear Admiral war, died at the naval hospital here this morning, aged 78 years. At the reduction of Port Royal in 1861, he held the forts until the army took possession. ANOTHER THING.

He—I'd give up my life for you, dear She—Would you really give up the you are living?—Boston Courier.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE TURF. Death of "Iron Arm."

By the death of Mr. J. C. Cole ("Bras de fer"), the sporting world loses a genial spirit, and several of my contemporaries one of their oldest and most valued contributors. A man who can write on turf matters, freely and without favor, for something like half a century without making enemies must possess extraordin ary tact, as well as accurate knowledge of his fellow creatures; and indeed Mr. Cole was as good a judge of men as of horses. He will be greatly missed.—London Critic.

CRICKET.

R.M.A. vs. Fifth Regiment. The match between the R.M.A. the Fifth Regiment teams on Saturday afternoon resulted in a drawn game. The regiment were all retired for 120 and the R.M.A. had 105 at the call of

> ATHLETICS. The Evil of Records.

We need not pore over the work of Archbishop Trench to find out how much history may be extracted from isolated words. The last few years have been particularly busy both in increasing the vocabulary of the language and in a less creditable accomplishment—in perverting the significance of old terms. As typical of this latter development, no better instance can be selected than "record." It is impossible to escape from the word in conversation; it has dignified the multir it falls elibly from the words. the pulpit; it falls glibly from the mouths of golf-players and politicians, and sim-peringly from feminine athletes; young men from the 'varsities have taken it to their special use, and it is as frequent as the commoner expletives on the lips of professionals. In its perverted sense, as the commoner expletives on the Mps of professionals. In its perverted sense, a "record" means neither a chronicling, but a even a deed worth chronicling, but a performance reckoned (on some arbitrary borough. That it only requires lifting ine) as the best up to date. The largest number of runs ever made in an innings, the fewest strokes round the links the fastest time for a race on land or water, are all "records," such as it is the ambi-

Perhaps in no class of sports is any benefit conferred by a desire for "re-cords." We get no good by competing with the dead and gone; the zest of games lies in personal contact, and the fun in making a good match, whereas the purely personal interest involved in record-hunting is destructive of the spirit of emulation. Bicycling, as a sport, has been ruined beyond recovery by the innovation; cricket has been much damaged by excessive care for personal averages; and at golf, again, match play is beyond exception superior to medal play; but it is, perhaps, in athletics proper that a movement to discountenance the arder for records would do the greatest good.

tion of a certain class of athletes to low-

To begin with, time tests are of much s value as a me.

I to race than most peop.

I. Persons who run well against are not always able to run well against men, as numerous instances from the inter-university sports bear witness. For instance, Cambridge have seldom had a finer mile-runner than was La Touche at 1884; but, unfortunately, he was a last through and forced to run all through at which he was set at which he was set at which he was set at the prospects of our warships being supplied with smole less powder elicited the information the there is no probability of this being do generally for a considerable time come.

Commodore O'Neill, chief of the order and that the bureau had probability of the order and that the bureau had probability of the order and that the bureau had probability of the order and that the bureau had probability of the order and that the bureau had probability of the order and that the bureau had probability of the order and that the bureau had probability of the order and that the bureau had probability of the order and that the bureau had probability of the order and that the bureau had probability of the order and that the bureau had probability of the order and that the bureau had probability of the order and that the bureau had probability of the order and the probability Commodore O'Neill, chief of the ordnance bureau, said that the bureau had placed, very large orders with private maunfacturers for shortless powder for the use of the fleet, and that large consignments of it were being received and forwarded to the ships off santigo.

It would take a long time, however, the commodore said, to supply all the ships and in view of the quantity of amuunition. It would take a long time, however, the commodore said, to supply all the ships and in view of the quantity of amuunition. It would take a long time, however, the commodore said, to supply all the ships and in view of the quantity of amuunition. It would take a long time, however, the commodore said, to supply all the ships and in view of the quantity of amuunition. It would take a long time, however, the commodore said, to supply all the ships and in view of the quantity of amuunition. It would take a long time, however, the commodore said, to supply all the ships and in view of the quantity of amuunition. It would take a long time, however, the commodore said, to supply all the ships and in view of the quantity of amuunition. It would take a long time, however, the commodore said, to supply all the ships and in view of the quantity of amuunition. It would take a long time, however, the commodore said, to supply all the ships and in view of the quantity of amuunition. It would take a long time, however, the commodore said, to supply all the ships and in view of the quantity of amuunition. It would take a long time, however, the commodore said, to supply all the ships and in view of the quantity of amuunition. It would take a long time, however, the commodore said, to supply all the ships and in view of the quantity of amuunition. It would take a long time, however, the commodore said, to supply all the ships and in view of the quantity of amuunition. It would take a long time, however, the commodore said, to supply all the ships and the provider in this country to keep the powder in this country to keep the powder in this cou ond to an infinitely inferior runner, who, in spite of complete exhaustion, man-used to sprint the last twenty yards. But, besides being negatively of little value, fights with time do positive harm, physicially and morally, to muscle and to spirit; nor, as a standard of comparative ability, are they fair. In spite of regulations, not a few of the records that are supposed to be established owe their position to some favoring external agent, some wind or slope, or even the forefinger of a time-keeper. the same

siasm for records is not without reasonable excuse. Comparisons of various able excuse. rates of speed make more amusing study than most other statistics, and it is a natural object of ambition to be found on the right side in the table. Those in-terested in such subjects have lately been presented with the most thorough work of its kind ever published. As a book of reference for the thousand and one occasions when discussion is aroused over the ultimate achievements of men, animals and machines Mr. Morgan Browne's compilation of records beyond question supplies a felt need. He tells s everything there is to know in all athletic references, and though the number of numerical mis-statements is in the first edition considerable, they are such as can easily be corrected, and cast little reflection on the thoroughness of the author's research. To quote one instance, he has solved by a rather acute calculation the much-discussed question of the absolutely fastest piece of run-ning ever recorded; and, in spite of contradictory theories, it is impossible not to feel gratified that Hutchings is notwith-standing his defeat in America, the prime performer. The book is, indeed, full of interest, particularly for specialists in the several departments. A golf player likes to know exactly the length of Tait's big drive and an athelete to be made certain of the details of "Hammer Hales'" great throws.

It must be granted that, as an appendage to athletics, the question of times and records is not to be rejected, but the harm begins when the record, and not the winning of an event, is made the essential object. For hence, among the evils, come all the professional absurdates of "pacing," which, in respect of bicycling, have reached such a pitch of artificiality that the present record-breaker rides under cover of enormous screens erected on the accompanying "quintets" and "sextets," There is some thing also infinitely ridiculous about the respect for the stop-watch. A reputation is made to depend on a fifth of a second, or even less. There is, for instance, a timekeeper at Cambridge, who famous (or infamous) through the 'Varsity for the regularity with which he proclaimed every 100 yards as run in a yard under 10.2! The craze for "clocking" has descended even to the schools and to the youngest athletes therein; and there can be nothing more diverting to the student of manners than the watch some midgest of middets this to watch some midget of midgets training round a school field, while a fellow midget solemnly times the performance by a minuteless timepiece of the school

Athletics, like most other things, have reached a point of elaboration that is altogether ridiculous: but things must be taken as they are. The stop-watch must be accepted along with the cinder track and swinging hurdle and the painful stress of training, but it will be a grand pity if the professional spirit should so far pervade the sport that the desire to run'a good race for self or team ceases to regarded as the essential object.-Critic. London.

NOT A STAYER.

New York, July 9.—The principal event at the Pelican Athletic Club to-night was the go between Charles Goff of Califor-nia. Billy Madden's aspirant for middle

evberyone. In the first two rounds neither went at it very hard.
In the third Goff landed frequently his opponent. He planted three left jabs on Hennessey's face, and when the gong sounded, the latter was not anxious to

When time was called for the ound, he refused to go on. on the part of Hennessey increased the admiration for his opponent, who never lost his temper during the bout, and showed himself to be a born fighter.

GIGANTIC BOG OAK

An extraordinary discovery, and one

which is just now exciting considerable interest in antiquarian circles in Lancashire and Cheshire, has been made at Stockport. During the excavations the construction of sewage works the town, some workmen came across what has since proved to be a massing oak tree with two immense bra Professor Boyd Dawkins, the known antiquary, is of opinion tha tree is one of the giants of prehitimes, and he says that the tree tainly 10,000 years old. The tion of Stockport are at a loss do with this gigantic fossil, which supposed to weigh about 40 tons as it is necessary that it should moved a proposition has been m blow it up with dynamite. This aroused the indignation of a large tion of the public, who recentle sented the following petition to the poration: "That there is a valuable of old oak at present lying apon and exposed in the gravel on and within their property. That the quality of color, grain and solidity is better than that can be bought in the open mar That as for artistic work alone greatly to be treasured, for nothing this country is at present grown which can come up to its dimensions. it contains within it sufficient material from its bed, which, in the opinion competent geologists, may be rough estimated at 15,000 years of occupation That private effort has failed to achieve its removal. That its destruction would be a public loss and an artistic calamity That your representatives in council and are hereby requested to conserve for the borough this grant of nature to her sons and daughters whose signatures are hereby affixed"

NEED BETTER POWDER. U. S. Navy at Great Disadvantage for Want

of Explosives Washington, July 9.-Late stories about he engagement of the fleets of Sampson and Cervera dwell with particular stress on the inconvenience caused the American gunners by the use of the old fashioned

gunners by the use of the old-fashioned smoking powder.

It is not doubted by ordnance experts that the winging of the flying Spanish ships would have been accomplished even more promptly than it was had our guns been fired with smokeless powder.

As it was, in the mad race and swift succession of shots fired at the Spanish ships, our vessels were so enveloped in the smoke of our own guns many a shot went wild that otherwise would have struck home.

The cruisers New Orleans and Marble head are supplied with the improved low-der, but the other vessels of the fleet are still stocked, to a large extent, with black

powder.

