not ask people to buy at stem makes the garments er sells Shorey's "Ready tees it to give satisfaction. e Card in the pocket.

COOK'S INLET STORIES. les of the Richness of That District Said to Be Mere Fabrications,

Raoul Green, of Rossland, returned night on the Topeka from Alaska, ither he went about a month ago on prospecting tour in the interests of a mpany of friends. His operations were attned chiefly to Cook's Inlet, Prince filliam's Sound, and Copper river, and was much disappointed to find that he stories told by the Seattle, San Portland naners of imancisco, and Portland papers, of imancisco, and rortated papers, or in-passely rich finds at these points were isolutely without foundation. The ora, the Wolcott, and the Topeka ora, the worder, and the ropeka rought back hundreds of men who had een misled by these fairy tales. As an kample of their utter falsity Mr. Green istanced to a Times man this morning he report industriously circulated some he ago by the papers mentioned, that the mean ago by the papers mentioned, that there were making from \$3 to \$30 a y on the beach diggings. An old Idaho an who has mined all over the world do who had special knowledge of beach rings gained in Alaska, had thor hly tested the beach, and stated to Green that he found scarcely a tr

have been told to go north by these orts," said Mr. Green, "to avoid the ality of which I have spoken. I be gold in paying quantities, but not secured without great hardtips and no one, excepting a strong an, well equipped with provisions for yo years, should undertake the task." Good quartz propositions have been iscovered in these localities, but the cuntry is impracticable for placer min-ng. This is due to the shortness of the ason, the high water, and the finenes of the gold, which can only be saved by a system operated by wealthy syndicates could afford to erect the prope plants for the process.

STEAMER TACOMA IN TROUBLE. Vancouver, B. C., July 12 .- The stern wheel steamer Tacoma is reported to be in difficulties in northern waters. She s on her way to St. Michaels. No de-tails are obtainable.





VICTORIA. B.C.

PROMPTLY SECURED GET RICH OUICKLY. Write to-day for a free copy of our big Book on Patents. We have extensive experience in the intricate patent laws of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo for free advice. FARION & MARION. Experts. Temple Building, Montreal

HENRY (OTHERWISE SAMUEL) CLAPHAM

Late of Galianolsland, British Celembia, asd formerly of Eynesbury, in the County of Huntingdon, England, Deceased

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

Dated the 14th day of May, 1898.

S. Y. WOOTTON,

Registrar-General.

RAMS FOR SALE.

High-grade Shropshire rams and three registered ram lambs. GEO. HEATHER-BELL, Hornby Island,

NOTICE

Is hereby given that application will be made to the parliament of Canada, at it s hereby given that any many many many with power to construct and operate a railway from a point at or near experiments of Lynn and Harbor, near the head of Lynn and the international boundary Pyramid Harbor, near the head of Dyn-Canal, or from the international boundary line, northerly to Dalton's Post, on the Dal-ton Trail, and following the Dalton Trail to Fort Selkirk; thence continuing by the mose feasible route, northerly to the 141st meridian, at a point near Fort Cudahy, with powers to construct and operate tele-graph and telephone lines: to mine and deal in mines; to crush, smelt and work ores and minerals of all descriptions; erect smel-ters and other works and carry on a gents. in mines; to crush, smelt and works and minerals of all descriptions; erect smelters and other works and carry on a general mining business; to construct rouds, tranoways, wharves, mills and all necessary works; to own and operate steam and other vessels in the Yukon river and all its tributaries, and upon all inland waters of the Yukon district; to erect and operate all Yukon district; to erect and operate all sion of electrical power and to acquire and use water power for that purpose; also to erect and maintain trading posts and carry on a general trading business in all merchandise in the territory, and to acquire all other necessary rights and privileges, and to do all necessary things in connection with the business of the company.

Dated, Ottawa, 19 June, 1898.

General Torral Formally Surrenders

Spanish Troops to the

Some Remarkable Features of the

Siege, Which Lasted

Two Weeks.

endered at 3 p.m.

at 3:06 this afternoon.

(Signed.)

Washington, July 14 .- Santiago sur-

This is the significant official an-

It came in a dispatch from the signal

service officials at Playa del Este and

Playa del Este, July 14. General Greely, Washington: Santiago has sur-

Washington, July 14.—Secretary Long to-day received the following cablegram from Admiral Sampson, dated off San-

The war department has received the following from Nelson A. Miles, major general of the army:

General Toral has formally surren dered the troops of his army and di-vision at Santiago. General Shafter is

entitled to great credit for bringing it

A portion of the army has been infected with yellow fever, and efforts will be made to separate them and to keep those who are still on ships from those

can soldiers have been killed and in round numbers 2,000 men have been

sent to the hospitals from wounds, fevers and other ailments.

The American fleet has had remark-

able exemption from disaster in the many engagements it has had with the forts at the entrance of the harbon

and with the Spanish squadron. "Next is Porto Rico," said Secretary

Alger, after receiving news of Santi-ago's surrender, "and then, if need be,

Havana." The secretary was in excel-lent spirits. He has been more anxious

than he dared show as to the condition of our sick soldiers and looked with ap-

prehension upon the possibility of a pro-longation of the struggle in the un-

healthy valley of Santiago. The secre-tary said the Porto Rican expedition will go forward immediately. It will comprise new men entirely. The war-riors in the trenches before Santiago have distinguished themselves and it is

not deemed prudent to bring them into

contact with new troops in view of the danger of spreading contagion. The sick soldiers will be nursed back to health and brought to the United States as soon as they can be safely removed.

Immune regulars will be sent to San-

tiago to guard the town, and, as stated

n these dispatches yesterday, two com-

panies of the regulars are already un-der orders to proceed. The size of the

Porto Rican expedition will depend up-on General Miles's wishes, although it

believed that 25,000 men will be sufficient for the purpose. At San Juan the navy will be of greater assistance than

it was at Santiago, owing to the pos-sibility of approaching the town more

closely without risking contact with mines. General Brooks is now on his way to Washington by direction of Secretary Alger, so that he will be in a

position to make his views known.

The experience gained in dispatching Shafter's expedition will, it is expected,

aid the officials in the determination to

There will be plenty of transports available, as the government has de-

ised other means of sending to Spain

the use of these transports. That navy is ready to do its share at

the Spaniards evacuating Santiago than

short notice goes without saying.

Porto Rico is not expected to offer a very formidable resistance. It is believed that the moral effect of to-day's

surrender at Santiago will be to discour-

age the defenders of San Juan. There

however, always the prospect that

progressed against Spain's eastermost

West Indian Islands. Rumors were affect this afternon that the Spanish

government had made overtures in that direction, but their basis probably was

to the Spanish arms would be sufficient

and this reverse was furnished by the

The Commission at Work.

Before Santiago, July 14, 12:05 p.m., ia Playa del Este, Guantanimo.—San-iago has surrendered. A commission

city pending arrangements as to details,

surrender of Toral's army.

current belief that one more reverse

compel the Spaniards to sue for peace

make short work of the Porto Rican af-

Santiago has surrendered.

incement that reached the president

United States.

Mictoria Times.

NO. 40.

VOL. 17

VICTORIA. B. C., TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1898.

and probably will enter Santiago to-night.
Our army will remain outside the city, but our sick will be taken in and a general hospital headquarters will be immediately established. The truce, which was to end at noon to-day, was prolonged by a flag sent out from the Spanish lines at 9:30 this morning. General Torral, acting on General Blanco's instructions, asked time to communicate by cable with Madrid, the surrender of Santiago being too important a step to be taken without any authority. In the meantime General Blanco offered to appoint a joint commission to arrange et the greatest joy in Havana, but when

meantime General Blanco offered to appoint a joint commission to arrange terms. General Miles and General Shafter decided to call a personal interview with General Torral, his message being ambiguous. They rode our between the lines shortly before noon and met General Torral, who said he had received a few minutes before authority from Captain-General Blanco to capitulate and to make the work of the commission final. Gen. Torral named Mr. Robert Mason, British vice-consul, General Tolan, and his own chief of staff; Major General Shafter's staff. The commission is now working on the terms of surrender.

told of the result of the meeting of the capitulation commissioners in the most brief and congise form of any of the numerous dispatches laid before the president during the day.

The dispatch was well ahead of the finish message from Shafter terms of surrender.

The news was received with enthusiasm in the American lines. The American warships are expected to pass under the guns of El Morro this evening, and command the town from the upper

official message from Shafter.
Santiago time is 35 minutes ahead of Washington which accounts for the quick receipt of the result, the commis-Probably a few remain here, orders being received for all heavy vessels to join Commodore Watson's squadron for the Spanish coast. sioners not meeting until 2:30.

A few minutes after this dispatch came to the president the following was received by Chief Signal Officer Greely:

THE REMOVAL OF MINES. Circular of Instructions Sent Out by the Government.

Washington, July 14.—In compliance with the determination of the cabrier to order the removal of the sub-marine mines sunk in the harbors and rivers before the war, Gener Wilson, chief of engineers, has addre withe following to all engineer officers, the whose jurisdiction these works of defence rest:

The secretary of war has ordered that wherever the interests of commerce shall The secretary of war has ordered that wherever the interests of commerce shall so demand the sub-marine mines now placed in various rivers and harbors along the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific states shall be removed or exploded.

You are authorized to remove or explode, as in your judgment will be best for the interests of the service, wherever the interests of commerce demand, the sub-marine mines in the various rivers and harbors under your charge.

It is intended that the cables, junction boxes, anchors, casement appliances, etc., shall remain in position, and that you shall have ready at each harbor the necessary mine cases, explosives, etc., so that those removed can be laid immediately upon receipt of telegraphic instrue-

Secretary Alger shortly before 3 o'clock expressed his gratification at the latest reports from General Shafter.
So far as the transportation of the Spanish troops back to spain went, that, he said, was fully understood and entirely approved.

war.

You will please notify by telegraph the chief of engineers and the division engineer of your division whenever your are ready to explode the mines, so that they may have the opportunity of being present, their other duties permitting.

In all this work you are requested to use the utmost care; to see that the harbor or river in the vicinity of the mines you propose to explode is absolutely clear of vessels when the explosion takes place and to be more than careful on every possible point in case it is your intention.

In all this work you are requested to use the utmost care; to see that the harbor or river in the vicinity of the mines you propose to explode is absolutely clear of vessels when the explosion takes place and to be more than careful on every possible point in case it is your intention.

The matural difficulties were not the worst, either. Our marching had been discovered by the Spanish guerrillas.

In all this work you are requested to use the utmost care; to see that the harbor or river in the vicinity of the mines you propose to explode is absolutely clear of vessels when the explosion takes place.

The matural difficulties were not the worst, either. Our marching had been dispatch from Madrid the government has decided to suspend the payment of salaries of all civil and military servants, as the money is needed for war expenses.

With Spanish Prisoners Aboard.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 15.—The Linited States steamer Harvard, Captain Charles F. Cotton, arrived in the harbor here at 6:30 o'clock this morning, having 800 Spanish prisoners on board.

The matural difficulties were not the worst, either. Our marching had been board.

possible point in case it is your intention take up the mines and remove the charges.

The views of the torpedo board in reference to removing the charges have, been requested and will be communicated. Whenever the mines now placed do not in any way interfere with commerce they

need not be removed. HOBSON CONGRATULATED. Chief Constructor of the Navy Praises the Young Hero.

New York, July 14.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says:
Commodore Hichborn, chief constructor of the navy, sent the following letter to-day to the hero of the Merrimac at

Now that you have safely passed the dangers of your perilous undertaking, it is with great pleasure that I extend to you my sincere congratulations on your heroic conduct at Santiago. In approvneroic conduct at Santiago. In approving your request for assignment to the squadron I expected that you would prove a valuable acquisition through your professional attainments. All expectations have been surpassed and I again congratulate you on your performance and brilliant future before you.

Commodore Hichborn, while averse to being placed in the position of exerting being placed in the position of exerting any influence in the matter, is exceed-ingly anxious that Hobson shall not be transferred to the line of the navy, but shall retain his position in the construction corps, where his remarkable ability may be utilized to the best interests of

The young constructor before he joined demonstrated his capacity in ship designing, and, while the navy is rich in brave officers, with the increase in the number of ships and the strength of the navy, it is believed that Constructor. Hobson has a greater career before him as a constructor than as a commander. His opportunities for impressing his individuality upon the navy are thought to be much greater in the staff than in the line and as he has up to this time given no intimation that he desires a transfer it is not believed that he will consent to abandoning his profession.

GOOD HOSPITAL SERVICE. Washington, July 14.—Carl Rudberg. washington, Jily 17.
staff surgeon in the royal Swedish navy, who has been to the front with Shafter's army, has returned temporarily to Washrgton, and called on Surgeon General

Sternberg.

Dr. Rudberg took an active part in caring for the sick and wounded on the battlefield, and has nothing but words of battleheld, and has norming but were still battleheld.

to his bed for several days.

When he arose, his first order was to prohibit any food supplies leaving Havana for interior towns, where the distress is most severe, and where many are

A PLACE OF MISERY

Terrible Experience of Troops in Cuba -Have Chilling Rains at Night,

Blistering Sun by Day-Boggy Ground, Cactus Plants, Sickness-Spanish Bullets All the Time.

New York, July 14.—Private James Carroll, company M, Seventy-first regiment, who was wounded in the battle near Santiago on July 1, and who arrived here on the steamer Kansas City, said last night: If the people here only knew what the

boys have to suffer there would be no interest in anybody else in this country. With the awful rains that chill through the night and the sun that blisters all through the day, they have not a minute of rest. It is misery to live there.

One of the worst experiences I had was when we were on outpost duty on June 30, the day before the bombardment. We had been soaked through with rain and broiled with the sun half

worst, either. Our marching had been discovered by the Spanish guerrillas and, while we could not see them, they made their presence felt. They stalked through the chapparal and kept up a fire which gave us not an instant of security. Every now and again some of the boys would be wounded. The firing kept up all through the night, which showed that

we were pursued.
All the time we thought we saw shadows as they stalked along the brush that made our march a hell, but which protected them. Their numbers we could not tell, but judging from the way the builders came that what here have bullets came they must have been con-siderable. When we were not in the open the plan was to pick us off, and un-fortunately they succeeded in too many

We could only do the best we could, but that was not much. Now and then we would hear a scream follow the crack of one of our rifles that told us the bullet had done its duty, but it was hard on us. The march would have been costly even if we had had nothing but the difficulties of the way to fight. With those, culties of the way to fight. With those, and a fire from a foe added that was relentless, you may imagine our condition.

The progress was so slow that it was The progress was so slow that it was light when we had made four miles. The firing had got hotter by this time. We were told to throw away everything not needed. From that time on until 5 in the afternoon it was a fight all the time. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon the Seventy-first charged up the hill at San Juan. Half way up we got a hot volley from the Spaniards that made us stop from the very force of impact, but the stop was only momentary. The boys kept on and won.

kept on and won. FUNERAL OF ADMIRAL AMMEN. Washington, July 14.-Low requiem mass over the remains of the late Admiral Ammen was celebrated at St. Paul's Catholi church here yesterday. The last words of the hero of many conflicts were that the rites attenting his burial should be simple and that no eulogies should be pronounced

over his bier. Sailors from the navy yard were the body bearers, the honorary pall bearers all being intimate friends of the dead admiral. They were Senator Morgan, Admirais Walker and Franklin, Chief Engineer Melville, Commodores Crowningshields and Tanuer and Paymaster-General Looker, of the navy, and Captain George W. Davis, of the army. At the conclusion of the service the cor tege proceeded to Arlington, where the remains were interred in the National cem

SAILED WITH CERVERA.

Portsmouth, N.H., July 14.-The aux diary cruiser St. Louis sailed for Annap-olis at 6 o'clock this morning, having on board Admiral Cervera and other Span-ish officers.

miral Dewey and Insurgents at Manila.

Madrid, July 15 (8 s.m.)—The Official Gazette to-day publishes a royal decree temporarily suspending throughout the Spanish peninsula the right of individuals as guaranteed by the constitution. The decree adds that the government will render an account to parliament of the use they may make of this measure. The publication of the decree is generally accepted as being convincing proof The publication of the decree is generally accepted as being convincing proof that Spain is now ready to sue for peace, and that negotiations to that effect are in actual progress. The government wishes to have full power to suppress any evidence of discontent or rebellion whenever it may appear. The Carlists are sure to create trouble. One minister expressed the conviction that official ter expressed the conviction that official overtures for peace will be made before Sunday, and there is reason to believe that France has offered her services to Spain, and that Spain has drawn up conditions of peace which she will offer as a basis of negotiations. Premier Sagasta is quoted as saying that Spain wants peace, "but it must be an honorable peace as Spain deserves." Continuing, the premier is said to have remarked: "The army is anxious to resist to the very last, but the government cannot consent to such useless sacrifice. Had

we our fleet the situation would be very different." American Spy in Spain. London, July 15 .- A dispatch to the Daily News from Gibraltar tells a long story of a pseudo-wealthy Mexican, who was lionized for six weeks at Cadiz and Madrid, who dined with Admirel Camara, who inspected the fleet and the defences, and in every way won the confidence of the officials, only to disappear the moment a warrant for arrest was issued. He turned up afterwards in Tangiers, and confessed to a correspondent of the Daily News that his name was Fernandez, and that he was a captain of the Second Texas Rangers. His Spanish descent, he said, enabled him to deceive all Spaniards, while acting as confidential agent of the United States gov-

by an activity understood and entirely approved. In general, he remarked that the aiturious, and the general he remarked that the aiturious was highly satisfactory. The siege of Santiago has lasted two weeks, and was remarkable in many respects and in none more than the heat meaning from unscrewing the mines over, and finally were of the service to explode the mines of the service of the service to explode the mines of the service of the service to explode the mines of the service of the service to explode the mines of the service of the service to explode the mines of the service of the service to explode the mines of the service of the service to explode the mines of the service of the service of the service to explode the mines of the service of the service of the service

London, July 15.—According to a special dispatch from Madrid the gov-

Off For Manila.

San Francisco, July 15.-According to information at headquarters the transports Para and City of Puebla will leave port this afternoon for Manila.

Why Torral Yielded. Off Aguidores, July 14 (3 p.m.) via Port Antonio, July 15.—Santiago de Cuba surremdered to-day. Menaced by the American forces on land and sea; disheartened with past defeats, without hope of victory, Gen. Torral yielded the city to save his people. With this final stroke the only stronghold in the prevince of Santiago has fallen. The power of Spain in Eastern Cuba is crushed. What the terms of surrender were are not known.

Peace Negotiations. Washington, July 15.—It is authoritatively stated by Secretary Day that there is no truth in the published report that peace negotiations have opened at Washington, led by Sir Julian Pauncefote, assisted by the Russian ambassador, Japanese missister and other foreign, diploanese minister and other foreign diplomats.

Blockade Runner Captured. Key West, Fla., July 15.—The British schooner E. R. Nickerson, which was captured on June 30 by the Hornet, Hist and Wampatucket, while attempting to run the blockade into Manzanillo, was brought, here this morning by a prize crew under Lieut, Dugald. She has a cargo of provisions, hogs, goats, etc. She has a crew of negroes and two passengers on board, and is bound from Jameica. Condition of Spanish Prisoners

Portsmouth, N.H., July 15.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Harvard, from Santiago de Cuba, having 1,008 Spanish prisoners, arrived at Portsmouth harbor and dropped anchor three miles from the centre of the city this morning. The port physician boarded the vessel at 9 o'clock and in company with the Spanish doctors made an inspection. It disclosed the fact that nearly half are ill. ish doctors made an inspection. It dis-closed the fact that nearly half are ill. Six Spaniards died on the passage from Santiago to Portsmouth, another death occurred the forenoon after the cruiser reached port, and three patients are not expected to live till to-night. In eight serious cases the patients are said to be the victims of malarial fever. Health Conditions in Cuba.

Health Conditions in Cuba.

Washington, July 15.—The war department has posted a dispatch from Assistant Adjutant-General Greenleaf, of General Miles's staff. It is as follows:
Siboney, July 15.—Only 23 new cases of yellow fever and three deaths were reported within the past 24 hours. They are mild. The camp site has been moved wherever practicable. I have taken vigorous sanitary precautions to prevent the spread of disease. spread of disease.

Kinley to-day, in speaking of the fall of Santiago, said, "I hope for early peace

of any importance, save one from General Miles, who sent details as to what was wanted and as to the movements of the troops from here, and the ship-ment of some horses and supplies. The royal decree of the suspension of indi-vidual rights in Spain gave rise to some discussion as to the outlook for peace. Secretary Day, however, reported there were no overtures of any kind, so far made known to him. Detailed dispatches following upon the surrender of Santiago were eagerly awaited, but did not come.

Panic at Barcelona

London, July 15.—It is announced in a special despatch from Barcelona this afternoon that the inhabitants of that city are panic stricken. They believe the Americans will select defenceless Barcelona as the first spot to bombard. Local banks are removing their specie to the country, merchants are sending their specie to the country, merchants are sending their goods to places of safety, and many citizens are leaving. The governor of Barcelona has informed the people that they cannot expect help from the government.

General Correo's Suggestion. Madrid, July 15 .- The minister of war, Madrid, July 15.—Ine minister of war, General Correo, is quoted as declaring in an interview that he thought peace might be arranged on the following terms: United States and Spain to agree to let the Cubans decide by plebiscite whether they desired independence or autonomy under the suzerainty of Spain, the two governments to agree to abide by the results of the plebiscite. In the by the results of the plebiscite. In the events of the Cubans voting for independence, the United States to allow Spain nine months in which to withdraw her army gradually from Cuba.

The Philippines' New Government. London, July 15 .- Mrs. C. Valdes, the London representative of the insurgents under Aguinaldo, says the Philippine insurgents have made an agreement with Admiral Dewey as follows:

2. Republic be established with a government designated by General Aguin-aldo and approved by Admiral Dewey or General Merritt, as the case may be, and 3. The government to recognize the temporary intervention of American and European commissioners designated for the present by Admiral Dewey. 4. An American protectorate to be recognized on such conditions as are arranged in Cuba.

5. Philippine ports to be opened free

hitherto demoralized the actual civil ad- resistance on the part of Spain is hope ing and development of the natural resources of the country to be adopted.

11. The development of the public welfare to be facilitated together with the opening of roads and railways.

12. Existing obstacles to the forming of communical enterprises and invest.

ment of foreign capital to be suppressed.

13. The new government will keep public order and be obliged to prevent every act of reprisal against the Spaniards.

14. The Spanish official element shall account the department of the menuage from yellow fever, the fall of the menuage from yellow fever any too seen for the operations at satisfactors and the fall of the navial from the admirable way in which the naval and the fall of the

turbed, and the interests of the civilized world will be respected and protected. It is, however, perhaps difficult for you to understand how deeply we feel the winhing of our race, because people outside the island have never fully known the long and terrible butchery and oppression we have suffered for years. Even at the Spanish court we could not get a hearing. Father Camara, bishop of Salamanaca, an Augustian friar from the Philippine order, and Father will be given safe convoy to Spain. Addreds of innocent people, and was re-been believed by men high in rank to have ceived at the palace with special honor, only just begun. The refusal of the Spanmight suspect of being disloyal. He could not win over Aguinaldo. After putting a price on his head he invited Aguinaldo to make terms of peace. Aguinaldo replied he was ready, to open negotiations, but declined to go to the Spanish because he remembered the treachers of the Spanish should be spanished by the spanished by the spanished should be should b

ery of the Spaniards when they shot Dr. Rizal, Luis Parang and Eduardo Camro, offering and granting them pardon and a free pass. After failing to conquer Aguinaldo, Primo de Revera asked for peace. Aguinaldo and the legislative aspece. Aguinaldo and the legislative aspects of the suggestion of the suggest sembly of insurgents consented and the treaty was signed.

"The insurgents only consented to have the treaty to an armistice to give time for reforms to be granted, and they

The Cabinet in Session. Washington, July 15.—The cabinet was in session almost two hours to-day. There were several dispatches before the members, but it is said that none are

maining leaders who, with his consent, remained behind at Manila, and denied

Waiting News From Shafter, Washington, July 15.—The cabinet adjourned without knowledge of the details of the surrender of Santiago by the commissioners referred to in General Shafter's dispatch yesterday. Nothing further has been received from the general on this subject, and the assumption is that the commissioners are still at eral on this subject, and the assumption is that the commissioners are still at work endeavoring to arrange the details of the surrender. These are likely to be more complex than is generally supposed, for aside from matters of actual moment, such as methods of transportation, carriage of arms by troops, transportation of surrendered Spanish officers, there are many smaller matters to be attended to some growing out of to be attended to, some growing out of the fantastic Spanish notions of honor, which are as troublesome to deal with at matters of vital importance. The French cable shut down over night and that was supposed at first to be the reason why further reports were not forth-coming from Shafter or Miles. It was believed that the cable operators, who are Frenchmen, had become worried from their protracted labors and refused to continue the work. But with this morning came the usual cable communications, but no messages from Shafter.

Agreement Expected To-Day. Washington, July 15.—The commissioners to arrange the details of the surrender of Santiago sat until a late hour last night, and met again this morning. It is expected that the terms of capitu

lation will be agreed on to-day. Landing Near Ceinfueges. London, July 15 .- The Madrid correspond

ent of the Daily Mail says: "A dispatch from Havana to El Imparcial says 3,000 Americans landed near Clenfue-

10. Measures conducive to the work-

of commercial enterprises and invest- of the operations at Santiago, resulting

14. The Spanish official element shall Santiago does not come any too soon for one removed to some other safe and the American troops. It adds: "The healthy island until opportunity presented to return them to Spain:

"This, of course, applies practically to all the islands," said Mr. Valdes. "By the proclamation of the Philippine republic under this agreement the bulk of the proclamation of the American troops. It adds: "The severely criticized strategy of President McKinley and his advisers is justified by the results. The United States used its immense and powerful sense of responsibility with a due regard to humanity. The American generals may not be men of millthe influence in the far east is not dis-turbed, and the interests of the civilized tary genius, but they deserve the utmost

from the Philippine order, and Father Cardons, bishop of Sion, both of whom exercise supreme influence in the existing Spanish court, are resolutely opposed to any reform in the Philippines which would diminish the power of the friars. General Polavieka returned from the Philippines after the butchering of hundreds of innocent people, and was respect to the property of the details of the capitulation and does not expect that the terms will be made public for several days. The end came swiftly and unexpectedly. The Santiago campaign, with its deeds of splendid daring and dark with the record of slaughter, had been helieved by men high in rank to have ceived at the palace with special honor, although the premier disavowed such a tactless reception. Then came the appointment of the new bishop of Vizcaya from Manila and the order was forced upon Sagasta and Moret. To excuse such a faux pas they said: "The appointing of church dignitaries belongs to women and robed persons." The Spanish have a robed persons." The Spanish have reverse rejected an encountribity of cheating was looked forward to as likely to be and robed persons." The Spanish have never missed an opportunity of cheating us. The town of Calambre was destroyed and burned simply to please the Dominican friars, who were anxious to show their power. Blanco, though himself a Free Mason, threw 12,000 Philipself a Free Mason and its forces or average was looked forward to as likely to be was looked forward to as likely prine Free Masons into jail. General scancely credited the story. When Torral could find, and granted to subordinate Europeans officers in the provinces the power to shoot down natives whom they might suspect of being disloyal. He could not suit over Agriculto. After the city without further fighting

Madrid, July 15 .- The pacific tendency is increasing. The general public take a favorable view of the suggestion of the powers to attempt to re-establish peace, but it is said, contrary to reports current, that

M'COY-CORBETT MATCH OFF. New York, July 14.-William Gray, of the Hawthorne Club, Buffalo, did not meet

George Considine, the representative of surrendered their arms and ammunition words sanitary precautions to prevent the pread of disease.

McKinley Hopes For Peace.

Washington, July 15.—President Mc
Washington, Ju Corbett, and sign articles of agreement on behalf of McCoy yesterday afternoon, and

The "fake" dispatches sent to the Victoria Colonist from Vancouver, in reference to the caucus of a number of opposition leaders, are only excelled for downright falsehood and absurdity by the editorials which the Colonist's editor is foolish enough to base upon said dispatches. The leading article in today's Colonist is a fair sample of the stuff that is being manufactured by the two champion falsifiers of the government press, the Colonist and the World. since the defeat of the government. No sensible man will think it necessary to treat such rubbish seriously, but unfortunately the organs named have among their readers a number of persons who are not sensible. By that class of individuals, no doubt, the statements that the opposition propose to reduce the number of representatives to twentyone members, increase the ministry to seven, increase sessional and departmental salaries, etc., will be accepted as Gospel truth. They will believe them because they are predisposed to misjudge the opposition and give, credence to any lie that is calculated to prejudice the cause of the party that will shortly succeed to the government of this province. These lies are made and repeated for the purpose of deceiving that class of fools. . The editors of the Colonist and the World do not believe these stories themselves; they are not quite as foolish, although they are certainly much more dishonest, than the people

Excepting the bare statement that an opposition caucus was held at Vancour ver, all the dispatches and editorials appearing in the Colonist in respect to that meeting have been untrue-absolutely false. The questions of the number of representatives, the number of ministers, salaries, sessional indemnity, leadership of the opposition, constitution of the next government, or anything appertaining in the slightest degree to any of these questions were not discussed or referred to directly or indirectly at the Vancouver meeting.

The Colonist and the World are simply a brace of professional "fakers." IN EAST LILLOOET.

In capturing the important constitu ency of East Lillcoet for the new government Mr. Prentice had no easy task His opponent, Mr. Stoddart, went into the campaign with such a vigorous enthu siasm that it was clear from the beginming he did not intend to throw away the slightest chance to gain the seat. Mr. Stoddart can not attribute his defeat to neglect of duty as a candidate, for in that respect he left nothing undone; but all his hard work and numerous speeches speaking of Premier Turner's "mani-could not remove the conviction of the festo" and general policy refer to it as electors of East Lillooet that from Turnerism they had nothing to expect but the old story of contemptuous neglect and broken promises. Moreover, having in Mr. Prentice a gentleman in every way Times draws attention to the fallacious eligible for the honor of representing a district of importance, and who quickly proved to them by his excellent speeches hensive appreciation of all the questions Prentice did not stand by and fighting; his battle for the seat was case in the matter of "better terms" gers and penalties of Turnerism, his and the crowning victory of the 9th of July proved how thoroughly Mr. Prentice had done his work, how convincing had been his addresses. East Lillooet is to be congratulated upon electing as a supporter of the new government a representative who will do the constituency and the province every credit.

KLONDIKE'S GOLDEN HARVEST.

While the soldiers and sailors of the United States have been sinking Spanish fleets and reducing Spanish forts, and the world has been agape for many weeks over the deeds of derring-do on the Spanish Main, the miners at Klondike have been digging gold all the time. Now that the war is practically over and the people are, so to speak, coming away from the fight well satisfied with the result of the dispute, they are more inclined to listen to the news from the Yukon basin, In the United Kingdom the war news so completely, engrossed public attention that interest in Klondike practically disappeared. The latest news from that region, however, will cause a general pricking up of ears, for the burden of it is "gold in millions." From the diggers who have came down from the north it is learned that the conditions of travel and living in the vast area now known as the Yukon gold fields have very materially improved since last accounts. The journey from the coast to Dawson city has been shorn of most of its terrors, and may now be made in from ten to twelve days. This of itself is sufficient to provoke another stampede nist in charging him with intentionally from all quarters, while the report that the clean-up for the season will exceed fifteen million dollars will undoubtedly cause a reawakening of interest. The fortunes made by many individuals during their stay in Klondike may be safely described as handsome rewards for the time and labor expended and the discomforts they have endured. The increase in the population of Dawson since the the effect which the latest, information will have. It can hardly fail to result in further large additions to Dawson's of Spain to Alphonso XII. population and the making of that city a most important centre of industry, and probably the most populous city in that latitude in the world—no mean dis-tinction. Victorians should make ready to walk back to his office and reached

attract hither a very substantial share of the traffic, but it is highly important that time be lost in getting to work.

