

AS ACCEPTED

of Spain Formally of Peace on Mc-y's Terms.

ave Sagasta Tims to Best of His Des-situation.

Iron All Ready to Spaniards in Case of Hitch.

ug. 6.—Just a week ago our Cannon received on the terms of peace granted by the United States department closed its

upon the Spanish over a signature whether or not to accept the condi-

ing during the past week expectancy prevailed at week. It is significant

the government officials reply will be an ac-American terms when

About 2.30 Secretary French embassy called

permitted, thus giving stion that he was seek-

appointment for the am- President to de-

h answer. This, how- to be erroneous, Mr. being connected with

seizures of the block-vessels by the block-

relating in no way to negotiations. 7000 an

er of the officials when at there is now little

receipts by the Pres- day. While all the de-

it is realized that Sa- making the struggle

the Spanish party point where they will him in his acceptance

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by the Eastern squad- domed, Secretary Long son that no change in

plans of the depart- that squadron.

officials now say may will embark

Wrecking com- the navy department

have started to boat Maria Teresa and

under her own steam- department has nothing

to deliver a memorial to the Secretary of the

of Cervera's fleet that ed. G-A Mexico de- Journal says:

has approved the re- lishing the conditions

the latter under which he had previously

6.—The cabinet to-day of the reply to the proposed by the United States

de Rio, the sign affairs, is charged a reply which will be at the cabinet estab-

ing. It is stated on the Spanish reply

not to be further dis- United States? 7000 an

A SEALERS' MEMORIAL

Statement of the Case to Be Pre-sented to the Governor-General.

The Quebec International Confer-ence is Asked to Consider the Claims.

Compensation Desired Should the Canadian Sealing Industry Be Further Restricted.

Now that the international conference is now to meet at Quebec to consider matters affecting Canada and the United States, the settlers have prepared the following memorial respecting their interests which they will forward to the Governor-General, with the request that the facts as presented on the sealing industry should be strongly urged at the conference. The document is very comprehensive and sets out fully the views of the sealers. It is as follows:

To His Excellency the Governor-General: Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st inst. in relation to the undersigned vessels and agents of British sealing vessels, and to reply to the same as follows:

1. Your petitioners represent some of the vessels which have been and now are engaged in prosecuting the fur seal fishery on the Behring sea.

2. Appended to this memorial marked "A" is a list of these sealing vessels, with a statement of their registered tonnage, showing a total of 3,354 gross tons represented by your petitioners.

3. In 1894, during the presence of the honorable minister of marine and fisheries for Canada and his assistants, we were presented with a memorial from Representatives of the Victoria Sealers' Association, as follows:

"The Victoria sealing industry comprises 65 schooners, representing 4,202 tons, with a value of \$845,800, and 200 vessels which have been and now are engaged in prosecuting the fur seal fishery on the Behring sea. These restrictions have become permanent and are a hardship upon us, and are only for the greatest economy that we are able to carry on our business without loss, to say nothing of the expense of the vessels being seized and confiscated for being within the limits of a very wide zone, however unimportant this zone may be."

"From information we have received through American newspapers, as well as from other sources, we have reason to believe that the British government is now endeavoring to obtain the consent of the British government for further restrictions, and in a great way we are protesting; for any further restrictions on our industry would be tantamount to a complete prohibition of our industry."

"It is stated on the Spanish reply that the British government is not to be further dis-

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LETTERS FROM MANILA

Description of Terrible Conditions Under Which Spaniards Make Their Hopeless Stand.

Capacity of Treacherous Insurgent Leader Held in Check by the Americans.

(Correspondence of the Colonist.)

Harbor of Manila, Island of Luzon, July 2, via Hongkong and per O. & S. S. Doria—Heavy and almost unintermittent fighting has been going on since I mailed my last letter on the 13th ult. The insurgents are daily gaining ground, although in some instances the Spaniards are obstinately defending...

Enemies though they are, the condition of the soldiers is really pitiable. The correspondent of an English paper, told me of two instances of horrible suffering which came under his personal observation...

At the same time the hope is almost general that the United States will be able to take the islands. Almost all the foreigners here are of the opinion that the Spaniards will be able to hold out for some time...

How are the might fallen! These insurgents but a brief two months ago the sum of the men in the ranks of a government in times of peace is another question...

Prior to the evacuation of Cavite to the roof of the position. American forces, the prisoners of war were stored here. In two weeks' fighting the insurgents captured about 2,000 Spanish soldiers and officers...

