

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

It is the best for all purposes. It is the best for all purposes. It is the best for all purposes.

ROBERTSON BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

MORE TALK OF WAR

Russian Troops Will Cross the Frontier Unless Thessaly is Immediately Evacuated.

If the Sultan is Playing False Coercive Measures Will at Once Be Adopted.

Berlin, July 19.—According to a special dispatch received here Emperor Nicholas has telegraphed the sultan demanding the immediate evacuation of Thessaly, and threatening that otherwise Russian troops will cross the Turkish frontier. It is said here semi-officially today that all powers except Great Britain have consented to this course.

Constantinople, July 19.—The ambassador here informed the Porte they wish a written declaration as to the intentions of the Turkish government, which have hitherto been communicated orally by Tewfik Pasha. The ambassador has stated that if this is not forthcoming they will suspend negotiations and refer the whole matter to their respective governments with a view of adopting coercive measures.

Paris, July 19.—At today's meeting of the cabinet, M. Lebon, minister of the French cavalry, announced that a force of French cavalry from Indochina had met with serious disaster. Two European officers, two non-commissioned officers and two natives were killed or are missing.

IN CONGRESS

Senate Agrees To General Deficiency Bill—House and the Tariff.

Washington, D. C., July 19.—The senate after reassembling went into executive session for over two hours, and on reopening the doors the conference report on the general deficiency bill was agreed to. The Harris resolution in regard to the Union Pacific railway was taken up and Morgan continued his speech on the subject. He hoped the president would defer action in order to enable congress to look into the matter. Thurston gave notice of his intention to discuss the subject in the future. Stewart then took the floor.

In the house today Dingley declared that every day's delay was costing the treasury \$100,000. The bill, he calculated, would raise next year \$25,000,000, or \$75,000,000 more than the present law.

Owing to anticipatory importations it would raise only about \$15,000,000 this year.

A new tariff bill is to become operative immediately it is signed by the president.

New York, July 19.—There was wild excitement in the sunnier crowd on the streets this afternoon, as a result of the news from Washington concerning the tariff bill schedule. Dealers were on an enormous scale, and by 11 o'clock the stock rose to 14 1/2, when it fell back to 14 1/4. In the general list also there was a burst of activity and buoyancy. Sugar closed with an advance of 10 points.

FAMOUS HOTEL BURNED

Colorado Springs, July 19.—The famous Broadmoor Casino, the \$100,000 pleasure resort at Colorado Springs, was burned to the ground this morning. Flames were discovered at 4 o'clock in the boiler room, and in an hour the site was covered only with a mass of ruins. There was no water available, and in ten minutes after the flames were discovered all hopes of saving the structure were given up and efforts were directed towards saving the Hotel Broadmoor building. This was saved through timely assistance. United States soldiers are camped at Broadmoor. The loss will be \$100,000 to the Broadmoor Land & Improvement Company and \$100,000 to the Miller & Miller. There is scarcely any insurance.

Well Men Know

It is folly to build upon a poor foundation, either in architecture or in health. A foundation of sand is insecure, and delicate symptoms by narcotics or nerve compounds is equally dangerous and deceptive. The true way to build up health is to make your blood rich, pure and nourishing by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOOD'S PILLS act easily and bowels. Cure sick headache.

THE EAST AROUSED

Great Interest Manifested in New York and Elsewhere Over Clondyke Discoveries.

Possibility of Serious International Complications Between U. S. and Great Britain.

New York, July 19.—A special to the World from Washington says: The possibility of serious international complications between the United States and Great Britain, as a result of the recent gold discoveries in Alaska, has become apparent to the state department. Senator Davis of the senate foreign relations committee, has been requested to secure the immediate ratification of a treaty for determining the boundary line between Canada and Alaska.

Chairman Davis has announced his intention of calling this treaty up for action at the next executive session of the senate. There is said to be no objection, and prompt ratification is expected.

A special to the Tribune from Washington City says: The increasing number of gold seekers in the Yukon basin, not only in the Clondyke, in British Columbia, but in Alaska also, has impressed officials of the government in Washington anew with the necessity of reinforcing the agencies of the government in the latter country. From Circle City, on the Yukon, during the last few months have come the most urgent appeals and demand to have the mineral laws of the United States extended over the surrounding region, and it is probable that in his first annual message Secretary Bliss will approve the recommendation of Commissioner Hermann, of the General Land office, that this be done, and also that a fully equipped local land office be established at Circle City. Of course neither of these things can be done until after authority has been given by congress.

Among the members of that body a strong disposition has been manifested towards the extension of the laws and agencies of the civil government over Alaska ever since the acquisition of the territory thirty years ago, because of the meagre population and the apparent lack of necessity for legislation. In the course of a recent conversation with a correspondent, Representative Lacy, who was chairman of the committee on public lands in the last congress, said:

"I suppose that one reason there no legislation has been had to remove some of the anomalous conditions which exist in Alaska is because the committee on territories had its time fully occupied with other matters, and the committee on public lands has not thought it expedient to take action in regard to land legislation there until after some further legislation respecting the government of the territory has been enacted. Our committee, however, did recommend the passage of a bill for the establishment of a land office at Juneau and the house passed it, but the senate did not act on it."

This city has been touched with the Alaskan gold fever. The past 24 hours has argone to the front at least 2,000 Alaskans who will be on their way to the Clondyke region just as soon as arrangements can be made for transportation.

This city furnished more 40ers than any other state in the Union. It would not be strange at all if this city should within the next six months, assuming the corroborations of the favorable reports, be more largely represented in the boats slowly stemming the currents of the Yukon than will be the entire Pacific Coast.