It appears the chief reason the navy was not supplied with smokeless powder at the beginning of the war was that ordnance experts are not satisfied with the powder used by other nations, and they were experimenting with a powder of their own, which had not been perfected at the time the war began.

A powder of American invention has been made by the navy on an experimental

been made by the navy on an experiment scale, which is believed to be superior that article abroad.

Representative Hall, chairman of the house military affairs committee, has this to say in regard to the use of smokeless rowder. "The trouble is we could not get smok

less powder at the outbreak of the though it was an American invention. There are in the country no facilities to produce it in sufficient amount.

"It costs a little more than other powder and too many of our people in congress thought we never would have a war, and therefore would not prepare for the possibility We tried to buy it abroad when the war came, but Spain had bought it all there. I think the fault lies with our congressional system.

"There is nothing in contemplation in congress. I wish the department would take the matter in hand and make con-

congress. I wish the department was take the matter in hand and make tracts."

Representative Loudenslager, of Representative Loudenslager, of New Jersey, a member of the committee on naval affairs, said:

"I think everyone will admit the destrability of providing sufficient quantities of smokeless powder for the army and navy. As long ago as the time when the Dingley tariff bill was considered. I urged a protective tariff upon smokeless powder to stimulate the manufacturing of that article in this country. The house adopted my suggestion as to the tariff on smokeless powder, but the senate modified the rate. It would have been very fortunate if we could have obtained as much smokeless powder as we wanted for this war, and if our own people were engaged in its manuous models.

our own people were engaged in its manifacture.

"The house committee on naval affairs, said Mr. Loudenslager, "did all it was as ed to do in connection with furn'shing powder. for \$1,00,000 for smokeless powder. The was subsequently reduced to \$250,000, because the department could draw upon the \$50,000,000 emergency appropriation for the purpose. We also gave \$30,000 to increase the government's plant at Newport for the manufacture of these explosives. It is evident the government ought to make smokeless powder and keep large stocks of it is evident to the government ought to make smokeless powder and keep large stocks of it is evident the government ought to make smokeless powder for the navy is to be dealt with within the department. We have give to the department every dollar they have give to the department every dollar they have asked for, and I have no doubt the are doing the best they can in that respect."

Representative Hilborn, if California, member of the naval committee, said:
"The trouble is that there are but two places in the United States prepared make smokeless powder. We had just world a formula for smokeless powder.

make smokeless powder. We had just ed out a formula for smokeless powde ed out a formula for smokeless powder, best in the world, and had started to it when the war broke out. We under to prepare a formula which would elimit the extreme danger of the ordinary sn less powder. The Dupont Powder Mil Deleware and the California Powder have started to manufacture it, but withe war broke out they were not prep to furnish a sufficient quantity for the of our army and navy. I had the at the Pelican Athletic Club to-night was the go between Charles Goff of California. Billy Madden's aspirant for middle weight honors, and Billy Hennessey of Boston.

It resulted in a walk-over for Goff. It was the Westerner's first appearance in the Sast and he won the admiration of Provincia

FAIRVI They elect school tr fashion here. A Gree "A rather novel so held at Fairview on

were three candidates
When the ballots we
found that all three
candidates threw dic
position and William lucky one. GREEN

The two lots on the and Greenwood street perial Hotel, have Rendell & Co. from Grand Forks, for \$2 amongst the best but in the city. They waster, but Mr. McEuntil the other day. some two years ago ROSSI Mr. Arthur Mowa

of Sir Oliver Mowar this city. Mr. Mov for some months at ary country.
The bids for building of the Bar the corner of Was Columbia avenue, other day and the Sol. Cameron. will be constructed ed brick. There and a basement, an sions will be 116x3

After the close of

the 24th June, parents and friend icnic, and a more not have been foun ed by the teacher board. Hon. D. G. Bushby graced presence. It was and successful ever in Sooke for man swing and football There were twenty gamme, and after were distributed. the prize for punc Hadys Robins White for profic of fireworks, includentles, wheels, etc. ing with a large lighted all. Singin prought a very ha tertainment to E. Milne, Mrs. Charters, also t and other friends

Vancouver, July

combine interests with a view to re season is meeting to the fact that so are reluctant to o Indications show of salmon is com the river will be fishermen and car and day. Scout bo ing results: Three wick cannery broathem 18 each, and boat fishing from secured 30, and qu word comes that has been sighted an Indian who might reports have salmon forty mile for the river. Sunday night season, when the fully started. Co salmon have been north to the Fr where the fish, in tubs on the stea ed. General indi pack of 1898 will one. Meanwhile report the prices Building operat tive throughout V pected that by residential and l be fully supplied steady growth of The committee ster exhibition for the tempora number of add the fair of this

on a scale large previous provin lustrial exhibitio SAVING S Vizcaya, Maria

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GEN. MILES S Commander of t diers Lea Charleston, Jul Yale and Colur Gen. Miles and tended as reinf Shafter, got awa noon. Gen. Mil Yale.

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Gen. Garretson.
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PROMOTION Washington, I has directed the S. B. M. Young Kent to the gr volunteers and of brigadier-gene took a core took a conspi fighting around 2nd inst.

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IGANTIC BOG OAK

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Provincial News.

FAIRVIEW.

They elect school trustes in a peculiar fashion here. A Greenwood paper says:
"A rather novel school election was held at Fairview on Saturday. There three candidates for the vacancy. When the ballots were counted it was found that all three tied. The three candidates threw dice for the coveted position and William Dalrymple was the

GREENWOOD.

The two lots on the corner of Copper The two lots of the target and Greenwood streets, facing the Imperial Hotel, have been purchased by Bendell & Co. from Hugh McEwan, of Grand Forks, for \$2,000. These lots are amongst the best business building lots the city. They were eagerly sought but Mr. McEwan refused to sell until the other day. He purchased them some two years ago for \$200. ROSSLAND.

Mr. Arthur Mowat, of Toronto, son of Sir Oliver Mowat, has been visiting this city. Mr. Mowat intends to stay for some months at least in the Bound-

for the construction of the The bids for the construction of the building of the Bank of Montreal, on the corner of Washington street and of the passengers overboard. The mbia avenue, were opened ther day and the contract awarded to Cameron. The structure will be indome and substantial one. It be constructed of stone and pressandsome and substantial ed brick. There will be three stories and a basement, and the ground dimensions will be 116x30 feet. SOOKE.

After the close of the Sooke school on the 24th June, the teacher, children, parents and friends held their annual mic, and a more delightful spot could pienic, and a more dengarrul spot could not have been found than the site selected by the teacher and secretary of the board. Hon. D. W. Higgins and Mr. G. Bushby graced the picnic with their presence. It was the most enjoyable presence. It was the most enjoyable and successful event that has happened in Sooke for many long years. The wing and football were well patronized. There were twenty-four races on the progamme, and after the races the prizes were distributed. Willie Milne received for punctuality and regularity; Gladys Robinson for deportment; Mary hite for proficiency. A large number fireworks, including rockets, roman ndles, wheels, etc., were set off, finishing with a large fire balloon, which de-lighted all. Singing God Save the Queen high tel all. Singing God Save the queen brought a very happy and delightful en-tertainment to a close. Many thanks are due to the ladies, Mrs. J. Muir, Mrs. E. Milne, Mrs. H. Robinson and Miss Charters, also to Jos. Dales, G. Bushby and other friends for their kind assist-

Vancouver, July 8.-The attempt to combine interests by the local canners with a view to reduce the pack of the is meeting with difficulties, due to the fact that some of the smaller men re reluctant to curtail their outputs. cations show that the sockeye run of salmon is commencing, and that soon the river will be full of them, and the ishermen and canners working night and day Scout hoats, so to speak, were sent out the other night, with the following results: Three boats from the Brunswick cannery brought in 66 fish, two of them 18 each, and the other 30, while a boat fishing from the Phoenix cannery secured 30, and quite a number were secured by some of Mr. Ewen's boats. Vord comes that a school of sockeye

VANCOUVER.

has been sighted off Cape Flattery, and an Indian who reached the river last night reports having seep Housands of salmon forty miles up the gulf, heading for the river. It is thought that by Sunday night a great many fishermen will start to make their first haul of the season, when the run will probably be fully started. Considerable quantities of salmon have been consigned from the north to the Fraser river canneries, where the fish, which were brought down in tubs on the steamer Tees, will be packed. General indications suggest that the pack of 1898 will be at least an average one. Meanwhile advices from England report the prices are rather firmer.
Building operations are unusually ac tive throughout Vancouver, and it is expected that by autumn the needs of the residential and business community will be fully supplied, notwithstanding the steady growth of the city's population.

The committee of the New Westminster exhibition is busy preparing plans

for the temporary erection of a large number of additional show buildings, the fair of this autumn being designed on a scale largely exceeding that of any previous provincial agricultural and inustrial exhibition. SAVING SPANISH SHIPS. Vizcaya, Maria Teresa and Cristobal

Colon Can Be Recovered.

Washington, July 11.—The navy department is having great difficulty in communicating with Sampson by wire, though it is not known whether this are issent from had earlier accounts the sample of the communication. ises from bad cable service or from the distance at which Sampson lies from the cable station. The following dispatch was received from him last night:

"The preliminary report from the board ordered to examine the Spanish wrecks states that wreckage appliances should be cotten here immediately." should be gotten here immediately.

"There is no doubt about saving the Vizcaya, Maria Teresa and Cristobal Colon, if haste be made. The Colon is the most based on the colon is the co most valuable, being in perfect or I would suggest the most perfec

appliances be sent at once." GEN. MILES SAILS ON THE YALE Commander of the Army and 1,700 Sol diers Leave Charleston.

Charleston, July, 11.—The thransports Yale and Columbia, having on board Gen. Miles and staff and 1,700 men, intended as reinforcements for General Shafter, got away at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Gen. Miles and staff are on the Yale.

The two transports carried the Sixth Massachusetts infantry and one battalion of the Sixth Illinois. The expedition is commanded by Brig. Gen. Garretson. Four thousand men remain in Charleston.

PROMOTION FOR FIGHTERS.