Stop that Cough! Take warning. It may lead to Consumption. A 2c. bottle of Shiloh's Cure may save your life.

LORD HERSHELL HERE

The Imperial Member of the Quebec Conference is Now in Victoria.

He Will Be Dined by the Bar This Evening at Mount Baker Hotel.

The Right Hon. Farrer Herschel, first Lord of the name, arrived in Victoria last evening and was met at the Chalmers' dock by several of the representative members of the Law Society...

In the choice of Lord Herschel as British representative to the conference, the Imperial government has made a high compliment to Canada.

Lord Herschel (formerly Sir Farrer Herschel) was born in 1837, and is the son of Rev. R. H. Herschel...

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WASHINGTON GUESSING

Spain's Answer to Peace Conditions Discussed in Cabinet But Not Made Public.

Speculation as to Nature of Variation of President's Demands Now Asked For.

Washington, Aug. 9.—More than twenty-four hours after it had begun to reach Washington, the Spanish note in answer to the President's peace conditions was presented at the White House by the French ambassador...

The conference lasted one hour and twenty-five minutes. This prolonged discussion was believed to indicate that the Spanish answer was not satisfactory in all respects...

Spain's Proposition. An Armistice To Be Granted for Immediate Evacuation—Plot Against Sagasta's Life.

Bayonne, France, Aug. 9.—Despatches received here from Madrid dated the 8th announce that the form of the Spanish acceptance of the American peace conditions involves the proclamation of the armistice...

ON BEHALF OF SPAIN. The Paris Temps Hopes That President McKinley's Heart Will Be Touched to Some Effect.

Paris, Aug. 8.—The Temps says: "It is to be hoped the noble restoration of the Republic of Colombia, to-day, says the reason for the Colombian government for delaying its note in reply to Italy's demand for a settlement of the Cerutti claim is apprehension of the revolutionary movement which it is endeavoring to frustrate..."

TORONTO'S HOLIDAY. Summary of the Rowing Races on Toronto Bay on Monday.

Toronto, Aug. 9.—Yesterday was observed as a civic holiday here. Toronto defeated Cornwall at lacrosse by 5 to 2. Great regatta on Toronto Bay. A summary of the regatta follows: Senior single—1st: Teak, Teneyck, Worcester, 1st; Golden, Argonuts, second; Worcester, 2nd; Golden, Argonuts, second; Worcester, 2nd; Golden, Argonuts, second...

TRIBUTE TO BISMARCK. German Federal Council on the "Great Heroic First Chancellor."

MR. HOOLEY'S BRIBERS.

Effort to Bring the Persons Mentioned Before Court for Contempt.

London, August 9.—Counsel for the official receiver for the estate of Ernest Terah Hooley, the company promoter, applied to Justice Wright in the bankruptcy court to-day for an order calling for the examination of the bankrupt and Earl De la War and Messrs. Brownley, Rucker and Bradshaw by the Justice...

LA BOURGOGNE SUITS. Decision That the British Admiralty Court Has Jurisdiction in the Case.

London, Aug. 9.—In the suit for damages brought by the owners of the British ship Comarthyshire against La Bourgoigne's owners, as a result of the collision on July 4, the Comarthyshire's owners have succeeded in their demand for a writ served on their London agent, on the ground that they are a foreign corporation...

THE BISMARCKS. Count and Countess Have Retired to Their Estate—Mansueto to be Begun at Once.

Friedrichshagen, Aug. 8.—Count and Countess William von Bismarck have gone to their estate at the castle of Prussia, and Prince Herbert von Bismarck is expected to follow on Wednesday...

WELL KNOWN VIOLINIST. Traveled Extensively Throughout the Provinces—Interesting Statements Concerning His Experiences.

STELLA, N.S.—James R. Murray, a well-known violinist, of this place, who has traveled extensively throughout the Provinces, makes the following statement: "I was running down in health and my weight fell from 120 to 120 pounds..."

NOTICE. Kamoio Division of Yale District. Lot 474, Group 1, Original Grantee, Jacob Dick, James Ross, was entitled to a grant...

DISPUTED LANDS IN RAILWAY BELT. Accounts for the papers passed and returned that Miss E. G. G. was entitled to a grant...

FORMIN

Hon. Robert He Can

So Far He Names

Although we have no desire of the public earliest opportunity to constitute the formation of the government...

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The most reliable and purest of all medicines for infants and children...

BORN. ROSE—On the 5th inst. the wife of Mr. Daniel Rose of a daughter.