CONGRATULATIONS.

Interest in the election just over was very keen in the eastern provinces, but probably nowhere more intense than in Manitoba. Perhaps that may be accounted for by the fact of two ex-Manitobans being candidates-Hon, Joseph Martin and Mr. A. E. Macphillips, The press of the Dominion has been full of comments upon the struggle, and the numerous expressions of satisfaction and the congratulations showered upon British Columbia at getting rid of the corrupt Turner ministry prove, how deep and widespread is the interest taken in the welfare of the province by Canadians everywhere. The following extract from a leading article in the Winnipeg Tribune of Monday, July 11th, may be considered characteristic of the comment that is now filling the columns of the Canadian press:

"It will be a fortunate thing for the province if it should turn out that the Turner government is beaten, for there does not appear to be much doubt that its record has been about as had as it could be, and that it has been thorough corrupt and extravagant. No doubt in the case of British Columbia, as in the case of the Dominion two years ago, it was time for a change. The hero of the hour seems to be our old friend, Hon. Joseph Martin, who, Manitobans Hon, Joseph Martin, who, Manitobans will be rejoiced to observe, has been triumphantly elected in Vancouver. Not even Mr. Hagel, of Gimli ballot box fame, with all his "etc., etc., etc., etc." denunciations, could do Mr. Martin any harm. Indeed it might have been better for the government if it had paid Hagel to keep quiet. Mr. Martin was grandly vindicated right here in Manitoba in every phase of his connection toba in every phase of his connection with the Northern Pacific, and it was a low-down business to attempt to revive the subject in British Columbia. Mr. Martin has downed his enemies, he has triumphed with the peo-ple where all his political triumphs were won, and if he is given the chance he will do more for British Columbia than any political deliverer the province could secure if it hunted the Dominion. No man has appeared in public life in Canada in many a day that is entitled to be considered in the same category with Joseph Martin, and the Pacific province is to be congratulated upon securing his

EASTERN CRITICISM.

Reviewing the political situation in British Columbia the day before the provincial elections, the Toronto Monetary Times states the case for both sides very well, and appears to have grasped in telligently the salient points in both aspects of the case. The weak point in the premier's defence—and it will be noted that all the Eastern papers in a defence-is, says the Monetary Times, 'his avowed connection, as director with certain mines operating within the limits of the province." The Monetary character of Premier Turner's contention in this particular, that a governor of the Northwest Territories did the same that he had not only a clear and comprething; as if two blacks would make a white; and pleading that he was advised affecting the province, but an admirable to take the course he did by leading power of expressing them, they did not financiers in England; as if Premier Turnor did not know the brokers are the worst possible advisers. The Monetary Times shows that Mr. let Mr. Stoddart do all the Turner utterly fails to make out his one of the most stirring in the whole from the Dominion, having comcampaign. He worked with exhaustless mitted the absurdity of saying energy to point out to the people the dan- that British Columbia contributes more to the revenue of the meetings were everywhere victories for Dominion than it receives therefrom. the opposition; his progress through East How could the Federal government be Lillooet was in the nature of a triumph, carried on if more were returned to the several provinces than was received from them? And where would 'that "more" come from? We have already printed out the unfortunate unacquaintance of Premier Turner with logic, and his feeble reasoning powers. In regard to the premier's railway policy the assurances of the Monetary Times are not equired to show British Columbians that it has not been a healthy policy "He has no theoretical objection to stateowied railways," the Monetary Times remarks, but it should remember that he has never once shown any disposition to use his influence towards forwarding that principle; bringing it closer to realzation. On the contrary unless we mis inderstand him very much, his influence has all been thrown in the opposite direction. Had he been as favorable to the principle of public ownership as those friendly critics allege the position of the province in relation to railways would be much more satisfactory at the present day.

Captain Gaudin has been publicly charged by the Colonist with sending the government steamer Quadra away on a trip to the north that was not emergent at a time when he knew the marine department had been asked for the steamer to convey the press men from Minnesota on an excursion in Royal Roads. Permission was obtained from Ottawa to use the Quadra in entertaining the visitors, but the Quadra was not to be found when wanted. Capt. Gaudin will probably make an explanation, pending which we do not care to follow the Colo and citizens of the use of the Quadra on the occasion referred to.

Admiral Camara is English on his mother's side, for his father, who was a marine captain, married a Miss Livermore, in Liverpool. He, like his com-rade, Admiral Cervera, graduated from the naval academy of San Fernando, which he entered in the very year that the latter was leaving (1851). service in the Morocco expedit He saw last news was received is surprising, but did not gain his captaincy until 1871. In it would be a difficult matter to estimate private life Admbiral Camara is somewhat of a moody recluse. He is an ardent monarchist, and was one of who advocated the giving of the crown

Don't steal a doctor's wheel. If thi advice had been followed by a bicycle thief a week ago he would perhaps to for a resumption of the Klondike rush which seems very likely to result from the dissemination of the latest news in the dissemination of the latest news in the United States and United Kingdom. The doctor's own wheel that had thrown By organized effort much may be done to

The Complete Returns From Alberni Give Neill a Majority of Forty-One.

Deane's Position Secure in North Yale-The Press on the

A final count in the recent election in the constituency of Alberni was received in a special dispatch to the Times on Saturday evening. It is as follows: Alberni town, Neill 86, Huff 58; Clayo-quot, Neill 22, Huff 5; Ucluelet, Neill 3. Huff 4; Quatsino, Huff 3. Opposition majority, 41.

Kamloops, July 16 .- A careful examination of the votes taken by Mr. Deane's lawyers at the official recount shows conclusively that in the event of another recount being made before a Supreme Court judge his majority would be increased. The statement that Hon. G. B. Martin will file an election protest to unseat Mr. Deane is ridiculed here. The opposition central committee already in its possession indisputable evidence of a nature that would disqualify Hon, Mr. Martin from being a candidate for the provincial election for the next eight years. North Yale has been won from the enemy and what we have we'll hold.

From time immemorial people have tried to juggle with unpleasant facts, and the results are sometimes ludicrous,, but the efforts of the Colonist in this put the efforts of the Colomst in this respect are almost pathetic. Notwiths standing the undoubted fact that the opposition has already a clear majority of two, and that there are only the two Cassiar constituencies to hear from, the Colonist still continues to blind itself to facts, and says in its Tuesday morning issue, "under the circumstances there is every reason to believe that when Premier Turner meets the house with a wisely framed policy he will be sure of commanding a very substantial majority." The perspicacity of the gov-ernment organ is about on a par with that of the government whose cause it advocates, and were it not that it implied a certain sense of humor, we might be tempted to believe that a covert sarcasm was intended. The chances of Premier Turner meeting this or other house "with a wisely framed policy" seems as shadowy and as remote as his "very substantial majority."—Nelson

The new blood infused into the representative body that governs British Columbia has a great responsibility and a great opportunity before it. The new members will be worthy of our great furnity and in the property of the ture. And let them keep their eye on that future and foster its realization. That is true patriotism.—Rossland

Leader. It is plain that the Turner party has It is plain that the Turner party has no earthly chance of continuing in power no matter how Cassiar may go. It is equally plain that the opposition has a chance of being able to conduct the affairs of the country even at present. If Cassiar should go as the rest of the country has gone, the question will be disposed of at once. If it does not it is rescaled that another election. it is possible that another election have to be held at an early date win have to be held at an early date. This, however, remains to be been. Whatever the course of events in this regard may be, there is no doubt at all that the Turner party is out of it. As The Province said on Monday last the government is beaten, and every good citizen should be glad that this is the case. Its rule has been one long reign catering to corporations, rings and monopolies at the expense of the common people, and it is a blessed thing indeed that it has come to an end at last .-

The chief government organ, which, like its "esteemed coadjutor in the cause of good government," the Vancouver World, was so flabbergasted that it; was word was so habbergasted that It was speechless when the full-force of the refurns from Cariboo and Alberni struck it, has also been taking some "Dutch courage." and makes a pathetic show of confidence, the while it swallows a great lump in its throat, in the expected result of the Cassiar elections and the result of the Cassiar elections and th boasted election protests, says the Col-umbian. The Cassiar elections are else-where dealt with. With regard to the protests, it is obvious that "two can play at that game," and, also, that, in the nature of the circumstances, the government has far more to lose than to gain for, not only was the government cam-paign notoriously a campaign of corrup-tion throughout the province, but they tion throughout the province, but had the means and the machinery of corruption, while the opposition had not even if they had wished to use such even if they had wished to use such



Nothing so appeals to a moth er's heart as the sight of her baby asleep. This is doubly true when the fevered brow. the blue slines beneath the eyes and the thin little hands tell the pathetic story comes into the nary ills of child-hood are not a

serious menace but to the weak puny baby with the seeds of disease im-planted in its little body even before birth, they are a serious matter and frequently The woman who wants a strong, healthy

baby must see to it that she does not suffer from weakness and disease of the important and delicate organs concerned in motherhood. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription acts directly on these organs, allaying inhammation, healing ulceration and soothing pain. It fits a woman for wifehood and motherhood. It banishes the discomforts of the period of anticipation and makes baby's entry to the world easy and almost painless. It insures the newcomer's health painless. It insures the newcomer's health and an ample supply of nourishment. It rids maternity of its perils. It has caused many a childless home to ring with the happy laughter of healthy children. Over 90,000 women have testified to its maryelous merits. It is the discovery of an eminent and skillful specialist, Dr. R. V. Pferce, for thirty years chief consulting Physician to the great Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. All medicine dealers sell it. Alling women who write to dealers sell it. Ailing women who write to Dr. Pierce will receive free his best advice.

Scores of women who have been cirred of obstinate and dangerous diseases by Dr. Pierce's medicines have told theim experiences in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. It contains 1000 pages, over 300 engravings and colored blates, and is free: Send of one-cent stamps, to cover cost of customs and mailing only, for paper covered copy; cloth binding 50 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

fact had no such desire, and had all they could do to raise money out of their own pockets for the legitimate expenses of an honorable campaign—namely, the providing of campaign literature and campaign speakers to discuss and ventilate public questions. Therein lay the essential difference between the opposition and government campaigns, the latter depending mainly on misrepresentation, subterfuge, and corrupt appeals to the electorate. And these are not mere partisan assertions, but deliberate statepartisan assertions, but deliberate statements, capable of proof.

Says the Inland Sentinel: With the exception of Cassiar, which is certain to return two oppositionists, the result of the general election is now definitely known, and any lingering doubts as to the fate of the Turner government are set at rest, for they are hopelessly de-feated. As the published statements show, there are 19 opposition, 15 govern-ment and two independent members rearned, with two seats (Cassiar) yet to hear from. What course the independents will take is yet an open question, though it is stated that should Mr. Turner cling to office until the next session of the legisltaure. Mr. Henderson, of New Westminster, will support a motion New Westminster, will support a motion of want of confidence in the Turner government, thus throwing himself into the ranks of the present opposition.

Whether the Turner ministry will attempt to remain in office until the house again assembles is a matter for doubt. The proper course for the premier to pursue, the only straightforward, manly way is to steeped resign and leave the

pursue, the only straightforward, manly way, is to at ence resign and leave the matter in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor, who would them place the duty of the formation of the new cabinet upon the opposition. This is the precedent as hid down in the Mother Country and Canada, and it should be followed in this province.

But whether Mr. Turner shows his good sense by resigning forthwith, or despairingly clings to the power of office until ignominiously expelled, remains to be seen. Turnerism is dead—never to be revived if we desire this province to progress as it should—and the cause of the

gress as it should-and the cause of the The people opposition is triumphant. lave spoken, with no uncertain sound, and a new era is about to dawn upon British Columbia, an era of prosperity and progress that will speedily place it in the foremost ranks among the proes of the Dominion

BAD FOR MR. TURNER,

British Columbia is to be congratu-ated on its heroic effort to defeat the Curner government. The returns so far show that the op-osition is ahead, and the chances are that the later figures will increase its

advantage.

The position of the government is worse than it looks, because its slight inferiority to the opposition in the number of supporters in the legislature is representative of a still greater inferiority in the number of supporters in the rovince.

The Turner government arranged the

constituencies to suit itself, and if the opposition has even a slight lead in the opposition has even a slight lead in the legislature it must lfave a large majority of the popular vote. Unless the later returns, are all against the opposition, the Turner government is doomed. At best, it is a ministry of mediocrities. The opposition has a half-dozen men who are easily the peers of Hon. J. H. Turner and the peers of Hon. J. H. Turner and the following the peers of the peer her or any of his colleagues, and in Hon-loseph Martin Mr. Turner has to deal with an able strategist whose experince has taught him skill in the art smashing hostile governments.-Toron

MAINLAND AND ISLAND.

True to its previous record, the Main-and of British Columbia has returned the major portion of oppositionists. In 1894, 12 out of 19 Mainland members were on the opposition side; this year, 16 out of 22 seats so far contested that gone opposition, and of the remaining 6 seats, only 4 are held by straight government members. On the Island, which four years ago returned a government member for each constituency, the opo-sition have made a clear gain of 3 seats and this in the teeth of all those power and this in the teeth of an those power-ful influences brought to bear upon the electors by the Dunsmuirs, whose con-trol of the Island has been hitherto al-most absolute. The break made in 1898 from this power has placed the opposition in the ascendant, and it is only a question of time to bring about a gen-eral overthrow of Dunsmuirism. Vaneral overthrow of Dunsmuirism. Vicouver Island is to be congratulated the step it has taken, and though those the sectional cry during the recent campaign, it will be found when the new legislative assembly meets that the aim of the opposition is to advance the best interests of the province as an undivided whole.—Inland Sentinel. RALLYING TO THE OPPOSITION,

A week has produced a great change. A week has produced a great change, No one thought the opposition party had so many friends and supporters as now appears to be the case. Success is, indeed, like a telescope, and brings some friends nearer while others are seen who were not previously perceptible. In Vancouver especially it is now admitted that it was fortunate the opposition elected its four candidates. In deed, the friends of the Citizens' ticket even the candidates themselves must all now be counted with the opposition, since the only feasible argument which could be adduced for support for that ticket was the plea that it was in Vancouver's interests to be on the side of the government. We think that even the mayor now returns thanks every right that he was defeated, so that the rossibility of Vancouver being represented for the next four years by represent-atives opposed to the administration has been averted by the election of members in sympathy with the government which

in sympathy with the government which will be in power.

Throughout the province there is a general feeling of satisfaction at the results of the elections. Were the elections to be held to-day, instead of only a week ago, there is little doubt that the present opposition would have 28 or 30 of the seats in the next house, and there is no question that the choice or 30 of the seats in the next house, and there is no question that the choice of the people of Victoria and other parts of the Island would be very different from what it was. Happily for them the new administration will be formed from the party which has consistently opposed that sectional feeling which Mr. Turner and his predecessors so persistently fostered as the surest way to keep themselves in power, and the fact that the Island returned so few opposition the Island returned so few opposition members will make no difference in regard to the equitable and fair treatment of that part of the province by the new government.—Vancouver News-Advertis-

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED. McKinley Selects Representatives of the U. S. for Quebec Conference.

Washington, July 16.—The president has appointed the following commissioners to appointed the following commissioners to meet a similar commission on the part of Great Britain and Canada for the purpose of adjusting the relations between Canada and the United States: Senator Chas. W. Farbanks, Indiana; Senator Geo. Gray, Delaware; Representative Nelson Dingley, Maine; Hon. John A. Casson, Jowa; Hon. John W. Foster, District of Columbia. IMPERIAL, DEFEAT CONFIRMED. Hongkong, July 14.—The defear of the imperial troops, near Woo Chow is confirmed. The loss of the imperial forces is probably more than 1,500 killed.

Details of the Destruction of the Chinese Cruiser Fu-Ching at Port Arthur

Out of a Crew of 130 Only the Chief Officer and Three Sailors Were Saved.

Details have just been received by mail from Yokohama of the wreck of the Chinese cruiser k'u-Ching, which occurred with great loss or life on the 9th ult. The Fu-Ching arrived at Port Arthur on June 8. The weather being foggy, she was unable to eater the hor-Later the weather cleared up, but it remains unknown why she did not enter, although advised to do so by Captain Li, whose ship in dock is flying the Commodore's flag. During the night the wind changed into a storm, blowing from the synthwest. the southwest. About 6 a.m. on the 9th instant the Fu-ching dragged her anchor and was driven towards the shore. They had no time to let the second anchor go, as it was tied to the ship, and remained in the same position when the vessel was on the rocks. The Fu-ching was driven to the same

The Fu-ching was driven to the same spot at which three years ago a similar accident occurred. The wind swung her alongside the shore, with her bow pointing to the north, and commenced dashing her on the beach. Unfortunately she fell on her starboard side, opening her deck to the waves. The crew sought refuge in the rigging and on the upper bridge. The Russian first-class cruisers lying in the roads could render no assist-ance to the disabled vessel, on account of their draught being too great to allow them to get alongside, nor could they send any boats, as the sen was running high and the beats would have been lost if sent. The crews from the ships that were in harbor got to the wreck by land, were in harbor got to the wreek by land, and tried to save the crew of the Fuching, by means of firing rockets with lines atached, but the Chinese did not know what to do with the lines that reached them, as they had never used them before!

At midday the Fu-ching was a total

wreck, on which two or three men were still seen clinging to the ropes, but after a short time they also fell into the water. Out of a crew of 130, the chief officer and three sailors only were saved.

Provincial News.

VANCOUVER.

An Englishman giving the name of Scott has obtained from Vancouver citizens some \$1,000 by showing letters of credit and cables, which are now aleged to be forgeries.

The B. C. Iron Works are reported

closed without prospect of immediate re-opening. This will be a serious blow to Vancouver. Thirty families are affected and most of them will have to move elsewhere. It is said that contracts have been taken too low.

Mr. Treat definitely announces that his syndicate, joining forces with an It is said that contracts

English syndicate, will, benus or no bo-nus, shortly build a smelter in proximity to Vancouver. Mr. Treat says he is not so anxious that he should make money out of the smelter scheme as to ave a smelter established that will he is interested in on the coasta of the fish probably feeds.

A branch of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax is to be established on West
West
Meischer Reusch made a contril

Meischer Reusch made a contril handle the ore of the many properties a new block is being built by the bank.

NEW WESTMINSTER. New Westminster, July 14.-Six carloads of cattle arrived here per Cana-dian Pacific railway yesterday, two for New Westminster, one for Comox, one for Nanaimo, and two for Victoria.

The steamer Transfer arrived here from Chilliwack yesterday with 36 sacks of wheat, 40 hogs 22 sacks of potatoes, concluded that "the Rhine salmon from

28 boxes of fruit, 52 boxes of buffer and horses. The sockeve run has not commenced | nourishment." yet, although a few fish have been caught in different parts of the river, and the Western Fisheries Company is can-ning and has put up about 350 cases. mng and has put up about 390 cases.

Mr. W. Keag has been appointed collector of customs at the new port of Wardner, on the Crow's Nest Pass railway, below Fort Steele. He has three weeks' leave of absence, and will probably pay a visit to his friends in the Royal City.

This afternoon about 2.30 the root of

This afternoon about 2:30 the roof of the Pacific Coast Lumber Company's shingle mill caught fire, and about five or six feet of it was burned. The fire brigade was rung for, but before it arrived the employees of the mill had put out the fire.

NEW DENVER

New Denver, B.C., July 12,-The most destructive wind storm that has visited this section in years came from the northwest Sunday evening. Trees were blown out by the roots, fences were scattered about the townsite, and sevral nearrow escapes are reported. Two trees fell across the Saunders bath house, crushing it to the ground, and the McClements house was saved by a mir-acle. Two trees fell toward it, barely missing the house on either side. Had missing the house on either side. Had either tree veered a few feet in falling the building would have been crushed with all the family inside. The greatest damage was done in the destruction of window lights.

ROSSLAND.

Tenders for removing the bluff on the west end of Columbia avenue and for grading Spokane street were received pesterday by the board of works, and were opened, but the result will not be krown until to night, when the council meets and the board of works will present its reports. There were half a dozen tenders. The specifications for removing the bluff on Columbia call for a clear passage-way of 40 feet wide, which will require the removal of 7,150 cubic yards of solid rock, 600 yards of earth, while 500 yards of gravel filling will be ed, and 100 feet of culverts will also be needed. On Spokane street 8,500 cubic yards of earth will need to be bandled, vhile on Second avenue it will require handling of 7,150 yards, ders for the two works, it is understood.

range around \$20,000.

It has been definitely ascertained that Lord and Lady Aberdeen will visit Rossland on Tuesday, July 19. The Governor-General has received permission nor-General has received permission from home to return to Great Britain in a few months' time, and this is his farewell tour. His Excellency has a magnificent ranch in the Okanagan valley, and will visit that section before he returns to Ottawa. It is also said he will visit the coast during his tour. The administration of Lord Aberdeen has been. an excellent one, and he has made many where distinguished personages were to visit this section, and a movement is on foot to properly entertain them while they are here.—Rossland Miner.

The interesting to not see the great fresh waters of the great fresh waters

DEATHS AT DAWSON Full List of the Grim Reaper's Harvest at the Dawson Hospital, From one of the Klondikers wh just returned the following lis deaths at the Dawson Hospital

tained. It is said to be a complete from the time the hospital opened August. During that time patients have been treated. dead includes: ead includes: Fred Hart, Philadelphia; Paul Mer Switzerland; John Parker, John A. Langlois, Canada; P er, Tacoma; James S. Cooper or New York; H. H. McQui cago; J. M. Stacy, Tacoma; J. Italy; Thomas Harvey, Victor Olsen, Tacoma; John Freedli coma; Edward Dustin, Californ Welentine Newscript. Walentine Norwegian sailor; Skinrud, Wiotz, Iowa; John (neau; William J. Law, Old Mexi drew Johnson, Odd Fellow, unknown; Engineer Hamlin, ment survey party, of Victoria Andrew Nelson, residence unkn P. Swanson. Swanson, maknown; Myers, unknown, David Roebig known, Gun Anderson, unknown

THE SALMON'S HABITS A Discussion as to Whether or Not It Feeds in Fresh Water

The question of whether or not salmor

and one or two other amed the family Salmonidae 166 water has for a good many one of lively interest among and anglers. Izaak Walton probability the first writer to he question when he wr ged district species of bordwich trout," which the Kent Stour and was stain from food during its vater. No food had, he been found within these fis probable that they took an from some motive hunger. Walton's "For was doubtless one of the monidae, and food is rarely in the stomach of a salmon or sewen which has be water for any length of tim that port one of herrings have in the stomachs of fish within or so of the sea, and that ther up toward the sources mon just landed by the angle gorged undigested smolts Dr. Cobbold in volume ten instances—though ten only he found remnants of fish fresh water crustacea and portions of insects in the salmon; and he gives it as that the repasts of some of mon must have been consider ing by the size of the bones discovered within them. It established fact, moreover, the mon in fresh water-the as well as the kelt-will oft angler's worms and prawns and will rise at times at both

tural and the artificial March

May-fly. Only last season a sali

and some years ago an angle

taken from the Test with an

May-fly presented in the dry

Sootch river, having noticed a grilse take brimstone butterfly, floated a dry May fly over the fish, as he would have ver a rising trout, and at once sec These and other recorded instances disposed to feed in fresh water, and cannot reasonably be contended that he fish takes the worm, prawn or natural insect from motives of curlosity, whatever the gaudy currosity, whatever the gaudy artificial scimon fly may be taken for. But that salmon feed regularly and fully, as do treut and other fish, in fresh wat king been more than doubted in his Fishes of the British straightful the fish probably "f to the literature of the Berlin Exhibition, in which he stated that the stomach and gullet of salmon taken 500 miles up the Rhine were contracted and folded so as to contrast markedly with the distended stomach and gullet of

its ascent from the sea to its spawning Out of 2,000 fish examined Di Reusch found signs of feeding in th stomachs of only two, both of were kelts. The Fishery Board and have made a series of valu interesting investigations into this que tion of the salmon's food in fresh water as well as into one or two other kindre matters, and have now issued their re

port on the life history of the fish, which is edited by Dr. D. Noel Paton. Dr. Paton has been assisted in his work by Alfred Patterson, an expals tic chemistry; Walter A spector of salmon fisheries for Sec Dr. Gulland, Dr. Gillespie and and his summary of a long ser close and scientifically conducted ments decidedly bears out as wands to what may be called the diies of Dr. Reusch and of Dr. Holland. Dr. Paton summarizes the evidence and his colleagues of the laborate

have adduced under these thr

should feed during their stay water. When they leave the have in their bodies a supply ishment not only sufficient to material for the growth of overtestes, but to afford an enormous the state of the of energy for the muscular cending the stream. (2) Du of the fish in fresh water the accumulated in the muscle diminishes and there is ab indication that its loss is by fresh material taken The marked and pecul changes which the lining the stomaach and intest during the stay of the fish in ter show that during this organs of digestion are fun In regard to the first signs of Dr. Paton and it is pointed out that the exceptional in being able months without food; of the male fur seal, ing to land, may live for over every one who considers the who knows the difficulty small fish, such as the trou overabundant in obtaining of food in many waters, could not, if they possess paired powers of digestion the them in salt water, possibly hunger in the small streams

they run to spawn.

Take, for instance, the little
Wales, up which a large number run for spay mon and sewen run fo poses. How would the sessed for long after tuary their huge so splendid sea digestions for their purposes? T their huge sea the salmon has got into the certainly looks like a very of nature; and t is interesting to note tha

Senor Sagasta Inti War Will Over

Terms Upon Which P cluded-Shafter by McK

London, July 16,learn on reliable auth trian court was to-s Spain was prepared pay an indemnity, he Porto Rico. Senor be able to retain the ish possessions, the pislands to remain in rather than in the A Panic at

Cadiz, July 16 .- Th ment here owing to to leaving. Blanco Has

London, July 16 .-Madrid to London methat Captain-General are not willing to le peace or war rest we ernment. This char supposed to be due to and equipments. Starvation

New York, July 16 World from El Can hundred people are s ver, measles and star of ten rooms is crow persons of all class cases of sickness. with one troop of Se are only four doctor Clara Barton says: and was shocked the women and c to my skirts plead thousand four hund transports cluster Siboney, and there them ashore in The neglect of the lighters for transpo deep in mud is ou lief comes quick

Awaiting Ma General Wheeler fore Santiago, July maica, July 16.—T for the capitulatio forces in Eastern and signed, under tree half way bet ly after midnight. were invited to en vitation was decli ence was held un At the very outset ing to a misunde was said at the tween General eral Torral. interpreter in tra Geneal Torral Shafter, Miles tinctly to underst

ral Blanco con sioners should ha negotiate the ter terms as were a ing upon both pather consent of t was required. W ternoon those on h ral (General Esca Fortan and Mr. taken place. The

The Thank Washington, J messages were so McKinley and So "To General SI

the front, ne "The President sends to you and profound thanks ple for your b Santiago, resulti the city with all the territory un splendid comma hardships and a campaign of bat obstacles which men less brave a all displayed m and earned the The hearts of sympathy to the

fort them.
"(Signed.) The following by Secretary A "To Major-Gene "I cannot exp

Your work has

bless you all. "(Signed.) Peace Pro NewYork, Ju World from Lo finite peace prirom Madrid. tutional rights cepted as a preded by the cabi ment to rigoro regotiations, b tician said to-d mond Wolff, Br rid, reports in the likelihood ishing and in firm action wi organization he remarks, troublesome, decided upon provide the s going. Sir Her patience and peace counsels

Madrid, July inet last even still to be w eported can ing to the str of despatches parts of the scribed as "ti pected to is journey and War

Washington,

DEATHS AT DAWSON. List of the Grim Reaper's Harvest at the Dawson Hospital. at the Dawson Hospital.

om one of the Klondikers who has returned the following list of as at the Dawson Hospital was obd. It is said to be a complete list the time the hospital opened last nearly 300 results have been treated. The list of includes:

includes:
ed Hart, Philadelphia; Paul Meng,
zerland; John Parker, Portland;
A. Langlois, Canada; Peter Shear, A. Langiois, Camada, Peter Shearacoma; James S. Cooper, Tacoma
aw York; H. H. McQuillin, ChiJ. M. Stacy, Tacoma; John Silva,
Thomas Harvey, Victoria; Nels
a, Tacoma; John Freedland, Tatracema; Tacoma; Theo
Tacoma; Theo i; Edward Dustin, California; Theoentine Norwegian sailor; Andrew
rud. Wiota, Iowa; John Galvin, Ju; William J. Law, Old Mexico; AnJohnson, Odd Fellow, residence
nown; Engineer Hamlin, governt survey party, of Victoria B. C.;
rew Nelson, residence unknown; N.
Swanson, maknown; William S.
rs, unknown, David Roebig,
vn, Gun Anderson, unknown.

THE SALMON'S HABITS

Discussion as to Whether or Not It Feeds in Fresh Water. e question of whether or not salmon one or two other ained members of one or two other ained members of family Salmonidae feed in fresh er has for a good many years been of lively interest among naturansts anglers. Izaak Walton was in all pability the first writer to touch upon the salmonic when he wrom of the salmonic control co duction when he wrote of the al-duction when he wrote of the al-dustnict species of hish called the adwich trout," which freequented Kent Stour and was believed to aba from food during its stay in fresh er. No food had, he declared, ever found within these fish, and it able that they took an arcificial bait some motive other than that of er. Walton's doubtless one of the sen-going Saldoubtiess one of the sea-going Sal-midae, and food is rarely discovered the stomach of a salmon, sea troout, sewen which has been in the fresh ter for any length of time. It is true t portions of herrings have been found stomachs of fish within fifty miles so of the sea, and that much fur-r up toward the sources of rivers saljust landed by the angler have disged undigested smolts or samlets.