Some notion of how the news is spreading may be had from the fact that within forty-eight hours an advertisement calling for those who desired to go to Alaska with an expedition, and who from \$50 to \$2,000 to invest, was answered by more than 1,200 applicants. In this particular case there was some misunderstanding, inasmuch as the company publishing the call is in the main a trading company, while the applicants were eager to go as prospectors or to ally themselves with what even might be "grubstake" concerns.

However, thirty-two men have enlisted in its service, and will start for the Clondyke within three weeks.

They will go as employees of the company essentially, but in the event of their striking a paying claim or becoming interested in one, the company will aid them by advancing money sufficient to develop promising strikes.

The interest displayed is evidence that the fever has reached town, and an indication that one of the largest colonies will winter about the gold-bearing region will be composed of New Yorkers.

The World says:

Daniel Guggenheim, of the firm of Guggenheim & Sons, who has large smelting interests, when seen at his Long Branch cottage, confirmed the reports of discoveries in the Yukon country, and said that the new field would yield far in excess of even the present roseate indications.

For some time my firm has had expert mining engineers at work in Alaska," he said, "and their report says that the Yukon gold field will prove the richest in the world. My opinion is that as soon as the country has been opened up and shipping facilities furnished, the output of gold will be simply enormous. As the production of gold increases silver will be enhanced in value. This is beyond a doubt."

Mr. Guggenheim declined to give in detail the reasons for his faith in higher values for silver.

There are well-informed men who look

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CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache and all the ailments of disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

INTO THE OLYMPICS.

Explorers Return After Discovering a New Glacier.

Seattle, July 19.—R. H. Young and Fred J. Church, of this city, have returned from a prospecting and exploring trip into the heart of the Olympic Mountains. They were gone several weeks, and bring back considerable interesting news. They discovered a new glacier of enormous size, which they found near Mount Lindsay. The men went into the Olympic country to verify certain geological theories and to look for gold. The latter they did not find, nor were the conditions as they expected. No mineral-bearing ledges were discovered and they found no indications that would lead them to believe that gold ore was to be found under the formation.

Young and Church started on their trip into the mountains from Hoodport, following up the old trail cut by Lieut. O'Neal and his soldiers when the explored the country some years ago. They found the trail filled with trees and brush, blown down by last winter's storms, and they were delayed somewhat clearing this out. Church was one of the guides of the O'Neal party, and of course had no trouble in staying with the trail. The two men followed the O'Neal trail as far as camp 15, at Lake of the Cross. From the lake camp they went out in various directions looking for gold and studying the country. It was while they were north-east of Mount Lindsay that they discovered the big glacier, which not even those best posted on the Olympics had ever heard of. The glacier is still in process of formation, and is in an out of the way part of the range which had never before been visited by man. As near as they could ascertain the glacier is a half a mile long and about that distance in width. Travelling over the surface is very dangerous owing to the many crevasses, which are hundreds of feet in depth. Church and Young went over the ice as far as they dared and looked down into some of the larger crevasses, but they could see no bottom. From the glacier they went to the top of the mountain and saw valuable mineral ledges, although geologists would probably say that under it lay coal beds. They made their way out of the mountains over a portion of the O'Neal trail and down the Skokholmish river.

In speaking of the trip from the standpoint of a prospector, Mr. Young, when seen this morning, said:

"Our trip into the Olympics was a disappointment as far as finding any traces of ore was concerned. I am convinced that we were too far into the mountains to find any valuable minerals. The formation is such that the ore bodies do not come near the surface, if there are any, and could only be located where there is some big break in the formation. The country is not nearly so rich, and while there are places that a man cannot climb, there always seems to be some way on either side that the climber can go around. There is not as much snow in the Olympics at the present time as there was in September last year. The snowfall was much lighter and it has melted in less time than last year. We saw and killed a moose and a caribou, a number of bears and deer. Small game of various kinds also seemed plentiful. Altogether the trip was a very pleasant one, and the additional knowledge we secured of the country more than repaid us for the trouble."

MERRY DEL VAL'S VISIT.

Grieved at the Discourtesy Shown Him by Manitoba Ministers.

Toronto, Ont., July 17.—The Montreal correspondent of the World says: "A missionary who has just reached here from Manitoba talks freely regarding Mgr. Del Val's visit to the West. His Excellency, the priest declares, was greatly grieved at the discourtesy shown him by the Manitoba ministers. There was, in fact, a total absence of that loyalty and dignity which Mgr. Merry Del Val expected from the ministers of the Crown. He found that the provincial ministers knew nothing whatever of diplomatic etiquette, in fact, after promising certain concessions would be made, nothing whatever was done, and His Excellency has returned to Rome indignant."

The same writer says: "It turns out now that the Liberal members of the Quebec legislature addressed a petition to the Pope for a delegate in December last. This address informed the Pope that an election was probable in February or March; that in the election of 1896 the majority of the clergy intervened in the contest to the detriment of the Liberal party; that this intervention was still more general at the federal election on June 23, and it continues: 'The undersigned believe in their soul and conscience that this intervention, in these last fights, was inappropriate, unjustified, disastrous to the prestige of the clergy and the efficiency of their authority, and we regret to say, it gives to the enemies of the clergy an opportunity to assert that the Catholic is not able, like the Protestant, to freely exercise his rights as a citizen, following his judgment and conscience. The influence of the Canadian clergy upon the Catholic population at large, the signers would not have circumscribed. They would rather see this influence expand.'"