Washington, July 9.—The president has directed the promotion of Brig.-Gen. S. B. M. Young and Brig.-Gen. J. F. tent to the grade of major-general of olunteers and Col. Carroll to the grade of brigadier-general. These officers all ook a conspicuous part in the heavy lighting. ighting around Santiago on the 1st and

TROOPS REACH SANTIAGO.

Washington, July 11.—The war de-partment has been advised that Ran-lolph's six batteries of artillery, District of Columbia regiment, and a regiment of Illinois infantry, which left Tampa sev-

STORY OF THE WRECK. Details of the Sinking of La Bourgogne as Related by an Officer.

New York, July 9 .- Consul-General Bruwaert, representing the French government in this city, told the story of the wreck of La Bourgogne as he got it from the crew of the ship in the depositions. Mr. Bruwaert tells the story

as follows: When the collision occurred Captain Deloncle, who was then on the bridge, immediately ordered twelve life boats to he manned by the crews assigned to The crews responded quickly to the order and remained at their posts. After this the captain signalled to the officers below decks to ascertain the extent of the injuries below. He received no response to the salute.

After eight minutes the captain sig-nalled down below and received no answer. The fourth engineer, Lauser, rushed up to the captain and told him the side of the ship was cut open and water was pouring into the machnery compartment. Captan Deloncle ordered the

boats to be lowered.

The ship was stopped about this time Passengers from all parts of the boat came rushing upon the deck and ran about in a panic. They got in the way of the sailors and pushed them away as they were loosening them. Before the boats could be got from the davits and ready to launch the ship suddenly listed to starboard, throwing some

of the deck was so steep that the pas-sengers could not stand on it. The passengers of the first class had rushed out of their rooms to the port side of the ship, and against the protest of the sailors clambered into the six boats there. A list to starboard made the big boats swing inward and turned the davits back against the side of the

The sailors implored the passengers to leave the boats, and in cases tried to shove them out so that the boats could be lifted over the side of the ship. A crowd appeared ready to take their places. The sailors heaved away at them but could not budge them. They gave up at last and were engaged in cutting the boats free when the big vessel pitched stern downward and sank, carrying the port boats with it.

On the starboard side three boats were smashed by the Cromartyshire in Boat No. 7 was filled with women and other passengers, and had been successfuly launched, when the big funnel fell, crushing the boat and killing most of those in it.

Twenty Austrian sailors from the Twenty Austrian sailors from the steerage seized boat No. 11. There was room for fifty in the boat, but passengers and crew were fought off by the men in it. Passengers in the water tried to get in it, but were pushed away. Boat No. 9. filled with passengers, got off successfully. It had some 53 aboard including its error. The pulse heat on the including its crew. The only boat on the port side where the first-class passengers had rushed after trying the star-board was No. 8. The sailors around it succeeded in getting it launched, leaped into it as the ship went down and picked up passengers enough from the water to

the water by the only raft saved. Boats from the Cromartyshire came up as the ship sank. Two good boats and the part of the smashed boat to which some were clinging were taken to the sailing ship. The boats manned by the crews of the Bourgogne and the English ship circled round about when the big ship had sunk, picking up survivors. The consul says that he made the investigation carefully, and that the storles of the men agreed and were told frankly. The sailors say that the life preservers were furnished by the crew to the passengers, but they were in a complete state of panic and threw them way in many instances.

Consul Bruwaert inquired particular ly as to the fighting among the crew or passengers. From all the stories of the wreck it was agreed that neither men from La Bourgogne's crew nor pas-sengers did any fighting, excepting the Austrians and the Italians. Most of this was done by the Austrians in single boat.

Among the callers at the steamship company's office to-day was Brother Romaine, a survivor. He said his own experience would not bear out the criticisms of the Bourgogne's crew. He said that the officers of the ship were in their places doing everything they could do to restrain the panic among the passengers. A sailor came to him and asked him if he could swim. He told him that he could. The man pointed out something floating in the water and told him the best thing he could do would be to swim for it.

The ship was just about to sink and the sailor took Brother Romaine in his arms and threw him as far from the ship as he could. He managed to swim away fast enough to avoid being caught in the whirlpool caused by the ship and was researed by a second by the ship and

was rescued by a raft. TO GO ON DRY DOCK.

Washington, July 11.-Admiral Bunce sent the welcome news to the navy department to-day that the repairs on the big dry dock at the Brooklyn navy yards had been completed. It is expected the battleship Iowa can be docked within the next three weeks and the damage suffered during the engagement with Admiral Cervera's fleet repaired. TO HOIST OLD GLORY.

Major-General Otls Ordered to Honolulu to Take Possession.

San Francisco, July 9.—The cruiser fhiladelphia has been ordered to Honolulu to raise the American flag over the islands. The vessel will probably he placed in commission Monday, and a few days later will be ready to make the trip.

The Bennington is awalting orders from the navy department. The Philadelphia was given her steam trial to-day. Her engines were turned over and worked satisfactorily, barring a few minor defects, which can be easily adjusted.

AS SHE IS WRIT.

As she is writ by the company promoter is furnished by the Kootenay Exploration Company in a circular which they are sending out. In offering shares in the Yukon Trading, Minling & Exploration Company, they remind the recipient that "the opportunity to define a "fertune at one stroke comes rarely. The man who lesstates, questions, consults his friends, finally makes up his mind, only to find himself too late, the opportunity of his lifetime lost; not he, but the man who deedees and acts for himself, wins the prize."

The directlar is accompanied by a finely-printed pamphlet prospectus, containing photographs of lee-bound rivers, etc. One of the latter illustrates "our representative in his summer costume" posing for a photograph. Rifle, revolver, sombrero, with all the accessories of Klondike scenery, are in evidence. Unfortunately, he stands upon a luxurious rug, that is part of the "properties" of a society photographer's studio.—London Critic.

"How do you know that pretty woman

"How do you know that pretty woman is the wife of the fellow with the side whiskers?"

"I just heard him say to her: "Chme on —I'll dance this one with you."—Exchange.

- Miles

UP GERMANY

Kaiser's Ministers Will Take Notice of Speech by Ambassador White -Papers Still Hostile.

Press Continues Its Attack on America, Admitting Relations Are Strained.

Berlin, July 9.-The remarkable speech delivered by United States Ambassador Andrew D. White at the Fourth of July celebration to the Americans at Leipsic on Monday last has divided the attention of the German press all the week equally with the latest develop-ments of the war between Spain and the United States.

The speech is universally characterized as a political enunciation of prime importance. The attendant circumstances also were of an unusual character. Mr. White in an interview with the correspondent here of the Associated

Press said: "Never in my life have I seen such a scene of fraternization of Americans and Britons. The flags of both were intertwined around the hall and a number of prominent finglishmen residing in Germany were present. The toast to the president of the United States was replesident of the United States was received with tremendous enthusiasm by every one present."

The reception by the German newspapers of Mr. White's speech varied great-

The government papers suppressed those portions of the ambassador's remarks which were unfavorable to Germany or Germans. Others pretended to be unaware of any systematic unfriendliness toward the United States on the part of the Germans.

part of the Germans.

The Post, of this city, in addition to admitting a few days ago that the speech would "materially help to dispel the unfriendly feeling which threatened to arise between the Americans and Germanise between the Americans and Germanise help to the total the mans," promises to co-operate with Mr. White in establishing better feelings between the two nations.

The government press thus far has

been mute, but the correspondent of the Associated Press here learns the government will take an early opportunity to refer to the speech of the United States ambassador. A remarkable article has appeared in

the new Deutsche Zeitung, the leading organ of the Pan-German party. After approving Mr. White's speech and reminding the Americans of the past close relations between the two countries, the

paper asks:

"How has the United States treated us in return? How has she thanked us for past favors during the last decade? The United States throughout has been unfriendly to us in its economic, commercial and political course, and has treated us worse than any other European state. She has been guilty of a breach of a solemn pledge testified by her own president Cleveland.

"From these causes flows the antip-From these causes flows the antip-

"From these causes flows the antipathy undoubtedly prevailing on our side against the United States, an antipathy which is justified and which is by no means confined to a few unimportant papers but extends to all the German press, with the sole exceptions of Bartha's Die Nation, and Liebknecht's Voedwaerts. It is in this direction the cure can be found for German antipathy for America and Americans like Mr. White ought to try the remedy and remove the causes

and peace. "Certainly the German government

Since the outbreak of the war not only the entire government press, but nearly the whole of the rest of the press, have sided strongly, and in many cases venomously with Spain, against America. But, even worse, the German papers, even those in close touch with the government, have stated that Spain was on Mountains of the Moon and the control of th erment, have stated that Spain was on the point of ceding Manila and the Phil-ippine Islands to a neutral European power. We answered immediately to this statement such a gift would create a causus belli and the cession was not

"But it is probable the plan existed and Spain was approached by the Berlin government for such proposals."

The statement cabled by the corres The statement cabled by the correspondent here of the Associated Press on July 2 that he had learned on the best authority Germany, France and Russia had reached an understanding relative to the Philippine Islands by which when hostilities ceased they will combine to prevent the United States or Great Britain gaining possession of the Philippine Islands and that when the war is over an international congress will be proposed, similar to the Berlin congress of 1878, to settle all questions connected with the war, at which meeting Germany will demand a slice of the Philippine Islands or other compensation in the many will demand a slice of the Philippine Islands or other compensation in the far east, remains true, notwithstanding the carefully worded denials officially is sued by the newspapers here on July 3.

As a matter of fact the correspondent of the Associated Press has secured corroborative details showing that the negotiations between the three powers are still proceeding, and that while it is not intended to exclude Great Britain, Austria and Italy from the congress. Russia, France and Germany will take the initiative provided, naturally, the situation at the close of the war seems to them to call for a settlement of the Philippine question by an international con-

inpine question by an international congress council.