Ir. Cobbold in volume VII. of the rnal of the Linnaean Society gives. instances—though ten only—in which found remnants of fish as well as water crustacea and occasional ions of insects in the stomachs of on; and he gives it as his opinion the repasts of some of these sal-must have been considerable, judgby the size of the bones of the fish vered within them. It is a well-lished fact, moreover, that the sal-in fresh water—the clean run fish as the kelt-will often take 's worms and prawns with avidity. will rise at times at both the na-and the artificial March brown and last season a salmon was from the Test with an artificial -fly presented in the dry fly method,

over the fish, as he would have done r a rising trout, and at once secured These and other recorded instances we no room for doubt that the salmon disposed to feed in fresh water, and cannot reasonably be contended that ish takes the worm, prawn or na-insect from motives of anger or sity, whatever the gaudy artificial fly may be taken for. But that feed regularly and fully, as do on feed regularly and luny, as as t and other fish, in fresh water, has been more than doubted. Couch, his Fishes of the British Islands, of that the fish probably "feeds rareand at intervals, but not from want Eighteen years ago Dr. F. nibition, in which he ach and gullet of salmon taken 500 es up the Rhine were s up the Rhine were contracted folded so as to contrast markedly th the distended stomach and gullet o taken in the East and North The gall-bladder was in a colpsed state, and there was no sign in by of the fish of auto-digestion. He ascent from the sea to its spawning, nd also after this, as a rule takes ne of 2,000 fish examined Dr.

ome years ago an angler on

ch river, having noticed a grilse take imstone butterfly, floated a dry May-

usch found signs of feeding in of only two, both of which ere kelts. The Fishery Board of Scotnd have made a series of valuable and teresting investigations into this queson of the salmon's food in fresh water well as into one or two other kindred atters, and have now issued their re-ort on the life history of the fish, which edited by Dr. D. Noel Paton. Dr. aton has been assisted in his work Alfred Patterson, an expert in antic chemistry; Walter Archer, in-ector of salmon fisheries for Scotland; Dr. Gulland, Dr. Gillespie and others, and his summary of a long series of close and scientifically conducted experiments decidedly bears out as well as ds to what may be called the discover of Dr. Reusch and of Dr. Hoek of

Dr. Paton summarizes the evidence be his colleagues of the laboratory e adduced under these three heads: There is no reason why salmon hould feed during their stay in fresh ater. When they leave the sea they ave in their bodies a supply of nourshment not only sufficient to yield the naterial for the growth of ovaries and estes, but to afford an enormous supply of energy for the muscular work of as nding the stream. (2) During the star of the fish in fresh water the material accumulated in the muscles steadily diminishes and there is absolutely no indication that its loss is made good fresh material taken as food. he marked and peculiar degenerate hanges which the lining membrane of the stomaach and intestine undergoes during the stay of the fish in fresh water show that during this period the organs of digestion are functionless." In regard to the first of these conclusions of Dr. Paton and his colleagues t is pointed out that the salmon is exceptional in being able to live for months without food; the case is cited of the male fur seal, which, after coming to land, may live for over a hundred days without food. It must occur to every one who considers the matter and who knows the difficulty which ever small fish, such as the trout, have when overabundant in obtaining a sufficiency of food in many waters, that salmon could not, if they possessed the unimpaired negrees of the salmon could not the s paired powers of digestion that are nem in salt water, possibly satisfy their unger in the small streams up to spawn. Take, for instance, the little Dovey

Wales, up which a large number of salmon and sewen run for spawning purposes. How would the fish, if they posseesed for long after leaving the estuary their huge sea appetites and splendid sea digestions, get enough food for their purposes? This swift degeneration of the season ation of the organs of digestion after the salmon has got into the fresh water certainly looks like a very wise provi-sion of nature; and in this connection it is interesting to note that in some of the great fresh waters of the New World the salmen do feed regularly on the abundance of food which is there at their disposal.—London Times. SPAIN WANTS PEACE

Senor Sagasta Intimates, That the War Will Soon Be Over.

Terms Upon Which Peace Will Be Concluded - Shafter Congratulated by McKinley.

London, July 16.—The Vienna corres-ordent of the Daily Chronicle says, "I and on, July 16.—The yielda correspond of the Daily Chronicle says. "I tal corps is to give affection to the Mck and reliable authority that the Austourt was to-day informed that was prepared to cede Cuba and wounded among the Spanish soldiers at Santiago. All the Spanish troops in the provinces, except General Luque's 10,000 to remain in Spanish possession than in the Americans' hand." Panic at Cadiz.

Cadiz, July 16.—There is great excitement here owing to the expected coming of Commodore Watson's fleet. Many are

Blanco Has Some Say.

ndon, July 16.—All dispatches from to London morning papers agree Captain-General Blanco and staff of willing to let the decision as to nent. This change of attitude is cosed to be due to lack of provisions quipments.

Starvation at El Caney.

New York, July 16.-A dispatch to the the news of the disaster of Cavite, ons of all classes, including many ases of sickness. The town is policed with one troop of Second Cavalry. There with one troop of Second Cavary. There are only four doctons and eleven priests. Clark Barton says: "I visited Caney and was shocked with the condition of the women and children. They clung to my skirts pleading for food. One thousand four hundred tons are on the transports clustered in the harbor of Siboney, and there is no way of getting them ashore in sufficient quantities. ghters for transportation over the roads eep in mud is outrageous. Unless reomes quick many deaths will oc-

Awaiting Madrid's Consent." General Wheeler's Headquarters, Before Santiago, July 15, via Kingston, Ja-maica, July 16.—The preliminary basis for the capitulation of the Spanish forces in Eastern Cuba was agreed to signed, under a picturesque sieba.
half way, between the lines shorty after midnight. Our commissioners were invited to enter the city. The invitation was declined, and the conference was held under a spreading tree. very outset a hitch occurred ow-At the very outset a fitch occurred awing to a misunderstanding as to what
was said at the personal interview between General Shafter and General Torral. At that time our
interpreter in translating the language of Geneal Torral, had given Generals Shafter, Miles and Wheeler dis-tinctly to understand that Captain Gen-

eral Blanco consented that the commissioners should have plenary powers to sioners should have plenary powers to negotiate the terms of surrender, such terms as were agreed upon to be bind-ing upon both parties and that no fur-ther consent of the Madrid government was required. When the commissioners met shortly after two o'clock in the afternoon those on behalf of General, Tor-ml (Coneral Escario, Lieutenant Colonel Fortan and Mr. Albert Mason, British vice-consul) combatted at once the idea that capitulation had in fact actually taken place. The consent of Madrid, they insisted, was still necessary.

The Thanks of the Nation. Washington, July 16 .- The following messages were sent to day by President McKinley and Secretary Alger.

"To General Shafter, commanding a front, near Santiago, Playa del

"The President of the United States sends to you and your brave army the profound thanks of the American people for your brilliant achievements at Santiago, resulting in the surrender of the city with all the Spanish troops and the territory under Gen, Torral. Your splendid command endured not only hardships and sacrifices incident to the campaign of batttle but also the stress of heat and weather and triumphed over obstacles which would have overcome men less brave and determined. One and all displayed most conspicuous gallantry and earned the gratitude of the nation The hearts of the people turn in tender sympathy to the sick and wounded. May Father of Mercy protect and com-

(Signed.) WM. McKINLEY." The following message was sent to day by Secretary Alger:

"To Major-General Shafter, at the front near Santiago, Playa del Este: "I cannot express in words my gratification to you and your heroic men. Your work has been well done. God bless you all.

R. A. ALGER. "(Signed.) "Secretary of War."

Peace Proposals Anticipated. New York, July 16.—A despatch to the orld from London says: News of de-ite peace proposals is expected hourly Madrid. The suspension of consticepted as a precautionary measure adopt cabinet to enable the governent to rigorously suppress the disorders expected to follow the opening of peace negotiations, but a leading English politician said to-day that Sir Henry Drum-mond Wolff, British ambassador at Madreports in his latest dispatch that g and in his judgement prompt and firm action will paralyze the revolution-ary parties, who are deficient both in organization and in money. The Carlists, the remarks, are capable of being most troublesome, because when a rising is l upon Don Carlos is expected to sinews of war and keep it Sir Henry speaks enthusiastically queen regent's courage, firmness, tience and resolute persistence in her

Spain "Tranquil." Madrid, July 16.—On leaving the cab-inet last evening the ministers processed still to be without confirmation of the reported capitulation of Santiago. Owing to the state of siege the censorship of despatches is extremely rigorous, and numerous messages are held back. All parts of the peninsula are officially described as "tranquil." Don Carlos is expected to issue a manifesto here. General Weyler has abandoned his intended journey and will remain at Madrid.

War Board in Session. Washington, July 16.—The war board, in cluding Secretaries Long and Alger and Admiral Sicard, Captain Mahan and Captain Crowningshield, held a conference with the president at 11 o'clock this morning. Sec-

retary Day was also present. Secretary Alger, on leaving the White House, said the conference was not particularly important. It has been decided to send ad-

ditional doctors and inedical supplies to Santiago as soon as possible. The sintaton, however, was not serious. The secre-tary was in the best of spirits ever the situation at Santiago. Terms of Capitulation.

New York, July 16 .- A special to the Jour-

nal from Siboney gives the following terms of the Spanish capitulation; The terms of surrender are: The 20,000 refugees at Caney and Siboney are to be returned back into the city. An American infantry patrol will be posted in the roads surrounding the city and in the country between the American cavalry. Our hospi-

mnity, but not to abandon at Holguin, must come to the city and surretain the Philippines as Span-sions, the power preferring the condition. The Americans are to have full use of the Juragua rallway, which belongs to the Spanish government. All the Spanlards are to be convoyed home in American transports with the least possible delay, and they are to be permitted to take portable church property. The Spanish are to sur

> Spain Ready for Peace. London, July 16 .- The Madrid correspond

render their arms.

ent of the Times says: The royal decree, which temporarily sus pends throughout the Spanish peninsula the rights of individuals as guaranteed by the ustitution, will probably make a greater noression abroad than at home. The Snan ish government knows very well that, like its predecessor in procialming the state of slège wh'ch was issued immediately after New York, July 10.—A dispatch to the world from El Caney says: Over two hundred people are sick with typhoid fewer measles and starvation. One house of ten rooms is crowded with nearly 205 the news of the capital of Saviers. The news of the capitulation of Santiago was received too late for comment by the morning papers. It causes disappointment, because it was hoped that, although Genthe spread of yellow fever might in a few days have compelled the Americans to raise

em ashore in sufficient quantities. tain-General Blanco causes anxiety. The neglect of the government to provide correspondents note as a significant fact that certain Cuban magnate, who has always declared he would remain in Cuba so long as he had hope that the island would be reserved from Spain, has left for an unblockaded port, where he hopes to find a

neutral ship to take him to Europe. Regarding prospects of peace, Senor gasta, interviewed by a representative of El Correspondencia Militaire, is represented

as saying:
"It is certain, most certain, that the gov ernment has endeavored to ascertain the extra official disposition of the Washington cabinet respecting a pacific solution, but for the moment I can say absolutely nothing, because the enemy might wrongly suppose we desire peace at any price, and accordingly show himself more exacting. I have read the proposal cabled to El Imparcial which was supposed to have been communicated by President McKinley to M. Cambron, the French ambassador at Washington. These conditions are so hard I consider them inadmissable. The govern nient has news of other proposals much more acceptable." In reply to the question whether he h

tended to remain in office to conclude peace, Senor Sagasta said such was his intention and added, respecting the ministerial crisis his statement: "I can affirm categorically that it does not formally exist, and that there is a danger of its arising so easily as the pres

Torral's Letter of Capitulation. ment has posted the following: Playa del Este, near Santiago de Cuba,

July 16 .- The following letter has just been received: To His Excellency, Commander in Chief of

the American forces: I am now authorized by my governmen capitulate. I have the honor to apprise you and requesting that you designate the place where my representatives shall appear to compare with those of your excel lency to effect the articles of capitalation n the basis of what has been agreed upon to this date. In due time I wish to manifest my desire to know the conditions of United States government respecting the return of the army, so as to note on the capitulations; also the great courtesy your great graces and return their generosity and impulse for the Spanish sol d'ers and allow them to return to the peninsula with the honors the Americans o them. The honor to acknowledge is

lutifully condidered. JOSE TOBRAL (Signed) General Comanding the Fourth Army Corp To General Shafter, commanding the Am erican forces.

CROW'S NEST RAILWAY.

B. Bradley Says It is Completed as Far as Elk River. W. B. Bradley, who was engaged on the engineering of the Crow's Nest Pass railway, is in the camp to occupy a similar position on the C. & W., on the widening of the gauge of the road between here and

Trail.
"The Crow's Nest Pass road is now completed as far as Elk river," said Mr. Bradley, "and as the work of laying the track is proceeding at the rate of from four to five miles a day, and the work from Elk river to Kootenay lake is not of a very neavy character, it is expected that the road will be completed to the lake by the middle of October, when traffic will be posible clean from McLeod to Rossland, for the company is now engaged in building scows to carry the cars up the lake to Nelson, where rail connection will be made with this city. It is not likely that the road will be built up Kootenay lake to Nelson for a year or so; but the scows will render this unnecessary.—Rossland

Miner. A NEW FLAG FOR HAWAIL

San Francisco, July 14.-A beautiful American flag was sent by the steamer Ala eda to the Hawa'ian chamber of commerce to be unfurled at the ceremonies of raising the flag in that island. It was the gift of the chamber of commerce of San Francis

The state board of trade has decided to end a commission to the Hawalian Islands to study and report the best means to foster trade between the islands and this country, which will naturally be increased greatly by annexation. The chamber of ommerce proposed to give the Hawaiian commissioners a public reception on their arrival in this city.

FRESH FRUIT BARRED Berne, July 14.-The bundesrath has pro hibited the importation of fresh and unpeed ed dried American fruits with the wide

of keeping out the San Jose scale in their

IN SANTIAGO BAY

American Forces Enter the Harbor and haise the Stars and Stripes on Spanish Soil.

The Porto Rican Expedition Starts on Mission to Capture That Island.

Under Motro Castle, Harbor of Santlago de Cuba, July 17, 3 p.m., via Pelaya del Este, July 18 .- At exactly 9 o'clock this morning the Spanish flag was lowered from the staff crowning the heights from which the battered Morro Castle spreads half way. The lowering of this emblem of the defunct sovereignty of Spain in this part of the world was witnessed by a few Spanish and American troops on shore and by the Brooklyn and New York, Vixen and Vesuvius, lying within a few hundred yards of the harbor entrance. Almost immediately after the flag was hauled down steam launches commanded by Lieutenants Hobson and Palmer entered the harbor, penetrating as far as the firing stations of the submarine mines. These mines were found not to be so formidable as expected, and later in the afternoon they were all exploded, under the supervision of the Viven.

Six or seven steamers in the harbor fall as prizes to the army and navy. Soon afternoon Commodore Schley, with Captain Cook, of the Brooklyn, Lieut. J. H. Sears, Lieut. B. Wells and three invited correspondents of the Associated Press, went into the harbor on a steam launch, which loved slowly, in order to make a thorough observation of the Spanish forts and bateries. Commodore Schley over and over again expressed the belief that our fleet probably could have entered the harbon vithout the loss of a single ship, but this is the chance of war and not so brave as many taken during the slege, nor as serious as would have been the situation had there been good batteries, properly manned, in the harbor. Commodore Schley's party first steamed around the wreck of the Reina Mercedes. At the firing station on the west side, which Commodore Schley inspected in person, the American party met Spanish artillery captain, who was urbeous, but gloomy.

Washington, July 18.—The Porto Rico exedition has started on its mission to ture that island. Another Manila Expedition

San Francisco, July 18.—The First volun ers, of Montana, and about 300 recruits of the First Caufornia volunteers, broke camp at Camp Merritt this morning and narched to the steamer Pennsylvania, which is to sail for Manila some time this afternoon. Col, Kessler will have mand of the expeditionary forces on he Pennsylvania, and received orders make all possible speed to Manila. Customs Revenue in Cuba.

Washington, July 18.-The United States will take immediate steps to collect the customs revenue in Cuba as a war contribution, and it is not improbable that a government customs office will be opened here, and be ready for business as early is to-morrow. This act on will be taken ending the final settlement of the quesion of the status of Cuba after the close of the war. It is expected that a telegram dying the principal features of the new schedule will be sent to General Shat-ter to night. The new rates will follow wore or less closely those hitherto in force in Cuba, and make no discrimination in favor or against the citizens of any foreign power, including the United States. Any consistency and excessive levies, however, will be corrected as soon as possible. With in a day or two a customs expert will be designated to take charge of the details of the work, under the general direction of the military governor of surrender ed territory, as has been done in the Phiiippines.

Quiet at Manila. Hongkong, July 18.—The German cruiser lormorant, from Manila, July 15, has arfved here. She reports all quiet at the anital of the Philippines when she left here, The insurgents had not advanced The second American contingent had not arrived and all the ships of the American fleet were at Cavite. It was reported at Manila previous to the departure Cormorant that Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, had been accorded an interview With Captain-General Augusti at Manila, the result of which is not known.

Spain's Defensive Measures. Algiers, July 18.—The Spanish authorities in the Balearie Islands have extinguished the coast fights there until further orlers.
Tangiers, July 18.—The Sultan of Moro s concentrating a considerable force in the

vicinity of Ceuta and Milla, in order to guard the Contler. Commodore Watson's Fleet. Washington, July 18.-The plans for sending Commodore Watson's eastern squadron to Spain have reached a point where naval officers are considering the exact day of departure, and it is said that positive brders have been given that preparations must be brought to a close at once, with view of having everything in readiness the end of this week.

The Porto Rico Expedition. Washington, July 18.—General Brooke had another conference to-day with Secretary Alger with reference to the preparations for the Porto Rico expedition. The general reports that his army is now ready, and it is believed they can be embarked within a fortnight. While a positive selection has not been made it is understood that Newport News will be the port of departure of the greater part of the expedition. The army of occupation, it is expected, will consist of about 25,000 men, and it has been de-cided to take no chances of repeating the mistake made in Shafter's case of landing with insufficient forces and then being obliged to lie idle at a critical mo-

ment awaiting reinforcements. Transporting the Wounded. Guanatanamo Bay July 10.-Steamer livette is here ready to sail at any or Hampton Roads with 500 sick and wounded on board, among them being General H. S. Hawkins, Major Brodie and Major J. M. Bell.

The Fever Cases. Washington, July 18.-Official advices from Santiago place the entire number of fever cases at 300 or less. The surgeon-general considers the cases less serious than feared. Last of the Antonio Lopez.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., July 16.—The United States critiser New Orleans today destroyed the Spanish gunboat Antonio Lopez, whose captain recently ran his yesel ashore near San Juan. RIVER BOATS LOST.

A Number Meet Destruction While

San Francisco, July 18.—It was reported at St. Michael's on June 27th
indighte Consenaugh, from Seattle, was
overtaken in Behan, sandy a hurricane
and her tow a river steamer laden with
stores, was lost. Two barges towed by
the Alaska Commercial Co.'s steamer
Portland, was lost in the storm. They
cost about \$20,000. A similar fate overtooks the new river boat towed by the
National City. The loss in the latter
case was \$50,000.

COAL IN THE YUKON. News of the Discovery of an Im Deposit of Anthracite Coal,

San Francisco, June 18.—A letter from St. Michaels says an immense de-posit of coal has been discovered 400 up the Koyukuk, and a competent miles up the Koyukuk, and a competent English authority pronounces it equal to the best anthracite coal of Pennsylvania. The viver between this deposit and the junction with the Yukon is navigable by steamers such as ply the latter stream, so that the bearing of the discovery on the cost of mining in the Klondike may prove accordingly important. prove exceedingly important.

FEEDING CUBAN REFUGEES. New York, July 16.—The following telegram was received to day from Miss Clara Barton, dated Playa del Este,

Santiago has surrendered!' came from the front yesterday in a pouring rain. Fever is suspected here, Siboney has been burned. Dr. Lesser, Mrs. Lesser and all their nurses are in the fever hospitals, two miles distant. All are doing well. We are feeding the refugees of Siboney.

of Siboney.

"Many thousands are at Eurmisea, Elwell is feeding them at Caney by army wagons and 20,000 pack mules, Commander McCalla, of the Marblehead, called yesterday for 100,000 rations, medicine and clothing for refugees in the add. in the woods surrounding Guantanamo.

"All members of the Red Cross are in perfect health and thoroughly organiz-

FOR MORE CONCESSIONS. Spanish Craft Holds Out and Submits Ungraciously.

Before Santiago de Cuba, Friday, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 16.-The Spaniards this morning are still haggling over the terms of capitulation. They now claim that there has been no sur-render and allege that the work of the commissioners is entirely preliminary, and must be ratified by the government of

and must be ratined by the governent of Madrid in order to be effective.

This is clearly in bad faith and not in accordance with General Torral's representation to General Shafter, that Captain General Blanco, had ordered full surreigher of his forces. The commission in the meantime has concluded arrangement of ters covering evacuation.

They have ben signed on both sides and now await the approval of the Madrid government. In the meantime the two armies remain in the trenches. General Shafter said this morning in refer-

ring to the situation:

"The Spaniards claimed the surrender must be confirmed by Madrid. I refused to consider any such contention, for the Governor-General Blanco and was made by General Torral. This morning Gen-eral Linares sent me a letter begging that the Spanish soldiers be permitted to tack their side arms back to Spain. He asked me to intercede with the president and if possible to arrange for the return of arms to prisoners after they had surrendered them."

When the commissioners met shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon, those on behalf of Gen. Toral combatted the idea that capitulation had actually taken place. The consent of Madrid, they insisted, was still necessary, but at the time they claimed strongly that it will be forthcoming, as Captain General Blanco had advised it, and the home government would do anything. Finally, with the question of whether

or not the Spanish forces had actually surrendered still open, the commissioners protected to the preliminaries. Various changes of verbiage were proposed by the Spanish and our commissioners accepted practically all of them.
Shortly after midnight, Gen. Wheeler sugrested that the good faith of the Span-iards be tested. All the articles were ad and each commissioner in turn ask-lif they were satisfactory. When they replied in the affirmative, Gen. Wheeler had them affix their sig-

natures. This they appeared reluctant to do, but could not well refuse. When all had signed the comm parated to meet again at 9:30 in the The present municipal authorities are Continue in control of the city until

Spanish troops embark. Pending the sanction of Madrid every ring is almost at a standstill, and as a suit the troops on both sides remain in Our commissioners have just gone to meet the Spanish commissioners.

TO RELEASE CUBAN PUB ONERS.

San Francisco, July 16. The evening

Post says: From private information received in this city by sympathizers of the Cuban cause there is reason to believe that Commodore Watson may include in his mission to the Spanish coast a visit first, or afterwards, to the island of Fernan o, off the African coast, to release from imprisonment many people banished to the island for special reasons. Most of the prisoners are Cuban sympathizers.

That some consideration has been giv-by the government, or that the latter intends to adopt some immediate plan for securing the release of Cuban prisoners of war is partly evidenced by a dispatch received here yesteday, reading as fol-lows: "Hopes for the release shortly of Herrera and others have suddenly grown brighter, McKinley gives us great ssurance of prompt action now. OUTPUT OF KLONDIKE.

Miners Who Arrive at 'Frisco on the Si Paul Make An Estimate.

San Francisco, July 18.—The Klondike miners who returned to civilization last night on the steamer St. Paul place the total output of the district surrounding Dawson at about \$10,000,000 for the season This is considerably less than previous es imates. Prospecting is being extended in many directions from Dawson, and there are indications of rich developments along Indian river. There are about 26,000 per sons in Dawson, and nearly 3,000 on El Dorado creek. The steamers Roanoke and Weare, soon to come down from St. Michaels, are expected to bring \$2,000,000 gold. El Dorado creek yields more than half of the winter's gold, and nearly all the remainder came from Bonanza creek The output of the Minook district does not exceed \$100,000.

All of the returning miners complain o the heavy burden of taxation imposed by the Canadian government. While good claims are at premium in Dawson, there are many wild cat properties offered at low prices, but as a mile punchassers are not readily found, unless the value of the property can be shown by undisputable cridence.

Farm Produce Is Brought From Puget Sound Without Paying Duty.

How Some "Island Berries" Are Obtained - A Customs Official's Story.

Option smuggling is now a thing of the past, says the P.-I. The duty on option is now so low that there is little profit for ugglers of the drug, and most of them have either abandoned their calling or sailed north to engage in whiskey smuggling in Alaska. But there are still smugglers on the Sound, and many an innocent looking old sallboat, rocking at anchor in the blue waters of the Straits of Juan de Fuca, or drawn up on the white shell beach in front of one of the numerous island farms of San Juan county, could tell a story that would interest the customs officers and bring confusion to their owners. among the innumerable little islands of the San Juan archipelago that the smugglers still have their haunts, but instead of opium they now deal almost exclusively in contraband farm products. In the old days the balance of illegiti-

mate trade was strongly in favor of British Columbia, and the manufacturers of prepared opium who made Victoria their headquarters fattened their bank accounts and smiled at the efforts of Uncle Sam's men to put a stop to the traffic in "dope." It was a great industry while it lasted, and, although the Canadian customs officers felt a kindly sympathy for their American brethren, their own government was losing nothing and its citizens were making a good thing out of it. Now the shoe is on the other foot. The bulk of the smuggling is now done from the United States into British Columbia, and our British cousins find their protective tariffs on farm products to a great extent rendered inoperative;

And they object.

The Canadian duties on farm produce are heavy. For example, fresh and canned fruits are taxed 40 per cent.; fresh beef nearly 100 per cent.; and vegetables and all sorts of "garden sass" in proportion. The people in the British Columbia cities are good livers, and are willing to pay high prices for all the market affords, but the enterprising smugglers make it possible for them to have the luxuries at prices so low. that the Canadian farmer throws up h's hands in despair. American fruits, beef, mutton and vegetables are different from

his investigation of this burolic smuggling.
"I was shown one little two-acre straw-berry patch on Vancouver Island," he said, from which I was told that the owner

and bottled fruit to be landed on the British side and sold as preserved by British Columbia farmers' wives. The same, I am told, is true of other farm products. "The British Columbia farmer is the loser in the transaction, for wool is about the only thing he can send across the border by the smuggler, and this has been done, and is still being done, to a considerable extent. The wool smugglers make a profit of from 8 to 10 cents a pound by dif-

ference in the duties. There is only one way that this smuggling, which both governments would like to see stopped, can be checked, and that is by the close co-operation of the courts and customs officers on both sides of the line. Now, it is simply impossible to couvict the smugglers on account of lack of evidence. When an American officer goes across to British Columbia to investigate case of smuggling, he has no trouble in finding witnesses who will talk freely and give testimony enough to insure a conviction, but when they are asked to come over to the United States to testify they

The closer relations into which the United States and Canada have come lately are full of promise of a changed condition of affairs in regard to suruggling. The officers on both sides of the line would like to work together for its suppression, and it is known the matter has been laid before the treasvry department by the officers of the Puget Sound district.

Congress recently appropriated \$50,000 to pay the United States' share of the expense of an international conference to be called to consider such questions, and it is not only probable, but almost a certainty, that a change of the existing treaty laws will be made, which will make it possible to compel the attendance of witnesses from one country in the courts of another. As soon as this change is made, the federal officials here say, it will be possible to absolutely stop smuggling along the border from the westernmost point of Vancouver Island to Nova Scotia. They claim that there is no legal reason why such a treaty

OFF FOR MANILA Transport Pennsylvania Ready to Sail With 1.300 Soldiers.

San Francisco, July 16 .- The Pennsylvania will be the next transport to leave for Manila. She will sail on Monday afternoon, carrying with her about 1.300 men. Among those who go are the First Montana regiment and 300 recruits for the First Californ'a regiment, which left on the first Brigadier-General Otis may go on the Rio Janeiro, which sails on Wednesday.

WORK FOR MONTEREY.

San Francisco, July 16.-Mail reports from Honolulu state it is generally believed the coast defence vessel Monterey will stop at Ponape, Caroline group, and take poss sion of the port and government build-

One transport of the third expedition will overhand the Monterey and furnish a garison for the island. Captain Lentize, of the Monterey, had a lengthy conversation with Captain Bray, of the m'sslonary bark Morning Star.

Captain Bray gave the commander of the

SMUGGLERS ARE BUSY warship much information concerning the Carolines, and also furnished him with a marked chart.

WITHOUT THEIR ARMS. How the Spanards Captured at Sannago Will Return Home.

Washington, July 16 .- The arms surrendered by the Spaniards at Santiago to Gen. Shafter will be kept by the United States government. This conclusion, reached late this afternoon by the president and Secretary Alger, was made public by the latter, as he left his office to night for his home.

"All those who have arms will turn them over to this government. This is final."

These were the sceretary's words when asked for information.

"And," he added, in response to further inquiry and to clear any doubt that might exist on the subject, "the rifles will not be returned to Spain." This decision, no doubt, has already been communicated to Gen. Shafter. Up to the time when Secretary Alger's emphatic statement disposed of all doubt on the matter, it was thought consideration might be given to the appeal of Gen. Toral that his men might be allowed to take their arms.

el to take their arms.

In fact it was said by a high department official that the president would await the recommendation of the United await the recommendation of the United States commissioners as to the surrender "before disposing of the question, and practically as Gen. Shafter had telegraphed the department that it was understood the United States commission would recommend the Spanish soldiers' return to Spain with the arms they so bravely defended."

The decision of the president applies alike to those Spanish soldiers who have not been engaged with the United States. not been engaged with the United States troops, as well as to those who have been participants in the recent battles.

Unless present plans miscarry, the Spanish soldiers surrendered at Santiago will sail from Cuba for Spain on July 25. This date has been fixed by the war

department and every effort will be bent toward expediting their departure. It was announced to day the depart-ment had decided to ask bids from steamship companies for the transporta-tion of the prisoners to their native land and proposals will be issued next week. The contract, it is understood, will also include the subsistence of the men dur-

ing the voyage. HUDSON'S BAY CO. Arnual Meeting of Shareholders Held

in London. London, July 12 .- A general court of the governor and company of adventurers of England, trading into Hudson's Bay, was held at the City Terminus hotel, Cannon street, to-day, when the report from the governor and committee was laid before the shareholders. The governor, Lord Strathcona, in submitmutfon and vegetables are different from the Canadian only in price. They bear no distinctive marks of nativity, and, it is said, that they are often sold as the product of Canadian industry. The American farmer has many advantages of soil and climate over his competitor, across the line. This is where the shoe pinches the latter.

An American customs official, who has this summer spent considerable time in British Columbia, a few days ago gave a Fost-Intelligencer reporter many details of his investigation of this burolic smuggling. in the accounts was smaller than of the preceding outfit, but a considerable improvement in the prices realized for many descriptions at the March sales "from which I was told that the owner sold last spring over six tons of berries. His neighbors frankly told me that there was little pretence on his part that he raised the berries himself. They were dumped on the beach in front of his farmhouse by the boat load and the labels of the San Juan farmers on the boxes obliterated by pasting over them those of his own. They were then sold, either fresh or preserved, in the Canadian market, and the consumer was lone the wiser.

"Other farmers told me that it was not at all unusual for boat loads of the canned" and consultation with the commissioner, and consultation with the commissioner, who came to England in February last, have taken measures to establish new posts and to increase the river steamboat accommodation on the route to the mines, and generally to secure to the company as large a proportion as pos-sible of the new business arising from these and other developments. The land necounts show that the receipts for instalments interest, rents, etc., were better than last, year, being £25,933 17s. 4d., as against £21,961 1s. 4d. Farm land sales amount to 37,923 acres for \$183,890, averaging \$4.85 per acre, as compared with 10,784 acres for \$53,217, averaging \$4.94 per acre, the prerage averaging \$4.94 per acre, the average price per acre again showing a slight decrease. An active demand both for farm lands and town lots has recently set in, owing to the improvement generation. existing throughout the Northwest, larger sales are now being made than for some time past. The Earl of Lichfield, deputy governor, and Mr. Alderman Vauhan-Morgan, retiring members of the board, were re-elected.

AT BISLEY CAMP.

n Good Shooting Weather Canadian Marksmen Distinguish Themselves.