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Beautiful eyes grow dull and dim. All the swift years steal away. Beautiful, willowy forms to slim. Lose fairness with every day. But she still is queen and hath charms to spare. Who wears youth's coronal—beautiful hair.

Preserve Your Hair

and you preserve your youth. "A woman is as old as she looks," says the world. No woman looks as old as she is if her hair has preserved its normal beauty. You can keep hair from falling out, restoring its normal color, or restore the normal color to gray or faded hair, by the use of

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

UNCLE SAM'S NAVY

Extensive Preparations Being Made To Have Every Vessel Ready for Immediate Trouble.

Both United States and Japan Are Endeavoring to Purchase Warships From Brazil.

New York, July 19.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: With a view to having available for immediate service as many of the ships of the navy as possible, Secretary Long is considering the advisability of placing the monitor Miantonomah in reserve. The Miantonomah was laid up in ordinary at Lisieux Island in 1895, and since that time but little attention has been paid to the ship except to make repairs from time to time.

Secretary Long now intends to have the vessel put in thorough condition so that she can be ordered to reserve with the Columbia and Miantonomah. This means that a short crew with a full supply of stores and coal will be kept on board and that she can be made ready for sea service within five days if the necessity arises.

While the department declares there is no significance in this move, the attitude of Japan with respect to Hawaii and the Cuban trouble are supposed to make the administration desire to be in good shape to meet any emergencies that may arise.

The Herald's correspondent in Rio Janeiro telegraphs that the United States and Japan have communicated with the government of Brazil with the idea of the possible purchase of warships now building for Brazil in England and Germany. Owing to Brazil's financial straits at this time, it was recently decided to sell before completion, if possible, all the vessels being built for Brazil in the two countries named. These are principally small boats.

A CURIOUS SCENE.

Tourists Forcibly Landed at a Watering-Place in Scotland.

Greenock, July 18.—A curious scene occurred today at Duncraig, a watering-place seven miles from this city. Great excitement has prevailed there for several weeks because the authorities of the borough refused to allow passengers to land there on Sunday.

To-day a pleasure steamer arrived and found the pier closed and a guard of police stationed at the gates. The whole town turned out to watch the proceedings, it having been announced that a landing would be effected despite the prohibition of the authorities. The passengers landed, headed by a popular Scotch agitator named Hunter, amid the cheers of the populace. Hunter demanded that the gates be opened, and compliance with the demand being refused by the police, the passengers made a rush and ultimately smashed the gates and entered the town. The police were roughly handled by the passengers and the steamer.

Thousands of the populace danced with delight over the outcome of the conflict and ran to Hunter to shake his hand, the people of the town being in favor of the admission of tourists on all days.

If you would have an abundance of dark glossy hair, if you would have a clean scalp, free from dandruff and irritating humors, or if your hair is raw and gray, and you would have its natural color restored, use Ayer's Hair Vigor. It is unquestionably the best dressing.

Monthly Competition for B.C. for the Year 1897

\$1,500 IN Bicycles AND Watches

GIVEN FREE FOR Sunlight Soap Wrappers

1 Stearns Bicycle each month.
1 Gold Watch each month.

A total value of \$1,000 GIVEN FREE during 1897. For rules and full particulars see Saturday issue of this paper, or apply by post card to C. H. KING, Victoria, Agent for Sunlight Soap

We will pay Straight Weekly Savings of from \$10.00 to \$100.00 to \$100.00 on "Queen Victoria's Her Life and Reign," after a trial month on our big communication. The Diamond Jubilee is booming working capital volume, keeping all hands working early and late. The only Canadian work accepted by Her Majesty and endorsed by the Royal Family. A beautiful big book at a small price. Hurry your application. THE BRADLEY-GARRETTSON CO., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Wanted. I can pay ten dollars weekly to a lady of pure age, refinement and tact to spend her time in a good cause. T. H. LINSCOTT, Toronto, Ont.

THE CITY SCHOOL INSPECTOR.

The school trustees at their meeting to-morrow propose to appoint an inspector who will be specially charged with the duty of overlooking the educational work of the city. That such an appointment is an important one goes without saying. It is one that the trustees for some months have fully considered, and it may be presumed that as intelligent men and women they have arrived at the decision to appoint such an official after impartial consideration.

There are some citizens who object to the appointment on the ground of expense. Economy, they say, must be practiced just now. A rigid supervision of the finances of the city is absolutely necessary, and as the Victoria schools have hitherto been managed without an inspector, they ought still to be able to do so. The argument is not without weight. At the same time it must be admitted that the necessity for an efficient and capable superintendent is very apparent. Unity of purpose, best methods of teaching, accurate grading of pupils, similarity of instruction, together with complete oversight over every teacher are among the benefits obtainable by the appointment of an inspector.

THE YUKON TRADE.

We hear a good many complaints against the Dominion government for dilatoriness in placing customs officers on the Alaska and Northwest boundary line, where supplies from American cities pass into Canadian territory without paying duty. The loss of revenue in consequence of this "free trade" is no doubt considerable; a still greater evil it is claimed, is the loss of trade to British Columbia merchants. Were the customs laws enforced, it is asserted, most of the supplies would be purchased in Canada, as there would then be no duty to pay in taking them to the Klondike district of the Yukon.

WARSHIPS FOR BEHRING SEA.

We understand that this year the British government are sending up to the Behring Sea sealing fisheries a much stronger patrolling force than usual. Already two men-of-war, the Wild Swan, of 1200 tons and 8 guns, and the Phoenix, of 800 tons and 6 guns, have sailed for Behring Sea, and they will also be followed in a few days hence by H. M. S. Amphion, a powerful cruiser of 5000 tons and 10 guns. Besides these vessels there are two cruisers detached from the China fleet for the seal fisheries, one of which is H. M. S. Rainbow, a powerful modern cruiser of 4000 tons and 8 guns.

