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OS., Ltd. Toronto.

Medicine for Men



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COMING TO CANADA

American Capitalists are Making Large Deposits in Various Canadian Banks.

Paying a Per Centage for the Privilege—Matter Causing Very Much Comment.

Washington State Conventions—Prospect of Tom Watson, Georgia Candidate.

Buffalo, N.Y., Aug. 14.—The fact that money is being withdrawn from United States banks and sent to Canada for deposit is causing considerable comment on this side of the border.

Ellensburg, Aug. 14.—Democratic, Populist and Republican silver conventions were in session all day yesterday, but did not agree on any plan for fusion.

New York, Aug. 14.—The World publishes a statement from Watson, publisher nominee for vice-president, in which he claims his prospects as compared with those of Sewell are growing brighter every day.

Montreal, Aug. 14.—Day after day the people of Canada are awakening to the fact that when Sir Charles Tupper was given his walking ticket by the people of Canada on June 23rd, as built-a buccaneer and as unscrupulous a trickster as ever misused and abused a position of trust stepped down and out.

London, Aug. 14.—Sir John Millias died yesterday. He succeeded the late Frederick Leighton as president of the Royal Academy.

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THE QUEEN'S SPEECH

Condition of Some Portions of the Turkish Empire Causes Anxiety.

Venezuelan Dispute Apparently Approaching a Peaceful Settlement.

Release of Irish Political Prisoners—Engenders Much Sarcasm.

TARTE GETS AFTER 'T

Buffed Boodler's Crooked Actions Being Investigated by Minister Tarte.

"Take These Men on and I Will—Them, 'Die for My Country."

Montreal, Aug. 14.—Day after day the people of Canada are awakening to the fact that when Sir Charles Tupper was given his walking ticket by the people of Canada on June 23rd, as built-a buccaneer and as unscrupulous a trickster as ever misused and abused a position of trust stepped down and out.

London, Aug. 14.—The Queen's speech at the prorogation of parliament, first mentions the advance on Dongola and then says: "The conditions of some portions of the Turkish empire continues to furnish cause for much anxiety."

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FROM THE CAPITAL

Sifton Don't Want the Portfolio—Council Meets Daily.

Ottawa, Aug. 14.—Attorney-General Sifton is still at the capital, and the object of his visit remains pretty much a matter of secrecy.

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AN INDIAN UPRISING

Mexican Indians Revolt and Make an Attack on Nogales, Arizona.

Scheme to Overthrow Mexican Government in Interest of Santa Teresa de Cabora.

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DISASTROUS FLOOD

Pittsburg Visited by a Cloudburst Which Causes Death and Destruction.

Six Persons Killed in Suburban Towns—Wall of Water Eighteen Feet High.

Pittsburg, Aug. 13.—On Thursday morning at 8 o'clock this city and vicinity were visited by one of the heaviest and most persistent downpours of rain that has been seen here for years.

CANADIAN NEWS

A Former Windsor Boy's Fall—Well to Death—Another Collision.

Windsor, Aug. 14.—Word has been received from Canton, N.Y., that Frank Conroy, an old Windsor boy, has been found guilty of murdering his wife at Ogdensburg last May and has been sentenced to be electrocuted during the week of September 28.

ONE HONEST MAN

Dear Editor:—Please inform you a readers, that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, honest, home cure by which I was permanent restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility, sexual weakness, night losses and weak sunken parts.

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FREE AMMUNITION

For Competitors, at Ottawa Rifle Meeting—Competitive Gun Practice.

Ottawa, Aug. 15.—The minister of militia has been authorized to give free ammunition to competitors at the rifle meeting which opens here on the 31st instant.

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SPAIN DEMANDS PAY

Claims Large Damages from United States Because of the Filibustering Trips.