CLARKE—At the family residence, No. 171 Victoria street, on the 7th inst. died Robert G. Clarke, aged one year and ten days, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Clarke.

Mr. W. G. Armstrong, a representative of the Western Canadian Union of Seattle spent yesterday in the city, to invite the citizens of Victoria to participate in the Labor Day celebration to be held in that city on September 5...

THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE Provincial Board of Health opened yesterday, the meeting was presided over by the correspondence with district medical officers throughout the province taking up the various questions of the upper country...

THE JUBILEE. A Scheme to Profit from the Jubilee Hospital. The Jubilee hospital is a short meeting instance of the scheme...

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MEANS OF VICTORIANS

Board of Trade Will Prepare Memorials in Regard to the Quebec Conference.

Vancouver to Be Asked to Cooperate in Sending Joint Views to Ottawa.

The approaching visit of Lord Herschell was discussed by the council of the Board of Trade yesterday morning and as a matter of courtesy to the distinguished visitor it was decided that the president and vice-president should wait upon him and express their readiness to give him any information in the power of the board touching the British Columbia matters that are likely to come up at the meeting of the Dominion Committee at Quebec this month.

In this connection it may be noted that the sealers have already prepared their memorials which appear in full in the Colonist this morning.

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THEY BROUGHT NO GOLD

Steamer "Tordenfeld" Arrived Early Last Evening From St. Michael.

Mystery Surrounds the Failure of the Steamer to Bring Down Any Passengers.

There was rarely an ounce of gold and silver taken from Dawson City on the Canadian Development company, which arrived from St. Michael early last evening.

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SEALERS' MEMORIAL

STAMPED TO RAISE

JOLLY GOOD SPORT

The thanks of society, which ever requires to be amused with something new, are overdue and payable to that respected Rajah of upper India whose fertile brain conceived the formation of the gymkhana.

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THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE

THE ADVANCE ON KHAROUND

MORE ELECTION PROTESTS

The Quebec conference is a very important one, and it is hoped that it will result in some beneficial measures.

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SPANARDS BRAVE TALK

ANNOUNCE RESOLVE TO FIGHT

BEFORE AMERICAN ADVANCE

The Spaniards are brave and determined to fight for their country against the American advance.

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The Colonist.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1898.

MINES ON THE ISLAND.

The interesting statement printed in yesterday's Colonist, concerning the developments made so far on the mining claims on the San Juan river, is of the greatest importance to Victoria. Between San Juan and Nitinat there is a belt of country having an area of possibly two hundred square miles that is highly mineralized. Elsewhere in to-day's Colonist will be found a letter from P. A. O'Farrell showing what wonderful things follow from the courageous investment of a little money in mines. There is a risk about it, of course, but the prosperity of Rossland and its assured greatness are due to the fact that some one was found ready to take the necessary risk. The prospect is that Rossland in the course of the next five or six years will be as big as Victoria is now. Yet a few years ago it was one of the most dreary mountain wildernesses in North America. Already there is a city with all the appliances of modern civilization, and though it is reached far up in the air, the railway lines are competing for its trade, and it is destined to become not only a great mining centre, but a commercial city of importance. A few mines lying within a small area are the cause of this wonderful transformation. There is no apparent reason why the case of Rossland should not be repeated upon the West Coast. There is apparently no reason why the mines of San Juan and Nitinat may not become as great producers as any mine in Kootenay. If they should, there will not likely be a city in that neighborhood as large as Rossland promises to be, for it is too near Victoria; but there would be thousands of men employed there would be speedy connection with this city and the trade and importance of Victoria would be greatly increased.

Not only is the district referred to valuable for its mines, but there is also a very considerable area of fine farming land awaiting occupation, especially towards the south of San Juan river. In fact the whole of what is called Bentrev district presents features that make its development well worthy the serious attention of the people of this city. It is only a little corner of the island, it is true, but its wealth is great and all that is needed is capital and population to make it a very important contributor to the general business of the city.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The political situation was naturally the chief subject of talk upon the streets yesterday, and the opinion universally expressed was that it is unique. We do not think there is any exact precedent for it, but this is not very material as far as it affects the general character of the situation. Whatever may be the opinion of people upon the action of the Lieutenant-Governor, there is almost a complete unanimity upon the point that no public man in Canada ever occupied quite the same position as Hon. Mr. Beaven. That gentleman is no stranger to public life in this province, for he has been a member of every legislature since confederation except the last. He has also occupied every cabinet position except that of attorney-general and has been premier. But with all his varied experience he never was in just such a position as he is to-day, and it would puzzle him to find any other Canadian who ever was.