SLOCAN WEALTH.

In the midst of the Klondike excitement it is satisfactory to note development proceeding nearer home, which, if less dazzling, is a much surer producer of wealth than the search for Yukon nuggets. The official report shows that the exports of ore from the sub-port of Kaslo for the fiscal year ending June 30 amounted to \$3,171,185 pounds, valued at \$1,657,218. The exports for the different months, as tabulated by Collector McIntosh, show as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Month, Lbs., Lead, Oz., Silver. Rows include July 1896, August 1896, September 1896, October 1896, November 1896, December 1896, January 1897, February 1897, March 1897, April 1897, May 1897, June 1897.

GOVERNMENT SHUFFLE.

According to rumors that seem to have a substantial foundation, there are serious dissensions troubling the provincial cabinet. Supporters of the government have, rightly or wrongly, attributed its very evident weakness to the incapacity of the provincial secretary and the incapacity of the chief commissioner of lands and works. The impression has gone abroad that Hon. Mr. Turner has yielded to the demands of these supporters and decided to let the two ministers mentioned go into retirement. To this programme, it is further said, the chief commissioner does not take at all kindly, but he cannot help himself. Col. Baker, on the other hand, is reported as not seriously averse to retirement, being satisfied with the financial condition in which he has been able to place himself. Mr. Smith, of Lillooet, and Mr. Booth, of North Victoria, are the gentlemen mentioned as his successors. At the same time, it is said, the fifth portfolio, which was provided for some years ago but never used, will be given to one of the government supporters yet to be selected. A great difficulty that lies before the government is the improbability of a supporter being re-elected in any one but a

ment should supplement its vote of last session and authorize Mr. J. C. Galbraith to continue the work of improving this trail, and to authorize the expenditure the suggestion has been made that the legislature should be called together. The cost of a session of the house would be more than the cost of completing the trail. It is precisely in cases like this, cases of emergency which cannot be forestalled, that government expenditures are made under orders-in-council. The amount required is not large, the emergency is admitted, and assuming that the information in the hands of the government as to the practicability of the route justifies the work—the duty of the government is clear. The trail should be built this year. The present government took authority by order-in-council to assist the Fraser river flood sufferers and were supported by both sides of the house in so doing. Divested of its purely humanitarian features, the need for prompt action was not greater then than it is now. It is important that no time be lost. There are signs that we are entering again an era in comparison with which the golden-age of Cariboo will appear transient and insignificant. Marvelous changes may take place in a few years. Where there are now but a few thousand adventurous spirits, there may be shortly tens of thousands, possibly hundreds of thousands. The effect will be revolutionary in its extent and importance, and nowhere, outside of the immediate gold area, will it be more desirable than in the first city of British Columbia, which was founded during a similar epoch in the history of the province. If the government is wiser to the occasion, and will build the road, private enterprise can be depended upon to do the rest.

THE YUKON RUSH.

There is every prospect of the "Clondyke fever" doing a large amount of harm by causing a rush of men to the district who can have but a small chance of success there. Words of caution are generally thrown away on those who think they see an opportunity of satisfying the thirst for gold, but it seems at least in order to advise a careful consideration of the risks to be run and the chances of reward. The district is notoriously prolific of hardships for those who go there in the search for the yellow metal. All provisions must be taken into it over long and rather uncertain routes. A partial break-down of the means of transportation might leave the supply of food too scant for the people who are bent on rushing in, and it will be very fortunate if a famine does not person to collect it, the loss to the revenue being estimated at \$7,000 for the last twelve months. Goods forwarded by the St. Michael route, that is, up the Yukon river, are intercepted by Mr. A. J. Davis when they cross the boundary line, as by the steamers on the Yukon are operated by the commercial companies, and the little freight is carried for other traders. But the loss of revenue is not the greatest evil. Traders and miners go to Seattle to outfit, thus depriving British Columbia cities of a business which properly belongs to them and which they would have the customs laws enforced as they ought to be. Collector Milne has made several reports to Ottawa on this matter, and to-day a telegram, signed by Messrs. Bostock, Dr. Milne and W. Templeman, was sent to Hon. Mr. Patterson, recommending that an officer be sent to Chilkoot on next steamer and that that post be administered by Collector Milne, whose knowledge of the country and the character of the trade that will be carried on eminently qualify him for the supervisory work. The government officials at Ottawa do not act as quickly as they should in these matters. They are too much inclined to follow the roundabout routine of the department, which, however well it may serve the requirements of old commercial centres, is utterly unsuited to a district like the Yukon, where fabulous wealth is attracting many thousands of people and an enormous quantity of supplies is taken in without paying duty. As matters stand at present, the richest alluvial mines probably that the world has ever seen, although in Canada are pouring their wealth into the United States, and our merchants have not even the satisfaction of doing a fair share of the trade which would be mostly theirs under an efficient enforcement of the customs laws. It is to be hoped that this grievance will be removed at once.

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THE YUKON TRADE.