The government press, of course, is furious at this important news leaking with which the hard was choked. Here out prematurely and some of them have gone to the length of threatening the

The Paris correspondent af the Kreuz Zeitung significantly says:

eign office papers express themselves in a similar sense, though very guardedly. In this connection it is remarkable that the Deutsche Zeitung in an editorial deprecates the German foreign of fice officials recently adopted habit of eign office papers express themselves in a similar sense, though very guardedly. fice officials' recently adopted habit of the

the enter took with the

entering upon a policy of colonial ex-pansion the United States will be forced to keep a standing army and a large navy, and will then be a less danger ous competitor for Germany and Europe

The Deutsche Zeitung confidently hopes that our government will do all required at the right time to enforce its intentions in the far east with all due energy and power.

In conclusion the Deutsche Zeitung re-

pect at least of our government that the system of sending out denials of American news is only a diplomatic accom-paniment, and that our government will terests require."
Papers here generally

Spain's intention to continue the fight.
They agree in saying that she has no chance of any outside help.
The Berlin Tageblatt says: "European intervention will succeed only if directly anti-Spain with the tendence of the succeed only in the saying the anti-Spain, with the tendency to force Spain, like King George of Greece, to conclude pleace."

'The Tageblat outdoes itself in saying the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet was not due to American initiative

and "was probably as great a surprise to Admiral Sampson as to the rest of the world."
The Bismarckian Neue Este Nachrichten, of Leipsic, commenting on the recently published opinions of Prince

Bismarck, says:

"He is not opposed to that wish, so widespread in Germany, that the Yankees may get a good, strong licking."

This paper adds:

"Neither does Prince Bismarck sym-

pathize with the Spanish."
The Hamburg Nachrichten says:
"For a country which does every: thing to shut its markets against us and does not scruple to commit a breach of treaty while flooding the German mar-ket with poor and unhealthy goods, it is impossible to harbor friendly and the insolent tone of the Americans s not calculated to improve this."

The Cologne Volks Zeitung says:

"It is not true the foreign office has acknowledged the justice of the American motives in the war." Private advices here from Madrid show the dissatisfaction in the Spanish army and in government and political circles with the dynasty and cabinet is greatly increasing, and is assuming threatening proportions. Carlism is steadily spreading, particularly in the army, and many people expect a re-

Strong pressure is being brought to bear on King Leopold of Belgium to ex-pel Don Carlos from his kingdom on the ground that the Spanish pretender is "an offensive foreigner." Both Emper-or William of Germany and Emporer Francis Joseph of Austria have joined in these representations, but thus far they have been unavailing.

new British steamer Monmouth The which arrived at Bremen on July 1st, from New Orleans, has been sold to the United States. The crew has been dis-

DRAKE IN CADIZ HARBOR. When Spanish Ships Were Worth Catching—Did Not Lose a Man.

ica and Americans like Mr. White ought to try the remedy and remove the causes of friction. Germany has always been justly fair, even to her enemies. Let the United States begin to be just and fair to its most meritorious friend."

The Yoerwaerts says: "It were folly to also use the Tact that the relations be tween the German and American govern The Voerwaerts says: "It were folly to disguise the fact that the relations be tween the German and American governments are no longer as friendly as could be wished in the interests of Germany and peace."

The Voerwaerts says: "It were folly appearance of a number of starving wretches who had deserted from the garrisons there and had come across to clamor for their pay at her own castle gates. If she had no troops in the fact. gates. If she had no troops in the field but a mutinous and starving rabble she might get no terms at all. It might the as well to show Philip that on one element at least she could still be dangerous. She had lost nothing by the woold actions of Drake and the privational still be described. "Certainly the German government thus far has not taken a step which America would be justified in calling a breach of neutrality, but it is equally certain the belief is general in America that German neutrality, although formally correct, is anything but sympathetic. Judging impartially we must admit the Americans have reason to be lieve Germany lacks good intentions. Since the outbreak of the war not only the entire government press, but nearly Mountains of the Moon, and be quite certain that it was the right place to go

to. Once under way and on the blue water, he would go his own way and Cadiz harbor was thronged with transports, provision ships, powder vessels—a hundred sail of them—many of a thousand tons and over, loading stores for the Armada. There were thirty sail of adventurers, the smartest affoat on the ocean, and sailed by the smartest sea-men that ever handled rope and tiller. Something might be done at Cadiz if he did not say too much about it. The leave had been given him to go, but he knew by experience, and Burghley again warned him, that it might, and probably would, be revoked, if he waited too long. The moment was his own and he used it. He was but just in time. Before his sails were under the horizon a courier galloned into Plymouth horizon a courier galloped into Plymouth with orders that under no condition was he to enter port or haven of the King of Spain, or injure Spanish subjects. What else was he going out for! He had guessed how it would be. Comedy or earnest, he could not tell. If earnest, some order would be sent out

after him, and he had not an instant to lose.

He sailed on the morning of April 12.

Off Ushant he fell in with a northwest gale, and he flew on, spreading every stitch of canvas which his spars would bear. In five days he was at Cape St. Vincent. On the 18th he had the white houses of Cadiz right in front of him, and could see for himself the forest of out prematurely and some of them have gone to the length of threatening the correspondent of the Associated Press with expulsion from Germany. On the other hand some government papers now admit the truth of the news cabled to the Associated Press.

The Paris correspondent af the Kreuz Zeitung significantly says:

was a chance for a piece of service if there was courage for the venture. He signalled for his officers to come aboard the Bounaventura. There, before their eyes, was, if not the Armada itself, the materials with which to fit the Armada for the seas. Did they dare to go in with him and destroy them? There were batteries at the harbor mouth, but Trake's marines had faced Spanish lat-

Zeitung significantly says:

"It is feared in Paris that delicate and difficult negotiations are necessary between the powers in regard to the Philippine question, and it will be almost impossible to maintain much longer the neutralities hitherto observed."

Editorially, the Kreuz Zeitung, which has the closest relations with the court and foreign offices here, confirms the above and several other indirectly foreign office papers express themselves in past the batteries at the harbor mouth, but Drake's marines had faced Spanish hatteries at San Domingo and Carthagena, and had not found them very formidable. Go in? Of course they would. Where Drake would lead the corsairs of Plymouth were never afraid to follow. The vice-admiral pleaded danger to Her Majesty's ships. It was not the business of an English fleet to be particular about danger. Straight in they went, with a fair wind and a flood tide, ran past the batteries at the harbor mouth, but

denying all intentions of profiting by the situation created by the war to the extent of what can be gotten.

The Kreuz Zeitung also thinks that by entering upon a policy of colonial extent of what can be gotten.

The Kreuz Zeitung also thinks that by entering upon a policy of colonial extent of what can be gotten.

The Kreuz Zeitung also thinks that by entering upon a policy of colonial extent of the colonial were never seen again.

Further resistance there was none

absolutely none. The crews of the ships escaped in their boats to land. The Governor of Cadiz, the same Duke of Medina Sidonia who the next year was to gain a disastrous immortality, fled, "like a tall gentleman" to raise troops and prevent Drake from landing. Drake had no intention of landing. At his extreme pleasure he took possession of the Spanish shipping, searched every vessel, and "We not to exceed proper bounds in excusing ourselves. The United States, by its provoking insolence, has long been the bete noir of all Europe, and we extend the bete noir of all Europe, and we extend the found on board, and then, after doing his work deliberately and conpletely, he set the hulls on fire, cut the cables, and left them to drive on the rising tide under the walls of the town—a confused mass of blazing ruin. On not lose the apprortunity to seize in its April 12th he had sailed from Plymouth; powerful grip that which German in on the 20th he entered Cadiz harbor; on May 1 he passed out again, without on May I he passed out again, without the loss of a boat or a man. He said in jest that he had singed the beard of the King of Spain. In sober prose he had done the King of Spain an amount of damage which a million ducats and a year's labor would but imperfectly replace. The daring rapidity of the enterprise astonished Spain, and astonished Europe more than the storm of the Europe more than the storm of the West Indian towns. The English had long teeth, as Santa Cruz had told Philip's council, and the teeth would need drawing before mass would again be heard in Westminster. The Spanish were a gallant race, and a dashing exwere a gallant race, and a dashing exploit, even at their own expense, could be admired by the countrymen of Cervantes. "So praised," we read, "was Drake for his valor among them that they said if he was not a Lutheran there would rot be the like of him in the world." A court lady was invited by world." A court lady was invited by the King to join a party on a lake near Madrid. The lady replied that she dare rot trust herself on the water with his majesty lest Sir Francis Drake should have her.—Fronde's "English Seamen in the 16th Century."

TWO CHINESE TREATY PORTS. Interesting Commercial Facts About Ningpo and Pakhoi.

figures sent along by our consul, to the extent of £206,376. The imports reached £1,666,524, against £1,670,8'9 in the previous year, and the exports £711,156 against £937,068. It will be seen that practically the whole of the decrease occurred under the head of exports. It is accounted for by the opening of Hang. accounted for by the opening of Hangchow as a treaty port, and the consequent complete diversion of Fychow teas and the partial diversion of Pingsuey teas. These two items led to a decrease of £372,000, and as the net decline is less than this by £166,401, there was a gain to this extent in other diversions. was a gain to this extent in other di-rections. It seems beyond doubt that the days of Ningpo as a shipper of An-hui teas are over, though Mr. Playrair is not quite certain on the point, and is of opinion that "there is less finality about the result than might perhaps be inferred the result than might perhaps be inferred from the course of the trade during the year that is passed." But at least the figures are against him, for the shipment of Pingsueys through Ningpo in 1897 reached 8,210,500 pounds, against 13,-118,667 pounds in 1896, and of Fychows 1,629,000 pounds, against 12,050,533 pounds. The diversion will not, however, make much difference to Great Britain. The tea goes to America almost exclusively, and whether it is shipped from Ningpo or from Hangchow, it will continue to go in British bottoms. Another consular report just to hand