As to the course which Hon. Mr. Turner has seen proper to take since the election, there is no difficulty in justifying it. He has half the house supporting him, and had reason to believe that the result of some of the protests would be to give him a majority. He could not under such circumstances tender his resignation to the Lieutenant-Governor and advise him to call upon any other member elect to form a new ministry, because there was no one in the legislature-elect, who could command a sufficient support as he. To have thrown up office under such circumstances would have been unjustifiable. Whether the situation thus created was one calling for the intervention of the Lieutenant-Governor is a question upon which there will be a difference of opinion; but in view of the fact that the Cassiar returns are now in, and that it would have been Mr. Turner's plain duty at once to wait upon the Lieutenant-Governor and advise him as to the standing of the government in the new house, it seems a pity that the Lieutenant-Governor did not delay taking any action for a few days. No interest could have greatly suffered by such delay, and there would have been less of a shock to public opinion. There is very properly a strong feeling in the community against anything like a needless interference with the regular course of political movements.

It is of course quite premature to express any opinion as to the outcome of the situation. Mr. Beaven feels that he can form a cabinet that will command the confidence of the house, but it will necessarily be a task of no slight difficulty. Whether or not there will be an appeal to the people is a matter upon which one person's opinion is as good as another's. There are many reasons in favor of a new election, and it seems hardly likely that any arrangement that can be made pending a general election can be at all permanent.

THE HON. MR. TURNER.

The Colonist feels it fitting to say this morning that British Columbia in the deposition of the Hon. John Herbert Turner, from the premiership loses a public man of the highest character, and one who was ever mindful of the welfare of his province. He has been exposed to the most violent and unjust criticism ever directed against a public man, but he has never done anything in his whole official career which he need fear to have examined under the most microscopic searchlight. As finance minister he has shown the very great honor attaching to the fact that it was under his management that the finances of the province were put upon an excellent basis, and so administered that the provincial credit stands to-day on a par with the best of all the colonial governments. He is entitled also to the credit for having carried on great public works, and for having inaugurated a railway policy from which the province will one day derive enormous benefits. It was during his regime that the great mineral development of Kootenay took place, and his personal popularity is as great as ever and the confidence of his friends and the public generally in his integrity is unshaken.

It is never a pleasant task to criticize the action of a representative of Her Majesty. He is constitutionally above political parties, and he ought, in consequence, to keep himself above political criticism. The only occasion when there should be a departure from the rule usually followed in this behalf is where the Crown or its representative departs from the beaten track along which the exercise of the prerogative generally travels. When any novel step is taken, it is not only the privilege, but it is the duty of the press to discuss it fully and fearlessly, because our constitution is made up of precedents, and when an act has been done, which is likely to be fraught with precedent, it is not well to pass it into precedent, if it is not challenged promptly, it may acquire the force of law. If acts of an arbitrary character are permitted, the people might find their rights one by one sliced from them, and popular government in the provinces become a thing of the past. The Colonist had endeavored to wait until the facts connected with the dismissal of the Lieutenant-Governor had been made public, but he has already appeared; but as there seems to be no immediate likelihood of the correspondence being published, and as the discussion would lose much of its value if deferred too long, we have decided to reconsider that conclusion.

THE RIGHT TO DISMISS.

So much has been said of the right of the Lieutenant-Governor to dismiss his ministers, and such a misapprehension seems to exist on the subject, that it may be well to say that this prerogative is vested in the Crown, or its representative, but it may also be said, as has been remarked of the right to withhold assent from a bill passed by parliament, that it is enjoyed on the condition that it is never exercised. There have been some cases in Canada where the power has been acted on, but we have always been of the opinion that such precedents were better honored in the breach than in the observance. It is manifest that this power must be vested somewhere, because it is easy to imagine cases in which its exercise would be necessary for the public welfare. Usually, however, the ministers of the Crown are, as a rule, men who desire to be governed by constitutional practice and precedent, and hence are ready to recognize their duty in any crisis.