Representations have been made to the minister of customs in regard to the necessity for the immediate appointment of a customs officer at the boundary line on the Chilkoot Pass, and it is expected that a favorable reply will be received within a few days. All goods from the United States taken into Canadian territory via this pass escape duty, except what goes past Fort Cudahy because there is no person to collect it, the loss to the revenue being estimated at \$7,000 for the last twelve months. Goods forwarded by the St. Michael route, that is, up the Yukon river, are intercepted by Mr. A. J. Davis when they cross the boundary line, as by the steamers on the Yukon are operated by the commercial companies, and the little freight is carried for other traders. But the loss of revenue is not the greatest evil. Traders and miners go to Seattle to outfit, thus depriving British Columbia cities of a business which properly belongs to them and which they would have the customs laws enforced as they ought to be. Collector Milne has made several reports to Ottawa on this matter, and to-day a telegram, signed by Messrs. Bostock, Dr. Milne and W. Templeman, was sent to Hon. Mr. Patterson, recommending that an officer be sent to Chilkoot on next steamer and that that post be administered by Collector Milne, whose knowledge of the country and the character of the trade that will be carried on eminently qualify him for the supervisory work. The government officials at Ottawa do not act as quickly as they should in these matters. They are too much inclined to follow the roundabout routine of the department, which, however well it may serve the requirements of old commercial centres, is utterly unsuited to a district like the Yukon, where fabulous wealth is attracting many thousands of people and an enormous quantity of supplies is taken in without paying duty. As matters stand at present, the richest alluvial mines probably that the world has ever seen, although in Canada are pouring their wealth into the United States, and our merchants have not even the satisfaction of doing a fair share of the trade which would be mostly theirs under an efficient enforcement of the customs laws. It is to be hoped that this grievance will be removed at once.

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THE CANADIAN GAZETTE.

The Canadian Gazette of July 1 has the following note: "All Canadian hearts rejoice to-day, for this is the anniversary of the birth of the Dominion. From shore to shore in Canada itself there is joy, congratulation, and a happy forgetfulness of party strife. That same spirit pervaded the proceedings at the Dominion Day dinner at the Hotel Cecil on Tuesday. Sir Donald Smith made his first appearance since he became, as Lord Lorne fearfully put it, Lord High Commissioner, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier made a speech which impressed the Daily Mail—and we cannot wonder at it—to compare him with some of the best of British statesmen, and to wish that it were possible to place him side by side with them in the Imperial parliament. Sir Charles Tupper arrived in London on the day of the banquet, and it was at one time hoped that he, too, might have found an opportunity of being present to join in the general homage to Canada's natal day."

THE WRITER IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

The writer in the Nineteenth Century who points out that France has practically reached the limit of her military power only calls public attention to a fact that is well known in all the war offices of Europe. The French army in active service and in reserve, including all classes, numbers some 4,300,000 men. The German army is of about the same size. But while Germany has 52,000,000 people and is increasing her population at a rapid rate, France possesses to-day only a trifle more than 38,000,000 inhabitants, and the number of births and deaths among the French is practically equal. In the last five years the increase in the population of France has been less than one-half of 1 per cent. In another decade, if no great war intervenes, to check the normal growth of the German people, France will be far in the rear as regards the number of her fighting men. This should make for the peace of the world. The Gallic thirst for warlike glory has kindled some of the most sanguinary

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Canada and transfer them bodily to Alaska. Our friends across the line should be ashamed to display so much ignorance.

The new El Dorado has its name spelled in as many different ways as it has means of access. "Clondyke," "Klondyke," and "Klondike" are the most frequently used in the papers, while Mr. Ogilvie calls it "Klondak."

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ORPHAN BOY CASE

Haskins and Brown in the Magistrate's Court at Vancouver.

The preliminary hearing in the Orphan Boy case took place before the Magistrate on Monday morning before Vancouver, J. J. and R. A. Anderson, S.M., and J. J. Haskins, resident and manager of the Orphan Boy Mining Co., and H. A. Brown, secretary-treasurer of the same company.

The charge read on the information of A. E. Garvey, sworn on the 14th ult., that John W. Haskins, president of the Orphan Boy Gold Mining Co., Ltd., and H. A. Brown, secretary of the said company, in the month of March last, unlawfully and fraudulently conspired and agreed together to defraud and A. E. Garvey and other shareholders in the said company by collusively obtaining judgment against the said company and forcing the said company's property in execution of the judgment, and by divers other subtle means and devices to destroy the value of the shares of the said company.

Objections to the procedure were offered by Mr. Brown, but the court refused to go on with the preliminary hearing. Though the warrant was set aside the information was held good.

Secretary Brown was willing to give evidence, and was therefore called as a witness. He testified that he was secretary of the Orphan Boy Gold Mining Co., and had been appointed to that position on December 29th, 1896. Witness identified the various books of the company.

In page 28 of the journal was an entry under the name of J. W. Haskins. He made the entry on the instructions of Mr. Haskins, and witness saw him pay a lot of the money out. The next entry "amicus" to J. W. Haskins, transfer of account of C. B. Hume & Co., and witness saw Haskins sign the check for their account.

Registrar Beck was then called to produce copy for inspection of the affidavit in service and other papers in the suit against the company. Mr. Brown said he had seen notified by Mr. Haskins to come to Vancouver. The item in the writ on March 17th "paid secretary's expenses" of Vancouver and return, \$1000, was witness' expenses in that connection.

Mr. Haskins' salary was \$400. At the time he had never paid to him. The writ had never been paid to H. A. Brown's account, \$279.60, had been paid witness by Mr. Brown on the day of the sale of the mine at Revelstoke.

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Mr. Haskins wrote to witness to bring down the books and verify his account, and in consequence of a letter received from Haskins witness came down. He did not think of substituting a witness for his presence here. Witness came down and was served with a writ on the 17th or 18th of March while in Vancouver.