Takes Position That U. S. Government Could and Ought to Have Interfered.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The Spanish government is preparing a big bill of damages to be presented to the United States on account of the numerous expeditions alleged to have gone from Cuba to the relief of the Cuban insurgents. In support of its claims to reparation, it intends to provoke the president established against Great Britain in the celebrated Alabama claims award in the celebrated arbitration tribunal. There have been reports heretofore that Spain at the proper time would present a series of claims on account of the use the insurgents have made of supplies United States as bases for supplies for hostile operations in Cuba. These were nothing more than rumors until the government officers received a copy of a report of the Spanish legation, made by its legal adviser Calderon Carliste. The report, handsomely printed in pamphlet form, with its five appendices, makes a book of over 300 pages. The Wilburg case, recently decided by the United States supreme court, is cited and referred to as the one legal precedent established by the United States against Great Britain. The attorney says it is thought proper to show that the attitude of Spain toward the United States during the civil war was not the attitude of Spain toward the United States during the civil war. The principles indicated and enforced by the United States against Great Britain as those which should have governed her conduct would be applicable to the duties and obligations of the United States towards Spain in the recent instance. In reviewing the Geneva award, the report says that it is clear that the United States made its own judgment of the carrying on of military operations from England of vessels and ships.

In concluding the first section of his report, Mr. Carliste says the powers invested in the president of the United States have not been officially used for preventing the carrying on of military operations forbidden by the statutes. The United States, he says, contended at Geneva that no nation can, under cover of the deficiencies of its own laws, disregard duties toward another power. Whatever pretext and attempts may be made to carry on these expeditions as peaceful and lawful voyages, the fact remains, says the attorney, that from the beginning of the insurrection the base of supplies for the United States has been the United States. This branch of Mr. Carliste's report concludes as follows: "To tolerate this state of affairs and these acts is a violation of the treaties of neutrality under the law of nations as they have been proclaimed to the rest of the world by the United States. To prevent and punish these acts, which are in violation of the statute laws of the country, it is believed that the Federal government has all the attributes of sovereignty with respect to the subject under discussion, and has for its exercise the appropriate agencies which are recognized among civilized nations. Nor is it perceived what distinction or difference in principle excuses the exercise of the right commensurate with the existing emergency which in the sight of the world they required and enforced against Great Britain at Geneva."

In concluding a review of the proclamations of the presidents of the United States, the attorney says that while it could not be insisted that one nation is bound to take notice of the existence of an insurrection in another country as it is bound to recognize the state of public war, it is nevertheless bound to take notice of such a condition to the extent of giving warning to the citizens and inhabitants in the discharge of obligations which one friendly nation owes to another, and as a means of preventing the commission of a violation of this obligation. He declares that the proclamations cited in the appendices fully illustrate the recognition of this principle by the United States, which principle is especially accentuated by the proclamation of President Cleveland of June 12, 1895. He concludes this portion of his report by saying: "The laws themselves of the administration made by the municipal authorities of the United States can not measure or limit the international responsibility of the United States."

The officials to whom copies of this pamphlet were addressed did not care to discuss the matter for publication, but the only official expressed the opinion that the only object of its preparation was the basis of a claim to be placed against the United States by Spain on the account of filibustering expeditions. London, Aug. 17.—The evening newspapers refer to length to Spain's bill for damages against the United States as a result of the fitting out of filibustering expeditions destined for Cuba in American ports, and to the decision arrived at in the case of the Alabama. The Globe, for instance, says: "The United States' acceptance of the Geneva award makes it absolutely impossible for them to repudiate their liability under the present circumstances with any show of reason or justice."

A CHURCH WRECKED.

By a Storm—Clergymen Killed and Two Others Fatally Injured. Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 17.—A disturbance described as an electric discharge struck a church, where a protracted meeting was being held at Bera, in Ashley county, totally demolishing the building. Rev. W. W. Cochran was instantly killed and Rev. J. W. Van Treas and Rev. J. J. Cook were fatally wounded. John Simpson, George McDougall and Miss Lena Coburn were dangerously injured, and a large number of others were more or less wounded by the storm.

Captain Adam Smith, who brought out the steamer Tees, will leave by the Charmie tomorrow morning for his home in London.