Toronto, July 16.—A special cable to the Evening Telegram says:

Bisley Camp, July 16—Saturday morning opened bright and clear, with a nice steady breeze. As the day were on the wind lesseened and it became exceeding-ly warm with uninterrunted sunshine. y warm, with uninterrupted sunshine The camp was visited by many from London and elsewhere, among whom were Hon. Wm. Mulock, postmaster general. The good weather was an encouragement to good shooting, and in the several events for which the individual members of the team entered they did members of the team entered they did remarkably well. In the "Armourers' Company" and open competition, ten shots at 900 yards for £60 in money prizes, Lieeut. Ross, 13th Battalion, made a capital 46. Sergeant Spencer of the same corps, made a good 34 in the Ind-Coope, seven shots, at 600 pards; a possible in the association cup, 400 yards, and 33 in the association cup, 600 yards. Lieut. Robertson of the 7th scored 32 in the Gregory, 200 yards, standing. Col. Selgt. Blair of the 57th put up 33 i nthe samee event, and a very good 47 in the Thoburn, ten shots at good 47 in the Thoburn, ten shots at 800 yards. Shorting for the eprize took place to day. It is a squadded competition, single entries, open only to winners of N.R.A. gold, silver and bronzemedals (not recruit's medals). The aggregate value of the prizee is £300, of which £100 is, given by H.R.H. Prince of Wales, and a badge and £200 added by the National Rifle Association. The rarge is 600 and 200 yards, ten shots at each distance. Following were the each distance. Following were the scores of the Canadian team at the 200

Sergeant Armstrong, 10th-5, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 4-43. Color-Sergeant Blair, 57th.-5, 4, 3, 5, Sergeant Broadburst, 5th.—5, 5, 4, 5, 5, 4, 4, 5, 5, 4, 4, 5, 5, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 4, 44. Lieutenant Grooks.—5,5, 5, 4, 4, 5, 3. 4, 5, 4 44.

THE DELAGOA BAY CASE.

London, July 18.—The Times declares this morning that there is no foundation for the reports that a decision is im-minent in the Delagoa Bay arbitration with an award of £2,500,000 the case will not be settled for at least

RATIWAYS

start at Glenora and terminate at Dease lake, a distance of 99 miles. The explora-tory surveys are completed.

The provincial parliament buildings, the

ment to increase the appropriation for the improvement of the channel of the Fraser river this year, believing it to be more economical to spend a large sum in one season than to distribute the same amount over a number of years.

Appropriations have been voted for a new wire via Alberni. This board's recommendation that Esquimalt be connected by telegraph has been carried out. An appropriation has been voted by the Dominion par-

hament for weather forecasts on this coast.

Such forecasts will be of great value to the

NAVIGATION.

TELEGRAPHS.

PUBLIC WORKS.

BOARD OF TRADE

Proceedings at Yesterday's Annual Meeting-The Election of Officers.

Voluminous Report for the Year Presented by Secretary Elworthy.

The annual meeting of the B. C. Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon, with President Kirk in the chair.

The following members were present: G. A. Kirk, A. C. Flumerfelt, Simon Leiser, M. Baker, D. R. Ker, J. Mitchell. J. Clarke, E. B. Marvin, Capt. Cox, Capt. Warren, W. Walker, W. P. Bone. J. Harvey, J. Nicholles, J. Davies, H. H. Cohen, F. E. Billinghurst, W. G. Cameron, A. G. McCandless, W. Munsie. L. G. McQuade, Hon. Col. Prior, M.P., Ed. Pearson, T. Earle, M.P., Hon. Senator Macdonald, C. E. Renouf, T. S. Futcher, R. Hall, F. Elworthy, Hon. Senator Templeman, C. D. Mason, W. Morris and others. After the reading of the minutes the

secretary read the annual report, as fol-To the Members of the British Colum-

Gentlemen,-The progress of British Columbia has been very satisfactory during the past twelve months; with but few exceptions all branches of industry show substantial improvement. MINING.

Notwithstanding the excitement caus-

provincial mineralogist shows the yearly claims, output of all the mines in the province. Free Milling Quartz—Free milling

	Year.	To the Landing	Amount. Per Co
	1890 .		2,698,803
	1891		3,521,102
	1892		2,978,530
	1893		3,588,413
	1894	*****	4.225,717
10	1895	A	5,643,042
	1896		7,507,956
	1897		10,455,268

gress made in silver-lead and coppergold mining. Since the foregoing figures
were prepared a steadily increasing
monthly output has been maintained.
British Columbia mines now much higher in the London market than ever before, and foreign capital for mining
purposes is easily available for the purchase and development of properties upon which sufficient work has been maintained.

Country farther north. The dimate at the same time is less rigid. Strong points the same time is less rigid. Strong points the output, no claims reserved for the government as in the Northwest Territories, and a license costing only \$5 instead of \$10.

Coal—The output of Vanyous than the purchase and development of properties upon which sufficient work has been maintained.

British Columbia are: The absence of royalty on the output, no claims reserved for the government as in the Northwest Territories, and a license costing only \$5 instead of \$10.

Coal—The output of Vanyous the price of the purchase and development of properties upon which sufficient work has been maintained.

British Columbia mines now make high the output, no claims reserved for the government as in the Northwest Territories, and a license costing only \$5 instead of \$10.

Coal—The output of Vanyous the price of the purchase and development of properties upon the output, no claims reserved for the purchase and a license costing only \$5 instead of \$10. When it is considered that in 1892 their values and report favorably. The wild speculation in the formation of mixing companies, complained of a year ago, has disappeared. Many of the proindustry, only 1,565 tons being produced perties are now in the hands of companies having the necessary capital to panies having the necessary capital to work them. The apathy which previous-mentioned there are immense deposits of ly existed toward the smelting of ores in iren ore of very high grade, many situ-British Columbia is fast disappearing, ated near good harbors, with the fluxes

West Kootenay-The district of West Kootenay contributed over 95 per cent. of the output of lode mines in 1897. This is accounted for as much by the natural waterways and short lines of railway which open it up and facilitate the shipment of ores as by the richness or extent of the ores themselves. Trail—In the Trail Creek division, of

which Rossland is the centre, develop-ments of the past year have tended to confirm the belief in the permanency of lode veins. Although the number of shipping mines has not largely increased, the output nearly doubled that of the pervious twelve months. It is well known that many claims in this division are unworked at present on account of the lode veins. The bright future of these mines is found in the folcount of the lode veins. The bright future of these mines is found in the following figures: In 1894 the average value of the ore treated from the Roseland camp was \$40.69 per ton; in 1895 it was \$32.65; in 1896 it was \$32.65; and in 1897 only \$30.48 per ton, nevertheless in the year last mentioned the profit was from \$12 to \$16 per ton. In 1897 the average smelting charge was \$11 per ton, but with cheaper fuel combined with the improved facilities and larger plant now being completed there is a possibility of Rossland ores being treated at \$7 per ton. Add to these conditions a reduction in the cost of making and transportation expenses reduced to the lowest point, there is a prospect of Rossland copper ore valued at \$10 per ton, but with cheaper fuel combined with the improved facilities and larger plant now being completed there is a possibility of Rossland cope or evalued at \$7 per ton. Add to these conditions a reduction in the cost of making, and transportation expenses reduced to the lowest point, there is a prospect of Rossland copper ore valued at \$10 per ton, but with the improved facilities and larger plant now being completed there is a prospect of Rossland copper ore valued for a small fee, but to hold it what is called "assessment work" must be idead to mercepond with fine the provincial government is done, but what is called "assessment work" must be idead to mine the cost of making and transportation expenses reduced to the lowest point, there is a prospect of Rossland copper ore valued for a fine and provincial provincial provincial government is done, but not be done to provincial make the claim becomes for stamps of the provincial resource. It is not not provincial prov

ore at an average value of \$16.81 per ton as follows: 20.7 ounces of silver, .4 of gold, and 3.63 per cents of copper per 2,000 pounds of ore. A dividend of \$133.750 was paid to the owners of the mine. On another property a ten stamp mill has been operated. The value of 1.251 tons of ore was \$9.25 per ton, of which \$7.70 was saved in the crushings. and \$1.55 left in the concentrates.

Slocan—The silver-lead mines of the Slocas paid about a million dollars in dividends in 1897; the net production

per smelter returns being 33,576 tons, against 16,500 tons in the previous year and 9,514 tons in 1895. The average value of these ores in 1897 was \$97.70 per They were smelted in the United States at a cost, adding freight, of \$22 a ton, to which must be added the United States duty on the lead, cost of min-ing, sacking and delivering to shipping port; the profit was from \$50 to \$55 per ton. It is worthy of note that some Slocan silver-lead mines have lately been transferred to British companies, whilst others are being examined with the same object. Claims upon which little

tenay mines, heither is any expected until the Urow's Nest railway reaches Kootenay Lake in september next, but a great deal of prospecting has been done specialist would be stationed in British Columbia for the purpose of Cariboo—The output of the placer

Great efforts have been made to reach the bedrock of the principal gold bearing creeks of the early sixties, when Cariboo was known to all the world. Shafts were sunk 50 to 125 feet deep, but in many cases just when the prize seemed within reach the miners were driven out by water. Attempts have been continued the restriction placed upon it by the Behring Sea Arbitraton in 1894, in which year the season's catch was 97, ed for years past, but the great cost of transporting machinery and provisions has proved a great obstacle. It is believed that the bedrock of these creeks can only be worked by draining, which will require an outlay of much capital.

Very great expansion of these industries may be looked for.

SEALING.

SEALING.

The sealing industry continues to suffer from the restriction placed upon it by the Behring Sea Arbitraton in 1894, in which year the season's catch was 97.

474 seals; last season the catch was only 30,410 seal. The arbitration award of \$463,454 as determined by Her Britannic Majesty's government and United States commissions has been paid to the Dominion government and the prelimination of these creeks continued the regular service every other continued. The summer, and monthly during the winter. The Northern Pacific Steam-ship Company has four steamers on the company has can only be worked by draining, which will require an outlay of much capital. Hydraulicing is a costly undertaking in consequence of the great distance, between the gold bearing gravel and water at the required elevation; and the shortness of the season at which water has been available is also a strong factor against big dividends. In most cases where hydraulicing has been carried on profitable returns have resulted. In the Quesnelle district exploration work is progressing by sinking shafts in the daily capacity of one and three-quarter progressing by sinking shafts in the gravel of an ancient channel. Bedrock has been reached at 275 feet, but is found pitching at the rate of one in two; found pitching at the rate of one in two; sinking along this bedrock is now proceeding. Should good gravel pay be found, the result will be the opening up of enormpus works on these old chan-Another scheme, the result of which is looked forward to with great interest and will probably be determined before the end of the present year, is the damming of the south fork of the Ouesnelle ming of the south fork of the Quesnelle river, which it is expected will permit of mining many miles in its bed. In the past much gold has been taken from the bars and bottom of this river, but only

bars and bottom of this river, but only a small portion could be worked by the methods employed. The dam will cost fully \$250,000. Dredging in the upper. Fraser continues, but there is little information at hand as to the result. Much money is being spent in various mining works in Cariboo, affording employment to a large force of men. Foreign capitalists are watching these operations with great interest. erations with great interest.

Vancouver Island—Prospecting and

development work has increased in Van-couver Island, and it is likely that ship-Notwithstanding the excitement caused by the discovery of placer gold in the Klondike region, mining in British Columbia has not been neglected, and the output of 1897 exceeded the previous ments of importance will be made at an early date. The ore veins mainly reyear by 40 per cent.

The following table, prepared by the is being erected at one of the latter claims. milling quartz as well, and a stamp mill

rease than here fore. It is known to exist throughout British Columbia, and
two properties of that character have
been worked profitably for some years

Placer Gold-The districts of Cariboo, Cassiar, Ominece, Skeena and Stikine afford a very rich field for pros-

The manufacture of coke in_1895-96.

British Columbia is fast disappearing, with the certainty that they can be treated profitably. In this connection the following figures are interesting: 68,304 tans of Rossland copper-gold ore averaging \$30.48 per ton returned a profit of \$12 to \$16 per ton; 33,576 tons of Slocan ore assaying 108.5 silver per ton, and 45.7 per cent, lead, gross value \$97.70 per ton, returned a profit of \$50 to \$55 per ton. talist to put them into marketable form. The mining outlook all over British considerable reduction on last year's Columbia is excellent. Late development work in the shipping mines has brought to view large bodies of ore which alone assures a continuance of the monthly increasing output, and the completion of the railways under construction and those projected will enable for lad smelting. The Pilot Bay smelter many valuable properties to ship and swell later returns. The cost of transportation and treatment is being reduced with the result that many properties which no one would work a year ago, are now operated profitably. The prospecting work done in divisions not traversed by railways is most encouraging and satisfies those best acquainted with the country that mining in British Columbia

of 1897 would be large, but the total pack of 1,015,577 cases, an increase of 58 per cent, over and above the previous highest record exceeded the hopes of the most sanguine. The increase was al-most exclusively from the Fraser river and is accounted for principally by hatchery established there in 1884; diminution of seals in the Pacific oceau is believed to have had a beneficial effect on the salmon run. A combine of the principal salmon canners in British tor the purpose of preventing undue competition in the British markets. This has had a beneficial effect, and has worked satisfactorily in the interests of all concerned. There were no changes in the fisheries regulations last year, neither was the recommendation of the joint fisheries commission acted upon for a common close fishing season in the United States waters contiguous to Fritish fisheries commission acted upon for a are wanted for blasting purposes, and a good opening for business is reported. The foregoing are all the products of the Columbia. The Dominion government receipts from salmon fishing licenses in British Columbia amounted to about \$50,000 in 1897, whilst the total expenditure of the department of fisheries was others are being examined with the same object. Claims upon which little development work has been done and held at high figures can now be bought at prices likely to be more attractive to capitalists.

East Kootenay—There was not much increase in the output of the East Kootenay mines, heither is any expected until the Liver's Next register. The research of the department of fisheries was not much at prices likely to be more attractive to comply with the canners' request that salmon hatcheries be established on the Skeena and Naas rivers and on Rivers in let and additional hatcheries on the tracking of the salmon hatcheries on the salmon hatcheries are salmon hatcheries and on Rivers in let and additional hatcheries on the British Columbia for the purpose of studying fish life more completely. Oysters and lobsters have been brought from the East and planted in British Columbia tidal waters, and the first reports of these experiments were favorable. Halibut and sturgers fishing continues as studying fish life more completely. Oysters and lobsters have been brought from the East and planted in British Columbia tidal waters, and the first reports of Cariboo—The output of the placer mines in Cariboo was small in 1897. The various creeks have yielded thirty-five million dollars since 1858; but the cold surface workings are now about cleaned up and there have been no recent discoveries of any importance. Wood purp. As Japan how importance workings are now about cleaned up and there have been no recent discoveries of any importance. Wood purp. As Japan how importance workings are now about the East and lobsters have been brought from pulp from Germany and Sweden there have been the East and planted in British Columbia. A large mill will be option to the Columbia should be a market for the pulp of British Columbia. A large mill will be option to the Columbia should be a market for the pulp of British Columbia. A large mill will be option to the countrious dollars per annum, and is very high per capita compared with the other provinces and will depend largely on export trade. OCEAN TRADE.

The Canadian Pacific railway's steamships and assistance to railways. Much disap-

The foreign demand for lumber has lately improved, but in consequence of the combine between the principal North Pacific exporting mills having terminated, competition is very keen. There are riperty sawmills in the province with daily capacity of one and three-quarter rilliance for the province of th million feet. The wooded area is about 285,000 square miles and includes 40 kinds of tumber; 502,617 acres of timber kinds of timber; 502,617 acres of timber lands are leased. The present output of the lumber mills does not deplete the forest lands to any great extent, but ther is considerable loss caused by forest lires which occur yearly. The recommendation of this board that all lumber for export be graded has not been carried by the present of t out. The necessary act was passed by the legislature, but it has not yet been proclaimed. This is to be regretted, as such specific grading would protect the mill men and simplify the work of the

sich special grading would protect the mill men and simplify the work of the purchaser when placing orders.

AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture in British Columbia never appeared more favorable for success than at the present time. The increased demand of the past two years and the good crops have done much toward. The establishing the confidence of the farmers. The harvest of 1897 was especially good and prices were greatly advanced as the result of the mining activity and the Yukon movement. As a consequence stocks have been well cleaned out and farmers have realized above the average. The acreage this year having been very favorable throughout, the harvest promises to be a bountiful one. The hay crop especially is large and the acreage extensive. The fruit crop is not so favorable this year as last, and the yield will be short. However, fruit growing as an industry is progressing rapidly and the home market is well supplied. An outlet is provided in Manitoba and the Northwest Territory, and the export in that direction promises real and the export in that direction promises real and the provincing such assurance. Operations have work at once. Paulament prorogred with the work at once. Paulament prorogred with the Cassiar Gentral railway. This line will start if Glenora and terminate at Dease were considered in the contractors to proceed with the work at once. Paulament prorogred with the contractors to proceed with the work at once. Paulament prorogred with general contractors to proceed with the work at once. Paulament prorogred with the work at once. Paulament prorogred with even contractors to proceed with the work at once. Paulament prorogred with even contractors to proceed with the contractors to proceed with the work at once. Paulament prorogred with even contractors to proceed with the work at once. Paulament prorogred with even contractors to proceed with the contractors to promise the province of the main and the and the export in that direction promises well and is practically unlimited. The canning and preserving industry is steadily growing and affords profitable outlet for the surplus fruits. Great improve-Vhen it is considered that in 1892 total output of lode mines was only 0,000, against \$7,050,000 in 1897, a ter idea can be formed of the pross made in silver-lead and coppers in favor of placer mining. Since the foregoing figures in favor of placer mining in British Columbia mines now much high the London market than ever be and foreign capital for mining coses is easily available for the purhance and development of properties upwhich sufficient work has been done mable mining experts to determine values and report favorably. The The provincial parliament buildings, the foundation of which was laid in 1893, were completed, and the last session of the legislature, commencing February 10, was held there. Extensive additions to the asylum at New Westminster were commenced, and gaols were erected in Kamloops and Nelson in 1897. The post office and customs buildings at Victoria, erected by the Deminion government, have been completed and will be occupied immediately. These constitute the most important works of the local government. The dock at William Head quarantine station is to be extended, for which purpose \$6,000 has been voted; grants have also been made for improving Nanaimo harbor, the Columbia, Skeena, Kootemay and Fraser rivers. This board asked the Dominion government to increase the appropriation for the improvement of the channel of the Fraser. which they have to cope to a greater ex-tent each year. The fact that imports in the aggregate have not diminished is due to the great increase of population and the extraordinary demand created by mining development and the Yukon trade. In all districts favorable to the dairying interest, greater attention is ha-ing paid to this subject. On the Delta of the Fraser river and at Victoria there seems to be a good opening for the can-

ning of vegetables. INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS. The capacity of the smelter at Trail is being increased to 500 tons per day and two lead stacks are being added. Adthough the plant is not operating at pretreatment are being entered into at a considerable reduction on last year's ments and enlargements of the plant have been effected. A new copper stack for lad smelting. The Filot Bay smelter has not run during the year. At present Kootenay is producing enough lead to supply the whole of Canada, still all the lead ores are being treated in the United States, the mine owners paying United States duty, \$30 per ton, for lead dontents on ore mined. Canada imports all its lead and manufactures of lead, paying duty therefor 40 cents per 100 lbs. ing duty therefor 40 cents per 100 lbs. The fact that two smelters in Kootensy which have heretofore handled only cop-

of the iron trade of the Orient. The forests of this province are being looked

NAVIGATION.

Lighthouses have been established at Prospect Bluff, at the entrance of the First Narrows, Vancouver, and at Cape Mudge. Another is under construction on the Sisters in the Gulf of Georgia, and contracts have been awarded for others on Egg Island and Surf Island, Millbank Sound. Beacons have been erected at Gibson's Landing, Howebeen erected at Brotchie Ledge, where a stone beacon with electric light is to be established. New buoys have been placed at Ripple Rock, Johnston's Straits, Da'll Path, Seaforth Channel and at the Kie-Kish Narrows and at Finla'son Channel. Other aids to navigation have received the usual attention. The chief engineer of the department of marine has recently visited Brit'sh Columbia, and it is understood that other works are under consideration, including a light on Fiddle Reef. Semaphore stations have been established at Little Canyon, Strine river. On the northern route and west const of Vancouver Island many important works have been requested for the greater safety of shipping. The discovery of gold in the Canadian Tukon country was reported at this board's previous annual meeting, and very soon afterwards it commenced to exprise by steamships from St. Michaels. It is difficult to state exactly what amount has since come out of that country, but it is certainly large for the number of persons employed and the short season during which mining is carried on. Immediately upon arrival of the gold there was a rush of miners and prospectors from all parts of the world, but principally from the United States, and the majority of the newspapers having generally referred to these new gold discoveries as being in Alaska, and the fact that there was an established trade between Alaska and the United States, the early Argonauts were induced to outfit and sail from the headquarters of the Alaska companies. The merchants of the coast cities of British Columbia promptly made preparations for handling the enormous trade which had sprung up so suddenly; steamships were put on all the routes, and the business which followed appreciably affected nearly every industry in the province. The heaviest traffic was during the months of January to April, inclusive. Since the month last named travel has fallen off, and at present is almost nil; but it is believed that many persons who intended to go to the Canadian Yukon country are only holding back for the results of the wash-up of last spring. The reports received are very conflicting, but it is expected to append hereto, before printing, some additional and reliable information upon the Canadian Yukon country. THE CANADIAN YUKON. EXPANSION OF FOREIGN TRADE. There are several articles of import to apan which should be supplied from British Columbia. While the demand Japan which should be supplied from British Columbia. While the demand for lumber in Japan is stated to be "enormous," the exports from this province during the past year were only some few million feet. Shingles also are used extensively. As coke is imported from England and Germany, there is no apparent reason why British Col-umbia should not monopolize that maradian Yukon country. TRADE AND OUTLOOK.

Increasing interest and knowledge of British Columbia has resulted in unmistakable expressions of confidence. The opening up of so many branches of Eastern Canadian banks, the extension of the Western Union Telegraph Company's system, and high standard of the provincial government securities and municipal debentures are worthy of note. The province offers numerous and varied opportunities for profitable investment, requiring only investigation by experts to satisfy capitalists that there is a rich and paying field for the employment of any amount of money. The tables of export and import, appended hereto, show the volume of trade to have increased annually, with the past twelve minths well in advance of any previous year. British Columbia's contributions to the Dominion treasury now amount to ever her million Increasing interest and knowledge of Brit-China, Corea and Formosa will add en-ormously to the demand for manufac-tures of iron. It is therefore surprising three of iron. It is therefore surprising that the iron ore deposits of British Columbia do not receive more attention. With proper blast furnaces, rolling mills, and the usual attendant machinery. British Columbia should secure a large share of the iron trade of the Orient. The forests of this province are being looked

pointment was felt upon the prorogation of Dominion parliament without aid being granted towards the construction of the Stikine-Teshin Lake railway. Any railway which will open up British Cotumbia and increase settlement substantially benefits the whole Dominion, it is therefore unfair, especially in the face of the large excess of contributions to the federal treasury over expenditures, that the progress of this province should be retarded by the withholding of fair measures of recognition. The statistical information presented herewith will be found complete and, as far as possible, up to dute. Space forbids anything like a report which will do justice to the mineral wealth and other natural resources of British Columbia, but additional information will be furnished upon application to the secretary.

The board will begin the new year with the largest membership in its history, and the increased business which has lately fallen upon the council and standing committees august well for its future usefulness.

All of which is respectfully submitted

The Crow's Nest Pass reliway from Lethbridge will be open to Kootenay lake in September next; distance, about 300 miles. The opening up of this line will be beneficial to Kootenay, giving direct communication to Eastern Canada and solving the great question of cheap fuel for the mines. Several mines in East Kootenay which have not yet shipped ore on account of the transportation difficulties, will soon be in a position to add to the yearly increasing mineral output of the province. The railway between Rossand and Trail is being widened to a standard gauge; and the line has been extended from Trail to Robson. The line between Rossand and Penticton has been commenced and will open up the Boundary Creek country, a district highly unneralized, and likely to become an important producer. Location surveys are now being prepared for the continuation of the line last mentioned to the coast, towards the construction of which the provincial government has voted a subsidy of \$4,000 per mile, one of the footinus being that the company receiving it shall equip and maintain a ferry suitable for freight and passenger cars between the Mainland and Vancouver Island. The local legislature has also voted a grant in aid of 230 miles of railway between Bute Iniet province, and he thought it appropriate that in the absence of a regular chamber of mines that the B. C. Board of Trade should deal with the question. He was glad to note the recommendation regarding the restaking of claims. He did not (cho the congratulations commonly heard regarding the output of our mines. The output is not comensurate with the large number of excellent mineral locations, and he thought the restaking of claims was one of the causes of this drawback. Another step he recommended was the proper advertising of our minwas the proper advertising of our min-eral resources. There also should be ublished balance sheets of the different silver and gold mining companies. A tax on mines, he thought, would assist in developing claims which, having been crown granted, were lying idle. The assessment expenditure of \$100 a year, he thought, should also be increased, and if these steps were taken the mining industry would advance by leaps and bounds. The report was then adopted. The balance sheet and financial report was submitted and adopted, showing no liabilities and assets to the value of \$8,-

264.48. The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers. A. C. Flumerfelt, Wm. Ward, G. A. Kirk, Simon Leiser and C. Hayward were nominated for president. All of these withdrew and the secretary cast a ballot for G. A. Kirk, who was declared elected.

A. C. Flumerfelt, W. J. Pendray, W.

A. Ward and Simon Leiser were nominated for vice-president, all of whom withdrew with the exception of Mr.

withdrew with the exception of Mr. Ward who was declared elected. F. Elworthy was the only nomination for secretary, and he therefore enters on his ninth year in that office.

There were fifty-eight nominations for the council, of whom fifteen were selected, as follows: W. H. Bone, W. F. Bullen, H. H. Cohen, L. Crease, J. G. Cox, F. C. Davidge, R. Erskine, R. Hall, D. R. Ker, Simon Leiser, A. G. McCandless, L. G. McQuade, F. B. Pemberton, Ed. Pearson and J. H. Todd. Geo. A. Taylor, E. Welsh, Ernest Semple, Chas. R. King and W. J. Hanna were elected to membership on the board. The board of arbitration consists of the following: J. G. Cox, L. Crease, F. F. Elworthy was the only nomination

the following: J. G. Cox, L. Crease, F. C. Davidge R. Erskine, G. Gillespie, C. Hayward, A. G. McCandless L. G. McQuade, L. Pither E. G. Prior, C. E. Renouf and Wm. Wilson. The telegraph service to Vancouver Island has been greatly improved within the past few months. The rates also have been lowered. In April last the Western Union Telegraph Company extended its service to Victoria, and intends to connect with points on the Mainland at an early date. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's telegraph has laid a new cable between the Mainland and Vancouver Island; and hass withing the old cable as an alternative line as The following statement was made by the chairman regarding the customs returns for the last two years:

Nanaimo. | Dxports; | Imports. | Bevenue; |\$2,609,097 | \$ 200,294 | \$ 50,193.03 |2,679,024 | 239,707 | £ 5258.15 | Victoria.

utilized the old cable as an alternative line 1897 via San Juan de Fuca Strait. The Domin-1898 ion government has been asked repeatedly to put the important station of Carmanah in uninterrupted connection with Victoria. Exports. Imports. Revenue\$2,490,391 \$2,754,070 \$731,506.52 1,640,250 3,360,640 896,838.11 The auditors are C. E. Renouf, W. H. Bone and F. Claxton. A vote of thanks was passed to the president and scruiteers, and the meeting adjourned at

A POPULAR DELUSION.

If we are to believe the statements in the journals which support Mr. Turner that have appeared since the govrnment's defeat at the polls could no longer be disputed, the people of British Columbia have been suffering from a delusion, says the News-Advertiser. It has been the popular belief that the govern-ment of the province was in the interests of the people and its maintenance subject to their will and pleasure. Appar ently this was a grave mistake. If, as we say, we are to accept the statements of the government organs, the administration is not that, but simply to find positions of influence and emolument for Mr. Turner and his colleagues. In some manner, which is not specified those gentlemen have acquired a prescriptive right to control the affairs of British Columbia and fifteen years of uninterrupted possession of the provincial administration have given them a title into which any inquiry-much more any attempt to question it—is little less than treason-felony. The idea of any man or set of men suggesting that he or they should—at the demand of the people—occupy the places which Mr. Turner and his collective have corrected. his colleagues have come to regard as their private possessions is raising a storm of abuse and obloquy on such profane persons as might be expected to pursue a man who had robbed a church or murdered his mother-in-law.

It is scarcely less startling to find that in the view of these distracted defend-ers of the present government no man who attempts to oust that government from power can be actuated by anything but the most selfish and personal mo-tives. In the minds of these critics there is no public spirit in British Colum bia; no motives, in regard to public af-fairs, but those of the lowest and most sordid character. Yet they themselves contradict that view in the naivest and simplest manner. Any one who supports Mr. Turner is imbued with the most patriotic and loftiest sentiments. To extol the jobbery of which the administra tion has been guilty is to evince a sagacity of no mean order. But the man who questions the policy which is in the interest of the few and against that of the many is, according to these writers, on a par with the footpad or the mid-night burglar. To say that the Chief Commissioner has proved himself in-capable is to utter a libel of the blackes kind. To question the wisdom of any of the acts of the Provincial Secretary is to put oneself down as ignorant of the first principles of government. To deny the proposition that Mr. Turner is statesman with whom the Chamberlain and Gladstones are but pigmies is-well almost to commit the unpardonable Certainly, the government's defeat has elicited views which may well set the people thinking. Had there been any doubt before that it was time for a change, the articles in the government organs during the last few days must convince anyone that the interests province demand a clean sweep, not only of the government itself but of all the gang which have been hanging on to it.

THE CREW DEFENDED Sailors on La Bourgogne Said Not to Have Been Brutal.

New York, July 14.-Paul Fauguet acting general agent for the United States and Canada of the Campagne Generale Trans-Atlantique, has given out for publication a statement concerning the charges made in relation to the conduct of the erew of La Bourgogne at the time of the recent disaster. Among other things Mr. Faguet says: It would be useless for me to defen the captain and subordinate officers of La Bourgogne. They showed themselve heroes by remaining at their posts and dying with those they could not save. Of the 18 officers of the deck and engine

department only three saved themselves, and they did not leave the ship until they had done their whole duty.

Immediately after the collision officers and men alike went to posts assigned them. Several starboard lifeboats were dashed to pieces, while the lifeboats on the port side had been rendered useless by the heavy list of the steamer to starboard. board. The crew, aided by some of passengers, succeeded, however, in I ing two of them, in which women children took their places. Unfortun children took their places. Unfortunately, these boats had to be slipped along the hull of the steamer to be lowered and they capsized.

It was only at the last minute, when all efforts were of no avail and the steamer was about to disappear that the suilors by order of their children.

sailors, by order of their chiefs, just the sea and 35 of the 60 were. The three lifeboats that had launched after having unloaded passengers in safety on board the Cromartyshire made three more trips and brought all the survivors. Captain Henderson, of the Cromartyshire, has made to the consul of Halifax a statement declaring that the criticisms attribute to him by writers in the newspapers are

The firemen and coal passers were down in the engine room striving againthe water which was invading it cure the good working of the pumps was only five or six minutes before steamer sank that the chief who died at his post of duty, gave at tw different times two blows of his wh signalling the crew to cease the work of rescue and hasten away.

Two occurrences brought to my attertion may have started the reports of brutal treatment on the part of our One of the passengers, a young man showed a scar which he said he had reshowed a scar which he said he had received from a blow inflicted by an oar in the hands of someone, whether a passenger or a sailor he did not know, but he added that the man who did strike him was justified in doing so. there were 18 or 20 on the trying to climb on, and if he been repulsed the raft would have sized and the whole party lost. The other incident was related to me

by one of the passengers. A man while climbing on an already overloaded raft was knocked back by the blow from an oar in a sailor's hands and thus the lives of the 15 or 20 men on the raft were saved. What was the duty in these two cases of those who had charge of the rafts, repulse one man who might have been able to find succor elsewhere or les 20 perish?

All these facts were reported to me by passengers. Several relatives of unfortunate victims, by questioning the cabin and dining-room waiters who were saved. learned a few incidents in the lives of their lost relatives just before the ship went down and have been convinced that charges of brutality and barbarities are urtrue.