Witness deposed that at the time of the sale there were two strange persons, besides Mr. C. N. Davidson, Mr. D. G. Macdonnell, Mr. Cowan and a man named Kincaid, who also bid on the part of the Orphan Boy Mining Co. He had to cut some logs and get provisions to enable him to begin work on his claim. He returned within a few weeks with provisions for himself, wife and brother-in-law, Indians, and in the last of August immediately set about working his claim.

THE LAND OF GOLD

Resume of the Work Undertaken by Dominion Authorities in the Clondyke Region.

Yukon, Trading & Transportation Co.'s Project - A Big Contingent from San Francisco.

Ottawa, Ont., July 24.—Now that the Dominion government is in possession of authentic reports corroborative of the first accounts sent out of the marvelous richness of the new placer diggings in the Yukon and Clondyke regions, the organization of the district is being completed. Two years ago the department of the interior established a force of 200 men to explore the Yukon and Klondike on the Canadian side of the Alaska frontier.

The officer in command, Inspector Constantine, established two posts, one at Fort Yukon and one at Fort Miles Creek, and proceeded to administer laws and collect revenues for the customs department. He collected about \$135,000 the first year. Encouraged by the prospects of the revenue, the government, in 1895, appointed D. W. Davis, a former member for Alberta, to the position of commissioner for the district and his return, recently received, swelled the total collections to about \$35,000.

This work of organization was first suggested to the government by the North American Trading and Transportation Company, which was anxious that the British territory should be administered so as to guarantee the safety of its interest. It was not undertaken by the Dominion authorities, however, until the surveying parties then in the field had more or less difficulty located the 141st meridian west longitude, which forms the boundary between Alaska and the Canadian Northwest Territory from Mount St. Elias to the shores of the Arctic.

When this had been accomplished and the settling of police posts began, rumblings from the Puget Sound and other American coast parties reached the ears of the government here. It was boldly charged that the Canadians were grabbing territory in Alaska that did not belong to them.

William Ogilvie, chief of the Canadian international boundary survey, sets all doubts at rest as regards the Canadian posts by reporting that the observations of the Canadian and American parties in this boundary survey had been only a few feet. Six feet at Fort-Mile and the same at Cahely. Since then nothing has been heard of the alleged grab. Ogilvie stayed in the country last winter and busied himself in staking off claims for miners in the newly discovered placer grounds, the latter being well in Canada and the rivers and creeks flow into the Yukon from the east, namely, Bonanza, Boulder, Eldorado, Carmelite, Clondyke and Stewart.

Of the mounted police who formed Constantine's first detachment not one remained upon the expiration of their term this spring, so that an entirely new force had to be sent up this spring. It was not expected that men would continue to leave the government at \$1 a day when wages all around them were \$10 and \$15.

Five of the returned policemen are reported to have brought back \$200,000 as the result of their work in the spring. Constantine's last report, which has just been received, says that he is building a third post at the mouth of the Clondyke, which flows into the Yukon on the east, about 35 miles southeast of Fort-Mile. He asked for larger forces, and in this suggestion has been anticipated as well in the appointment of a gold commission, while a Pacific coast firm is being negotiated with for the supply of a steam launch to play as police boat between Clondyke, Fort-Mile and Cahely. It is also ordered to return to Ottawa last fall, but instead, he determined to remain in the country and forward a full report to the government of his doings from which the following are extracts:

"Starting from here, say December 1, it would be February before I reached Ottawa and during 37 or 40 days of this time I would be exposed to so much cold and hardship and some hazard from storms. The journey has been made and I would not hesitate to undertake it were things more reasonable here and dog food plenty, but it would take at least \$1,000 to equip us with transport and outfit, which sum I think I can expend more in the interest of the country by remaining here and making a survey of the Clondyke—a mispronunciation of the Indian word or words 'thronak' or 'du'ek,' which means plenty of fish, from the fact that it is a famous salmon stream.

"It is marked 'Klondyke' on our maps. It joins the Yukon from the east a few miles above the site of Fort Reliance, about 50 miles above here. The discovery of gold in the branches of this stream I believe, was due to the reports of Ferdinand, a white man named J. A. Camic, who worked with me in 1887, was the first to take advantage of the rumor and located a claim in the first branch, which was named by the miners Bonanza Creek.

"Which reached his claim in August. He had to cut some logs and get provisions to enable him to begin work on his claim. He returned within a few weeks with provisions for himself, wife and brother-in-law, Indians, and in the last of August immediately set about working his claim. "The gravel itself he had to carry in a long box on his back from 30 to 100 feet. Notwithstanding this, three men \$14,000 in eight days and Carmelite asserts that had he had proper facilities he could have done it in two days. "A branch of the Bonanza, named Eldorado, has prospered magnificently, and another branch named Tilly creek, has prospered well. There are about 170 claims staked in the main creek and the branches are as good for as many more, aggregating some 350 claims, some of

which will require over 1,000 men to work properly. "A few miles further up Bear creek enters Clondyke, and it has been prospected and located on. About 12 miles above the mouth of Bear creek, Gold Bottom creek joins Clondyke, and on it a branch named Hunker creek, very rich ground has been found. On Gold Bottom Creek and branches there will probably be two or three hundred claims. The Indians have reached another creek named Tully, which they call Tully Much Gold Creek, on which the gold is so plentiful, as the miners say in a joke, you have to mix gravel with it to sluice it.

"Up to date nothing definite has been heard from this creek. From all this we have here a district which will give 1,000 claims of 400 feet in length each. Now, 1,000 such claims will require at least 3,000 men to work them properly, and as wages for working in the mines are from \$8 to \$10 per day, we have every reason to assume that this particular territory will in a year or two contain 10,000 souls at least. The news has gone out to the east, and an unprecedented influx is anticipated next spring.