oversnadowed by the brother, Edward Caird, the head waters of the Red and West rivers on the one side and Hong Kong on the other. The opening of Mengtzu and Lunchow diverted some of this trade to Tonkin; then steam comunication was established from Hanoi (and therefore Haiphong) along the Red river to Laorkay, the nearest frontier town to Mengtzu; and next a railway was opened to connect Phulang-thuong with Langson on the road to Lungchow. Last, year trade in the neighborhood of Laokay was considerably facilitated, and Chingers, attracting immense and entered to the control of the university he has been on every hand allowed to have been an able administrator and educationist, bringing to the duties of his great brother, Edward Caird, the his been on every hand allowed to have been a distinct success. He has been on every hand allowed to have been an able administrator and educationist, bringing to the duties of his great brother, Edward Caird, the heighton the provided to have been an able administrator and educationist, bringing to the duties of his great brother, Edward Caird, the heighton the provided to have been a distinct success. He has been on every hand allowed to have been an able administrator and educationist, bringing to the duties of his great brother, Edward Caird, the provided to have been a distinct success. He has been on every hand allowed to have been an able administrator and educationist, bringing to the duties of his great brother, Edward Caird, the provided to have been an able administrator and educationist, bringing to the duties of his great brother, Edward Caird, the provided to have been an able administrator and educationist, bringing to the duties of his great brother, Edward to have been an able administrator and educationist, bringing to the duties of his great brother. lowed under certain conditions to foreign goods in transit through Tonkin. As a result of these forces the trade of Pakhoi for last year shows a falling off as compared with 1896, the value being 4,209,935 taels against 4,685,138 taels. The decrease was practically confined to imports, which figure for 2,697,185 taels of the total against 3,168,335 taels. There is little of interest in the details of imports, but it is to be observed that Indian cotton yarn, which is being taken in ever-increasing quantities by other Chinese treaty ports for transport into in ever-increasing quantities by other Chinese treaty ports for transport into the interior, fell off last year to the extent of 1,362,400 pounds at Pakhoi. A curious feature is that, though 107 steamers of a capacity of 56,866 tons, visited the place in 1897, not a single one was British. The explanation given is that there are few, if any, British steamers on the coast of China not belonging to the steamship companies running regularly on other lines suited for the trade and that it is the cheapness with which the German and Danish steamers are run as compared with British steam are run as compared with British steamers of the same size that gives them advantage.

THE LONG-RANGE RIFLE.

body.
With rifles of such great carrying power sending out bullets that cannot be stopped by friendly trees, bush-whacking has become more serious business. stopped by friendly free stables than it was in the days of the old Spring-field muzzle-loader carrying the minic bullet. It also places the non-combatants, such as the representatives of neutral powers and the newspaper correspondent, in peril, and endangers the lives of the comanders who for prudential reasons are supposed to establish themselves in places of comparative security.

returned soldier will be likely to extend cautionary advice to those who go into woods to seek game, especially to deer hunters, who do their shooting with modern rifles. The said results of long shots have been numerous enough of late years to instil caution, but hunters who have not themselves heard the warning note of a speeding bullet are not moved to take precautionary methods to protect their fellows. The annual death list of the deer regions has been growing with the improvement of rifles, and it will continue to increase until rifles of shorter range are used, or until hunters exercise

GOLD AND SILVER IN 1897.

The gold output of the United States in 1897 reached a total of 2,864,576 fine ounces, or \$59,210,795, an amount which exceeded by \$6,324,586, or 12 per cent. the high total of 1896, and by \$12,380,595, or 26.4 per cent. that of 1895. This increase keeps the United States at the head of the gold producers of the world, its total for 1897 exceeding the \$56,618,679 reported for the mines of the Transwal by \$2,592,116; while it was more by vaal by \$2.592,116; while it was more by \$5,781,036 than the total production of the seven Australian colonies. No other country except Russia approaches these three leading producers in the amount of gold furnished. Our total was somewhat over one-fourth of the entire gold production of the world.

To look back a little we find that the output is now but little below the maximum points reached after the first dis-covery of gold in California, when a phenomenal output was obtained from the newly opened placers. The statistics of production were not then collected with the care now exercised; but the estimated totals were \$60,000,000 in 1852 \$65,000,008 in 1853, and \$60,000,000 in In no other year did the mines of this country reach the amount of \$60,000,000, which was very nearly touche in 1897, though for several years the Californian placers, assisted by the later discoveries throughout the Rocky mountain region, kept the output not far from \$55,000,000

The large total for 1897 was not the result of any such discoveries as those of the earlier days. The year, indeed, was not marked by any new discoveries of importance. As for several years past the gain has been due to the industrious exploitation of old mines, the extension The total trade of the port of Ningpo for 1897 fell off, according to the figures sent along by our consul, to the extent of £206,376. The imports reached £1,666,524, against £1,670,8'9 in the

low grade to be workable We have not forgotten the Klondike discoveries which caused so great a sen-sation in the closing months of 1897; but it must be remembered that the Klon-dike production, which in 1897 amount-ed to \$2,500,000, is credited to Canada. Gold exists also in the gravel deposits of the Yukon on the United States side of the boundary line, and discoveries have been made at various points, and the thorough prospecting of the country will thorough prospecting of the country will be one result of the Canadian finds. So far, however, there has been but little actual addition to the Alaskan produc-tion of gold—in fact, in 1897, the Klon-dike boom caused the miners on the low-er Yukon to leave their diggings and ac-tually made a reduction from what tually made a reduction from what would otherwise have been the American output.

PRINCIPAL CAIRD'S RETIRE-

The retirement of the Very Rev. Principal Caird from the principalship of Glasgow University attracts attention to Glasgow University attracts attention to an eminent personality, and to a man who while not a church leader, has influenced the theological thought of Scotland very considerably for at least two generations. Dr. Caird was noted as a pulpit orator, a broad, liberal thinker, and a man of distinguished literary tastes. Of his work as a professor not much is now heard, and at all times his Another consular report just to hand comes from the other end of the Chinese Empire—Pakhoi, which has various competitors in its trade with the interior of Tonkin and the ports of the West River. Down to 1890. Pakhoi was the entreport through which traffic was conducted between south-west Yunnan and the band waters of the Ped and West word. much is now heard, and at all times his reputation as a thinker was more or less

was considerably facilitated, and Chinese merchants have thereby been encouraged to attend the fairs recently opened there. Again, bonded warehouses have been established at most of these places, and the use of them is allowed under certain conditions to fore. But in the hey-day of his career, no Scotch minister was more popular in town or country, and few were greater favorites indeed with Her Majesty the Queen. One of his sermons greater favorites indeed with Her Majesty the Queen. One of his sermons made an indelible impression on the late Prince Consort. It was entitled "Religion in Common Life" from the text: "Not slothful in business; fervent in spirit; serving the Lord," and ran through many editions. His sympathics were with the New School of broad the ology, and was the natural leader of a band of scholarly preachers which included Mr. Parlan of Enzie, Dr. Service and other contributors to the volume of "Scotch Sermons," which caused libel proceedings in the General Assembly. But he was not given to controversy and the influence he exerted came from his the influence he exerted came from his published essays and sermons, and from the great prestige his name gave to the school of thought he espoused. It is said his successor will be either Lord Kelvin or the Rev. Professor Story.

MANUFACTURE OF ANTIQUES. "It may not be generally known," writes a correspondent of the London Times, "that factories exist in certain capitals of Europe for the manufacture of all kinds of works of art that are THE LONG-RANGE RIFLE.

When the volunteer soldiers return from the war they will bring with them a lively remembrance of "the stray rifle ball" that may serve as a leaven to establish a higher degree of care in the matter of hunting for game in our "north woods," says an American paper. The new military rifle is a weapon of long range which sends forth bullets with great penetrative power. The Krag-Jorgenson rifle, the weapon used by the United States army, has a calibre of 30, but its cartridge contains forty grains of powder and a steel-clad bullet. This rifle will carry three miles and kill, boring a small round hole through bone or tissue. It is said that the bullet will go through an oak tree a foot in diameter at a range of two miles, perforate a steel plate, and pierce solid earth at a distance of eighteen inches after passing through a human body.

With rifles of such great carrying powers. niture have holes artificialy drilled in them, and there is hardly anything that the collector values that is not imitated with intention to deceive. Even Greek and Roman coins and other antiquities

The Willapa Returns From the West Coast With News of the Sealing Fleet

Jane Gray Wreck Did Not Drift Ashore -Tartar Sails North-Other Shipping News.

(From Friday's Daily.) That a siwash report should be taken cum grano salis is again demonstrated by the news brought by the steamer Willape, which arrived last evening from Cape Scott and other West Coast points. On his last trip Captain Foote said siwashes had reported that the stories of the finds are without foundawrecked schooner Jane Gray had drifted ashore near Kyoquot. This report, however, was found to be false. Since the Jane Gray went to pieces, causing the Jane Gray went to pieces, causin the death of 34 of the 62 passengers who were journeying on her to Kotzebue Sound, nothing has been seen of her. The launch belonging to the Ital-tunds and scarcely any provisions at ian party who sailed on her, which, as reported about a month ago, was picked up by the Kyoquot Indians, minus her boiler, was sold by Captain Walbran on Monday last, to Messrs. Spring 1,000 to 2,500 cases have been put up. and Miller. The sealing men now on The salmon have, however, not com-the coast are again experiencing trouble menced to run freely there as yet. At the coast are again experiencing trouble with the Indians, who are standing out for high wages. One or two of the schooners have secured crews at \$3 per skin, and in some cases they are even paying \$4. The Pioneer, being unable to get Indians on the island coast, has gone to Masset. The Diana has secured seven canoes at Quatsino. She was to have started for Behring sea on Wednesday last. The Ocean Belle, Zillah May and San Diego have each secured 12 canoes and wene to have left on Thesday last for the sea. The Ocean 400 tons, has been driven ashore on the on Tuesday last for the sea. The Ocean Rover left Neuchatalitz on Monday with nine canoes. The Arietis with fifteen canoes, the Teresa with twelve, the Ainoko with none, Beatrice with eight, left Hesquiot on Wednesday. On the same day the Dora Sieward with sixteen the Ida Etta with fourteen, the Walter L. Rich with twelve, sailed from Ahou-sett. The Carrie C. W. and Saucy Lass were delayed at Clayoquot, their

Thursday with thirteen canoes.