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

OTTAWA NOTES.

The customs department has decided pending consideration of new standards for tea that samples of all teas proposed to be entered for home consumption must be sent to the department for testing except the following classes: I. Black tea costing over ten cents perpound; 2, other teas costing over 12 cents | per pound; or teas from Great Britain or the States accompanied by customs certificates of fitness for home

Nothing is definitely known about the meeting of the international commission at Quebec. The government is waiting announcement of the names of the the announcement of the names United States commissioners. hoped that the gathering may assemble in August.

1876-1898

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

Time has Proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that the claims made for Dr. Bobertz's treatment are supported by results. Time has shown that it is the best and most

reliable treatment for every weakness of the system caused by overwork, indiscretion or excesses. Thousands of testimonials and the endorsement of physicians attest this great fact.

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

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free. Valuable Book and proofs of suc cess mailed free, sealed. Treatment forwarded to Canadian points free of duty. Call or write mentioning this paper. Address:

DR. G. H. BOBERTZ, 252 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. HE SHOULD

Premier Turner Sh Surrender the Office.

Opinions on the Sit Some Leading Papers

The Rossland Mine says: "At last the resu is known, but the known ained is far from from a government poi ninistration are number ountry now impatient Mr. Turner's intention pose resigning fortunit until after the Cassiar session of the legislatur out delay, or will he office until he has test he house at the

Viewing the outlook f soling imaginable stand ment, even should the (nder its wing, can s ient majority with wh ffairs of the country. the Cassiar seats, the chat nineteen to nine score. Then the aprespeaker will leave the minority.—New Westa

The latest returns osition gains than a probable, and the restory for the opposition Dunsmuirism"
ses. The oppo d for years and the been crowned with is premature the policy of the d several reforms the way of app distribution bill lile the tax on ll undoubtedly n thoroughly ctravagant anticipa diculous. Some of asts will be found very amusing shall be curious rious government the just retribution meted out to the inc tors who up till no managing the affairs bia:—Nelson Miner. The Turner govern

matter how Cassiar what the so-called dates may do. It i pit—a corpse. The he polls that they Turner's bitters specting ministry very much mistaken that the Turner par office to the last pos der to draw the pertaining thereto. Under the circums on the opposition to as soon as the Cassi he result in Cassi two government herefore the ce, but if it does no doubt that it be no reasons eutenant-Governor own hands. If it is said that in no better sha siness of the coun party is, the answer

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government will ap hemence which the case will elicit to siat to return two lests. We were go street," but that that and absurd. her would now ven the election of two could bolster up his his retirement from now restore his po means within the co leans within the ition can enable nd power since th ince have declared now must must ue the course the ng the electors in hose in other consolace. Their cunn has trapped themse with their own petrons. The electors of erests are in their isult to their inthat they will not m Mr. Turner. Jolumbia have nt of the provin

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************* WEAK MEN

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HE SHOULD RESIGN

Premier Turner Should at Cnce Surrender the Reins of Office.

Opinions on the Situation Held by Some Leading Opposition Papers.

Rossland Miner (Government) At last the result of the elections but the knowledge thus obwin, but the knowledge fluts ob-is far from being satisfactory government point of view. It is that the days of the Turner ad-tion are numbered. . . The now impatiently awaits news of rner's intentions. Does he pur-igning forthwith, or will he wait the Cassiar elections; will a the legislature be called withwill he continue to hold ntil he has tested the sentiment house at the last possible mo-

vowing the outlook from the most conaginable standpoint, the govern-on should the Cassiar seats come wing, can scarcely have suffi-rity with which to conduct the ajority with which to contact the of the country. Indeed, even with ssiar seats, there is a possibility neteen to nineteen will be the Then the appointment of a will leave the government in the New Westminster Sun (Gov-

The latest returns show greater op-sition gains than at one time seemed and the result is a great victhe opposition and a mortal blow smuirism" and its attendant The opposition have worked years and their efforts have at crowned with success.

policy of the new government, main outlines are well known, yeral reforms may be expected, ay will now get fair treatment way of appropriations, a new ribution bill may be looked for, the tax on the workers in mines undoubtedly be taken off. The ce of the opposition press has oroughly justified, while the gant anticipations of their op-have been made proportionately us. Some of these amazing fore-ill be found in another column, gant anticipations of their very amusing reading they make.
shall be curious to observe how the ous government organs will explain just retribution which has been d out to the incapable administra-who up till now have been mis-aging the affairs of British Colum-Nelson Miner. in asi

The Turner government is beaten' no matter how Cassiar may go, no matter what the so-called independent candiates may do. It is a dead cock in the it—a corpse. The people have said at he polls that they don't want any more through the polls that they don't want any more furner's bitters in their's. A self-terpecting ministry would hand in their esignation at once. The Province is esignation at once. The Province is early much mistaken if it is not found hat the Turner party will hang onto the last possible moment in ortifice to the last possible moment in ortification. draw the comforting salaries taining thereto.

nder the circumstances the Lieutena the opposition to form a government soon as the Cassiar elections are over he result in Cassiar cannot affect the mation one way or the other. Even two government supporters are return. It is still leaves Turner in the hole herefore the Turner government is aten and has no right to continue to define. Its duty is to region and at the continue to the first state of the manual state. If the mining ore. The free gold can be seen in the ore. A dozen claims have been staked on the find, which is regarded as the most important that has been made in that section.

The Beach group on Shamrock mountain is looking well and those who are interested in it are confident that it will, when further developed he a most the opposition to form a government

can be no reasonable objection to the Lieutenant-Governor taking matters in his own hands.

If it is said that the present opposition is in no better shape to carry on the business of the country than the Turner party is, the answer is simply that it is n a better position because there are mineteen oppositionists elected that we inneved of, and the Turner party cannot need of repair. There are windfalls

THE ELECTIONS IN CASSIAR. Nothing which the opposition could say to the electors of Cassiar—in asking them to support the party at the polis—could appeal to them so effectually or eloquently as the bare fact—that the govent is defeated. Rejected by the

bolster up his government or avoid etirement from office. Nothing can restore his political fortunes; no within the compass of the consti-can enable him to hold on to place wer since the electors of the pro-ave declared against him. Bitter-must must he and his colleagues e electors in Cassiar until after in other constituencies had taken. Their cunningly devised scheme apped themselves. They are hoist

electors of Cassiar have the sitclearly before them. Their in-are in their own hands. It is an their intelligence to suppose will not consult them. The provincial affairs has passed r. Turner. The electors of Britambia have declared that the preposition shall direct the govern-f the province. Cassiar will join r constituencies in that decision. tors will spurn the abject appeal urner that to their own hurt and t they should choose men pledg-down with him to political dea. True he gave them another tative with the hope that thereould baffle the wishes and aspirf a majority of the people of the
. The scourge with which he chastise those who opposed his d unenlightened policy will now make more emphatic the conmeted out to him by a long-people. The whip which he would aid in the coercion of un-voters elsewhere will now be used ectors of Cassiar to drive away midons and ensure the return of to reinforce the stalwart mawhich in the new legislature will measures in the public interest. er now realizes that he "cannot the people of Cassiar, like of the rest of the province. ask Turner what he has done for them?

compelled its riches to remain a closed book because of the inability of prospectors and miners to explore them through lack of trails and roads. He has handed over the control of thousands of square miles of its territory to a company to explore at its own free will for of square miles of its territory to a company to exploit at its own free will for its own advantage. He deluded its people with the idea that he was going to build the Coast-Stikine railway to make it the great highway for the throng of argonauts to the distant Yukon. Where is that railway? Where is there any indication of any attempt to build it now? He declared that he had arranged for the construction of a substantial for the construction of a substantial wagon road from Glenora to Teslin lake. Let the hundreds of men struggling to carry their packs over morasses, floundering in the mud, dispirited, discouraged, bear witness to the empty words, the unfulfilled promises made solely to deceive voters and keep Mr. Turner and his friends in newer!

his friends in power! Now the farce is ended. The power has passed from Mr. Turner; the sceptre is to another. Not one dollar can he constitutionally give either to Cassiar or elsewhere, since he no longer possesses the confidence of the electorate nor can control its representatives in the legisla-ture by means of a docile majority. To the opposition the people of Cassiar must look for the aid to open up their country; to develop its resources. The electors of Cassiar cannot hesitate for one moment as to those whom they will send as their two representatives in the new legislature. They canot afford to separate themselves from the majority of their fellow citizens in this province; they can-not take a course which will alienate the symmetries of the latter or make them appear as hostile to the new order of things which the elections have brought about

Cassiar must be true to herself. Her people must assert themselves and send rpresentatives who will support the party which iscoming into power. Happily ty which iscoming into power. Happily for them their choice has been delayed until a day when they can know what has happened elsewhere and govern themselves accordingly. To the majority of twenty of which the opposition is assured, Cassiar's two members should be added and her future assured in the better times which are dawning on the province.—News-Advertiser.

A THRILLING EXPERIENCE A C. & W. Surveyor Gets Into a Den

of Rattlesnakes. A. R. Macdonald returned yesterday from a visit to the Boundary country, and was making the hair of his friends stand on end with the recital of the experience of a surveyor who had an exciting time in a den of rattlesnakes, says the Rossland Miner. The surveyor is employed by the C. & W., and was alone on a big rock slide at the lower end of Christina lake. The knight of and G. end of Christina lake. The knight of the transit and level was taking a sight through the level when the ominous sound of the rattle of a rattlesnake was heard. Then other rattlers were heard until it seemed to him that there were regiments of the crotalidae family around. One look showed him that many snakes were advancing upon him in all directions. With a yell he ran from the spot, leaving his instrument. So lively did he move that he lost during his flight his hat and pistol. In

Mr. Macdonal reports that an important strike has been made on Fourth of July Creek, which is west of Christina Governor will be justified in calling the opposition to form a government can be seen in the ore. A dozen claims

Its duty is to resign and at will, when further developed, be a most but if it does not do so—and there doubt that it will not do so—there christina Lake and Boundary country is

know of, and the Turner party cannot possibly get more than seventeen, even conceding it the two seats in Cassiar. Mr. Turner is clearly out of it, and it is to be hoped for the sake of the country that he will continue to stay out of it for some time to come. At his best he can only be regarded as a political accident and a public mistake.—Province. and the official in the adjoining division should also do his duty and put his part

of it in order.

THE COLONIST'S INCONSISTENCY Says the Nanaimo Review: This mornsays the Nanaimo Review: This morning Colonist is charming. It is suddenly "impressed that the development of Vancouver Island calls for greater attention than it has hitherto received." denly "impressed that the development of Vancouver Island calls for greater attention than it has hitherto received." In milk and watery language, it gets up a mild indignation concerning the resources of the Island not being developed, and that something must be done somer or later. Before the election the writer admits he could not take notice of the Island's wants then, but now his party is beaten, he discovers that his paper is not as mighty as he imagined, and that with all the wealth lavished by the supporters of his patry, it availed nothing. He actually has the audacity to call attention to the metalliferous belts and declares that they receive scant attention, when he knows that the party he has supported right along, that is Dunsmuirs, did their best to impede the opening up of the metalliferous deposits on the Island. After mentioning fruit, fisheries (which he has never noticed before) he relapses into-mutton. Oh, ye gods! he throws himself, body and soul, into a dissertation on mutton; he declares that the population of the Island requires and must have—mutton. Not being able and must have—mutton. Not being able to pull the wool over the eyes of the Islanders, he is now going to try to stuff us with the carcass. He says "there is nothing political in this; it touches the pocket of every business man and pro-perty holder. These "islands of lean in oceans of obesity," in his opinion, are not sufficient for the requirements of the population. We would like him to explain how it is that the government he has so long upheld has not aided the rancher and farmer before. Why has not his organ explain it? Every time any question has been mooted by an operation person for the good of the Island. any question has been motived by an op-position paper for the good of the Island, it has been scorned and derided by him and his; but now, after the election, and his; but now, after the election, when defeat stares his party in the face, up he gets and demands—mutton! He refers to Nova Scotia, and evidently knows very little about the difference that exists between that province and Vancouver Island. Similar in one respect, it has a large mineral belt, but the royalties on the cutture of practices of the content of the content of the content of the content of the cutture of practices. spect, it has a large mineral belt, but the royalties on the output of precious metals are so great that they lie useless. This is done by an act of the government, whilst on this Island obstructions of all kinds have been placed on metal mine prospects by a monopoly that controls the government. In insidious language it says: guage it says:
"The truth of the matter is that Van

couver Island suffers in an industrial sense because it is in a measure lost

has neglected that great portion of ish Columbia for ten years. He has

very far from suggesting that there should be any division of the province; it is very desirous to say nothing that will give rise to sectional feeling; but it feels very deeply that the time has come when the people of the Island should take this matter up and endeavor to discover what is best to be done. This suggestion is not called forth by the result of the election, as can be easily suit of the election, as can be easily proved. Some two or three weeks ago a well known Victoria business man well known Victoria business man brought this subject up and asked the Colonist why it did not agitate it. He was told that the question was held in abeyance only pending the election, because to bring it forward at a time when a political campaign was in progress would lead to a question being raised as to the good faith of the agitation, but the promise was then made that immediately after the election, the people of

ip in such a nefarious scheme.

THE GORDON CASE. Hearing Set for Monday Before Mr.

Justice Walkem. Omineca country last spring will be renewed by the opening of the trial of ing from an Indian one of Jones's horses which the prisoner had sold to the red-skin. Both men come from Nanaimo, Omineer country, induced Jones into a partnership, in which the latter furnishpartnership, in which the latter furnished the money and the former the experience. The two men, it is alleged, quarreled a great deal on the journey, and finally Jones disappeared. Gordon at first said in explanation that he had returned to Quesnelle, but when inquiry was about to be instituted, denied this and affirmed that he had fallen off a raft and was drowned, and that he (Gordon) had appropriated his effects, intending to hand the proceeds over to the proper authorities. The magistrate the proper authorities. The magistrate at Hazelton held an inquiry and considered the circumstances sufficiently suspicious to forward the man in custody to Victoria. He received his pre-liminary hearing here shortly afterwards and was committed, and on elec-tion for speedy trial was remanded by Judge Walkem. Meanwhile diligent search is being prosecuted for the body of Jones, the discovery of which might

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills imme-diately after dinner. Don't forget this. AMID BLOOMS AND BLOSSOMS. Wedding of Miss Susette Jackson and

Mr. A. A. Shaw. Rev. Percival Jenns officiated last evening at the wedding of Miss Susette Jackson and Mr. Albert Arthur Shaw. The ceremony took place in St. Johns' church, which was thronged with the friends of the contracting parties. The aisles had been profusely strewn with flowers by the Misses Suzette and Vivian Blackwood, and the service was fully

choral. The bride, who is the youngest daughter of the late E. H. Jackson, of Brentwood. Hillside avenue was attended by the Misses Chase, Going, Emilie Shaw and E. Pitcairn McElhinny, Miss E. Dorville McElhinny acted as maid of honor. Mr. George E. Powell was best

The bride's costume was of white organdie, trimmed with bebe ribbon and valencienne lace, with a veil and wreath of orange blossoms. The groom's present to the bride was a crescent of pearls, and she carried a shower bouquet of carriations. The bridesmaids and maid of honor wore white organdie over blue, trimmed with lace, and carried bouquets of carnations and sweet peas.

The wedding supper and reception were

held at the residence of the bride's mother the rooms being lavishly decormother the rooms being lavishly decorated with a wealth of flowers and foli-The presents were numerous and Mr. and Mrs. Shaw left this morning for Cowichan Lake, where the honey-

moon will be spent.

CERVERA WILL HAVE LIBERTY. Annapolis, Md., July 14 .- Supt. Cooper, of the naval academy, has issued a general order, governing the officers and marines attached to the naval academy after the arrival of Admiral Cervera and his officers and men of his late command. It provides

that all Spanish officers who are given parole will be permitted to go without the gates and to have the privileges of the grounds between 8 a.m. and sundown. A man in Virginia rode forty miles to Fairfax Station for the express purpose of getting Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and took home with him a dozen bot-tles of the medicine. The druggist who relates the incident adds: "Your remedy seems to be a general favorite wherever known." Its effects are indeed wouderful in all lung and throat troubles. Procure a bottle at Langley and Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and

There is no one article in the line of medicine that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.



WOOL SMUGGLERS

What a Young Man Saw Late at Night From the Beach at Oak Bay.

An Amateur Sherlock Holmes Surprises the Operations of Smugglers.

A well known young Victorian who is

as to the good faith of the agitation, but the promise was then made that immediately after the election, the people of Victoria and Vancouver Island would be asked to give the subject their best attention. There is nothing political in this. It touches the pocket of every business man and every property holder. Now these are very serious words. In an underhand manner it goes to work and sticks in the thin end of the wedge in promoting dissension between the Island and the Mainland. It is only what could be expected from a Dunsnuir organ, baffled and defeated at the polls by the noble aid of the Mainland. It conveys a threat (no doubt meant for the people of Cassiar) that, if it cannot have its own way for the future as in the past, it will work on the feelings of the people, and eventually by a Pharasaical policy, get the Island divided from the Mainland; and hopes to get the Island once more in the grasp of its greedy monopoly. People of B. C. do not listen to the voice of the charmer, "charm he ever so wisely." The Colonist stands alone, and no newspaper that has the good of the people of British Columbia at heart will back it up in such a nefarious scheme. The very apologies it makes for printing such investigation, and, going up on the bank very apologies it makes for printing such an article stamps falsehood on the face scare the signallers into silence, he sneaked up to them. Whether from the chance which usually foils such things, or as a result of a warning from a lookout who discovered him, he knows not, he was too late, for when he neared the spot where the lantern-swingers had been, he found Interest in the mystery surrounding they had gone. The little drip of the apthe disappearance of Isaac Jones in the parently muffled oars told where. Pursuing the disappearance of Isaac Jones in the parently muffled oars told where. Pursuing the disappearance of Isaac Jones in the parently muffled oars told where. beach, and on finding the spot where the boat had been hauled up, he discovered omes up on a charge of theft before Justice Walkem on Monday forenoon. The charge is a double one; first of stealing his partner's effects, which he afterwards sold, and secondly of stealing from an end of Janes's hearest his partner, William A. Gordon, who small fluffs of raw wool, which seemed to a summer residence on the Island nearby, he put out towards the vessels. again, fate intervened to push the investiand Gordon, who had conducted mining operations on the Finlaison river in the gating young man's nose out of the business operations on the Finlaison river in the of the sloop owners. Refore the cance had got twenty lengths from the beach the

operations of the smugglers who apparently vera's squadron.

boro Bay some time ag, by the provincial Pluton. police and the customs authorities, charged one of the Indiana's 13-inch "railroad with smuggling wool, have been bound over trains" went clean through one of the torgrand jury.

The government officials found about 4,000 greatly after the attitude of the law to- bought large quantities of wool on the Britters, the wants Gordon. As four or five witness- ish side, but whether it had been smuggled Majae." bought large quantitles of wool on the Brites have been delayed here ever since the across the line they could not positively less than the refirst hearing the cost to the crown will be considerable.

The shell was run into the breech and drones, but he will not affirm the refirst hearing the cost to the crown will say. Several witnesses testified that the defendants had bought more than was found cheer rang out as the great projectile Pacific. nesses for the government were: I'. C. ling it to pieces and setting the Ireland, of the provincial police; W. T. fire. Waine, of North Saanich, and Thomas Parattempt to introduce evidence in their favor. with blood. Counsel for the defendants said that he was wilking to admit that his clients were about to embark in the smuggling business; but said that their plans had been

> committed. LAW INTELLIGENCE.

arrested before the crime had actually been

The trial of Sunshine, Ltd., vs. Cunning-ham and McGuire, which was set down for hearing to-day, was adjourned until Monday. The plaintiffs, a mining company of Kootenay, are sued for a declaration that certain mineral claims staked out by Cunningham are really the property of the plointiff company, as Cunningham was at the time employed by the plaintiffs at their foreman. He says he staked the claims for himself, and not as trustee for plain-

Victoria fire department (Yates street fire hall). This matter came up before Mr. Justice Drake this morning, and judgment was reserved Messrs. Geiger and Wrigles-worth are trustees for the Victoria fire de-partment of the Yates street fire hall, and in 1886 the city took over the engines, hose and other apparatus belonging to the volun-teer fire department, but no deed of the property was ever given and the city have now demanded a conveyance from the trustees. Some members of the old company contend that the property should be divided amongst the members, while several of the old board of directors say that originally it was the intention to transfer the property to the city. His Lordsnip Mr. Justice Drake reserved his decision. In the divorce case of Bywater vs. By: water, Mr. S. Perry Mills, acting on behalf of the petitioner, applied to Mr. Justice Drake this morning for directions as to the service of the degree nisi on the respond-

Some time ago the decree nisi granting the divorce was made, but as the respondent is not in the country, it was impossible to serve it. His Lordship directed that a copy be sent by registered letter, addressed to the respondent in care of his brother in Manchester England.

CORBETT AND M'COY MATCHED. New York, July 15 .- George F. Considine, representing J. J. Corbett, and W. B. Gray, representing Kid McCoy, met yesterday ufternoon and came to an agreement for the men to meet at Buffalo on September 10th, before the Hawthorne Athletic Club, in a 20-round bout. Corbett conceded everything to McCoy, agreeing to no hitting in the clinch, etc. Articles of agreement will be signed to-day. It is agreed by both parties that "Honest" John Kelly will be

A DOUBLE LYNCHING.

Little Rock, Ark., July 15 .-- A double Little Rock, Ark., July 15.-A double Corbin has received the lynching, in which Bill Redd and Alexander from Col. W. J. Bryau: Johnston, negroes, were the victims, occurred at Monticello, Ark., yesterday. A mobbroke down the doors of the jall and poured a volley of shots into the cage where the men were confined. Johnston is dead, and Redd mortally mounded. They were convicted of killing W. F. Skipper, a rich planter and merchant, of Eaxter, and sentenced to hang.

from Col. W. J. Bryan:

Omaha, Neb., July 13.

Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.—I have the honor to report that I was mustered into service to-day and await of the command will be uniformed, equipped and ready to move within a few days. I beg to testify to the efficiency of Lieut. Duff, mustering officer, and Lieut. Morgan, acting quartermaster.

(Signed)

REYAN.

Colonel Third Nebraska Volunteers.



REMEMBER THE MAINE.

Peculiarly Marked Shell Set the Vizcaya on Fire.

New York, July 14.-August Keller, one of the gunners aboard the battleship Indiana, has written to his brother Charles in Newark, N. J., a letter which throws tion, as Conan Doyle would say, came to more light on the battle which rethe conclusion that he was a witness to the suited in the destruction of Admiral Cer-

According to the young gunner, the Indiana played a leading part in the fray. He says that the fight lasted two hours Alfred and George Lawson, the San Juan and that the Indiana whipped the Vizcaya wool-growers, who were arrested at Cad- and the two torpedo boats. Furor and

to await the action of the Un'ted States pedo boats, exploding instantly afterwards and sending the boat to the bottom.

Towards the end of the battle, when pounds of wool at the Lawson ranch. At the Vizcaya was all but vanquished, the the hearing yesterday witnesses for the gov- tars in the Indiana's turret got together and ernment testified that the Lawsons had scratched on one of the shells, in big let- day, also for northern waters.

ters, this inscription: "Remember the Admiral Miller says that the Bennington Majae." Is neither going to Manila nor to the La-The shell was run into the breech and drones, but he will not affirm the reat the time the sloop was selzed. The wit- crashed into the stern of the Vizcava, tear-

Keller then says the Indiana's crew took cell, of Victoria. The defendants did not on board more than 300 prisoners, most of testify in their own behalf, and did not them badly wounded and nearly all stained

ANAEMIA. OR BLOODLESSNESS, Its V ctims are Pale in Color, Subject to Dizziness, Palpitation of the Heart and Other Distressing Symptoms,

Anaemia, which literally means blood

essness, is prevalent to an alarming extent among young girls and young wo-men of the present day, and is a fruitful source of "decline" and consumption. The symptoms of this trouble are many, but among the most notable is the pal-lor of the face, lips and gums, shortness of breath on slight exertion, dizzi-ness, severe headaches, weakness of the vital organs, palpitation of the heart and dropsical swelling of the limbs. The the more of these symptoms shown, greater the necessity for prompt treatment. Among those who have suffered from anaemia and found a cure is Miss Emily Webb, a young lady residing near Wolverton, Ont. Miss Webb says: "My illness first came on when I was about sixteen years of age," My complexion was a pale, waxy color; I was troubled with general weakness, dizziness and palpitation of the heart. I was placed under medical treatment, but the medicine prescribed by the doctor, did not appear to do me, the slightest good. As pear to do me the slightest good. As time went by I was slowly but surely growing worse. I was unable to do any work about the house, and my limbs would tremble to such an extent at the slightest exertion that I could scarcely stand upon my feet. Then my stomach became so weak that I vomited almost everything I ate. I grew despondent and feared I could not recover. While in this condition a friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I fol-

owed the advice. After I had used two boxes I noticed an improvement and my heart was gladdened with the hope of renewed health. At the end of six boxes my appetite had fully returned, and with it strength, color to my cheeks, and orightness to the eyes. I still continued taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills until I had taken in all twelve boxes, and I can truthfully assert that I am healthier and stroinger than I ever was before. I I owe this to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I would urge all girls who suffer as I did to give them a fair trial."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done more to make strong, healthy, rosy-cheeked, bright-eyed girls than any other

medicine ever discovered, and mothers should insist upon their daughters taking an occasional course of this medi-cine. Sold only in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Offered in any other form the pills are substitutes intended to deceive.

BRYAN READY FOR WAR.

Washington, July 14. -Adjutant-General Corbin has received the following telegram

BENNINGTON TO GO NORTH. May Sail in Quest of the Mysterious

San Francisco, July 14.-It has been learned that in a dispatch just received from Washington, the gunboat Rennington would probably sail to-day, probably for the Alaskan coast in quest of priva-

teers. Captain Nicolis, of that vessel, has been examined by a medical board of survey, but falled to pass, and Lieut.-Commander Moseier, of the Albatross, has been appointed to command the Bennington. Lieut Commander Curtis, of the Benning ton, will assume command of the Albatross, and will probably be in command of the mosquito fleet, when Admiral Miller trans-

fers his flag to the Philadelphia and leaves for Honolula. The work of coaling the Bennington is being rushed. The revenue cutter Grant will begin taking on coal to day, and may sail on Fri-

A dispatch received here states that the alleged privateer has been identified as the Saga, an Alaskan trading vessel.

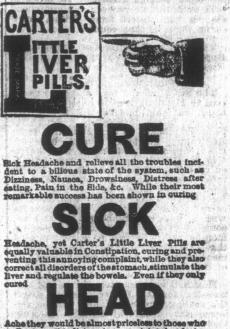
Yorkville Fire Station. Toronto, March 3rd, 1897. Dear Sirs,-Having used Dr. Chase's Pilis for costiveness, I am pleased to say that I consider them superior to any pill I ever used, as they have perfectly cured me of this trouble.

THOS. J. WALLACE, Fireman.

RUSHING NAVY YARD WORK. Mare Island, Navy Yard, Cal., July 14.— Work has practically been completed on the cruiser Philadelphia. Repairs on the Ranger are being hastened. The Alert is still under survey and it is undecided just what will be done with her. Over 500 men are at work on the Yorktown, and are making every effort to get that vessel in

condition for sea.

The most authentic information concerning the disposal of the three new tug gun-loats is that the Iroquois will be retained at San Francisco, the Vigilant sent to Puget Sound and the Active to San Diego. They all have their three-inch breach load-ing rifies on board, and, in addition, two Hetchkiss rapid-fire cannon and a Gatling Since the rush of work began at the navy yard on March I, over \$500,000 has been disbursed to employees.



thers do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. Small Pill. Small Dose, Small Price. The Tug Tepic Meets With an Accident Off Trial Island.

Arizona To Be a Transport-New Charters-Changes at the Cape.

(From Saturday's Daily.)
Tug Tepic, of Vancouver, which was bringing two scows from that city laden with cars for the E, & N. railway, met with an accident this morning off Trial Island, almost in sight of her destination. Her shaft broke, and the strong tide caught the heavy scows and they and the helpless tug began to drift, her anchor being useless. She blew her distress signals for a long time, but no one paying any attention to them the engineer proceeded ashore in a small boat. He was landed at Ross Bay, from where he hurried to town to secure assistance. He secured the tug
Hope, which went out this afternoon to
the rescue of the Tep'c. The Sadie also went out, but failing to find the dis-tressed steamer, returned. The quarantire steamer Earl also started but came back on finding that the Hope had gone relief of the Tepic. As the Times went to press it was reported from Oak Bay that the Tepic, with her scows, was anchored in the bay. According to re-port she had taken fire soon after she egan to drift, and her stern was badly damaged.

The big Northern Pacific liner, the pride of the fleet, which arrived from the Orient on her first voyage two weeks ago, has, according to a report from Washington, been purchased by the United States for use as a transport. The Arizona is now discharging the cargo which she was to have taken to the Orient, and the steamer Columbia, a sister liner, now at Port Blakely, where she went to load at Port Blakely, where she went to load ties for Tientsin, has been ordered to Tacoma to take the Arizona's eargo. The Arizona's which is a British ship, will be given an American register and will fly the Stars and Stripes. She steams 14¾ knots and can be fitted to carry 1,500 troops and 3,000 tons of freight. Under ordinary circumstances she carries 5,000 tons of freight and 200 pasengers, but to carry the larger numpasengers, but to carry the larger numpasengers, but to carry the larger numpasengers. The operation was successive to take young water. He was not able to dry himself, and almost before he knew it his legs were terribly frozen. His uncle left him at Col. Word's camp and came out. Fortunately, Dr. Beckett, of Section 200 troops and 3,000 tons of freight and 200 pasengers, but to carry the larger numpasengers. pasengers, but to carry the larger num-ber of persons will have to sacrifice

The following new charters are reported: British bark Grenada, 2,106 tons, to carry coal to Honolulu, ship R. D. Rice, 2,106 tons, now at San Fran-D. Rice, 2,106 tons, now at San Francisco, to carry coal from Comox on account of the Pacific Coast Co. to San Francisco; schooner Mildred, 464 tons, fertilizers from Killsnoo 'to' Kahulni; John Cooke, British' ship, 1,758 fons, now on the Columbia, wheat thence to U. K., Havre, Antwerp or Dunkirk, 33s. 3d.; Western Monarch, British bark, 1,315 tons, railroad ties to Callao, 31s. 3d.; Langdale, British ship, 1,889 tons, wheat to U. K., Havre, Autwerp or wheat to U. K., Havre, Autwerp or Dunkirk, 27s, 6d.; Acamas, British ship, 1,715 tons, grain and merchandise to London or Liverpool direct, 25s.; Gladys, British bark, 1,345 tons, wheat to U. K., Havre, Antwerp or Dunkirk, 27s. 6d. chartered prior to arrival.

Mariners, especially those whose inter ests are centred in the tugboat business, will be glad to hear that the United States government have decided to change the location of the United States weather observatory to Bahadia point, a position about three miles distant from the previous location, and, while free from the impenetrable fogs of Tatoosh, gives the observer a clean sweep of the tion. As a consequence of the change shipping reports from the Cape will here after tell of something more than the time-worn "cloudy at the Care,"

Tacoma shipping men have augmented the funds of charitable institutions in that city in a manner which could be repeated here with even more success, in consideration of the fact that more big liners call at this port. The Arizona was thrown open to the public and five hundred and eighty people paid ten cents for the privilege of visiting her. If one or more of the big liners that the up at the outer wharf were thrown open under the same conditions the charitable institutions of Victoria would undoubtedly be greatly benefited.