A RIOT IN BELFAST.

A Nationalist Procession Causes a Little Division—Devaney Released.

London, Aug. 17.—Thos. Devaney, the Irish political prisoner, was released from Portland prison to-day. Belfast, Aug. 17.—Serious rioting occurred here this morning in connection with the Nationalist manifestations in favor of granting amnesty to the Irish political prisoners. There were several processions of Nationalists through the streets as a beginning, and they finally merged into a large procession headed by bandsmen, armed with spears. The procession soon attracted immense crowds of people and stone throwing commenced. This served to enrage the Nationalists. Their bandsmen attacked the crowds with spears, wounding many people. The police charged, the rioters and used their batons freely, with the result that several persons were hurt before order was restored. The rioting caused the greatest excitement throughout the city and further disturbances are feared this evening if they carry out the threat of returning in very much greater strength and marching procession throughout the main streets of Belfast. The police, however, are expected to make a display of force calculated to prevent any further serious rioting. If necessary the militia will be called upon to help the constabulary in maintaining order.

TWO GRAND OLD MEN

China's Envoy, Li Hung Chang, Pays His Respects to Gladstone, at Hawarden.

London, Aug. 17.—The grand old man of China, Li Hung Chang, went to Hawarden on Saturday morning and paid a visit to the great old man of Great Britain, William E. Gladstone. The Chinese envoy drove from Chester, where he was received by a guard of honor, and was heartily cheered by large crowds. His interview with Mr. Gladstone lasted three-quarters of an hour. They discussed through an interpreter various subjects, and after enjoying tea were photographed together. The veteran statesmen seemed to enjoy each other's company.

Mr. Gladstone told Li Hung Chang that he was glad China had generally followed a system of free trade. Li Hung Chang assented, but said that it had been found necessary to place some restrictions on merchants. The finances of China were in a condition requiring great care. More railways were necessary to develop commerce. He intended to do all in his power to secure more railways. Mr. Gladstone presented to Li Hung Chang a set of his own works, and the Chinese envoy presented to Mrs. Gladstone his photograph and some packets of highly prized tea. The Chinese statesman then proceeded to Barrow-in-Furness to inspect the shipbuilding yards and the large iron and steel works.

The tone of the Conservative press in commenting upon the results of the session of parliament just closed is sorrowful rather than exultant, while the Liberal papers contrast with great bitterness the formidable list of measures proposed and the few which have become laws. The failure of the government's measure for education, which was so loudly trumpeted at the beginning of the session, is regretfully noted in the ministerial organs. The Times, for instance, opened its retrospect with the words: "The loss of the chief measure of the year throws a shadow of disappointment over the session."

THEOSOPHIST CRUSADERS.

American Missionaries on a Tour of the World Now in London.

London, Aug. 17.—The little band of American crusaders for Theosophy is receiving considerable attention in the columns of the English newspapers, and has given the Irish press an entirely new theme for discussion. Shortly after landing, the Americans uttered a prophecy that Ireland soon was to become the ruler of Europe, and that the ancient glories of that mystic island would be restored; also that the Theosophists proposed to establish a branch of their American college of occultism there. The Irish newspapers are giving great prominence to them.

Parliament closed in a more spirited and lively manner than has been the case with any session for years. In the whole of the parliament the man who has most benefited himself is Tim Healy. He began the session as one of John Dillon's seventy-one followers, and he ends it the leader of his own party with about twenty-five followers. It is said that the Irish convention which meets in Dublin in September is destined to be a fizzle. Neither the Parnellites nor the Healyites will attend, so the whole object of the convention is thwarted, and Mr. Dillon expects, if the Parnellites and other factions do not attend, that the latter will be put in an awkward moral position, on the ground that when the union of the different sections of the Irish party was attempted they stood out. In the meantime Ireland is perfectly tranquil and continues steadily improving. For several years there have been good harvests in Ireland, and the peasantry are generally satisfied.