The Willapa brings news that work has started in earnest on the coal mines at Quatsino. At Cape Scott the settlement has been thinned out by the de-parture of a number of the colonists who went up for the fishing season at Rivers Inlet. She brought down 450 sealskins taken by Indians and shipped by store

Indian crews refusing to go on board. The Quadra had just arrived in port,

however, and it was expected that Cap-tain Walbran would bring their dif-

ficulties to an end as he has done at other points. he Viva and Libbie were

also at Clayoquot seeking crews. The Umbrina left Euclulet on Wednesday

with sixteen canoes and the Otto on

H.M.S. Comus, which has just returned to England after two and a half years' eventful service on the Pacific, was 430 days at sen and 470 days in harbor, traveled 16,000 miles under sail and 47,000 miles under steam, making a total of 63,000 miles, and her consumption of coal amounted to 7,300 tons, at a cost of \$75,000.

Steamer Columbia, which is to sail for steamer Columbia, which is to sail for the Orient to-morrow, will carry one million or more feet of railway ties to Tientsin, China. The last cargo of this kind loaded for that port by a Northern Pacific liner, the Pelican, has never reached her destination. She sailed from Tacoma on October 12th last, and was never heard of after leaving the Straits.

Steamer Wains was detailed at was detailed at the pilots were to be taken up to her on a ug by an agent who alone was aware of the whereabouts of the privateer. The pilots were to be taken up to her on a ug by an agent who alone was aware of the whereabouts of the privateer. The pilots were to be taken up to her on a ug by an agent who alone was aware of the whereabouts of the privateer. The pilots were to be taken up to her on a ug by an agent who alone was aware of the whereabouts of the privateer. The pilots were to be taken up to her on a ug by an agent who alone was aware of the whereabouts of the privateer. The pilots were to be taken up to her on a ug by an agent who alone was aware of the whereabouts of the privateer. The pilots were to be taken up to her on a ug by an agent who alone was aware of the whereabouts of the privateer. The pilots were to be taken up to her on a ug by an agent who alone was aware of the whereabouts of the privateer. The pilots were to be taken up to her on a ug by an agent who alone was aware of the vice and the privateer. The pilots were to be taken up to her on a ug by an agent who alone was aware of the privateer. The pilots were to recipe the pilots were to recipe the privateer. The pilots were to be taken up to her on a ug by an agent who alone was aware of the privateer. The pilots were to be taken up to her on a ug by an agent who alone was aware of the privateer. The pilots were to be taken up to her on a ug by an agent who alone was aware of the privateer. The pilots were to be taken up to her on a ug by an agent who alone was aware of the privateer.

otherwise engaged, there will, it is understood, be no American patrol fleet in Behring sea this year. Two British

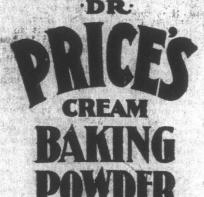
Steamer Umatilla arrived at noon from San Francisco. Steamer Walla Walla will sail for the Bay City this evening. Steamer Tartar sailed for Skagway and plement of pasengers.

The schooner W. F. Witzemann has sailed from Chemainus with lumber for Tientsin.

The ship Two Brothers passed down today from Nanaimo with coal.

(From Saturday's Daily.) The C.P.R. steamship company are extremely careful of their big steamers, and because zephyrs blew last night the steamer Athenian spent several hours anchored in sight of the outer wharf. The usual crowd of hackmen, expressmen and others, whose custom it is to meet the steamers, slumbered under the lees of the hawser posts awaiting her coming. She brought 58 passengers, the majority hailing from the coast cities, many being excursionists. There were a number from Teshin lake and Glenora, who are returning disgusted the conditions there. The trail is in had condition, and according to them the many promises made by the government for the construction of a wagon road seem a very long way from fulfilment. From Skagway there were a number of miners and others whose business interest lie in the northern country, among them being Mr. Hep-burn, of this city, who is connected with the White Horse Tramway Company, and Mr. Partridge, of the Lake Bennett & Hondike Navigation Com-The Athenian on her way down passed through Dixon entrance, the haunt of the Spanish privateer be cached there, but seemingly the Spaniard had, through some means, learned that she had no gold aboard, for

frighest Honors-World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.



A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

she was not assailed. About fifty miles below Wrangel the funneled stern wheeler Pauline Wainer, which has made several ineffectual attempts to voyage north, was spoken, bound up.
She seemed to be all well. At Wrangel
the Athenian's officers learned that the
stern wheeler Stikine Chief was about
to sail for St. Michaels in tow of the tug Coleman. She will, it is thought, have sailed ere now. The Athenian left for Vancouver early this morning.

Steamer Princess Louise, Captain Roberts, returned this morning after a quick trip to Naas and the various car neries and way ports. She made in all 46 calls in 81/8 days. Captain Roberts reports that news has reached Naas from the head of Portland inlet that prospectors have made a big strike there of placer gold. A short time previous to the departure of the Louise four miners arrived at Naas and requested licenses, being in too great a hurry to go to St. Michaels, According to passengers who came down on the Louise, however, the

news of another marine casualty. A sailing schooner, of presumably about 300 or 400 tons, has been driven ashore on the Vencouver Island cost about one and a half miles westward from Tsuquanah half miles westward from Tsuquanah village, and about the same distance from the waterfall between Carmanah point and the entrance to Nisinat in/et. The wrecked schooner, which is standing erect fore and aft with bow well up on the shore, is painted black with white deck houses. She seemed to be light. The Athenian when she passed the wreck shortly before 6 o'clock yesterday, though she scanned the wreck closely, failed to see any of the officers or crew of the schooner in the vicinity, they having evidently abandoned her. The offiing evidently abandoned her. The offi-cers of the Athenian are of opinion that the strong southwesterly winds prevailing when she passed will soon cause the schooner to break up.

Dominion steamer Quadra returned from a cruise along the West Coast this morning. While away Captain Walbran sed his offiecs to endeavor to settle the difficulty the sealers were having with the Indians, who, notwithstanding the

San Francisco, July 9.—The annexa-tion of the Hawaiian islands by the United States has given American registry to fifty-three vessels. Of these, 24 are steamers, 4 full-rigged ships, 9 harks, and 17 schooners. Most of the steamers are now engaged in the inter-

Steamer Walla Walla was detained at

According to a dispatch from Francisco inspectors of hulls and boil-ers at that port have issued an order that henceforth none of the Yukon river steamers shall carry passengers between that port and St. Michaels. They will be classed as barges and must be towed.

Steamer Willapa will sail for Ahou-sett and West Coast ports to-morrow

POLICE COURT.

Assault Cases Occupy the Time of the Magistrate.

Fred Wilkins came up this morning before Magistrate Macrae, charged with assault upon Arthur Kent, another expressman, the details of the quarrel being given in yesterday's Times. The magistrate pointed out that Wilkins was charged with a "breach of Her Majesty's peace and of Kent's nose." The two men became involved in a squabble over the possession of baggage belonging to some passengers on the City of Kingston yes. ssengers on the City of Kingston yes-rday morning, and Wilkins knocked Kent down a couple of times, discoloring his right optic badly and bruising his nose. He pleaded guilty to the charge but thought the complainant ought to be willing to settle these disputes according to the defendant's methods rather than n a court of law. It also transpire additional vigor was given to Wilkins's attack by the recollection of a previous quarrel which the men had six months igo. This was acknowledged by the defendant, and the magistrate therefore bound him over to keep the peace for six months, furnishing sureties to the amount of \$50, and fined him \$10 and \$2 costs, or one month's imprisonment with hard labor.

H. Middleton and Wm. Trowsdale, employees of the Street Railway Co., were also before the court on a charge of as-sault said to have been committed on July 3. The case was remanded until Monday at 11 o'clock.

The cases of Emily Johnson, charged with assault by Joseph Rule, and Joseph Rule charged by Emily Johnson with using insulting language, will come up on the same day.

charge against Mary Moore for wilfully setting fire to Charles Mars-den's house, at the corner of James and Rendall streets, James Bay, last Saturday, was deferred from the morning sitting until this afternoon. cused girl, who is a step-daughter of Marsden's, has lived in Tacoma for about ten years with Mabel Hess, and they came to Victoria about two weeks ago. The girls quarrelled and Mary the house returning the night of fire for some of her clothes. As Mabel Hess was leaving she heard ac-cused strike a match, and about fifteen minutes after the fire bell rang. The fire seemed to have started at the corner where the girl was standing beside the ash box with some clothes she had previously given to Mable Hess. The case is in progress at the time of going to

An excellent story was told at a charity An excellent story was told at a charity dinner. One day a man was brought into the accident hospital, who was thought to be dead. His wife was with him. One of the doctors said: "He is dead," but the man raised his head and said: "No; I'm not dead yet;" whereupon his wife admonished him, saying: "Be quiet; the doctor ought to know best."—I'arson's Weekly.

Consul Smith Notifies the Washington Authorities of the Presence of a Spanish Privateer.

Lying in Wait for Treasure Ships in the Vicinity of Queen Charlotte Island.

According to a dispatch received this morning saying that the navy departmorning saying that the navy department at Washington, D. C., had been notified from Victoria that a Spanish privateer was cruising the coast of Britprivateer was cruising the coast of British Columbia, and the information obtained from United States Consul Abraham E. Smith in connection with the dispatch, it seems that the stories told a month ago of an application for "letters of marque" to enable the holder to prey upon American shipping engaged in the transportation of merchandise and treasure to and from the mouth of the Yukon river were more worthy of serious consideration than was then sup-

As will be remembered, the applicant, who claimed to be acting for George C. Brown evidently an assumed name), wired his application to Madrid on June His application, according to those who claim to have seen it, read as fol-"Senor Sagasta, Madrid,
"Hundred million dollars of Klondike

gold will come down by way of St. Michaels in American ships. Wire or forward me immediately 'letters of marque' so that I can commence work Spain as soon as possible. "GEORGE C. BROWN."

It would seem, according to the information received by Consul Smith, that the applicant has been granted permission, and is now preparing "to comnence work for Spain. Consul Smith says that he has re-

ceived information, and has every reason to give credence to it, that a small, though fast steamer, mounting five rapid firing guns, and flying the red and yellow flag of Spain is now hidden in one of the many harbors in the vicinity of Queen Charlotte Sound or those of Prince of Wales island on the other side of Dixon entrance, awaiting the coming of her quarries.