Steamer Athenian sailed for Skagway and Wrangel this morning. She had 45 and Wrangel this morning. She had 45 passengers from Victoria, among whom were W. W. H. Dorman, Wm. Wolley. George and Mrs. Parsons. Miss Sinclair, W. and Mrs. Martman, D. H. and Mrs. Partridge, F. Pielding, W. Bullock Wester, N. Swinbern, D. Coymore, W. C. Wise, R. Tart, J. Robertson, W. Bruce, T. Elliot, W. R. Morrison, J. Barrett, Geo. Lucas, R. Douglas, W. Thompson, H. G. Rock, J. Iredale and W. Brackman.

Notice is given in the Provincial Gazette of yesterday of an imperial order is council by which the government of Japan is given authority, in common with the other foreign countries so provided with authority, to recover and apprehences amen who desert from British mer chant ships in that country.

The wreck of the sealing schooner L. Eppinger was sold by auction at San Francisco for \$62.50.

The brisk demand for tonnage to carry coal to Honolulu is sustaining the ruling rates, but this demand will necessarily diminish in the near future. Mach coal is being brought to San Francisco from Australia. Thirteen vessels have arrived within the past month, with 35,790 tens, and there are thirteen vessels now tens, and there are thirteen vessels now en route from Australia with over 33,000 tons of coal, which should arrive there prior to September next. There are forty-three vessels already chartered to carry coal from Sydney and Newcastle with a capacity of about 115,000 tons; some of these will not leave for several months yeet. It can be safely figured that over nanety per cent, of the above mientioned coal has already passed our of first hands.

H.M.S. Pheasant and Idarus left this morning for the Behring sea to patrol the sealing grounds. They will be followed this eevning by H.M.S. Amphlon. Collector Milne placed a mail on board the warships for the sealers. There are 29 vessels engaged in sealing this year in the Behring sea. The total figures of the coast catch as officially computed by the customs authorities are 10,581 skins, this being the total catch of 30 vessels. Thirty-two left port, but one, the Director, went straight to Japan, and one returned to port. The catch this year is more than twice as large as

which were several big consignments of played a small army of men for many fruit. Steamer Queen will sail for the months.

Golden Gate this evening. She will have many passenge s from V cto.ia, including a number of tourists teturning from the East to California.

Scaling schooner Abbie M. Deering, Captain White, which arrived from San Francisco on Saturday, left to-day for the Behring sea on a scaling cruise and otter hunting expedition. She carried a crew of 18 whites. The Deering while here changed her register and owners. She has been purchased by Messrs. Robt. Ward & Co. who transferred her from the American to the British flag.

Two more of the fleet of British ships engaged in carrying coal from Cardiff for the vessels of H.M. fleet on the Pacific coast have arrived, the Blythswood, Capt. Dixon was towed in this morning by the tug Lorne, and the Glenalvon, Capt. Kerr, was reported to be in the straits. The former vessel has made the voyage in 136 days, while the latter is 151 days from Cardiff.

Another salmon ship has been char-tered the British ship Acamas. She Another salmon ship has been chartered the British ship Acamas. She will load at this port for London or Liverpool. The rate paid is 32s. The Acamas has the option of carrying wheat from Tacoma to the United Kingdom, Havre, Antworp or Dunkirk, at the rate of 33s. 6d. She is now at San Francisco, where she arrived about a week ago with coal from Newcastle.

Tug Lorne yesterday towed the four masted schooner Eric to sea from Chemainus, The Eric is laden with lumber for Tientsin. The Lorne returned this morning, bringing in the ship Blyths-

HE ESCAPED DEATH. The Miner Frozen at Five Fingers Last

William E. Byrne, the Chicago lad who froze his feet on the trip up the Yu-kon last winter and was abandoned by his uncle, James McGuire, has recovered and is now on his way south. During the long winter in the interior he lay in a light ten' suffering from the ampuin a light ten suffering from the ampu-tation of both legs, made necessary by their frozen condition. His recovery was little short of wonderful. It was forty miles below the Selkirk river that young Byrne fell into the run-ning water. He was not able to dry himself, and almost before he knew it the knee. The operation was successfully accomplished, and from that time on the lad improved.

Frank Knowles and Lee Croissant, of Scattle, took care of the boy during the winter. When the ice broke they took him through to Dawson in a small boat. It was reported here during the winter that young Byrne had died.

COLUMBIA & WESTERN. Contract Let for Widening to Standard Gauge.

The contract for widening to standard gauge the Columbia & Western Railway between Rossland and Trail was let last evening to Winters, Parsons & Boomer, by F. P. Gutelius, the general manager of the road, says Saturday's Rossland Miner. Work will be commenced at once. The successful contractors' tender covers about twenty different items, exclusive of laying steel, and amounts exclusive of laying steel, and amounts in the aggregate to about \$70,000. Winters, Parsons & Boomer, whose tender for the work has been accepted, built the standard gauge section of the road between Robson and Trail, and their work was very satisfactory to the company. They have a high reputation for the character and the speed with which they put through railway construction. they put through rallway construction. The firm has just completed one of the hardest sections on the Crow's Nest line just west of the summit of the Rockies where the grading was particularly

Their outfit is now in Montana, but it will be rushed through at once and the first consignment is expected in a week Active grading, it is anticipated, will be under way in ten days. Three hundred men will be continuously employed, and it is expected that the widening of the road will be completed by October 20th, so that the work will be finished by the time the snow flies. by the time the snow flies.

The laying of the steel will be done by the railway company, although the ties will be furnished by the contractors. The rails will cost, it is estimated, about \$3,000 per mile, and the laying of about \$3,000 per mile, and the laying of them \$500 per mile more, so that this feature alone will mean over \$50,000 for the fifteen miles of road to be widehed. What with grading and with laying the steel the total cost of the improvemens will be \$120,000.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The trial of Sunshine Ca vs. Canning-ham and McGure is being tried before Mr. Justice Drake to-day. The plaintiff company is suing for a declaration that the defendants the trustees for the com-pany of the Gold Bug Fraction mineral claim, which adjoins the Sunshine and Towser claims near Revelstoke. The defendants were foreman and manager of the company at the time they staked out the Gold Bug Fraction, and the company claim they staked it out under instructions for the company. The defendants say they staked the claim out for themselves. A. E. McPhillips for plaintiff and Wm. White, Q.C., of Revelstoke for defendants

stoke, for defendants.
The trial of William Alexander Government lon commenced this morning before Mr Justice Walkem. In the spring of 1897 the prisoner and a man named Jones went together into the Omineca country prospecting. In the fall Gordon came out at Hazelton with all of Jones outfit. The story he told was that Jones had the other ways his Operation. The story he told was that Jones had gone out the other way via Quesnelle, and since then Jones has never been heard of. Suspicions of robbery were aroused and Gorden was charged with robbing Jones of his money and goods. As the country is very inaccessible and witnesses have to be brought from a long way the trial has been several times adjourned. Special Constable Chapman who had charge of Gordon after his arrest was in the witness box all morning.

A. G. Smith appeared for the Crown and Gordon Hunter for the accused.

The electrical plant being installed at Goldstream by the B.C. Electric Railway company is rapidly nearing comple-tion. The generators have been placed in position, and the transformers will be set up in a few days. The final work in the electrical department will take but a short time now, the wires being of the coast catch as officially computed by the customs authorities are 10,581 skins, this being the total catch of 30 vessels. Thirty-two left port, but one, the Director, went straight to Japan, and one returned to port. The catch this year is more than twice as large as that of last year, when 5,035 skins were taken by thirty schooners.

Steamer Walla Walla arrived last night from San Francisco with 208 passengers, 89 of whom debarked at the outer wharf. She brought 168 tons of freight for Victoria merchants, amongst which were several big consignments of played a small army of men for many

LOCAL NEWS. Heanings on they and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

appointed a member of the licensing and police boards of that city, vice A. R. Johnston, resigned -W. H. Morton, Nanaimo, has been

-The final appeal in the Full Court in the case of Gaston vs. Stewart was yesterday by mutual consent postponed until the next sitting and the court adjourned.

The certificate of incorporation of the Jo Jo Gold Mining Company is pub-lished in the current Gazett. The capi-tal stock of the company is one million dollars, in one dollar shares, and the registered office is at Rossland. -Competitors in the annual prize shoot of the B. C. Rifle Association,

which commences in Vancouver Thurse

day, can secure a special rate on the Charmer by producing certificates, signed by the secretary, setting forth that they have entered in some one of the events. -E. Baynes Reed, in charge of the meterological office, expects to have the office equipment and apparatus in shape to commence the issuing of daily bulletins of forecast about September 1st.

-Mr. H. K. Prior refused to allow the Joan to take the returning officer to Lasqueti last night on the plea that James Dunsmuir was sick. It was only a vile trick to try and invalidate the South Nanaimo election—but the ballot boxes got there all the same. Mr. Richardson, the returning officer, will expose the whole thing on his return.—Nanaimo Review, July 9.

-Licenses to carry on business as extra-provincial companies have been granted to the following: Algonquin Mining Company, Limited, West Le Roi Mining Company, Limited, East Le Roi Mining Company, Limited, and Columbia Mining Company, Limited; each with head offices at 15 Austin Friars, London, Eng.; provincial head offices, Rossland, B.C.; Edwin Durant, attorney, and capital stock £500,000 in 61 shares.

The fast of Ollie Holden, who has been engaged by George Barr to give an exhibition in the A.O.U.W. hall, will commence on the 25th. The enterprising manager of the People's Theatre has contracted with Miss Holden to attempt the feat of abstaining from food for 30 days. It is understood that it successful in this she will attempt to prolong the period with a view of out-rivalling Succi's celebrated fast of forty days.

Registered as extra-provincial com-panies according to the current Gazette are the following: Cameron Construc-tion Company; capital stock, \$10,000 in \$10 shares; offices, Spokane, Washington, and Rossland, B.C.; T. A. Cameron, attorney; and the City of Paris Gold Mining Company, Limited; capital stock. \$1,250,000 in \$1 shares; head office, Spowhere they kane, and provincial office, City of Paris ment to her Mine, White's camp, B.C.; Henry early date.

The fifteen hundred square yards of the concrete sidewalk with stone gutters, now completed around the new post office and custom house block, is about the results. They will conclude their pavements in the city. Contractor John Bell, by whom the work has been done, has done it in a very satisfactory man, and its around the square part of the contractor part of the has done it in a very satisfactory mather, and its appearance is everything that can be desired. The roughened and the whole has an appearance of solidity indicative of good workmanship, likely to result in durability.

The annual meeting of the W. C. U. was held resterday afternoon at Refuge Home, Cormorant street, with a good attendance. Very interesting reports from the various superintendents of departments were read and discussed. The election of officers for the new year then followed. As the president, Mrs. Gordon Grant, could not take office for another year, the election of a new president was postponed for one week. The following officers were then elected: Vice-President, Mrs. Andrews; treasures, Mrs. Cox; secretary, Mrs. Sherwood; corresponding secretary, Mrs.

Authorized to carry on business as extra-provincial companies are the following: The Vermilion Forks Mining and Development Company, Limited: capital stock, £60,000 in £1 shares; head office, No. 9 Firebush avence, London, Eng., and Princeton, B. C.; W. J. Waterman, manager; the Selkirk Mother Lode Copper Mines, Limited: £25,000 in f1 shares; offices, 20 Bucklersbury, London and at Nelson; H. B. Thompson, attorney; Kootenay Development Company, Limited; £10,000 in f1 shares; ofpany, Limited; £10,000 in \$1 shares; offices in London and Vancouver; G. D. Mackay, attorney; the McClary Manufacturing Company; head office. London, Ont.; capital \$500,000 in \$100 shares; W. Drake, attorney; and the Alberta and British Columbia Exploration Company, Limited; £20,000 in £100 shares; offices, England and Kaslo; George Alexander, attorney

attorney. (From Saturday's Daily.) —A dispatch from Cariboo to the News-Advertiser says: "It is rumored siar to contest a seat there."

The funeral of the late William Tinkley took place resterday from Hanna's undertaking parlors. Rev. Father Althoff conducted the services at the

-At the meeting of the Sir William —At the meeting of the Sir William Wallace Society list night the following officers were elected: Chief, A. B. Fraser; chieftain, John McCurrach; secretary, R. H. Jameson; treasurer, C. Moone; auditors, W. C. Kerr and Geo. Webb: chaplain, Dr. Campbell; pipers, Alex. Robertson, Murdoch Macdonald, John Munro and W. Anderson. ald, John Munro and W. Anderson. Chief Fraser delivered an address and a musical programme was given by Messrs. Glies, Hughes, Watt, Douglas and Piper Robertson.

The waterworks question will be be-fore the mayor and aldermen again on Monday evening, Alderman Bragg hav-ing posted the folowing notice of motion: "Whereas the report placed in the hands of the mayor by the city engineer dated June 9th, dealing with the new filter beds and receiver at Elk Lake is not satisfactory to the majority of this council, 1 hereby move that a special committee be appointed to consist of Aldermen Williams, Kinsman and Phillips to investigate with the city engineer and water commissioner, and report to this council the best manner to deal with the

-As will be seen by an advertisement —As will be seen by an advertisement in another column, the agricultural commission will meet in the city hall, Victoria, on Thursday and Friday. July 20th and 21st, instant, for the purpose of hearing evidence and obtaining other in ormation in connection with the sub-

jects to be inquired into. A certain num- How Si at the same time signing an jects to be inquired into. A certain number of supocuas will be issued to private parties, but an who desire to give evidence or make statements are invited to do so freely without further notice. A meeting will be held at Nanaimo at the Harewood school, Five Acre Lots, on Monday afternoon and evening; at Duncan's on Tuesday and Wednesday at the Court House, and on Thursday and Friday at Victoria. Subsequent meetings will be held in Saanich and Esquinnel districts of which due.

How Si at the same time signing an agreement to lepay double that amount in agreement to go, in the fact that the prosecutor promised that the prosecutor promised that the prosecutor promised that the only gave him \$23 How Si refused to go, he having lost large amounts in gambling at Mar Chan's. The accused was sentenced to six months' imprisonment at hard labor.

—Tom Christian, a well known colored may who has nicked up a living or colored may who has nicked up a living the colored may be a six of the same time signing an agreement to lepay double that amount in agreement to go, in a full to go. The unremained that the prosecutor promised that the same time full that the prosecutor promised that the full that amount is not proved that the prosecutor promised that the prosecutor promised that the full that amount is not prov and Esquimalt districts, of which due notice will be given.

The capture last night and the conviction this morning of Charles Williams for attempted shoplifting at Mr. S. Reid's store, Government street, disposes of another of the notorious gang who were involved in the stabling affray in Cook street some time ago. Williams last night entered Reid's store, and thinking himself unobserved, snatched several ties from a lot on the counter and concealed them under his coat. His action had been noticed by the proprietor, who was dressing one of the wintor, who was dressing one of the windows, and when the man inquired for a particular kind of shirt, Mr. Reid ask-ed him what he had under his coat. Wil-liams denied, having anything secreted and Mr. Reid seized him by the lappel of the coat and took him to the door, where, after a scuffle, Williams succeeded in breaking away. He was followed out on to the street by Mr. Reid, the latter calling "stop thief." Williams ran letins of forecast about September 1st. Already the office is in daily receipt of a large number of telegrams from weather stations at other points. magistrate sentenced the prisoner to two months with hard labor.

(From Monday's Daily.)

-The inquest upon the remains of Tom Christian will be held to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock by the coroner, -Upwards of five hundred Foresters

and their friends will arrive by special train on Saturday merning at 10:15 from Nanaimo and Wellington, to attend the re-union of the order. -Miss Brockaway, of 45½ Chatham street, had a pair of gold-mounted opera glasses and a pair of medium-sized scis-sors stolen from her house yesterday

morning by a couple of men, the de-scription of whom has been given to the -Huntley Kirkpatrick, road boss in the San Juan district, severely gashed his foot with an axe while working on

the road on Saturday. He was brought to the city in a sail boat and had his wounds dressed by Dr. Hart. He suffered great loss of blood before reaching Victoria. -Max Lahbrumer was brought to the lockup on Saturday night charged with attempting to tap the till of Wm. Isaacs, corner of Cook and North Park streets.

The boy, who is about twelve years of age, entered the store in Isaacs' absence, and is said to have secured \$2.50. He was released on bail. -Sarah Osborne died to-day at her mother's residence, Third street. ceased was 28 years of age and a native of Minneapolis, Minn. Her remains were removed to Hanna's undertaking rooms, where they are being embalmed for ship-ment to her old home in the east at an

He refused that offer as well as one of \$100,000 made three days later.

urday evening at the ceremony which made Mr. George Walton, of the Victoria & Sidney railway, and Miss Ruth Feldon man and wife. The wedding took place at the residence of Mr. Richardson, Catharine street, Victoria West, and was witnessed by many of the friends of the contracting parties.

—At the home of the bride's parents on Wednesday last, Rev. D. MacRae officiating, Mr. D. McLennan, of Victoria West, was married to Miss Gertie Ball, daughter of Mr. Charles Ball, of Rocky Point. The groom was supported by his brother, Alexander, McLennan, and the bride by her sister, Miss Beatrice Ball. Mr. and Mrs. McLennan will make their home on Catherine street, Victoria West. In the police court this morning

John Lawson was summoned on three charges of larceny of small amounts, namely, \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$1.50, said to namely, \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$1.50, said to have been stolen by him while delivering beer for John Leahy. The offences are said, to have been committed in 1895 and subsequent years, it being alleged that Jefendam failed to turn in to his employer moneys collected by him on the route. The case was remanded until Thursday. Thursday.

—A meeting of the committee of the Protestant Orphans Home appointed to arrange the picnic for the children was held this afternoon at the city hall, when held this afternoon at the city hall, when arrangements were completed forthe outing. The City of Nanaimo will leave the dock at 2 p.m. on Saturday, July 30th, for Sooke harbor, returning at 9 in the evening. The fare for the round trip is 50 cents for adults and 25 cents for children, the orphans going free. Refreshments will be served on board, for which an extra charge will be made.

-Rev. J. C. Speer returned on Saturday night from the east, where he has been on his vacation. While there he attended the plebiscite convention in Toronto, and had a conference with the temperance leaders in reference to the plans to be followed in the approaching plebiscite campaign. The train on which Mr. Speer travelled west was detained a day on the prairie owing to a break-down, and he did not arrive until late on Saturday, but was in time to occupy his pulpit on Sunday. His address on Sunday evening was "Lessons on the

-Chas. Hayward and H. Saunders returned last night from Alberni, and are in high spirits regarding the mining outbook in that centre. They brought back some excellent ore from the Alberni Consolidated, in which they are interested. While they hesitated about making any statements which might appear to be over sanguine, they feel consident that there will shortly be news from that quarter that will set the whole from that quarter that will set the whole island agog. The vein in the Consolidated is a ribbed one and is about three and a half feet in width. The mill will start in a few days.

The case brought by Mar Shan against How Si for obtaining money under false pretences was heardwhis morning by Police Magistrate Marse. The defendant represented to Man Shan that he intended going to at Nassariver canners, and on whe strongth of that representation the latter advanced him the presentation the latter advanced him the latter

-Tom Christian, a well known colored man, who has picked up a living as longshoreman for many years, was found dead in a shed on Wharr street found dead in a shed on Wharr street. found dead in a shed on Wharf street this morning about 9 o'clock. The body was reclining in an easy position, as though the old man had lain down to sleep. Form and blood had issued from the mouth, leading to the supposition that death was the result of apoplexy. "Migger Tom," as he was called about the streets, was an old-timer, his family, who were well-to-do, having lived here many years ago. They subsequently left Victoria and their whereabouts have of late been unknown to Town at ly left Victoria and their whereabouts have of late been unknown to Tom, although it is believed that some of them live in Seattle. Tom led the reckless life which is usually followed by the class among whom he lived, and drank very heavily. He was last seen alive on Saturday, and from the condition of the body he evidently died on Saturday night. He was about 60 years of age, and a mamarried. Constable Character and unmarried. Constable Clayards took charge of the remains and they were removed to the morgue. In the meantime an effort is being made to find the dead man's friends. An inquest will be held.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

THE TURF.

The Summer Races. The Vancouver race meeting concluded on Saturday, when the track was in very bad condition owing to heavy rains, the horses being fetlock deep in mud. the horses being fetlock deep in mud. No speedy running was seen, but the meeting was a success from a financial point of view. The string of flyers will be brought over from the Terminal City possibly to-morrow, and most of them will take part in the races at the driving park on Friday and Saturday.

Race Horses Break Records. Washington Park, Chicago, July 16 .wo world's records were broken to-day

at Washington Park.
Godrich, the Derby colt belonging to
Laudeman, of Cincinnati, ran a mile
and a half in the Great Western handicap in 2.301/4, the fastest time made by any horse over the distance. David Tenny, the little son of Tenny, ran a mile and a quarter in 2.041, also the fastest time ever made for this dis-tance, around a circular course.

In addition to these, two track records were tied. Allyar ran five and one half furlongs in 1.06½, and Pinkerton's re-cent purchase. Candlebrack, ran six fur-longs in 1.12¾, both equal to anything ever done before at Washington Park.

A SMASHING GAIT. Record Beaten and Michael Defeated in a Twenty Mile Race.

and at the same time he broke the a world's record for the distance.

Linton accomplished the feat in a structive mile paced race at Manhattan Beach in the presence of 15,000 people.

For four miles it was a pretty race, Michael leading by a few yards. Suddenly Michael's tire collapsed. Naturally, Linton pursued him and after riding two lans of the fifth mile. Michael stop--News is brought by recent arrivals from the Klondike of a big find on French creek from which the discovered took \$2,900 in a single day. He was offered \$75,000 in cash for the claim, which is a bench one, 700 feet from the wind and before a well as the wind and before a well as the second back on the track be was the track be one mile ahead. When Michael left the track he was greeted with a storm of hisses. It certainly appeared like a case of quit, as Michael could have changed his wheel and resumed his place behind his pacemakers with scarcely the loss of half a lap had he tried to do so. "Michael met with another sight draw-" Michael met with another sight draw-" and set to eastern end of the line, they are hurloss of half a lap had he tried to do so.

Michael met with another slight drawback on entering his tenth mile, when his parcing team broke a chain. After stories of plenty of work on the Michael let up there was little interest in the race outside of Linton's efforts to returned again and gone to work reduce the record. Although he tried hard he could add no new figures until the fifteenth mile, when he started in by clipping 5 1-5 seconds off the record. He continued ahead of the record every mile until the finish, breaking the wenty mile record by exactly seven seconds. He could have made better time had he not lost his pacemakers while

rounding for the last lap. Not content with the result Michael at once challenged Linton for another race at twenty miles. Linton accepted and the race will be run at Manhattan Beach track on Saturday next. Taylore, of France, established a new kilometre record during the afternoon,

JUSTICE IN KOOTENAY.

Jedburgh justice in Northeast Kootenay. A Donald gentleman commits a violent assault on a public officer, but he is a government supporter, and gets off Scot free. An opposition man assaults a government boomster at Windermere under great provocation and he is proseunder great provocation and he is prose-cated and fined heavily. Now we admit that all assaults and violence should be put down with a firm hand, but the genput down with a firm hand, but the general impression has been that in this country there was one law for all. In Northeast Kootenay, however, a new interpretation appears to have been put on the statutes, and that is that the pains and penalties are only for opposition obstructionists, whereas those of the government color may be free to smash up the country if they are so minded without any interference by the officers of the crown.—Golden Era.

The ideal Boston small boy is trained from his earliest years to habits of accurate statement. One of our humorous periodicals repressents a man as asking a boy who was

statement. One of our humorous periodicals represents a man as asking a boy who was represents a man as asking a boy who was represents a firm Roston:

"Are the fish bittug well to-day, sonny?"

"The fish do not bite, sir," replied the boy, respectfully. "They attempt to swallow the bait, when the hook embeds itself in the mouth. But the fish are unusually wary to-day, sir."

CHRISTENED BY MISS ASHE.

San Francisco, July 16,—The torpedo boat destroyer Farragut was launched at 9:30 this evening from the yard of the Union Iron Works. The ship was christened by Miss Betty Ashe, of this city, who was chosen for the task because of her rela-tionship to Admiral Farragut, her mother's sister having been the wife of that dis-tingulated naval officer.

The Farragut is a 273-ton boat. Her speed

s 30 knots. She will be placed in commission as soon as possible.

THE IMPRISONED WHALERS.

San Francisco, July 18,-The Call pribts news that the whaling vessels at Point Barrow, to whose relief an expedition was sent on the revenue cutter Bear, are in good conducton and were at no time in danger of famine.

A DEAL THAT FAILED. Neow there wuz a certain guvernm Wich wanted in again, Fur their effurts fur the guviners Hed not bin quite in vain; And a loosin certain moluments It wuz wich give 'em pain, In the year when Uncil Samuell Hed gone teu war with Spane. there wuz a certain guvernmint.

They held a kinder confirance,
En in it they all sat,
Teu feel heow all their people felt
En where they all were at;
En teu devise of wase and means
Teu work the thing out pat,
Teu give theirselves another term
A-frying cout the fat.

Neow, J. H.—who wuz the leadin' han',
En druv the guvernmint trap,
En borried funds en give eout lands
En divvied other pap—
Sezee, my frens, if we don't put up
A purty lively scrap
The opposition is goin' in,
En were a goin' to lose our snap.

D. W. he hez filted us,
En Kelly he's gone back,
En there are others, ez yeou know.
Wich don't quite keep the track;
En wutz leekin' eout in the London Times
Makes things look kinder black;
En we must draw with somethin' new.
Ef we fed frum the guvernmint sack.

Neow, there's a sart'in Meddy Cuss,
Who goes frum place teu place,
With raleroads in 'is pocket
En smiles on 'is broad face;
En' 'ees got lots of fammily frens,
En there all good on the chase,
Whenever there is surplus cash
At the end uv enny race. Neow, It don't make not much difference
To who we gives the land,
So long as we can tauk raleroads,
En strengthen the guvernmint's hands;
En by playing this willing Meddy Cuss
I sees another chance,
Fur drawin' pay en selling shares
In home en furrin lands.

En they sheouted long en strong, they did,
Fur J. H.'s simple plan,
En they sed, we know this Meddy Cuss,
En he is jist the man;
Fur he kin split the Liberal crew.
En fule the simple goats,
En his frems (why, don't we know them,

They'll help us cout with votes. Neow, this deal wuz consummated, En la this way it stands; The Meddy Cuss gits his charter Fur his raleroad and his lands, En such conditions wuz tu be obsarved Es, the terms uv an even swap— Fur their votes en fur splitting the Liberals

His frens wuz teu git sum pap. But, alars! wen the leckshun wuz over,
Tho' the scheme wuz worked cout pat,
En they looked for four years in clover
Jist a frying cout the fat;
The guvernmint gang got busted,
Busted en lost their snap,
En Meddy Cuss got left with h's raleroads,
En his frens they missed their pap.

IS NEARING THE LAKE. The Crow's Nest Road Making Swift

Kuskonook, B. C., July 12.-Progress on the work in this section of the new Crow's Nest railway line, which was started nearly a year ago, has been steady and now is well on towards completion. The contract for this section, terminating at Kootenay lake, was let time this year Jimmy Michael, the once aimble paced bicyclist, was forced to drink the bitter cup of defeat. His old schoolmate in Wales, Tom Linton, was the one to lower Michael's colors to-day, and at the same time he broke the world's record for the distance. schaller warehouses along the road are supplied from this point. As is the cus-tom in railroad building, the work is sublet in smaller pieces to different sub contractors, but Mr. Armstrong and his experienced superintendent have a general supervision of the whole. Altogether

he has on the pay rolls in the neighborhood of a thousand men—a small army in itself.

Between here and Moyle lake the work of elearing, grading and preparing for the tracklaying is well advanced miles, the nature of which wied on to the western part and set to Tracklaying has progressed as far west from Fort McLeod as Elk River Crossing, a distance of 144 miles from the former place and 138 miles from Kootenay lake. It will thus be noted that the new line is supplied with steel a little over half the entire distance. The fracklaying machine enables company to do this part of the with great expedition. A double is weeked on it, and putting down four miles of rails is the regular progress every 24 hours. Just now they have used up all the steel immediately on hand even putting down some extra heavy rails intended for heavy grades; but the iron famine will probably not be thought the read of long direction. of long duration. The rails are all of American make, being manufactured at Pittsburg. Pa.
When the road will be finished to Kootenay take is not certain, as all work We are geting down to something like

of this nature is subject to delays. Some have looked for it in September, but it

SERIOUS TROUBLE EXPECTED. Pana, Ill., July 18.—The attempt day to resume operations by the Penwell Mining company with non-union miners was a complete failure, not a miner appearing for work. A second attempt will be made to-morrow to operate he property by patrolling the streets and en-trances to the mine and conveying the

non-union miners to work in carriage Serious trouble is expected. ZOLA'S HEAVY SENTENCE. Paris, July 18 .- M. Zola and M. Perreux were to-day sentenced to a year's imprisonment, a three thousand france fine and to pay the costs of the suit.

CABLE NEWS. London, July 15.—The house of commons sat until 5 o'clock this morning, when it passed the report stage of the Irish local government bill.

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"You don't!" she exclaimed with spirit.

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But she evidently thought better of it, for she blushed and let the remark pass with out further challenge.—Chicago Post.

Mr. Ben. Haigh Gi of the Journey

He Advises Those to First Pond

Dawson City, June

the 11th of June,

from Lake Bennett

promised to give you down the river, also country. As one g the coast range of becomes flatter, roll of rugged, snow-cap birch and jack pine sombre spruce, and general. A great prospective miners far as the Thirt of Lake Lebarge, be became unsafe, and Dawson three or fo ice in the river go than it does in th ber of both men at in the lakes in the before the lakes of some also lost their their way through Tagish lake. Benn town, both shores other being covered ers, who were wh building their boa different saw mill such a rich harve as, when I came 40 and 50 boats perience was that own boats or scov of the craft reall rough trip through -canyon and rapi -came to grief in Mile river being gerous, especially it is now. I shou is only 14 feet long to manage it, was to shoot the rapid came to White H Hepburn's tramwa Shallcross & Mac by the 8th of Jun up to the time I 30 and 40 outrits men drowned con Horse Rapids, an different sloughs wreckage from There is little property if the They should be no to draw as little about eight or than thirteen or side. Some drav -came to grief; through. I saw whiskey and dra get stranded at water at the ti passing the Thi linqua comes in river widens out and it becomes place, I think i the rocks are is covered wit. etc., carved by though alt was place, there was photograph, and having left my could have mad photos of some in the country. Salmon post, N.W.M.P. to ha Some who were fits in a drift ju were drawn and in one case two some places it re on the part of th drawn into son Once one gets is next to impos in. Quite a fev Thirty-Mile river be expected as it is full of roel 'As one nears t Indications of v

many outfits are ly prospect it, it is a much ha pecting down City the miner to keep the right otherwise they low the town. on account of ing. Saw logs each, cabin log cording to size, \$35 per cord. With regard try, I am not personal observ both Bouanza failed to come the claim hold creeks, notably and a few of ing out very go are among the but I am not s on Moosehide here, which, I satisfactorily, the rest, a me being blanks, them. I have I go out to wor able to locate other creeks. A great man the Canadian into American returning on th Mile and Circle me in alres at Circle City

out. I was to

mouth of the

had been made not heard it au

place much relie

One very small rived from Lak a ferry boat, running up th No steamers Michaels as y visions are rath is \$3 or \$4 p prices is exper of river stear are expected. Dawson at 2 two more ar

the two

Some doubt had existed previous to

this as to whether the great event of the regatta, namely, the race of the senior

through the streets being to the paniment of loud acclaim.