There is no question as to "the right of the Crown to choose and change its servants," to quote words of Lord Brougham, but it must do so on grounds which are of the nature of "stated and defended." This is the safeguard of the people against arbitrary acts. In the last hundred years there have been in Great Britain three dismissals of a ministry by the sovereign, which shows that the prerogative right remains in abeyance as a general thing. The incoming ministry take the responsibility of the grounds upon which the dismissal has been pronounced upon them when the elections are held. As was stated in the Colonist yesterday, it would be premature to discuss this aspect of the case until the public have been put in possession of the facts. If there is a general election the facts will naturally come out then. If not, they will come out because there will be no hold in confidence of the appointment of new ministers. They may come out even sooner. The question is of too great importance to be treated on hearsay.

THE PLEBISCITE.

The prohibition plebiscite is at best a mere time-saving expedient, and the federal government is entitled to the dubious credit of never having claimed that it would settle anything or was intended to settle anything. So far as an act can see, its only purpose is to enable the Liberal party to redeem an election promise. It is a novelty in British parliamentary experience and is not in harmony with the principles governing such procedure. Prohibition was tried in New Brunswick in the early fifties; but it came before the people in the regular way at a general election. The question of confederation was submitted to the people at the original provinces at the polls at a general election, except in the case of Nova Scotia, where Sir Charles Tupper, then premier, took the position that there was no constitutional necessity for an appeal to the people. The school question, as it has arisen in the several provinces, has always been disposed of by a popular vote. This is, indeed, the good old British way of settling all great questions, and we fall to see any good reason for departing from it in the case of prohibition.

We are not now speaking of the merits of prohibition itself, or the expediency of passing a prohibitory law, but simply of the course of the government in submitting such a question to a vote. It is a novelty and an inexcusable innovation for a ministry to ask the opinion of the people upon an abstract proposition, upon what is after all a simple academic question. The government is playing with the matter. It has adopted this plan to square itself with the temperance party, for it has bound itself to nothing, and may easily find an excuse, if it so desires, to escape giving any effect whatever to an affirmative decision. This is an extraordinary course for a ministry to take, and like all world-clever schemes, it is likely to involve its originators in a lot of trouble.

The despatches indicate that there are yet difficulties in the way of peace between the United States and Spain, arising out of the conditions upon which the Spanish government is willing to discuss the propositions of the United States.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

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The question divides itself into two parts. The dismissal of Hon. Mr. Turner and the calling in of Hon. Mr. Beaven. The latter does not appear to call for any remarks just now. We observe that Hon. Joseph Martin, while justifying the former, finds great fault with the latter; but if either of the two is justifiable under constitutional usage it is the latter and not the former. It is with the Lieutenant-Governor's action towards Mr. Turner that we have to do this morning, and this we submit is not sanctioned by constitutional usage. There is a marked distinction between the abstract prerogative rights of the Crown and constitutional usage. Theoretically the Crown can do many things which are never done and the doing of which would not be tolerated for a moment. Usage has limited the exercise of the prerogative, leaving, however, a residue of power in the sovereign to be employed in grave emergencies. Did such an emergency exist in British Columbia on Monday last as justified the Lieutenant-Governor in departing from established usage and exercising a power, which the sovereigns of the United Kingdom have only felt called upon to exercise three times since confederation? We think not. The Lieutenant-Governor's action in this matter is not sanctioned by constitutional usage. There is a marked distinction between the abstract prerogative rights of the Crown and constitutional usage. Theoretically the Crown can do many things which are never done and the doing of which would not be tolerated for a moment. Usage has limited the exercise of the prerogative, leaving, however, a residue of power in the sovereign to be employed in grave emergencies. Did such an emergency exist in British Columbia on Monday last as justified the Lieutenant-Governor in departing from established usage and exercising a power, which the sovereigns of the United Kingdom have only felt called upon to exercise three times since confederation? We think not. The Lieutenant-Governor's action in this matter is not sanctioned by constitutional usage.

FARMING ON VANCOUVER ISLAND.

A few days ago Professor Saunders, of the experimental farms, said that the agricultural returns from Victoria to develop farming on Vancouver Island, or elsewhere on the Coast, because so many other opportunities offered to make money more quickly. Of the truth of this every one who has watched the progress of agriculture in the Coast sections has seen only too much evidence. Few men come to the Coast for the purpose of filling the soil. They want to get the money quickly, and although they realize that a large proportion of those who manage to do that, lose it just as quickly, they feel that they will keep what they make. That in the long run intelligent farming will pay, and ensure a moderate competency more certainly than any other business, is as true of the Coast as of any other part of the Dominion; but it is also true that success can only be achieved by hard work and that the beginning is necessarily slow. This holds good of all parts of this country, and of the United States as well, so much so that, while every year thousands of young Canadians leave the farms on which they were born, they do not seek the prairies, but Galicians take place which Canadians could far better fill, while in the United States emigrants from the continent of Europe are filling up every vacant corner.