Consul Smith received his first information from A. H. B. Macgowan, a

well known steamboat man, whose company is operating the steamer Alpha, pany is operating the steamer Alpin, which arrived from Halifax on Monday.

Mr. Macgowan, it seems, had engaged a Vancouver pilot, by name Westerly, who is well known among sealing men, were heard with marked attention.

L. Noot, of Victoria, and Mrs. Spofford gave papers on "Our responsibility to the work in Britsh Columbia," and "What is who is well known among sealing men, in a Bantist church," respectively. having for several seasons been master fused to go on board until assured of receiving increased prices. The Quadra left again about noon on a lighthouse tendering cruise in the Gulf. fact that they had already signed, re-fused to go on board until assured of re-meet the Alpha on her arrival here and the arrival of the Alpha at Victoria, Macgowan asked him why he had not come down for her. In reply Westerly said "he had a better thing in hand," and proceeded to tell the following startling story:

Ing story:
In company with another pilot, whose name he would not give, he had been engaged to act as pilot on a Spanish privateer, which was hidden in one of the inlets of Queen Charlotte sound or Dixon entrance. The pilots were to be taken on a to her on a great who ach day

Captain Westerly objected to going on the privateer at first, he said, but agreed on being told that it was not the intentenion of the legalized pirates to kill any of those on the vessels falling into their hands. They would, the agent, said, plunder the vessels of their frea-sure and burn them after making prisoners of their passengers and crews. He was further induced to start for the hiding place of the pilot by being promised 25 per cent. of his pay in advance, but notwithstanding the inducements offered he ultimately backed out, and is continuing to act, as heretofore, more peaceable pilotage ventures.

Captain Westerly refuses to give the names of those who made arrangements with him, but Consul Smith had every reason to believe from information reecived that it is a man whose name well known in Vancouver mercantile cir-

Seafaring men who have been spoken to on the subject, say that if the privateeersman is lying hidden as stated in the vicinity of Queen Charlotte Islands, he has chosen an ideal spot, for though of fleet of vessels were to go in search for him, he might continue hidden from sight in one of the many inlets for years ere in one of the many inlets for years ere the searchers could locate him. The inlets and bays of the islands abound in good and secure, though well hidden harbors, and the sparse population and infrequency of vessels calling there render it a very safe cache.

Senor Cobrejo, the Spaniard, said to be an agent of Spain, is still here, but he is mute on the matter, declined to talk of anything, refusing to affirm or deny that he is commissioned to represent his country, or, in fact, to say anything save promise interesting developments later. The following Associated Press dis-

patch was received this afternoon:
Washington, July 8.—The navy department has been informed that a Spanish privateer carrying five guns is hovering off the coast of British Columbia, according to last accounts between Queen Charlotte Sound and Dixon's entrance. Prompt instructions have been sent the

Care of the Complexion.

It is a well-known fact that a torpid, and J. H. Best. liver produces a sallow hue and a dull, yellow complexion. You need not expect a clear, beautiful complexion if the blood is rendered impure by a sluggish action of the liver, which cannot properly perform its function of purifying and filtering all impurities of the blood. Ladies, Dr. Chase's Kidney Pills is an invaluable remedy, for by their action on the liver and blood they promote true beauty by rendering the blood pure. This

If you are tired taking the large old-fashioned griping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children,

Yesterday's Proceedings Conclude a Successful Gathering of B. C. Baptists.

The proceedings of the Baptist convention yesterday afternoon were devoted to a discussion of B.Y.P.U. work. Rev. C. M. Mitchell, of Chilliwack, conducted the prayer and praise service, reports were read from the different unions throughout the province, and the recommendation made that a board be appointed to oversee the work. Addresses followed from J. C. Nicholson, of Vancouver, and Rev. C. A. Woody, editor of the Pacific Baptist.

At the evening session Rev. J. G. Mat-thews conducted devotional exercises, fol-lowed by the report of the home mission board by Rev. W. T. Stackhouse. Rev. the Pacific coast work. Geo. R. Welch described the progress of the church at Nelson, and addresses were also given by Revs. H. C. Newcombe, J. H. Best and O. E. Kendall. Music was furnishand O. E. Kendall, Music was furnished by the Emmanuel and Calvary church choirs, and Miss L. E. Noot sang "The Light of the World."

Yesterday morning was taken up almost entirely with discussion on the reports of the education committee, to which reference was mide in vesterday's

which reference was made in vesterday's issue, and the report of the committee on literature, presented by E. B. Morgan. first was laid on the table until the question of the establishment of a Baptist college being a burning one with many of the delegates. Before the introduction of the education committee's report, Rev. C. N. Mitchell read an excellent paper on the relation of Christian cellent paper on the relation of Christian education to home mission work, in which he said that education has always been flie handmaides of home missions and the measure of its progress. The report of the committee on literature recommended the use of the Pacific Baptist as a denominational organ. Rev. R. W. Trotter, who spoke on "A denominational organ" advocated one of two alternations of the page of the pa al organ," advocated one of two alterna-tives, namely, to publish an eight page provincial organ, or secure the publica-tion of a four page Canadian edition of the Pacific Baptist. After a warm discrission the matter was referred to a joint committee of the home mission and publishing boards of the committees. This afternoon is being devoted to wo-

men's missionary work.

The afternoon session of the convention was presided over by Mrs. W. H.

Spofford and Mrs. R. W. Trotter. The secretary presented the annual report. and reports were received from Calvary and Emmanuel churches, Victoria; First thurch, Vancouver: Olivet church, New Westminster, and Chilliwack. A paper on the "Beginning and History of the Canadian Baptist Foreign Missions" was read by Miss C. Trotter, and was followed by one on Canadian Missionaries in India by Mrs. J. Kelly, of Vancouver. Both of these were evcellent essents and Both of these were excellent essays, and were heard with marked attention. Miss L. Noot, of Victoria, and Mrs. Spofford

the sphere of a woman's mission circle in a Baptist church," respectively. The session last night was of peculiar interest, as it was the closing public meeting of the convention, and the church was filled to hear the addresses. John Sluggett, president of the local preachers society, occupied the chair, and Rev. H. C. Newcombe led the preliminary praise service. A. J. Pineo, secretary, submitted this year's report, and was followed by J. Haynes in an address on "Local preaching; necessary." Wm Marchant outlined the course advisable to pursue in inaugurating a local preach-Rev. P. H. McEwen, who enjoys the

enviable position of being one of the most beloved clergymen in the entire association, submitted the report of the foreign mission board, which was adopted. He advised co-operation between the conven-tion and that of Ontario and Quebec. Missionary McLeod, of India, who is were to recive \$8,000 for two months' on his way back to that land; gave an work, each man being on duty 12 hours account of the work in that field, and in an address in which humor an were interwoven held the close attention of the large andience throughout. He was followed by the pastor of Calvary church, Rev. R. W. Trotter, who in his own original manner spoke on the sub-ject of "Foreign missions among all nations, beginning at Jerusalem.' gratifying report of the progress of

the Japanese mission in this city was given by E. Iwanaga, in which he stated that eleven of his countrymen have become Christians during the past year. report of the foreign mission board of Ontario and Quebec was presented by Rev. M. Vansickle, of Nanaimo, one of the new pastors of the province. whose vigorous and effective work in On-tario and Manitoba has made his name a well known one throughout the Baptist denomination. The meeting closed with an inspiring address from Prof. Fanner, of McMaster University, who received a very warm reception as he conveyed to the convention the greetings of the Eastern members of the denomination.

man and A. J. Pineo secretary-treasur The executive committee will consist of the two officers named and J. C. Nicholson, of Vanyonver. It was re-solved that the publishing board act with the executive of the home mission board to consider the matter of a de-

nominational organ.

Rev. P. H. McEwen, New Westminster, was appointed chairman, and Rev. Vansickle, of Nanaimo, secretary, of the foreign mission board, with Mr. W. H. Beatty, of Victoria, as treasurer. A motion was passed that the Women's board devote their funds to assist the Manidevote their funds to assist the Mani-toba and Northwest Territories mission-aries. It was also resolved to attempt to raise \$500 to be expended by the for-eign mission board of Onterio and Quebec for the support of native breachers and evangelists in India. The following were elected to the board: For three years—Rev. M. Vansickle, Gross, C. M. Mitchell, W. H.

Beatty.
For two years—D. J. Welch, R. H. Scott, O. H. Cogswell J. C. Nicholson, For one year—Revs. W. T. Stack-house, P. H. McEwen, R. W. Trotter.

The executive committee will consist of the foregoing officers and W. H. Scott and F. D. Gross, Revs. R. W. Trotter and W. T. Stackhouse were appointed a committee to draw up rules and regula-tions for the board, which will hold its semi-annual meeting the second week December in Vancouver. The financial

Charen.

Jackson ave., Vanc. 90 \$ 713.70 \$ 22.60
Rossland 39 1,011.00 11.00
Chilliwack 30 438.15 16.15
Olivet, N. W 199 1,330.56 32.05 4,112.95 297.55 1,738.32 75.70 400.00 868.30 392.72 591.36 Nanaimo

She-Oh, I should think those bombardments would be terrible to hear. Wasn't it terrifying?

He-No, it was peautiful. It vas choost like a Vogner goncert all der dime.-Chicago News.

Athenian Brings News That Five Million Dollars Will Be Brought by the Ora.

Many Rich Mines Beported in the Vicinity of Tagish and Marsh Lakes.

According to news brought by the steamer Athenian, which arrived this morning, a large amount of gold will be brought to this city shortly from Dawson City. The stern wheel steamer Ora, which should have arrived at the White Horse rapids ere now, was to bring out on this trip \$5,000,000 in dust belonging to the Bank of B.N.A. and the Bank of Commerce. This news is given on the authority of Major Steele, of the Northwest Mounted Police, who has just reached the coast from Dawson City. Major Steele says that in his opinion, based upon observations, over \$20,000,000 will be shipped out by the river steamers running to Bennett and, thence by pack train to the coast and ocean steamers to Victoria. When Major Steele left Dawson the miners were

engaged in washing up their claims.