MUSIC AND SONG.

given for the dual purpose of entertainfing the visiting oarsmen and of benefiting the B. C. Protestant Orphans'
home, attracted a large audience and
was a pronounced success, despite the
fact that the electric lighting system
dailed to perform its office, and a few
broal oil lamps and the Chinese lanterns
bin the stage furnished all the light endated during the greater part of the

ojoked during the greater part of the sevening.

effectively decorated with bunting, the colors of the various clubs being in evi-dence on every hand, and the stage pre-sented a charming appearance, the Chi-

sented a charming appearance, the Chi-lese lanterns, evergreens and tastily arranged seats making up a picture which conjured up visions of fairyland.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor

Mclines.

The National Anthem brought the concept to a close, and many of those present adjourned to the Hotel Victoria,

THE FESTIVE BOARD.

of both proceeded to the Victoria hotel

to heavily-laden and tastefully decorate

bables awaited them. After the repast, which would have tempted even a dys-

poptic, had gone the way of all dinners the usual toasts were given and the vic

A BIG ROBBERY.

Hunker Creek.

Miner Steals \$6,500 in Gold Dust on

The largest robbery reported from the

Clondike district this year was made by a

first den'ed the theft, but when confronted

completely and confessed. He agreed to

the woods on Hunker creek. A forest fire

Judge McGuire's verdict and terrible warn-

ing to prospective offenders.

Victors and vanquished and the friends

where the banquet was held.

at the close of the concert,

ciated.

DEAL THAT FAILED. re wuz a certain guvernmint anted in again,
effurts fur the guviners
t bin quite in vain; osin certain moluments wich give 'em pain, ear when Uncil Samuell ne teu war with Spane. a kinder confirance, wise of wase and means rk the thing out pat, theirselves another term eout the fat.

H.—who wuz the leadin' han', the guvernmint trap, druds en give cout lands ed funds en give cout lands vied other pap— of frens, if we don't put ap— lively scrap osition is goin in, re a-goin' to lose our snap,

e hez jilted us,
elly he's gone back,
are others, ez yeou know,
don't quite keep the track;
t leekin' eout in the London Times
things look kinder black;
must draw with somethin' new,
fed frum the guvernmint sack. there's a sartin Meddy Cuss, there's a sartin Meddy Cuss goes frum place teu place, aleroads in 'is pocket niles on 'is broad face; got lots of fammilly frens, tere all good on the chase, yer there is surplus cash e end uv enny race.

don't make not much difference as we can tauk raleroads. g as we can tauk raieroads, trengthen the guvernmint's hands; playing this willing Meddy Cuss s another chance, rawin' pay en selling shares one en furrin lands.

sheouted long en strong, they did.

H.'s simple plan, sed. we know this Meddy Cuss. e kin split the man; e kin split the Liberal crew, ule the simple goats, frens (why, don't we know them, help us cout with votes. this deal wuz consummated.

this deal wuz consummated, n this way it stands; leddy Cuss gits his charter his raleroad and his lands, ch conditions wuz tu be obsarved he terms uv an even swap— heir votes en fur splitting the Liberals. frens wuz teu git sum pap. elars! wen the leckshun wuz over. the scheme wuz worked cout pa hey looked for four years in clover a-frying cout the fat; guvernmint gang got busted,

guvernmint gang got busted, ted en lost their snap, eddy Cuss got left with h's raleroads, his frens they missed their pap. IS NEARING THE LAKE. Crow's Nest Road Making Swift Progress.

uskonook, B. C., July 12.-Progress he work in this section of the new y's Nest railway line, which was ted nearly a year ago, has been dy and now is well on towards com-The contract for this section nating at Kootenay lake, was let V. H. Armstrong a gentleman wel wh, in contracting circles. It exists from Swansea, on the northwest Moyie lake, to Kootenay lake, a disce of 75 miles. Mr. Arnstrong has office, headquarters and warehouse Kuskonook, and uskonook, and the four or five er warehouses along the road are plied from this point. As is the cus-in railroad building, the work is subin smaller pieces to different sub-tractors, but Mr. Armstrong and his rienced superintendent have a gensupervision of the whole. Altogether has on the puy rolls in the neighbor-od of a thousand men—a small army itself.

Setween here and Movie lake the of clearing, grading and preparing the tracklaying is well advanced one small piece of a couple of the nature of which makes it to do in a shorr time. When a of the work, is behind where ld be, the "hurry up" gang-an named force of workmen-finishes with dispatch. As fast as orers get done with the work at the stern end of the line, they are huron to the western part and set to Some have been attracted by the pries of plenty of work on the new obson-Penticten line, but many have turned again and gone to work here. Tracklaying has progressed as far est from Fort McLeod as Elk River rossing, a distance of 144 miles from he former place and 138 miles from cotenay lake. It will thus be noted in the new line is supplied with steel little over half the entire distance. the fracklaying machine enables the mpany to do this part of the labor the great expedition. A double shift worked on it, and putting down four piles of rails is the regular progress very 24 hours. Just now they have sed up all the steel immediately on innd—even putting down some extra heavy rails intended for heavy grades; but the iron famine will probably not be of long duration. The rails are all of erican make, being manufactured at

tsburg, Pa. When the road will be finished to ootenay lake is not certain, as all work this nature is subject to delays. Some ve looked for it in September, but it more probable that it will be a month ter than that. It is said that contracts have been made to deliver unbroken carload lots on the lake over this line early in the fall.

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ZOLA'S HEAVY SENTENCE. Paris, July 18 .- M. Zola and M. Per reux were to-day sentenced to a year's imprisonment, a three thousand francs fine and to pay the costs of the suit.

London, July 15.—The house of com-mons sat until 5 o'clock this morning, when it passed the report stage of the Irish local government bill.

Richard Mansfield is quoted by an English newspaper as having made the following good-natured announcement: "If I have been at all successful, it has been no credit to the press of this (America) country, from it I have received neither encouragement nor honest advice," and he concludes with the words: "I have now only one thought; it is how to wind up my business and get out of a country where I made the fatal mistake of pursuing a career that can lead to nothing but humiliation."

He made the remark in that superior nasouline way that is peculiarly aggravat-"Of course I don't believe in all this non-sensical talk about jeweled garters," was what he sa'd.
"You don't!" she exclaimed with spirit.
"Why, I'll..." But she evidently thought better of ity for she blushed and let the remark pass without further challenge.—Chicago Post. A TRIP TO DAWSON

Mr. Ben. Haigh Gives His Impressions of the Journey to Dawson and Prospects There.

He Advises Those Who Propose Going to First Ponder the Question Carefully.

Dawson City, June 28.-I arrived here on the 11th of June, just seven days' travel from Lake Bennett. In my dast letter I promised to give you an account of the trip down the river, also what I thought of the country. As one gets further away from the coast range of mountains the country becomes flatter, rolling hills take the place f rugged, snow-capped mountains, alder, birch and jack pine take the place of the sombre spruce, and grass becomes more general. A great many old-timers and prospective miners tried very hard to get ce in the river goes out so much earlier terior, does in the lakes. Quite a numboth men and horses were drowned n the lakes in their hurry to get through building their boats. I should judge the different saw mill companies did not reap such a rich harvest as they anticipated, as, when I came by, they all had between 40 and 50 boats on their hands. My experience was that all who could handle a saw and hammer preferred to build their own boats or scows to go down in. Some of the craft really were not fit for the rough trip through the Thirty-Mile river and canyon and rapids, and a large number came to grief in those places, the Thirty-Mile river being considered the most dangerous, especially if the water is low, as s now. I should think my boat, which is only 14 feet long, with no one but myself to manage it, was about the smallest one to shoot the rapids and canyon. When I came to White Horse rapids and canyon Hepburn's tramway was in operation, while Shallcross & Macaulay's was not quite

finished, but expected to be in running order by the 8th of June. I was informed that to the time I arrived there that between 30 and 40 outlits had been lost and seven men drowned coming through the White Horse Rapids, and at the mouth of the different sloughs just below the rapids the wreckage from several was still visible. There is little danger to either life or property if the boats are properly made. They should be made wide and deep, so as to draw as little water as possible, say about eight or ten inches, and not more than thirteen or fourteen inches at the outside. Some drawing two and a half feet came to grief; others more fortunate got through. I saw two scows loaded with whiskey and drawing two feet of water get stranded at the head of a drift, the water at the time falling rapidly. After passing the Thirty-Mile river the Hootaplassing the Initervalue of the Southeast. The liqua comes in from the Southeast. The scales around with him.

Its Icarus (whaler); 2nd, Imperieuse (2nd cutter); 3rd, Pheasant; 4th, Imperieuse (2nd cut and it becomes much shallower. At one place, I think it is below the Pellystyer, the rocks are almost perpendicular, for about a mile, nearly the whole of which place, there was sufficient light to take a photograph, and I regretted very much having left my kodak in Victoria, as I could have made a splendid collection of hotos of some of the grandest scenery in the country. On our arrival at the Big salmon post, we were called in by the

on the part of the steersman to avoid being drawn into some of the dangerous drifts. Once one gets into the strong current it is next to impossible to avoid being drawn son, but they have not been properly prosn. Quite a few outfits were lost in the pected yet. Thirty-Mile river this spring, and more may

place much reliance in the report. A great many outfits are going up there to thorough of a naval engagement or battle on shore ly prospect it, but at this time of the year t is a much harder proposition than prospecting down here. On nearing Dawson I may be able to give you some more infor-Saw logs are worth from \$5 to \$7 each, cabin logs from \$3.50 to \$5 each, according to size, and cordwood from \$25 to

With regard to the outlook of the country, I am not able to say very much from personal observation, but I understand that oth Bouanza and El Dorado creeks have failed to come up to the expectations of the claim holders; but some of the other creeks, notably Hunker and Sulphur creeks and a few of the smaller ones, are turning out very good. I think a few Victorians among the lucky ones on these creeks, but I am not sure. I have bought a claim on Moosehide creek, about four miles from which, I understand, is turning out satisfactorily, but, of course, it is like all the rest, a mere speculation, some claims being blanks, and mine may be one of hem. I have till the 27th of August before I go out to work it, so have plenty of time to look around me and may possibly be able to locate a bench claim on some of the

A great many people are unsatisfied with Canadian mining laws and are going nto American territory, and some few are returning on the river steamers from Forty-Mile and Circle City. Four steamers have come in already that have had to winter at Circle City or other places on the river. One very small stern-wheeler has also arrived from Lake Bennett and is running as a ferry boat. One of the larger boats is running up the Stewart and Pelly rivers. steamers have arrived from St. Michaels as yet, and groceries and provisions are rather high, except flour, which is \$3 or \$4 per sack; but a big drop in prices is expected as soon as the big fleet of river steamers arrive, some of which are expected shortly. One steamer left Dawson at 2 p.m. on the 18th inst., and

passenger list being full. They are in no hurry, as the river is not free from ice at St. Michaels.

The town is growing very rapidly, stores. cabina and saloons are going up in all di-rections; and the banks of the Klondike and hillsides are covered with tents. Wages at present remain as usual, but the price for representing claims has gone down quite a little on some of the creeks on account of the number of men who have arrived ere dead broke and who are glad to get anything to do at any price. I had a chance to represent a claim for \$800 for three months' work, but the usual price was \$1,000 or half the claim on that creek, and as one had to pack three months' pro-visions 45 miles and build a cabin and do a lot of other work and fight an army of mosquitoes, I declined the job. I was personally acquainted with the man, and knew he had not the money to pay for representing the claim, although Le has interests in other claims on some of the good creeks. One has to be very careful where he goes to work, as some of the blaims on some of the creeks are under litigation, notably Dominion creek. There was quite an excitement on American creek and several other places in American territory this winter, but, I understand, it is gradually dying out. Still, I have no doubt that rich diggings will be struck far as the Thirty-Mile river, at the foot in the Tanana and Munook districts beof Lake Lebarge, before the ice in the lakes fore long. Some interesting discoveries became unsafe, and in that way reach may also be expected from this district as Dawson three or four weeks earlier, as the the prospector goes further into the in-

There is no doubt that a great many people will leave here disgusted, and will go into the United States territory, where to the richness of the ground, the miners and building their way whip-sawing lumber and building their way whip-sawing lumber and building their way whip-sawing lumber and building their covered with tents of the miners and building their covered with tents of the miners and building their covered with tents of the miners and building their covered with tents of the miners and building their covered with tents of the miners and building their covered with tents of the miners and building their covered with tents of the miners and building their covered with tents of the miners and building their covered with tents of the miners and building their covered with tents of the miners and building their covered with tents of the miners are allowed to limit the claims to not less than 500 feet. Some will also pull up stakes and return home by way of St. m. Michaels in their own boats, as some have already done, the fare on the steamers at present being \$250 to Seattle; but, of course, as soon as more steamers arrive the price will go down considerably. I would advise every one who has any chance for work at home to stay there, unless the propered to for work at home to stay there, unless they are prepared to undergo all kinds of hardships and are able to bring in a very good outfit of provisions; for unless one has good food, and a variety of it, he is upt to get the scurvy. A great many are down with it now in the hospital; a few die from it. Typhoid fever is also prevalent, and some are dying from that disease, and, as the hot weather continues, more may be expected to be taken down with it, owing to the site of the town being on the marshy land, the drainage being very bad. Men are making big money peddling spring water at 50 cents per bucket; still, no one should drink water that has not been

> steamers were being built to ply between Bennett and the canyon, but I doubt if they will get much to do, as people prefer to come through in their own beats.
>
> The searcity of gold and silver coin and
> bills is a great drawback. People who go
> to the stores or restaurants, and, in fact,
> wherever anything is bought or sold, are
> the will get much to do, as people prefer to come through in their own beats.
>
> The searcity of gold and silver coin and
> bills is a great drawback. People who go
> to the stores or restaurants, and, in fact,
> wherever anything is bought or sold, are at the mercy of the storekeeper or saloon keeper, as the case may be. When you buy | water. anything, if you have no coln or bills, you pay in gold dust. You hand the man your bag of dust and he weighs out as m as he requires. Of course, you have the privilege of examining the weights; but his scales may be doctored, as I have no doubt some are. One may be sure there is something wrong when a man goes to one of the companies' stores to weigh out the dust when he buys anything from another

When I came down the lakes several

ls covered with figures of men and animals, etc., carved by the Indians, and they are etc., carved by the indians, and they are still in a fair state of preservation. Although it was night when I passed the place there was sufficient light to take a logs in a few days, and hope to make a little money that way, in order to get a few things I have run out of. When I return I expect to go out to my claim on Moosehide creek, about four miles from here. If it proves satisfactory I shall put N.W.M.P. to have our papers investigated. in the winter on it, and if I make a good some who were so ordered lost their out. stake I will be out in a year from new. fits in a drift just below, into which they were drawn and their boats overturned, and in one case two men were drowned. In some places it requires the utmost yigilance have not met any who have made a for-tune. Some of them have a claim or interests, which may turn out good this sea

People are very anxious to hear the war be expected as the water gets lower, as news, and are willing to pay almost any price for a paper; as much as 71 cents has been paid at Bennett for the Seattle Indications of vast quartz ledges are seen, and San Franciscoc papers, but you can some of which have already been staked get any paper you wish here for 25 cents. out. I was told when I arrived at the There is a rumor here, set affoat by the mouth of the Stewart that a big strike N.W.M.P., that England and France are at had been made on that river, but have war, but very little credence is put in not heard it authenticated and do not the report. A new strike does not excite people out here as much as the account

does just now. After I have been here a little longer hear how much had been paid down. The claim is only about four miles from Dawson. A great many quartz claims, have been staked out on the opposite side of the river and a few tunnels run into the moun-tain sides, but so far I have not heard of anything startling being discovered. The past winter the whole country around Dawson was staked out by speculators Dawson was staked out by speculators, who expected to reap a rich harvest when the rush commenced this spring. Naturally, they got left, as the report of their doings reached Bennett early in the year and people fight shy of such schemers. I hope Victoria is getting her share of the trade which this boom has caused and that all my friends will read this letter, and any of them who intend coming out here this fall should give the matter very serious consideration before taking the mai step. Spring is certainly the best time to make the trip.

B. G. H.

FROM THE CAPITAL. The Crow's Nest Inquiry—Latest Trade Returns.

Ottawa; July 16.-R. C. Clute, Q.C., has been furnished the report of the late com-mission in the Crow's Nest Pass railway mission in the Orow's Nest Pass railway case to assist him in the inquiry upon which he is now engaged.

An official statement of the trade figures for the year ending 30th June last was published to-day. The year is a record breaker. The aggregate trade has increased by \$44,000,000 over 1897. Imports were \$130,630,000, compared with \$111,294,000 for previous year, an increase of over nineteen millions; exports, \$158,726,000, an increase of parts of the gun they might have secured first place, as they were very close to the winners and lost considerably by their momentary cessation of padding.

They crossed the line in the order mander than the time of the winners being 5.35½. Imports were \$130,630,000, compared with \$111,294,000 for previous year, an increase of over nineteen millions; exports, \$158,726,000, an increase of twenty-four millions. Aggregate trade is \$289,000,000, an increase of over ferty-four millions. The duty collected was \$21,830,000 compared with \$18,891,000 an increase of about two million. This an increase of about does not include \$150,000 duty collected

PADDLE AND OAR

Saturday's Regatta of the North Pacific Association of Amateur Oarsmen.

Victoria Senior Fours Retain Their Honors-Good Sport in Rough Seas.

A look of anxiety rested on the faces of the officers of the N.P.A.A.O. on Saturday morning when they awoke and ing. found that rain had fallen the previous quite calm, and it was announced that the race would be held. A few minutes evening, for experience has taught them evening, for experience has taught them after the completion of the junior race that in Victoria showers are followed although the James Bays shot out from the most invariably by high winds. Verification of this was not long in coming, for before noon a glance our across the before noon a glance our across the the races were to be held. So rough was the surface of the sea that many

anxiously discussing the outlook. After a consultation with the naval officers it

At 2:30 a couple of twelve oared cut-ters from the Imperieuse and Sparrowhawk drew out to the starters' boat and pulled away in the first naval race for a \$20 prize. The latter crew led from the start and finished the three mile course 20 seconds ahead of the flag-ship's cutter. Time, 20.53. In the next race over the same course for ten oared cutters, the flagship again

suffered defeat, this time at the hands of the Pheasant, the time being 20.541. There were but two entries in the six oared galley contest, both crews being trom the Imperieuse. The admiral's galley, a fine lined green craft, which was a favorite in the betting all after-noon and which the sailors of the fleet claim to be one of the swiftest of her class that ever kissed the waves, was the gig, as the latter sits lower in the water. This gave the galley a corresponding advantage on the return trip, however, and she finished a number of lengths ahead of the gig. Time, 20.32. The fullest class of the regatta was that of the 5 oared whalers. There were six entries, two of which were from the Icarus and two from the flagship. Only one of the boats from the lagship. Only one of the boats from the Icarus started, but they sufficiently indicated the prowess of their vessel by finishing first, the time not being taken. The boats crossed the line in the following order:

1st Icarus (whaler); 2nd, Imperieuse man A man cannot always carry gold

> difference in their dimensions, and owing to a misunderstanding were for some time under the impression that no time limit had been allowed them. This proved to be erroneous, however. The Sparrowhawk won in the same race at Van-The admiral's galley again showed her heels to the other boats in the race for all comers. Her competitors were a twelve oured cutter and the captain's gig. The two latter fouled shortly af-ter starting, the cutter holding on a course well up to windward, which took

> her across the gig's bows. Another foul occurred at the turn, but no protests were entered. The galley finished in 20.50, followed by the cutter, the gig be-Ladies' Race. The quarter mile dash between the

Goodwin and Misses Hiscocks excited great interest and the young ladies were enthusiastically cheered as they crossed the flags almost together. Each boat had a gentleman coxswain, and the time made by the Misses Goodwin, the winners, was 3.33. By the time the foregoing were com-pleted five o'clock had been reached, and

the usual toasts were given and the vic-tors lauded. It was suggested that ar-rangements be made to send the victori-rous four to Winnipeg to endeavor to thing the championship of Canada to Victoria: The sportsmen of the city have apparently taken kindly to the sug-gestiom, and there is a prospect that the Tames Bays will, after all, be able to try conclusions with the Winnipeggers and the Argonants of Toronto, who will also row at the Winnipeg regatta. the water was still too rough to be ventured upon with shells. A consultation followed between the commodore, J. Stuart Yates, the umpire, Captain Adair, R.N., and members of the committee, and it was decided to adjourn the other events until 7 cicles, the adthe other events until 7 o'clock, the advice of some of the weatherwise "oldest residents" having been invoked in the matter. Most of the spectators returnalso row at the Winnipeg regatta. City the miner and prospector is warned to keep the right hand bank of the river, peets of the country. I understand, in fact, otherwise they are apt to land away below the town. Rafts of logs often go by account of not heeding the t'mely warn-to Captain Heely for \$50,000, but did not rewarded by witnessing, in some resonants naving been invoked in the matter. Most of the spectators returned to keep the right hand bank of the river, peets of the country. I understand, in fact, ed to the city, but the oarsmen, the residents naving been invoked in the matter. Most of the spectators returned to keep the right hand bank of the river, peets of the country. I understand, in fact, ed to the city, but the oarsmen, the residents naving been invoked in the matter. Most of the spectators returned to keep the right hand bank of the river, peets of the country. I understand, in fact, ed to the city, but the oarsmen, the residents naving been invoked in the matter. Most of the spectators returned to keep the right hand bank of the river, peets of the country. I understand, in fact, ed to the city, but the oarsmen, the residents naving been invoked in the matter. Most of the spectators returned to keep the right hand bank of the river, peets of the country. I understand, in fact, ed to the city, but the oarsmen, the residents naving been invoked in the matter. Most of the spectators returned to keep the right hand bank of the river, peets of the country. I understand, in fact, ed to the city, but the oarsmen, the residents naving been invoked in the matter. Most of the spectators returned to the city but the oarsmen, the residents naving been invoked in the matter. Most of the spectators returned to keep the right hand bank of the river, peets of the country. sporting enthusiasts remained and were rewarded by witnessing, in some respects, the finest sport of the day. The City of Nanaimo, the Sadie, and a number of naphtha launches carrying excursionists returned to the city before the finals were called. The hungry sporting men invaded, the dining rooms of the hotels of the little town and sadly depleted their larders. The latter were cause to the demands made anon them Finlander named Charles Hendrickson. From claim No. 8, below, on Hunker creek, wned by Alexander McDonald, Monrison and Bowen, \$6,500 in gold dust was taken. The matter was reported to the police on depleted their larders. The latter were equal to the demands made upon them and refreshed by their luncheon they returned to the dock at seven, to find the wind abated and the seas rapidly falling. As a preliminary test of the condition of the water the lapstreak fours were called. This race was for three-quarters of a mile straight away. The first crew consisted of H. Hall (stroke), Chas. Bunting, A. Davey and P. R. Daniels. The other shell contained J. Bridgman (stroke), J. Culross, R. Vaughan and W. F. C. Pope. They crossed the line in the order named, May 28, and two weeks later Hendrickson was arrested. He confessed the crime and was sentenced to five years at hard labor by Judge McGuire. Hendrickson was em-ployed on the claim below that from which the dust was taken. He suddenly became very flush with the yellow stuff and sus-picion was directed towards him. He at with evidences of his crime broke down produce the dust, which he had hidden in had burned over the place, and it was with great difficulty the sack was found. the time of the winners being 5.35%. Only two of the three entries in the tandem cance race materialized, the com-The top of it had been burned off, and the shining heap of gold was exposed to T. P. Patton of the Victoria Canoe Club and J. C. Pendray and L. York. The latter unfortunately ceased padview.

While returning to Dawson Hendrickson made a desperate attempt to escape. Sergeant Richardson, of the Mounted Police, who had him in charge, fired three rifle shots after him and Hendrickson dropped. He was not wounded. Only a portion of the stolen dust was recovered. The remainder Hendrickson had lost over Dawson gambling tables. Five years at hard labor at one of the police stations in the frozen north was

pany's silver challenge cup and four gold medals between the lames Bays and the Burrard Inlet junior fours was an exciting one, and was surpassed in interest only by the final between the samior crews of the same clubs and that Vancouver Rowing Club. The Burrard Inlet team was as follows: C. H. Mellard

(stroke), Vigo Larsen, A. G. Boult, J. H. Garden (bow). The James Bay four were G. H. Jesse (stroke), W. J. Mc-Kay, W. Laing and W. Jesse (bow). The crews made a beautiful start, catch-

ing the water together, and the harbor. Which by this time had subsided till its Two Australians Will Try to Tour which by this time had subsided till its waters were as smooth almost as a mill pond, afforded a fine opportunity for effective work. Steadily the blue and white of the James Bay four drew away from the crimson of the Inlet crew, and at the flags three boat lengths separated the two boats. Victoria's time was 10 041 the Country Showing "Soapy" smith's Body.

Obtained-The Buncoed Man Down.

fours, would really come off. One of the visiting crews had demurred at tak-ing the water in the rough condition it Two Australians now in Victoria, was during the early part of the even-ing. By 8:30 the water had become Messrs, C. O. Venn and Herbert Savage, will leave for Skagway by he next boat to try to obtain the body of Soapy Smith, by purchase or otherwise, for the purpose of embalming it and placing it on exhibition. A Victoria doctor will accompany the Australians to superintend the embalming of the dead desperado.

Me embalming of the dead desperado. The preserve the seals themselves. There is a disposition to yield something of our strict rules in the premises; not to insist as strongly as we have been doing that seals in the open sea are anybody's. Straits showed the white caps chasing one another merrily from the southwest and auguring ill for the condition of the water in Esquimalt harbor, where the races were to be held. So rough the races were to be the races were to be held. So rough the races were to be the rac rapidly pulled away down the harbor to Messrs. Venn and Savage will tour the white racing suits, followed, and the hearty appliance which they received who had intended going down to Esquimalt to be present at the opening of the races deferred their visit till late in the afternoon, believing it impossible to bring off the events in the gale then blowing.

By two o'clock an anxious crowd of spectators had assembled on the coal wharf at the harbor, and below on the anxiously discussing the outlook. After a consultation with the naval officers it at a far are which since they received, and the hearty appliance which they received, and the hearty appliance which they received the frost achieved prominence. The memory of "Soapy" Smith hearty appliance which they received the free memory of "Soapy" Smith in the first achieved prominence. The memory of "Soapy" Smith hearty appliance which they received the free memory of "Soapy" Smith hearty appliance which they received the free memory of "Soapy" Smith in the first achieved prominence. The memory of "Soapy" Smith hearty appliance which they received the first achieved prominence. The memory of "Soapy" Smith hearty appliance which they received the first achieved prominence. The memory of "Soapy" Smith hearty appliance the respectators had dream. It is almost impossible to be witness a spect trial between the respectators had dream. It is almost impossible to a bad dream. It is almost impossible to a bad dream. It is almost impossible to a bed dream. It is almost impossible to a bad dream. It is almost impossible to a bed dream. It is almost impossible to a bad dream. It is almost impossible to a bed dream. It is almost impossible to be witness a spect trial between the respectators had dream. It is almost impossible to a bad dream. It is almost impossible to be witness a spect trial between the respectators had been many of the eastern provinces. The memory of "Soapy" on the first achieved proming of the abd dream. It is almost impossible to be witness a spect trial between the respectators had been many of the approvince. The memory of "Soa in Colorado that he first achieved prom-inence. The memory of "Soapy" Smith lingers in Denver like the recollection of In the midst of them stood "Soapy" on a box. He had soap to sell; it was not at a rate which made the task of following a difficult one though "full steam ahead" was the order. Victoria had a slight advantage in catching the water plain, ordinary soap, fit only for the washing of dirty hands or soiled linen. It was, on the contrary, very remarkable soap. "Soapy" touched the soap and lot there was an inner wrapping of crisp bank rotes around every bar. The eyes and one which she steadily improved till the end. The Victoria and Burrard soap." "Soapy" touched the soap and 10! there was an inner wrapping of crisp bank notes around every bar. The eyes of the spectators bulged out. What was the use hunting over the hills for deceptive silver mines? Here was a fortune close at hand. "Soapy" had just a few left for sale. Under his magic touch a bar was seen to be enfolded in money. With eager eye fixed upon the tempting freasure, the spectator passed his hardearned cash to the magic an and grabbed losses ruined many. the end. The Victoria and Burrard crews were bulling a slightly swifter stroke than Vancouver, and contrary to expectations, the Burrards began to forge ahead of the Vancouver four. They held their relative positions till the conclusion of the race, the gathering darkness preventing the onlookers from discerning more than the outline of the shells and scullers. The report of the nine o'clock gun of the flagship came across the water as Victoria crossed the hotent bar. Upon opening the outer wrapper, breathing short and quick the while, he found—just soap; but it was a Britain agreed to submit to such rethe line amid the wildest enthusiasm. Time, 9.8, with eleven seconds between the first and second boats, and severa boat lengths between Burrard and Van while, he found—just soap; but it was 'british agreed to submit to such revery good soap. That was one thing to be said of "Soapy." He was always conscientious in little things and was far above petty tricks. Other people bought soap, and "Soapy's" business came to be profitable and he devoted himself to it till greater ambitions inspired him to be sold to submit to an assessment of damages, the British government, at the solicitation of the United States made further more periodical endeavors. couver. The boys then entered hacks and drove to the city, their progress The concert in the Victoria theatre, given for the dual purpose of entertain-

of the high class bunko man. For many years he enjoyed power and influence in Denver, for his political relations and the districts gave him immunity from police interference. Year after year he flourish sake of the seals. The record of the sake of the seals. The record of the question compacts me to say that the interference. Year after year he flourished, buncoed visitors, conducted a gambling house and made his name a byword and a synonym. He made fortune after fortune and spent it all in riotous hiving and in good deeds, for it must be ever said of "Seapy" that no hungry man ever asked aid of him and was refresed. Smith left Denver in 1898 driven. fused. Smith left Denver in 1896, driven cut at last by the women empowered with the suffrage. He went to New Orleans! was imprisoned there for vagrancy and finally drifted to the Pacific coast, and with the rush to Skagway.
It was Smith who saved the

which conjured up visions of fairyland.

The programme contained some exceltent numbers, the singing of a chorus of
male voices under the leadership of Mr.

W. Greig being particularly effective.

Mrs. H. Dallas Helmcken and the
fulfisses Goodwin contributed several
tharming numbers, and "Polly McGildigan's Band" and the local hits of the
Mossey Richardson, were much appre-Fay, the bartender who recently shot United States Deputy Marshal Mc-Gowgh and another man at Skagway. Vigilintes would have lynched Fay had "Soapy" not gathered his forces and prevented the execution.

in Skagway who appeared to do honor to the man who was a popular hero and is to-day but a dead highwayman, yet there are those who will deeply mourn and Sedan and Metz were the consefind Mrs. McInnes occupied a box, and there are those who will deeply mourn his untimely end. Smith received in the at the conclusion of the programme, the successful crews not arriving from Esquimalt until that late hour, Mrs. Mc-Innes was escorted upon the stage by Mr. H. Dallas Helmcken, and the ceremony of presenting the prizes took place. The visitors were received with enthusiasm, the applause being renewed when the cups were handed to them, accompanied by a few graceful words by Mrs.