Six weeks ago I suffered with a very severe cold; was almost unable to speak. My friends all advised me to consult a physician. Noticing Chamberlain's Cough Remedy advertised in the St. Paul's Volks Zeitung I procured a bottle, and after taking it a short time was entirely well. I now most heartily recommend this remedy to anyone suffering with a cold. Wm. Kell, 678 Selby avenue, St. Paul, Minn. For sale by all druggists. Henderson Bros. & Langley, wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

ROYAL Baking Powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report.

ORDERED TO SUICIDE

General Weyler's Brutality to a Disgraced Lieut. in the Spanish Army Causes Trouble.

Ochande and Weyler Quarrel Over Latest Sensational Occurrence in Unhappy Cuba.

Americans Surrender—A Cruiser in Quest of Laurada—Deserters in New York.

Key West, Fla., Aug. 17.—Captain General Weyler and General Ochande were the principals in a sensational affair which occurred shortly before the latter sailed for Spain. The death of General Ochande's nephew, who was a lieutenant in the Spanish army, was the cause of the trouble. Ugly rumors were circulated reflecting on the young lieutenant, who was accused of conducting a treasonable correspondence with Maximino Gomez, the insurgent chief. When Weyler heard of the rumors he summoned the young man to the palace and questioned him. Weyler was apparently satisfied of the young man's guilt, and told him that if he did not commit suicide within twenty-four hours he would be court-martialed and shot. The lieutenant left the palace, went to his room, and in six hours was a corpse, having shot himself through the heart.

The affair was hushed up, and the Spanish official report said the young man had died of yellow fever. Shortly afterwards General Ochande arrived in Havana and learned the true story of his nephew's death. He was greatly enraged and immediately went to the palace to call Weyler to account. The meeting of the generals was most sensational. Ochande denounced Weyler in the bitterest terms, alleging the lieutenant was guilty and had been driven to his death. Ochande termed Weyler a murderer and a butcher, and challenged him to a duel. The men drew their swords and would have fought in the palace, but they were interfered with by the other officials.

Two days later General Ochande sailed for Spain. He was greatly enraged and says he will make the affair public when he reaches Spain and demand Weyler's recall. Havana, Aug. 17.—Several Americans have surrendered to the Spanish authorities at Puerto Principe, and one American has surrendered at Guines, this province. They have made statements to the Spanish officers that the other Americans with the insurgents are disgusted at the rebellion and are ready to desert. Captain-General Weyler will place the Americans at the disposal of the Consul-General Lee, in order that they may be returned to the United States.

Philadelphia, Aug. 17.—It is stated in this city that the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes has started northward along the Atlantic coast, and is expected to reach the Florida coast from a swift tug which slipped out of Tampa on Tuesday night. New York, Aug. 17.—Among the passengers arriving per Ward line steamer Oriaba from Havana to-day were three deserters from the Cuban army, who were given their passports by General Weyler. Their names are Samuel McNally, James T. Quinn and Max Jortscha. They went to Cuba with the Laurada expedition.

THEIR REMARKABLE MEETING.

Nansen Discovered Jackson by the Barking of Dogs.

Vardoe Norway, Aug. 17.—Dr. Nansen left here this morning on his way to Christiania. It may be recalled that the meeting between Dr. Nansen and Jackson, the English explorer, was the result of the barking of dogs. The Norwegian and his companion were exploring one day when they heard barking. Following the sounds they reached Jackson's camp. Vardoe has been en fete and is gaily decorated in honor of the return of Dr. Nansen.

A ROW IN GERMANY

Emperor William Dismisses His Minister of War—Hohenlohe to Go Also.

Governor Who is to Be Tried for Erbe Taking, Drunkenness and Debauchery.