Norman Macaulay, of this city, who is interested in the tramway at the White Horse rapids, Frank Dunham, the pilot of the rapids, and Dr. L. S. E. Suyden have reached the salt water from the White Horse, and they too tell of the large shipments of gold that will come out on the river steamers. They bring news of some good strikes; They bring news of some good strikes; one is a placer proposition on the Fifty Mile river, fifteen miles below Marsh lake. A number of men have located claims and are at work there. None, however, have yet reached bedrock. Coarse gold is being found with small nuggets the size of peas, and good coloss are to be seen from the moss down to the bottom of the deepest shaft as yet sunk in this locality.

The Tagish district is all excitement over a rich quartz find, a good vein having been found on Nine Mile creek, one of the feeders of Marsh Lake. The principal owners are Captain Strickland, Captain Campbell, W. Chambers and R. Jet. The quartz is free milling. The different claims have been grouped and bonded for \$150,000, \$20,000 of which was paid down. For months prospec-

was paid down. For months prospec-tors have been in the country about Tagish and March lakes, looking for a vein from which the washings have been coming, Gold has been found in small quantities everywhere about Ta-gish, and no one has ever been able to find even the direction from whence it

Dr. Suyden dressed the wounds of Fox, the prospector, whose partner. Mahan, was murdered by the Stick Indians two months ago on the McClintock river. Three of the Indians were arrested and are now awaiting trial for the crime at Tagish. They are chained to an anvil which they have to drag about with them. Dr. Suyden says there is scarcely a question but that they will be hang-

Frank Dunham has piloted 800 boats through the rapids. He says that in all about 7,000 have gone down. The police have a record of about 500 being wrecked. According to Dunham it was at Five Fingers rapids that the Willie at Five Fingers rapids that the Willie Irving punctured her hull, and not at the White Horse rapids, as previously reported. The damage was not serious. On June 15th the Iowa, a small river steamer, was wrecked sixty miles below. White Horse, She had successfuly passed the rapids and was proceeding to Dawson with thirty-eight men from Love, who lost their outfits.

ining boom is in progress on Mary island, and great excitement prevails over recent finds. During the past year number of men have been prospecting the island and a number of promis ing quartz claims discovered. Dev value to be such that every foot of the island, which is four by six miles in size, has been located, except the government reserve on which the United States cus-toms house stands. To add to the excitement, a mining expert is on the island bonding claims as rapidly as possible for a New York syndicate. Rich strikes of quartz are also reported from Ketchikan, where a number of claims

are being located. Customs Inspector Clute, who is on a tour of inspection of the Canadian cusoms stations, has relieved the Mounted denomination. The meeting closed with an inspiring address from Prof. Fanner, of McMaster University, who received a very warm reception as he conveyed to the convention the greetings of the Eastern members of the denomination.

Committee Notes.

The publication committee net this morning and elected A. B. McNeil chairman and A. J. Pineo secretary-treasurer, The executive committee will consider the convention of the customs work at the summits of the White and Chilcoot passes. The trouble existing between United States Collector Ivey and several parties at Juneau and other points in the district has deepened and widened until warrants have been issued for the collector's arrest on the charge of criminal libel. Ivey is, by this time, probably en route to St. Michaels, but an officer will sent after him.

be sent after him. There has been no cessation in the rail-road work on the White Pass during the past week; instead, it is being pushed even more vigorously than before. Over two hundred more laborers arrived and were put to work during the week. On Monday last the work of laying rails on the first bridge was completed, since which time the work has continued on up the valley to Liarsville, a distance of In a few days more the work will have been continued up the canyon to a point at which progress will be less rapid, on

A LIFE SAVER TO MANKIND

account of the nature of the country through which it will pass. In many

is what Mr. George Benner, Wiarton, Ont., styles Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Not that I am at all fond of having my name put in public places, but as a lije saver to mankind, I hereby state what Dr. A. W. Chase's K.-L. Pills did for me. For nearly four years I was greatly troubled with Constipation and general weak-ness in the kidneys, and in my perilous position was strongly advised to use Chase's Pills, and to-day I can safely and truthfully state that they have saved my life.

GEO. BENNER.

To all who find themselves with health gradually slipping away, Kidneys and Liver o disorganized that they are incapable of keeping the system free from poisonou waste material, Stomach Disordered Bowels Constipated, Head Aching, Back Paining, take Dr. Chase's Kidney-Live The quick way they help you back to health will surprise you.

All Dealers sell them at 25 CENTS A BOX. places in the canyon it will be to blast out solid rock in ord road bed may be secured. V completed, the road in the rock of the canyon will be the most of the entire line. More more managed by the contractor, attached to the contractor at the co wanted by the contractor, aith thought that by the middle of number employed will reach present the number of men employed. office men is 885, with almost daily

tions.
Willis Carr, representing the Express Co., which is to carry the ardson mail contracts, four in three with the United States with Canada, has left Skagway interior. His company will cape. interior. His company will monthly mail between Sound and Weare on the and a monthly mail from Michaels. These two mails letter service only. In addition to be a monthly mail by wa Michaels to lower Yukon point June, July and August, whiel clude newspapers and other b matter. In connection with this the company will operate an expr vice independent of its contra For the handling of its land company is making extensive tions. There will be relay a houses at intervals of 100 miles the lake and Yukon part of and each carrier will cover of lay. The company has sent for a large number of dogs service. They will use horses can be made available; dogs can be best employed, and do some experimental work deer. They rather think the can be used over the upper along the rougher parts of the perhaps as far down as Daw Richardson contracts call for about \$100,000 annually.

A CHANGE IN QUEBEC

Dodd's Kidney Pills Check Kidney Diseases in Wender. ful Style.

The Case of Mr. John Waite-Suffered With Bright's Disease for Ten Years-Doctors Failed to Help Him-Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him.

Quebec, P.Q., July 8.-For some years past there has been an alarmingly large number of cases of Bright's Disease Diabetes, Rheumatism, Lumbago and other Kidney troubles in this city.

Very many of them have proved fatal.

But of late, a great change has taken

place.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are being used by the people, and Kidney Diseases are no longer feared. It is a significant fact that every case in which Dodd's Kidney Pills have been used, has been cured.

Bright's Disease has been looked upon

as incurable, by the medical profession.
But it is cured in every case in which
Dodd's Kidney Pills are used.
To prove this, we have only to read
the testimony of those who have used Here is a letter that ought to be read by every person who is not in perfect health. It is from Mr. John Waite, 27 O'Connell street, Quebec.

Mr. Waite says: "I suffered for ten years with Bright's Disease. I used diferent medicines and was treated by dif-ferent doctors, but all failed to help me "Recently I began using Dodd's Kidney Pil's, and I must say I never say such a change as they have effected.
"My urine is clear, my pains have gone and my sleep is sound and unbroke. Dodd's Kidney Pills are a truly wonder ful medicine-worth their weight in dia-Dodd's Kidney Pills are sold by druggists, at fifty cents a box, six box

\$2.50, or sent, on receipt of price, by The Dodds Medicine Company, Limited, To-

ENTERTAINING READING

The July Canadian Magazine much entertaining reading matter, are four stories, two of which are badians. Miss Jones's second arti "Swiss Life and Scenery" is very and beautifully illustrated. Sir Jo Bourinot's scholarly article on Fathers of Responsible Government" Fathers of Responsible Government" companied by portraits of Lord Di Lord Elgin, Louis J. Papineau, ULyon Mackenzie, Joseph Howe, Baldwin, Sir Francis Hineks, Sir L. fontaine, Sir John Harvey and Lord ham. A. C. Casselman writes an time article on "The Postage Stam Canada," and James Hedley anothe "Bank Returns: What They Teach. Nicholls, of Vancouver tells many an stories of the late chief justice of E Columbia, Sir Matthew Baillie B John A. Ewan, the Globe's special warespondent, writes of "The Significan the War," and there are the usual dinents. The frontispiece is a very portrait of the late Sir J. Adolphe lean.

HENRY (OTHERWISE SAMUEL) CLAPHAM

Late of Galianolsland, British Columbia, and formerly of Eynesbury, in the County of Huntingdon, England, Deceased

Notice is hereby given that at the expiration of three months from the first publication of this notice, I shall register the title of Amelia Franklin, of Eynesbury St. Neots, in the county of Hunningdon, England, the wife of Stephen Franklin, and Mary Ann King of the town and county of Leicester, England, widow, the two sisters of the said deceased, the sole co-heireses and next of kin of the said deceased unless of the said deceased, the sole co-heirest and next of kin of the said deceased unless proof shall be furnished me that oher persons are entitled to claim heirship to the said deceased with the said Amelia Franklin and Mary Ann King.

Dated the 14th day of May, 1898.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General Registrar-General

RAMS FOR SALE. High-grade Shropshire rams and three grades are lambs. GEO. HEATHER-BELL, Hornby Island.

WHOLESALE DRY COODS AND

Miners' Outfits

VICTORIA, B.C.-

PROMPTLY SECURE GET RICH QUICKLY. free copy of our big Book on Patents. We have extensive experience in the intricate patent laws of 50 foreign countries. Sendsketch moder photo for free advice. MARION & MARION & Ton Separate Temple Building, Montreal \$1.50 AN

VOL. 17

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The Opposition Up a G

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Once again the nouncement which the hearts of th genders a thrill o every free and i Since publication two parties stood: ment 15, each l the government and Baker in E opposition Helge Cariboo. The two of a majorit ers, and there Cassiar will also ment, in which

in a position to majority with Even concedir will retain Cas still have half t government elec tion would be in All interest w fight in Cassiar. been set, the ernment having tirely at the op ficer, but who

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Cassiar Following a yesterday.

The fight in which excited cause it was in here depended, fate of the government of the gover weep were r the government the government lowing are the Helgesen (Opt Kinchant (Opt Hunter (Gov.) Rogers (Gov.)

With Chilco