RHEUMATIC MISERY

Is Very Prevalent in Quebec, and Tortures Young and Old Dodd's Kidney Pills the Only Cure for It -They Are the Only Medicine That

Removes the Cause of the

Levis, P.Q., July 15.—The climate of this province is such that Rheumatism is a very common disease. Almost every family in the province

Thousands of people are crippled for ire by it.

A medicine that can cure Rheumatism that France might not by a sudden rust Experience has proved that liniments and oils are of no more value than is cold water rubbed on the cheek to cure toothache.

Separate north and south Germany.

When he found the French were unequal to invading Germany he turned toothache.

That Rheumatism is due to diseased kidneys allowing poison to remain in the blood, instead of filtering it out, has been abundantly proved by the remarkable success of Dodd's Kidney, Pills, which act solely on the Kidneys, and which have cured every case of Rheumatism for which they have been used.

A specimen case is that of Mr. M. L. Hinchey, of this town.

Mr. Hinchey says; "I have for years been tortured by backache and rheumatism.

'My case was very severe, and my sufferings very great.
"I tried several kinds of medicine but did me no good. was induced to use Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I am happy to state that three boxes cured me, fully and thoroughly."
If Doad's Kidney Pills cured this severe case of Rheumatism, they will certainly cure others.

Are you a sufferer from Rhenmatism?
If you are, use a box or two of Dodd's

If you are, use a box or two of Dodd's Kidney Pills. They will certainly cure you.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists, at fifty cents a box, six boxes \$2.50, or sent, on receipt of price, by The Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

A man in Virginia rode forty miles to Fairfax Station for the express purpose of getting Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and took home with him a dozen bottles of the medicine. The druggist who relates the incident adds: "Your remedy seems to be a general favorite wherever known." Its effects are indeed wonderful in all lung and throat troubles. Pro-Sir John Willoughby and Colonel Frank Rhodes are the only British officers dropped from the army on account of their partici-pation in the Jameson raid who have not been restored to their rank. There is much dissertistaction in military circles in London over the extended punishment of these two men. ful in all lung and throat troubles. Pro-cure a bottle at Langley and Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and

SIR CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER ON THE SEALS. To the Editor of the Manitoba Free

Sir,—An article appears in some off the papers copied from an issue of your journal. It is dealing with a rumored demand for a special representative from this province to attend the international conference at Quebec, and reads

How the Sobriquet "Scapy" Was "They have something else in view. It is they who are reaping whatever profit there is in that pelagic sealing about which there has been so great a stir the past few years. Great Britain and Can-ada between them have been maintaining their rights in Behring Sea and the advantage has gone to British Columbia; those waters have been nursed and protected as a British Columbia pre-serve. Elsewhere in the empire outside of that province the feeling is growing that something more must be that seals in the open sea are anybody's, and that the United States has been unbearably presumptuous in its claim of sovereignty.'

Will you permit me to put in a word on behalf of the sealers? In the first place many of the vessels, many of the men and much of the capi-

goes, but no one but citizens of the United States are or were allowed to

more original endeavors.

"Soapy" became very proficient in the ers. so that to-day the latter are serishell game and in all the various schemes ously hampered and embarrassed in a

States. If you agree that peace was so secured it is but right to remember that the chief cost of it fell upon those of your fellow subjects, whether in British Columbia or elsewhere, whose "all" was invested in the legitimate industry of redefitions.

CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER, Victoria, B. C., July 7. ANOTHER MYTH EXPLODED.

revented the execution.

Although there was not a single person having the defeat of France all arranghis untimely end. Smith received in the last mail photographs of his wife and six children, who are living at St. Louis. Smith was born at Camilli, Ga., 48 years ago, and has a brother who is one of the editors of the Evening Star, Washington, D.C.

J. D. Stewart, of Nanaimo, the robbing of whom of \$2,700 as he was returning from the Klondike mining district caused the indignation meeting at which Smith was killed, has arrived at Nanaimo. Berlin while public peace was yet maintained there was no need to break Von Moltke's slumber to tell him what he knew in daylight.

France decided on war July 15th, but

the formal notification to that effect was not sent to the nearest Prussian out-posts until four days later. Neither Bis-marck, Von Roon nor Von Moltke were caught napping either literally or me-taphorically. On the contrary they were taphorically. On the contrary they were arranging even before France voted its fateful declaration to make war inevitable. France declared war, but it was Bismarck who forced her to do it, and both Yon Moltke and Yon Room were in the game from which the King of Prussia was excluded, for he was not let into it until it was too late for him to undo what they had done. Nor did Yon Moltke issue orders at the outset which made Sedan inevitable. The most he did as he tells us himself, was Almost every family in the province suffers from its ravages. Young and old are victims.

Thousands of people are crippled for sion of Germany. The first position he

> see Scoan at the outset of the war, for the simple reason that he could not fore-see that MacMahon would let go his hold on the road to Paris and start off on that attempt to relieve Metz which ended at Sedan. Von Moltke candidly admitted in his books on the war that admitted in his books on the war that he was puzzled by the French movements because they were so obviously wrong as to awaken his suspicion, and that he was at fault im not pushing straight through the Vosges, whose passes the French did not even attempt to defend. He did not anticipate that these gateways would be left unguarded and lost time in working around the mountains in consequence,
>
> Von Moltke's books are those of a
> frank man who tells what he did. Possibly if they were read more some of

sibly if they were read more some of those who are forever comparing our operations with those of Germany in 1870 would know better than to set up the great strategist as performing impossibilities. Von Moltke himself found it hard to stamp out all the absurd variations of his achievements that became current in Germany. He was once, as he tells us, invited to a private view of a picture representing the council of war before Sadowa, in which he was grouped with other historical personages. He complimented the painter on his skill and dryly added that the picture was effective despite the fact that no such council was held.—Boston Transcript. script.

Mrs. Clara Benck Colby, wife of Brig-Gen. Colby, who has received the govern-ment's credent'als as a war correspondent, is the proprietor and editor of the Woman's Tribune, published in Washington, D'C. She was at one time professor of Latin and history in the University of Wisconsin.

MILLIONS IN YELLOW

Three Treasure Ships Arrive Last Night With Over One and a Half Million Dollars From the Klondike Creeks.

The Successful Trips of the River Steamers Up the River From Dawson.

The Trip From Victoria to the Klondike Now Occupies Ten Days.

Ten Millions Said To Be Coming Out by the Way of St. Michaels.

The eyes of the newspaper reading public of the world are no longer turned with such eagerness towards the seat-ofwar, the curtain is descending and that act is fast coming to an end. To-day the topic of street gossip heard in places where men do congregate is once more the Klondike and the yellow metal being found there in such quantities by the much envied miners who are commencing to return to civilization.

Last night and early this morning a fleet of three treasure ships arrived safely, without molestation from the privateer, if he is feally in business. The Cottage City was the first to reach the wharf, bringing about thirty successful miners and about one million dollars in gold. The news of the arrival of the miners spread like wild-fire, and crowds hurried down to view the first of the treasure ships. The excitement was soon kindled and it seemed that the scenes of last summer when the rush was on were about to be re-enacted. The lucky prospectors, many of them carrying heavy sacks of the yellow metal, hurried to town, and after placing their wealth in safety started in to "see the town." As can be imagined, the buskskin treasured contingent, especially the couples who carried so tenderly, the heavy bags of gold, were the cynosure of all eyes.

Each of the miners brought from two to ten thousand dollars in dust, with the balance in drafts, and all are homeward bornd. Forty of the new arrivals came out on the river steamers Goddard and Ora. The Goddard left Dawson on June 24th, and reached the Thirty-Mile, where she landed her passengers, on July 4th, and the Ora, leaving the Klondike capital on June 28th, arrived at the rapids on July 5th. Ten came out overland, wis the Dalton trail, occupying 23 days to make the journey. The Dawsonites who came down on the Ora were Tom Mahrer and his four nephews, Richard, John, James and William Butler, from Elisworth, Minn., who have \$350,000 to \$400,000 to show for the two years they have spent in the Yukon country. They have spent in the Yukon country. They have sold out their interests to the Rothschilds and are going home to stay; H. N. Coleman, H. C. Macaulay, of Victoria; W. C. Duncan, E. J. McKenna, George Macleod, John Sigraham, J. H. Holmes, C. P. Devine, William Chisholm, Jack Macintyre, John Hanley, James Brennan, E. M. (or "Bläck") Sullivan, C. C. Peoples, William Minter, Charles Morris, Walter Holmes, J. L. Gray, Frank Aborke, John C. Richards (S.S. of the N.W.M.P.), Peter Frisell, A. B. Cavanaugh, Carl C. Anderson, S. C. Schwarz, E. Lewin, Capt. J. Holmes, E. O. Kenyon, H. Boyer, M. J. Conelly, F. A. Roney and Thos. Hibconal.

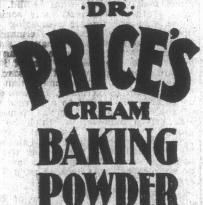
The new arrivals place the output for the coming summer at from seventeen to tewnty-five millions. Each man has done well, but, as did the majority of those who came out last season, they dealed the right force in fact, the majority cline to give figures, in fact, the majority sponse to all enquiries "Oh, I've got erough."

According to the Butler Brothers, who have claims on almost every creek in the district, the Canadian government has already collected from \$300,000 to \$400. 000 in royalties. This in itself is suffi-cient evidence that the output will be a large one. Like many others who have just arrived, the Butler brothers do not like the mining laws as applied in the Klondike district. They say many changes will be necessary to ensure the permanency of the diggings and the contentment of the claim owners. The powers of the gold commissioner are too arbitrary and the right of appeal is owing ers of the gold commissioner are too arou-terry, and the right of appeal is, owing to the conditions, practically non-exist-ent. The ten per cent, royalty is consid-ered excessive, and although the larger claim owners can stand it, it works a severe hardship on the smaller owner. Many of the smaller claim owners have endeavored to avoid payment of the roy-alties by hiding the result of their work, but the authorities are ever on the qui but the authorities are ever on the qui wive and their suspicions on such occasions are aroused by the approximation of the results of near-by claims.

The Butlers say that the North American Frading and Transportation Co. have despatched five million dollars down the river on the river steamer Por-

flighest Honors-World's Fair.

Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.



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

About Fifty Fortunate Prospectors
Out From the Mining
District.

teous B. Weare. This, in their opinion, will be the biggest single shipment of the season. They, in common with others, express the opinion that fully one-half of the proceeds of the clean-up will remain in the mining country, as the miners have great faith in the district, and many will prefer to invest their earnings there The Dawson Midnight Sun, referring to the shipment down the river, does not put them as high as the out-coming miners. It says the Charles H. Ham-ilton, Bella and Weare have but four million dollars on board altogether. It, however, adds to its statement that

"there is on these boats more or less gold in private sacks not included in these The steamer May West, which left Dawson on June 24th, had \$750,000 on board. The steamers Belle Isle, Weare and Hamilton left about the end of June. Even if these boats make connection, at St. Michaels, which is extremely problematical, it will take them under the most favorable circumstances, twenty-six days to reach Victoria, while on this route it took the hardy pioneers but eight days between Dawson and Skagway. days between Dawson and Skagway, which included a wait of two days at White Horse rapids for the transfer boat from Lake Bennett. When this news gets back to Dawson it will turn the

bulk of the travel this way. Editor Shirpy, of the Skagway News, who was a passenger on the Cottage City, says a conservative estimate of the year's clean-up places the amount at slightly less than twenty million dollars, slightly less than twenty million dollars, but probably three-fourths of this is in the custody of the two great trading companies, and they will, of course, send it out in their own boats by way of St. Michaels. The remainder is sure to come out by way of Skagway.

The new-comers speak enthusiastically of the outlook in and about Dawson. The richest strikes recently made have been

richest strikes recently made have been on the hillsides of Skookum Creek and its tribuary, French gulch. On the latter a man picked up with his hands \$2,000 in nuggets in two hours. The richness of these bench claims has created great excitement and turned the attention of gold seekers in a new direc-tion. On the Skookum bed diggings as deep as 70 feet had proved unproductive. The latest discoveries on Monte Cristo island have caused that district to rank

high as a gold producer.

The talk of the downward miners as to the provisions at Dawson differs. Some say the river steamers from the Yukon mouth, each vessel having from 300 to 500 tons of supplies, dispelled all fear of a shortage. Others, and among these is John Anderson, said there are said to be 40,000 people around Dawson, and the river all the way up is crowded with incomers. Provisions are getting scarce, yet the first boat in to Dawson, the May West, which arrived June 15th. was loaded down to the gunwales with whisky. It was then \$1 a drink, "and bad at that," said Mr. Anderson last

Wages keep up to \$10 and \$15 a day. but there will be very little work at min-ing until the frost sets in, and men who have gone in on a shootstring will up have gone in on a shoe-string will undoubtedly have to suffer.

Some of the out-coming miners came out over the Chilcoot by way of Dyea, but the majority over the Skagway wagon road. Of the former, three old-timers, headed by Jim McIntire, called at the old stopping place before Skagway at the old stopping place before Skag-way was, Healy & Wilson's store, and there deposited 150 pounds of gold dust and nuggets. Five of his companion

All say there will not be nearly enough boats in Dawson to carry out the men who have completed their spring clean-up, but all who can secure transportation will come out this way, even if the fates go up, as the difference between 10 and 26 days for the trip is an irresist-

ble attraction The First Bank of Skagway kept open late to receive in their time safe the dust note to receive in their time safe the dust brought in by the Yukoners, and all the safes of the hotels in the city were util-ized. The brothers Butler preferred to keep their dust in sight all the time, and when they went over to the Pack Train restaurant from the Hotel Astoria, where they were staying, they carried their winnings with them. Richard Butler, the captain of the team, has been in for two years, and sent for his brothers, John, James and William. They are all sturdy, handsome, well educated men. and they brought out enough to buy each a blue-grass farm.

More Fortunate Ones. At 1 o'clock to-day an express wagon to warrant his statement that he backed in to the walk in front of the ons he can live without working Oriental Hotel and a few minutes later a couple of men emerged with a couple of canvas sacks, the contents of which seemed out of all proportion in weight to their size. The wagon, closely followed by the two men, wended its way to the Bank of Montreal, where the sacks were again shouldered by the men, who speedily disappeared within the

doors of the building.

The men were John McLeod and E. M. Sulllivan, who were passengers on the City of Seattle, and who have evidently struck it rich at Dawson. Like all gold owners they are reticent regarding their wealth, but those who are supposed to know estimate the contents of the two sacks at from \$30,000 to States and Spain.

\$40,000.

In addition to the two there are at the Oriental M. B. McKa-man and son, T. W. Chisholm, Charles L. Holmes and William McTaggart, all of whom have one or more of the coveted sacks of gold. It is impossible to approximate with any definiteness the amount brought down last night, or even that owned by men now in the city, and those who know show a strong disjinclination to divulge their knowledge.

VICTORIANS AT DAWSON. What Those Who Went From Here

Are Doing in the Klondike. H. C. Macaulay arrived from Dawson by the Ora and Cottage City last night. He places the total output at \$12,000,-000. Of this he says ten million has already gone down the river to St. Michaels, \$8,000,000 on the Weare and \$2,000,000 on the Bells. A large amount of gold is being deposited with the Bank of British North America and the Bank of Commerce, who are paying \$14 an ounce for it, paying differnce in value after catting easest returns Messes. an ounce for it, paying differnce in value after getting assay returns. Messrs. Doig and Finlaison, who are in charge of these banks, are doing busines in a tent. taking their gold to police head-quarters nightly. According to Mr. Macaulay the Yukon is very low, but it is expected that the boats from the mouth of the river will make at least one trip. The river steamer Willie Irying, one of the upper Yukon fleet, was

sold at Dawson for \$27,500. Jack Dalton and Maloney were the purchasers. They intend to run her from Dawson to the end of the Dalton trail, connecting with their pony express. Major Walsh, since his arrival, has strictly enforced the sanitary regulations. Front street is being paved with sawdust, and the citizens are raising a big subscription to citizens are raising a big subscription to pay for the fire fighting apparatus now

being sent in.

Mr. Macaulay brings the following news of the movements of Victorians.

Dave Carmody has sold his goods at a big advance; Captains Balcom, Harris and Martin, the sealing men who forand Martin, the sealing men who forsook their schooners to go in, have safely arrived. Jim Macaulay spent the winter in trading instead of mining. Messrs.
Sugrue and Van Milligan have reached
Dawson, Harry Howard and W. J. Perry are both working for wages in Dawson City. Dave Spence and the Eckhardt brothers left for home on June
24th via St. Michaels.

THE ORA RETURNS.

Successful Trip up the River From the Klondike Capital.

The cynics who were loud in their statements that the river steamers would never be able to make the trip up the figures. The Dawsonites may, however, be afraid of the government rake-off for royalties and have become modest as to were booked, but of these forty backed out, fearing the experimental trip. Now that such a success has been made of the voyage, however, the upper Yukon river steamers will revolution. river steamers will revolutionize the Klondike travel, for with them the miner is now able to make the trip to Dawson from Victoria in ten days, and the return trip in about twelve days. When the necessary supply stations are established to provide fuel along the banks the time will be lessened considerably. On this trip from three to four days were lost trip from three to four days were lost in gathering wood at different points. The only difficult place to navigate was the Five Finger rapids, through which the steamer had to be warped by the capstan somewhat after the manner of the troop boats on the Nile cataracts. Captain Richie was in charge of the lost of the l Ora, but now he will give way to Capt. Bragge, the well known Victoria scaling man who has one of his old time scaling friends, Capt. Rupert Cox, with him as mate. Of the twenty-seven passengers who took passage on the Ora, but few head any faith in her until she fully dehad any faith in her until she fully demonstrated her capacity to force her way up the river against the swift current. The Klondike and Lake Bennett Navigation company, owners of the Ora, cleared \$9,000 on her first voyage. She left again a few days ago taking in be-sides a large number of passengers and much freight 1,000 pounds of mail for the United States.

The Goddard, another of the upper river fleet is at Thirty-Mile, beached, her boilers having been rendered useless by the sand which was sucked into her

pipes from the river.

In a letter received by the Klondike and Bennett Navigation company from Mr. Fall, their agent at Dawson, it is stated that provisions are scarce at Dawson, tons upon tons which were being taken in on scows have been lo many cattle have been taken in and there is a great shortage of produce. Beef is selling at from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a pound. Land is being sold in Dawson pound. proper for \$1,000 a foot,

There is considerable dissatisfaction among the liquor men who have taken in the wet goods to the mining country. A large number are still encamped at Lake Bennett, the Northwest Mounted Police having refused to recognize the permits obtained in British Columbia and allow them to move the fiquor into the Northwest Territories. Another cause which grieves them is the charge of \$2 per gallon levied by the Northwest Mounted Police, notwithstanding the fact, as alleged by the liquor men, that they had already paid a similar sum in the Northwest Territories when they ceived their permits.

THE CITY OF SEATTLE. Brings Seventeen Klondikers and Over Half a Million Dollars.

The steamer City of Seattle, which arrived this morning, had on board the following passengers who are returning from Dawson: O. Oleson, William Mc-Taggart, John Beckman, David Gunn, H. A. Conn and William Wilson, who H. A. Conn and William Wilson, who came over the Dalton trail, and Peter Frizelle, W. J. McLeod, F. A. Raney, C. Johnson, M. Veire, Theo. Habernal, E. M. Sullivan, J. Anderson, W. H. Snyder, W. C. Duncan and E. Lewin, They brought out about \$400,000 in 2012 and \$12,000 in gold dust. The drafts and \$183,000 in gold dust. The alleged wife of "Soapy" Smith attempted to come down on the Seattle, but she was hustled ashore by the citizens' committee, who, it is said, released her of \$3,000. She came down on the steam. er Tartar, which arrived this morning.

A LUCKY OREGONIAN. After an absence of three years in the Klondike Theodore Hemsworth, of Oregon, is returning with sufficient gold dust ons he can live without working for the rest of his days," and he is still a young man. He went in with six cousins and with them took up a claim on Dominion Creek, which cost them \$150, and he estimates that they have already on the dump \$150,000 worth of dirt.

DIPLOMATS IN CONFERENCE. Foreigners Try to Arrange Peace Terms For Spain.

Washington, July 14.-The Star claims to be in a position to state authoritatively

It is also stated that the Spanish go ernment is ready to agree to evacuate Cuba if her soldiers are allowed to depart in a manner acceptable to an army which has not been defeated, and if the United States is ready to assume the Cuban debt. The greater difficulty is with the question of war indemnity, but a solution of this may perhaps be found in a proposal from a syndicate of American and English bankers to repay the United States its war expenses in 20 annuities, taking in turn the

tobacco monopoly and the railway conces-

sions in Cuba and the Philippine Islands.

NO COMPLAINT TO GERMANY. Washington, July 14.-It can be stated ositively that no representations have yet been made to the German government respecting the actions of the German naval

HIS BOOTS ON

Soapy Smiths' Checkered Career Terminated on Friday Last in a Most Tragic Manner.

While Endeavoring to Bluff the Indignant Skagwayans He Was Shot by City Surveyor Reid.

Trouble Was Caused by the Robbery of a Klondiker's Earnings by One of Soapy's Gang.

"Soapy" Smith, one time known as Hon, Jeff. Smith, gambler, politician, "sure thing" man, and for a long time the uncrowned king of Skagway, is

He bluffed the residents of the Gate way City once too often, and at last the bluff was called and Soapy lies cold in death. It was on Friday last that his checkered career was brought to a sudden end by a 38 calibre bullet from a revolver in the hands of City Surveyor Frank H. Reid.

Frank H. Reid.

The cause leading up to the trouble which ended Smith's life had its origin on the morning of the 8th, when J. D. Stewart, a young man just out from Dawson, was robbed of a sack containing from 12 to 15 pounds of gold. There are conflicting stories of how the robbery was committed, the accepted version being that Stawart desired to soil. bery was committed, the accepted version being that Stewart desired to sell his gold, and that one Bowers, a well known member of Smith's gang, represented to Stewart that he was there for the purpose of buying gold for some big assaying company below. The unsus-pecting stranger accompanied Bowers to a point in the rear of Smith's place on Holly avenue, where two of Bower's pals were in waiting. The three men overpowered Stewart, wrested the sack of gold, containing \$2,670, from his hands, and disappeared from sight around adjoining buildings, leaving the returned Klondiker as poor as when he started for the land of gold and hardships nearly a year hefore

started for the land of gold and hardships nearly a year before.

As soon as the news of the bold and
daring broad daylight robbery became
circulated about Skagway there was
great indignation. Business men quietly discussed the situation, and, feeling
assured that it was Smith's men who did
the deed, many of the best and most infractil attracts what quietly to the fluential citizens went quietly to "the leader and informed him that the gold must be returned, and that he and his gang must shake the dust of Skagway from their feet. During the earlier part of the excitement Smith partially promised several men that, in case there was no "rorr" made in the papers, the gold would be returned by 4 o'clock that evening, and that his influence would be used to prevent his men from in any way inverfering with returning Klondikers in the future.

the future.

The gold was not returned, however; The gold was not returned, however; on the contrary, Smith began to drink heavily and talk in a rash, defiant manner. When some of his lieutenants feminded him of his promise, suggesting there might be trouble if the gold was not returned, he said, "By —, trouble is what I am looking for." He got it in a way he least expected.

The gold not being returned, public indignation continued to increase until at

dignation continued to increase until at 8 o'clock it had reached fever heat. Con heads prevailed, however, and no out-ward demonstrations were made, al-though there was an ominous look worn by several hundred of men, including the best of Skagway's citizens, which plainly said: "Sure-thing men must go."

meeting was held on the Juneau dock and a committee of four, including City Surveyor Reid, was appointed to guard the approach to the dock in order that no objectionable characters might be admitted to disturb the deliberations of the meeting. Smith, who was then well primed with

liquor, hearing that the meeting was being held, went to it. The committee of four who were stationed at the end of the dock, saw Smith coming, but did no notice that he was carrying a Winches ter until he was right on them. He walked straight up to Reid and with an oath, asked what he was doing there, an oath, asked what he was doing there, at the same time striking at him with the barrel of the gun. Reid grabbed the gun in his left hand as it descended, pushing it down towards the ground, and drawing his revolver with his right hand at the same time. When the point of the rifle was close against Reid's right groin, Smith pulled the trigger. The ball passed clear through and came out through the lower part of the right him ball passed clear through and came out through the lower part of the right hip. At about the same time Reid fired two or three shots in rapid succession, one of which pierced Smith's heart, another striking one of his legs. Smith also fired a second shot, striking Reid in the leg. Both men fell at about the same time, "Source" Smith stop deed did City Englished. "Soapy" Smith stone dead and City Engineer Reid dangerously, perhaps mor-

tally, wounded.

The meeting was at once adjourned and the dead and wounded were picked up and brought to town. "At first it was thought the wounded man could live but a few hours, but he has since rallied manow considered very fair, and strong hores are entertained.

Later in the evening the citizens again corvened the meeting and a thorough organization with the object of clearing out the gang of "sure-thing" men was effected. It appearing to the citizens that Deputy Marshal Taylor. by his



Nothing equal to it for clearing the head and cleansing the air passages. Gives instant relief for cold in the head. Cures incipient Catarrh in a few days; Chronic Catarrh in one to three months. A specific for Hay Fever.

MR. JAS. SPENCE, CLACHAN, OWT., writes: "I had been a sufferer from Catarrh for 15 years. I spent lots of money and tried several doctors, also a Catarrh Specialist in London, Ont. At last I was directed by the advertisements and testimonials I read to try Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. I used 3 boxes, and a complete cure was effected."

Price, complete with blower, 25 Cts. Sold by all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto, Out.





to come out. IT RAINED—the Of the street sprinkling committe take to water. The wind so high, so thick, impossible for the street was on hand all serene.

VOL. 17

Unfurling of the at Santiago

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THRILL

Eastern Eggs, 2 dozen 35c. Freezing Salt, 50-lb. sacks. 75c. Pabst's Mait Extract, 35c., 3 for \$1. Vin Mariani, \$1.25 bottle. Staminal (Fluid Beef with Hypophophites) \$1 Headquarters for Preserving Goods and Jars

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

NOLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO. ENDERBY AND

Hungarian, Premier, ★★★ 🗝 ★★ ** * Adapted for Klondike

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

affiliations with the Smith crowd, was not the proper man to head an armed body of men, Captain J. M. Tanner was sworn in as deputy marshal by U. S. Commissioner Sehlbrede, and about twenty-five others were deputized to assist Captain Tanner. Captain Sperry was placed at the head of the citizens' committee each one of whom carried a

was placed at the head of the citizens' comittee, each one of whom carried a Winchester rifle.

All night the measured tread of the guards could be heard as they patrolled the streets. All the haunts where any of those supposed to be in any way contained with "Scopy" gang" was liable. nected with "Soapy's gang" was liable to be found, were visited. But in most cases the birds had taken warning and fled. However, quite a number were placed under arrest, and all were confined in the city jail, which was closely guarded. The three men who robbed Stewart of his sack of gold have escaped to the hills, as did several others of the research learning the death of their gang on learning the death of their leader. All the avenues of escape from the city have been closely guarded, and unless the bold highwaymen got out by small boats during the night their chances small boats during the high their chances for escape are exceedingly small. Every wharf is closely guarded, and detach-ments of deputies have been sent to Dyea, as well as to Lake Bennett. The Lyea, as well as to Lake Bennett. The entire trail from Skagway to Bennett is closely watched. Business was practically suspended, and hundreds of men, the majority of them armed with Winchesters, patrolled the streets.

Hon. John U. Snith, the U. S. commissioner, has somee interesting stories gathered in his experience as private which capacity he had to rectly with many of the crooks who in-fest northern towns. He describes an instance, the excitement oveer the death of Soapy Smith, and theimprisonment of a large number of suspects. A characteristic incident illustrating the terror Soapy' inspired in life, is giveen by Mr. Smith. It was while Soapy's body lay in the morgue and the crowd was viewing it that the following conversation was overheard:

"And that's the notorious gambling

"Hush, it's the Hon. Jeff. Smith."
"What makes you call him that"
"I'm not sure he's dead yet."

Edward H. Crosby, who came down early this morning on the steamer City of Seattle, brings more details of the shooting of Smith. He says that when some of those on the wharf heard that "Soapy" was coming with a Winchester they jumped into the water and swam to places of security. Immediately after the shooting 50 special constables were sworn in and every gambler was ordered to leave town. The nen who had robbed Stewart were found by scouts on the day following and ar rested. Bowers was incarcerated in the city hall, and while there he made a break for liberty. He was recaptured, and the citizens were preparing to lynch him when Captain Yeatman and a body of soldiers from Dyea appeared, intercepting the vigilance men and placing Skagway under martial law. The prisoners taken by the citizens were released, and many came down on the City of Seattle and Tartar, which

arrived this morning. Another passenger from the north, talking to the cause which led up to the shooting of Smith, said that the United States deputy marshal, though notified of the robbery, refused to interfere. United States desioner Schiblede was then sent for and he arrived at Skagway about four hours after the robbery. He at once sent for Smith and told him he would have to cause his satellites to give up the gold they had stolen from Stewart. Smith said "the boys had won it in a fair gambling game and he would stay by them." Judge Schibiede then made arrangements for the arrest of Smith and a number of his following. The warrants were being prepared when Smith was seen running down to the Juneau dock with his Winchester.

At the inquest held on the following doy the jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

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

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES London, July 15.-Lord Rosebery' four-year-old bay colt Velasquez won the Eclipse stakes of 10,000 sovereigns

Sandown Park summer meeting to-day,

Catarrh Cured for 25 cents Lisuffered from catarrh for years, and have found Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure the best that I have used, and gladly mmend it to sufferers. Yours truly HARRY STONE, Rainham Centre On

If sick headache is misery, what are carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positive ly cure it? People who have used then speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.



Agricultural Commission.

the Matter of the PUBLIC INQUIRIES ACT, and in the Matter of a Commission Issued to Thomas A. Sharpe, Gaylord Harrison Hadwen and R. Edward Gosnell, to Inquire into Certain Matters Affecting Agriculture, as in said Com

mission set out: Take notice that a meeting will he held a in the afternoon on the 21st day of July 1858, to answer all questions touching the subject matter of the said inquiry, as follows:

 The social, industrial and financial welfare of agriculturists.
 The incidence of the tax on mortgages.
3. Irrigation in the dry belts of the prov ince.
4. Cold storage for the beef products of the interior.
5. Forestry—the prevention of fores

5. Forestry—the prevention of forest fires, etc.
6. The reclamation, clearing and draining of lands.
7. The settlement of unoccupied agricultural lands.
8. The establishment of Provincial Experimental Stations.
9. The establishment of Mutual Credit Associations.
10. The conversion and improvement of posturage and the promotion of cattle raising and dairying interests.
11. The access to markets, means and rates of transportation.
12. All other matters directly or indirectly connected with agriculture in British Columbia.
And herein fail root. imbla.

And herein fail not.

Dated July 14th, 1898.

THOS. H. SHARPE.

Chairm

R. E. GOSNELL

HENRY (OTHERWISE SAMUEL) CLAPHAN Late of GalianoIsland, British (clinlis, as formerly of Bynesbury, in the County of

Huntingdon, England, Deceased

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

Dated the 14th day of May, 1898. Dated the 14th day of May, 18 S. Y. WOOTTON

RAMS FOR SALE.

High-grade Shropshire rams an registered ram lambs. BELL, Hornby Island.



WHOLESALE DRY COODS AND Miners' Outlits

paring to go About 5 o' eral Shafter graphically rand portraye factory from The first 1

VICTORIA, B.C.