"And this is not all, for a large creek called Indian creek joins the Yukon about midway between Clondyke and Stewart rivers, and all along the creek good pay dirt may be found. All that stood in the way of working heretofore was the scarcity of provisions and the difficulty of getting them up there. Indian creek is quite a large creek, and it is possible that it will yield 500 or 600 claims.

"Further south yet lie the heads of several branches of Stewart river, on which some prospecting has been done this summer and good indications found, but the want of provisions prevented development. Now gold has been found in several of the streams joining Filly river and also along the Hootalluk. In the line of these gold finds further south are the Cassiar gold fields in British Columbia, so the presumption that we have in our territory along the eastern branches of the Yukon a gold bearing belt of indefinite width and upwards of 300 miles long, exclusive of the British part of it.

"Quartz of a good quality is reported in the hills around Bonanza creek, but for this I will be able to speak more fully after my proposed survey. It is pretty certain from information I have got from prospectors that all or nearly all of the northern branch of White river is on our side of the line and copper is found on it. I have also seen a specimen of silver ore, said to have been picked up in a creek flowing into Bonanza lake, about 14 miles down it, or the eastern side.

"When it was fairly established that Bonanza creek was rich in gold there was a rush from Fort-Mile. The town was almost deserted. Men who had been given a chronic state of drunkenness for weeks were pressed into boats as ballast and taken up to stake themselves a claim and claims were staked by men for their friends who were not in the country at the time.

FOUNDER OF DAWSON.

Joseph Ladue's Story of the Rich District.

San Francisco, July 21.—Joseph Ladue is in many respects one of the most influential men of the new mining town of Dawson. He built the first claim, discovered the first saw mill and secured the patent to the site which is selling lots in regulation boom town style. He is forty years of age, and for fifteen years has lived in and about northern mining camps of Circle City, Fort-Mile Creek and Fort Selkirk. He tells his story as follows: "I went north in the summer of '82 and landed at Sixty-Mile Creek in the Northwest Territories, but had no luck at all. I next tried the Stuart river, and mined for one summer in the bar-diggins, as they call them. The next summer I went to the mouth of the Stuart river, where I discovered the first saw mill and secured the patent to the site which is selling lots in regulation boom town style. He is forty years of age, and for fifteen years has lived in and about northern mining camps of Circle City, Fort-Mile Creek and Fort Selkirk. 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rewell Forever
comfort of having your clothing
and get out of shape by wear-

straight Tip
at the RACB for our snaps is A FREE
R. ALL. WE MATCH ALL COMES IN

Indonesian Bay Hungarian \$1.25
nowflask. 1.20
Arbuckle's Coffee 20
Wh. Pails Coffee 25
Whites Pails Coffee 25

and determined, and the state
situation everywhere west of the
Mississippi in complete sympathy with

BIMETALLISM IN EUROPE.
New York, July 18.—Perry Belmont,
returned from Europe on Satur-

the steamer Maude returned from
Texas yesterday evening. She brought
with her passengers, and besides the cargo

Winnipeg, July 19.—A young boy, the
son of John Caswell, a farmer at Oler,
is drowned in a reservoir at that place

CARTER'S
LITTLE
OVER
PILLS.
CURE
SICK
HEAD

ACHE
to the base of so many lives that here is where
we make our great hope. Our pills cure

EMPERESS ARRIVES

The Empress of India Reaches Port
This Morning—A Quiet and
Uneventful Voyage.

From Tuesday's Daily.
The steamship Empress of India of the
Canadian Pacific Steamship Company
arrived early this morning, some few

Boils, pimples and eruptions, scrofula,
salt rheum and all other manifestations
of impure blood are cured by Hood's

LE ROI SMLER.
Rossland Miner.—The following dis-
patch was received last night from H.

From Wednesday's Daily.
Within the next week no less than five
steamers will sail for Dyea, laden down

H.M.S. Comus was sighted off San
Francisco on Sunday last, and will soon
be back in port again. She has been

AGNES MACDONALD

Capt. Cutler Tells of the Wreck of
His Vessel on the Coast
of Japan.

From Tuesday's Daily.
The steamer Empress of India, when
she arrived this morning, brought among
her other passengers Capt. Cutler and 14

On landing, they made their way up
the cliffs to where the Japanese
villagers hospitably tended to their

While at this port about half the crew
shipped on some of the other sealing ves-
sels which were at that time assembling

Old Foggy and Short-
Sighted Merchants.
The manufacturers of Diamond Dyes
receive letter orders every day from

WATERBURY'S
WATERBURY'S
WATERBURY'S
WATERBURY'S

WATERBURY'S
WATERBURY'S
WATERBURY'S
WATERBURY'S

FEVER IN NANAIMO.

Nanaimo, July 21.—Today many good
miners will leave here for Victoria on
the way to the Yukon.

A SERIOUS SITUATION.
London, July 10.—In the house of
commons to-day, in the course of a de-
bate on the foreign office vote, Sir Chas.

BROKE IN TWO IN THE MIDDLE.
I, the writer, was riding in a railway
coach one day in the autumn of 1886.