Notwithstanding these conditions, it is of the utmost importance that everything possible should be done to promote agriculture on this Island, for there is entirely too much money sent abroad for produce. Money paid out at home for food products usually remains in the country, and goes to build up general trade. If the farmer in the vicinity of the city supplies the city market, he will spend what he gets in the city. On the other hand, when we buy foreign farm produce we are contributing to building up the trade of the communities where it is raised. Many people, while conceding the force of all this, will ask what can be done to remedy the matter. We confess to knowing no other plan than to keep the subject before the public by occasional references to it. There is not much that any government can do. Individual effort alone can accomplish anything worth speaking of, and we will only be made when individuals become convinced that it will pay. Efforts have been made to stimulate the domestic production of articles by organizing the consumers into associations for the patronage of home producers. But these things are of very little value. They create a temporary interest and then die. We hope for good results by reason of the co-operative organizations established among the farmers themselves. These can do a great deal.

We found an excellent remedy for a headache in the *Journal of the Pharmaceutical Society of London*. It consists of a mixture of the following ingredients: *Thermopsis*, *Opium*, *Alcohol*, *Water*, *Syrup*. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

THE EASTERN SITUATION.

The disquieting reports from the Orient, brought by the steamers, must be taken with considerable allowance. They indicate rather the sentiment of the people, based upon the facts as they see them, than the actual diplomatic status. We can readily see at this distance that Great Britain and Russia are drifting towards war, but what we do not see is the diplomatic discussion carried on between London and St. Petersburg. While it is not easy to discover how the two countries can hold their present lines of policy without coming into collision, and while Russia has the reputation of being immovable, we are strongly of the opinion that at the last the Czar will be willing to yield. Russia is not in a position to begin a campaign in the Orient at the present time. Her fleet on the Asiatic station is no match for ours and it cannot be reinforced. So far as operations on land go, Russia has a very considerable force, but this is a long distance from the base of supply and cannot be readily strengthened, because the Siberian railway is yet incomplete, and it would be impossible to move any large body of troops across that region during the winter. In the event of hostilities in the Orient, the command of the sea would be in the hands of Great Britain, and it would be possible to bring up from India a strong force of troops. Troops could also be sent across the Cape. As long as her naval supremacy is unshaken Great Britain will remain in a position to carry out her policy. We have seen in the war between the United States and Spain that military and naval operations are not likely to be isolated or confined to the particular piece of country occasioning the dispute. That war arose over Cuba, but most of the operations have been in the Philippines and Porto Rico. So if Britain and Russia were to have a dispute, the fighting would not be confined to the Chinese coast. Yet as it would be essentially a territorial war, it would be the great object of Russia to occupy as much territory as possible so as to retain something worth while after peace. Is Russia in a position to carry out a campaign in the Orient, occupy territory at the expense of China and Korea and hold it? We do not think so. The moment that anything like that is attempted, the governments of the countries named will take alarm, and backed by Great Britain would be more than a match for the invader. For these reasons we do not look for war, and believe that, if Lord Salisbury is as firm as he now seems likely to be, the crisis will be postponed, until at least the Siberian railway is completed, by which time many other things will have happened.

It is estimated the yield of gold during the present year will very closely approximate \$300,000,000, which is an increase of \$106,000,000 per annum since 1895. The prospects are that the gain in the future will be very great, because not only are new fields being discovered, but new processes are being brought into use. Since 1873 the output of gold has increased nearly, if not quite, \$200,000,000. It may appear a matter of surprise to many persons that such a vast amount of gold should disappear from sight. There does not appear to be any more in circulation now than there was in 1873, yet it is probably safe to estimate that during the last quarter of a century gold to the value of \$2,500,000,000 has been produced. Where has it gone to? A very considerable amount is used annually in the arts. Thus gold leaf is used to a degree unheard of by the past generation. In dentistry a very large amount is consumed every year, and this demand is increasing. Gold ornaments of all kinds call for many thousands of ounces. There is a steady absorption of coin in circulation, which in a quarter of a century would amount to a considerable sum. These demands will account for a very large fraction of the yield of the mines, but not for the vast amount of it. The great body of the new gold has gone into the exchequers of the various nations. They need it, first as a basis for currency, and secondly as war funds. In the United States the banks hold very much more gold than they did in 1873, and the same is true of most of the banks in European countries. Since that year, which was the date of the demonetization of silver, the hoarding of gold has been going on all over the world, and there is not the slightest sign of its abatement, as was shown by the fact that Russia was paying a premium for gold bars in London a few weeks ago, if she is not doing so now. Unless bi-metallicism is adopted, and there appears to be very little prospect of that, the South American nations, which have not already done so, will begin to accumulate gold bullion so as to place their country on a gold basis, and the country next in order to do that will be China. For these reasons there is no likelihood that the increase in the output of gold, even if it increase at the rate of \$100,000,000 a year for some years, will appreciably affect the purchasing value of the yellow metal. If an era of prolonged peace could be assured, so that nations like France, Russia and Germany would not feel obliged to keep up their war reserves, the output of the mines would find its way into circulation, prices would advance and there would be greater prosperity.

WHERE GOLD GOES TO.

The rate of interest like the rate of wages or the price of goods is principally regulated by the law of supply and demand; and the falling of the rate generally during the past ten years is due to changed conditions. However, when the government last spring announced the further reduction of the rate on the part of the banks will immediately follow, with the result that the incomes derived by these investors upon what is the majority of cases are the fruits of small savings, will be further cut down.

TURBID IN A BLANKET.

Pain Too Severe From Rheumatism to Have the Nurse's Assistance. The French Him-South American Rheumatic Cure Got Him Out of Bed in 24 Hours.

"Some time ago I was attacked with very severe rheumatic pains. My joints swelled and stiffened. I had to be turned in bed on a blanket. I had best doctors and nurses, but could not get any relief. Death would have been welcome. A friend called and recommended South American Rheumatic Cure. I procured a bottle of it and after taking it there was a wonderful change. I was able to get up and sit in a chair without assistance. I have continued to take it with twenty years of life. I am my natural self again, free from pain. I trust you will use the testimony as you think best for suffering humanity's sake." Samuel H. Spartz. For sale by Hall & Co. and Dean & Hiscocks.

Sir Thomas Lipton proposes to have a try for the America's cup. It is to be hoped that the result will be more pleasing to the friends of true sport than was Lord Dunsare's experience.

The stock market indicates that peace may be yet remote. Who is backing Spain?

THE POLITICAL MIX-UP IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

The strange bedfellowship for which politics is sometimes responsible, is well exemplified by the present state of affairs in New Brunswick. At the recent Moncton convention the Conservatives declared in favor of Dominion party lines in provincial matters. The gathering was a representative one, amongst those present being several members in the legislature who are supporters of the coalition government which is in power. The declaration was first cited by an overwhelming vote, was finally made unanimous.

None of the Conservative members of the local government were present, and Surgeon-General Tweedie, the leading Conservative in the cabinet, proclaimed his intention of ignoring the convention's determination, remaining in office, while Premier Emerson, who is a Liberal, says he wants some of that Conservative support whose opinion was voted at Moncton. Before Mr. Blair transformed himself from a big toad in a little puddle, there was presumably a coalition government of which the present one is a legitimate successor. In reality, however, it was neither Grit nor Tory, nor a combination of both but a simply Blair administration pure and simple. He dominated the whole government and government following. And while many of the members may have innocently imagined themselves either Grits or Tories, they were actually mere Blairites. When Mr. Blair transferred his services to Ottawa, the local government threw its entire influence to secure his election, and his triumphant return was the occasion of a warm congratulatory telegram from his old colleagues. Mr. Tweedie. There was no mistaking the genuineness of Mr. Tweedie's joy at Mr. Blair's victory, nor for that matter, the wide-spread disgust of the Conservatives upon ascertaining that one of their leaders had assisted in the election of a political opponent who rejoiced at the defeat of his own party. It had been contended before that, notwithstanding its pretensions of neutrality on Dominion affairs, the federal government, except during a short interval under Mr. Mitchell's premiership, was in reality a donkey-engine for the Grit party.

THE RATE OF INTEREST.

In an address recently delivered before the New York State Bankers' Association, the Hon. A. B. Hepburn directed attention to the fact that "the days of 5 per cent. interest are fast passing away, only to return at troubled intervals, when normal conditions are disturbed. He showed that property is steadily receding less and labor more in the general division of revenue. People who have lived comfortably on their incomes since 1873 are now being compelled to reinvest at 3 1/2 and 4 per cent. and are obliged to resort to economics or to supplement their incomes by other means. As proof of his assertion he showed that in one of the large banks of the metropolis the average salary paid from the president down to messenger boy, was \$1,508, the earning power of this average employee is estimated at \$500 a year, invested in government bonds at present prices."