Dr. S. J. Andres, Montreal, says: "Quickcure"
overcomes the pain
quickly; gives relief for a long time; is especially valuable for children's

QUICKCURE
A change of
Expression
Children's teeth are
often sacrificed by
neglect—too often

CAPITAL NOTES.
The Lacrosse Case—Scandinavians Com-
ing West.
Ottawa, July 20.—The Capital-Toronto

TERRIBLE ELECTRIC STORMS.
Marion, O., July 20.—A succession of
terrible electrical storms with heavy

BOVRIL
Is the Product of
Prime Ox Beef
BOVRIL
Forms a complete food for
Brain, Blood, Bone and Muscle,

BOVRIL, LIMITED
27 St. Peter St., MONTREAL.
J. DIERCK & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS AND
CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

Miners' Outfits
A SPECIALTY.
VICTORIA, B.C.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Advertisement for Castoria medicine, featuring a signature and product details.

Advertisement for Quickcure medicine, featuring a portrait of a child and text describing its benefits.

QUICKCURE
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Children's teeth are
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ON TO THE MINES

Many Victorians Are Outfitting to Join in the Rush to the Klondyke.

Islander Will Have a Big Crowd on Her First Trip to the North.

Some Reasons Why Victoria Is Losing Her Share of the Trade.

From Wednesday's Daily.

No answer has as yet been received from Ottawa to the request for a custom house office at the mouth of the Klondyke...

THE WATER WORKS

Council To Decide This Evening Upon the Course To Be Pursued.

This evening the city council will be held upon the line of action to be pursued regarding the completion of the water works at Beaver Lake.

MAIDEN BLUSH

How They Fared When the Hand of Disease and Disorder Lays Hands on Them—A God-Send Is a Reliable and Well Tried Remedy—How We Wait the Return of the Pink of Health Under Its Influence—It Is Good for the Maiden It's Good for the Mother.

My daughter had been ailing for nearly two years with nervous prostration, indigestion and other complaints...

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY

The city is filling up with men bound for the Klondyke gold fields. They are coming from all directions...

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY

The stock market opened with hesitancy and soon declined under pressure of realization...

BRIEF LOCALS

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

From Tuesday's Daily.

—Harold M. Daly, of Roseland, and Roy Macgowan were the successful candidates at the recent preliminary examination held by the Law Society.

—Police Magistrate Macrae, with the lawyers interested in the case and the officers of the provincial court, left this morning for Becher Bay to open the examination of the charges against John...

—Mr. John S. Clute jr., of Roseland, was last night suspended by the Benchers of the Law Society from practice as a solicitor for the period of one week...

—Fortunately, the Metchoin accident reported in the Times yesterday was much less serious than was at first supposed.

—C. Scott and F. H. Hart, the two men who were badly burned by the fire in the vanishing room at the Canada Paint Works yesterday afternoon, are at the Jubilee Hospital, and from the reports received from there at a late hour this afternoon they are going as well as could be expected.

—This morning the steamer City of Kingston brought over a Christian Endeavor excursion party of 111 persons.

—The funeral of the late Mrs. Henry Jewell took place to-day at 2:30 p.m. from the family residence, Blanchard street.

—An Ottawa dispatch says that Hon. Mr. Sifton has as yet made no arrangements for his intended trip to the coast and cannot now say when he will go.

—A dispatch received from Nanaimo this morning states that the residence of Adam Thompson, city clerk, had been destroyed by fire and the residence of his brother, Geo. Thompson, badly damaged.

—The funeral of the late Mrs. Henry Jewell took place to-day at 2:30 p.m. from the family residence, Blanchard street.

—The preliminary examination of Victor M. Rutledge, charged with publishing indecent literature, to wit a book entitled "The Crimes of Romish Priests," was commenced in the city police court this morning.

—The meeting held by the Liberal Association last evening was largely attended. In the absence of the president, George Riley, E. H. Bellwell occupied the chair.

—The steamer Thistle made a trip to Seattle on Monday which ended most unprofitably and far better would it have been just above the bridge.

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THE WATERWORKS

The Contractors Failing to Complete the Waterworks the City Will Do So at Their Expense.

An Outside Engineer to Examine the Works—The Land Expropriated at Elk Lake.

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"Whereas, Messrs. Walkley, King & Casey, the contractors for the construction of the waterworks at Beaver lake, have failed to complete their contract to construct the said waterworks and to deliver the same in a good, water-tight, workmanlike and complete and usable condition in accordance with the terms of the said contract; it is resolved, that the said contract be determined in accordance with the terms of the contract, and that the corporation will complete the same as therein provided, and that the contractors be notified accordingly."

This resolution was moved by Ald. Stewart and seconded by Ald. Harrison. It was carried on the following division: Ayes—Ald. Wilson, Hall, Vigelius, Kinsman, Stewart, Harrison and McChesney. Noes—Ald. Partridge.

As there was likely to be some law suits over the matter before it was settled the mayor suggested that an outside engineer be secured to go with City Engineer Wilmot to inspect the filter beds and report on them so that in case of litigation his testimony might be given as well as that of the city engineer. They could also get an opinion from the engineer as to the best means of remedying the trouble at the lake.

Ald. Partridge objected. The city, he said, was going to take the work over and now they were going to appoint another engineer. The present trouble was brought about, he said, by changes being made in the plans, which were approved of by Messrs. Keating and Haskins. He believed the city engineer to be a capable man, but he lacked backbone enough to tell the aldermen when they were wrong. If Mr. Wilmot was not capable he should be discharged and some one secured who was capable. The mayor explained that his suggestion was no reflection on the city engineer.

Ald. Harrison moved that the city engineer be presented at the next meeting of the council with the report of the city engineer. The report dealt with the appropriation of some 20 acres from Mr. R. Maynard's property at Elk Lake. His claim was for \$2,300 and the sum offered by the city was \$2,000. On the motion of Ald. McChesney, seconded by Ald. Harrison, it was decided to offer Mr. Maynard \$2,077 for his land.

An adjournment was then taken.

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