In Canada the tendency is in the same direction, the fall of the rate being especially noticeable in the law interest paid upon loans for which the highest security is given. During the last half dozen years the rate upon deposits with the government or in the chartered banks has steadily dropped, until now it is practically down to 2 1/2 per cent. for that is the rate which the government has given notice will hereafter be paid upon deposits in the government and post office savings banks. A similar reduction on the part of the banks will immediately follow, with the result that the incomes derived by these investors upon what is the majority of cases are the fruits of small savings, will be further cut down.

BROKEN DOWN MAN.

Stomach Rebellious—Digestion Gone Wrong! Nerves shattered—But South American Nervine Made a New Man Out of a Broken Down One.

When the system is all run down nature helps to bring it back to a good healthy normal condition. Whether in spring, summer, autumn or winter, the digestive organs are a power in restoring wasted nerve force, in turning up the digestive organs, dispelling the miasmas from the blood which are accountable for so much disease and suffering. Dr. J. C. Montrose, Ont., says he was all run down, weak, languid, had no appetite, and he took South American Nervine, and to use his own words: "I am O. G. I think it the best medicine in the world to make a new man out of a broken-down one." For sale by Hall & Co. and Dean & Hiscocks.

Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s traffic receipts for the week ending August 7 were \$488,000, for the same week last year, \$487,000.

The salmon run in the Fraser has been falling steadily since Sunday's spurt. The boats on Wednesday night averaged about twenty and cannerymen are again becoming anxious. If it were Capt. Constantine, of the Mounted Police, who recently returned from Yukon, says, I do not feel with twenty years of life. I am my natural self again, free from pain. I trust you will use the testimony as you think best for suffering humanity's sake." Samuel H. Spartz. For sale by Hall & Co. and Dean & Hiscocks.

Current Comment

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VICTORIA'S REIGN.

American Tribute to the Queen of Victoria.

(Suggested by the dawn of the new era of fraternal love and friendship between the United Kingdom and the United States.) Sovereign of the world-wide motherland! To thy New-World Kinsmen greetings send, White-Sea—Columbia clasps Britannia's hand In love and friendship nevermore to end, God save the Queen! and hail Columbia! American and British hand in hand: And God protect and glory the two, And make them pure, as well as great and grand.

Hail! Queen of England, thou Victoria, hail! Whose life has added lustre to its crown, Before whose splendours other splendours pale, And for thyself we infinite renown! Hail, Queen of England's vast and grand domain, On which the circling sun doth ever shine! How matchless is the grandeur of thy reign, A granitic, though of earth, so no divine.

Hail! Queen of England's lands beyond the sea— The Colonial Empire thou dost sway! A rule that leaves thy people great and free, Lo! some on zone its splendid fruits display, Queen's health Australian and Canadian alike, And India's and India's burning suns, Where the protecting flag of England flies, And Liberty and Justice bless her sons.

Hail! Queen of England, thou dost rule the sea— Thy rule is felt wherever that flag is borne From clime to clime, the emblem of the true, And ne'er that flag of its glory shorn. Hail! Queen of England, thou an era grand, The world has seen thee lead the way, With England leading progress by the hand, And Liberty and Justice bless her way; God all thy cup of happiness anew! And give thy mightiest empire endless peace, And all thy path with England's roses tread, And ne'er let freedom wane or progress cease.

Hail! Sovereign of a great historic line And fairest flower of thy royal race, To evermore in England's annals shine, Whose noble life has passed away; Hail! Queen of England, thou dost rule the sea— As Sovereign, Wife and Mother! hail to thee, Whose good example good made millions do— And great and lowly swayed by Purty.

Hail! Queen of England, hail O! Gracious Queen, Whose lengthy reign has glorified thy realm; For ne'er the world has purer monarch been, Nor grander figure at a nation's helm. Thy rule is based on Freedom and on right, And at whose throne we saw the nations And, in thy honor, all the world unite.

THE TERRIBLE

Agreement Between Washington

Washington, August 11.—The protocol providing for the evacuation of the military forces from the Spanish Islands in the West Indies, the United States, is the result of the agreement between the two countries. The evacuation of the military forces from the Spanish Islands in the West Indies, the United States, is the result of the agreement between the two countries. The evacuation of the military forces from the Spanish Islands in the West Indies, the United States, is the result of the agreement between the two countries.

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