Berlin, Aug. 17.—The official announcement that General Bronsart von Schellendorf, the minister for war, has been relieved from office, and that he would be succeeded by General von Gossler, startled the political world. The war minister's difference with the emperor regarding the long-planned military trial reform has been a topic of discussion for a long time past, and it was known that unless his majesty agreed to General von Schellendorf's view, which was also the view of the imperial chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, both intended to resign. But it was thought that the crisis would not be reached until after the czar's visit to Berlin, and it appears that the true reason which induced the emperor to abandon his projected trip to the Rhine provinces was not physical indisposition, but the fact that Prince Hohenlohe and General von Schellendorf had intimated to his majesty that they would resign unless he agreed to the military trial reform. The announcement was publicly pledged, and which, owing to the influence of the emperor's private military cabinet, especially that of General von Hahnke, the side-camp general, would be deferred indefinitely.

The interviews between the emperor and Prince Hohenlohe on the subject were not satisfactory, as the chancellor insisted upon his point, also alleging that the burdens of office were more onerous than his age and health could bear. A definite understanding was reached, but it is understood that the matter was postponed, so far as Prince Hohenlohe is concerned, for the time being, and he will remain in office until new and sudden complications arise until fall at least. The emperor's ministerial staff is different. He has been anxious to retire for some time, and insisted upon resigning forthwith unless his majesty agreed that the trial bill should be introduced in the reichstag during the autumn. The announcement that the general has been relieved from office is the emperor's reply. General von Schellendorf's leave of absence expired on July 31. The emperor's reason for objecting to the reform of the military trial law is that he fears that the publicity of the trials would weaken discipline. General von Schellendorf was also nettled on account of the recent removal of General von Habelberg from the head of the central bureau of the military ministry, a service without consent or advice.

HE LEFT THREE WIDOWS.

San Francisco, Aug. 17.—George W. Cornwell, the oldest locomotive engineer on the Coast division of the Southern Pacific, died on Wednesday, and at his funeral three women appeared, each claiming to be his widow. The name of Mrs. Cornwell, who was the third said she had been married to deceased under the name of George Parker. The one of the three who has known Cornwell longest is now described as the San Jose widow, who lives on Howard street. In 1888 Cornwell met Mrs. Parker and, telling her his name was the same as that of her former husband, George Parker, married her. He installed her in a house a block from that of Mrs. Cornwell No. 2. Mrs. Parker knew nothing of the other two wives, and No. 2 was not aware of the existence of No. 3, in whose house he died. The engineer was 59 years old and has been on the Pacific coast 36 years, all the time in the employ of the Central and Southern Pacific railroads. He leaves only \$2,000, most of his earnings having gone to support his wives.

SPAIN AND THE U. S.

Spain's Memorandum to the Powers Not to be Presented.

London, Aug. 15.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says with reference to the memorandum recently prepared by Spain with the idea of presenting the same to the powers on the condition of affairs in Cuba, and the relations between Spain and the American republic in connection with Cuba, and the suggestion that the powers assist Spain in bringing an amicable pressure to bear on the United States to produce stricter neutrality. It has been the subject of the ambassadors of the powers, the Duke of Teutan, minister of foreign affairs, on Monday consulted with Mr. Taylor, U. S. minister. The latter did not hesitate to say the dispatch was of such note, directly after

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The hay crop was a very fair one. Clover on the Experimental Farm averaged over two tons of cured hay per acre. Fall wheat was well headed and had made a good stand before the hot weather came, and the yield is very fair. Spring wheat and barley are yielding less than the average, but the oats promise well. Harvesting is proceeding rapidly and will be well advanced by the end of the first week in August. Root crops and potatoes are all suffering from the long-continued drought, but turnips promise better than other roots and with timely rains will give a good crop. Peas promise a fair return and Indian corn is doing well.

Owing to the cold, wet weather which prevailed during the blossoming period, strawberries did not set well and the crop was light, with a considerable proportion of imperfect berries. Raspberries and blackberries promised a full crop, but owing to the prolonged drought the fruit has been small. Red and white currants were very plentiful and the size was above the average. Black currants have given a light crop and gooseberries have suffered more than usual from mildew. The bloom on fruit trees was very heavy, but owing to the cold, wet weather which prevailed throughout the blossoming period, none of the larger fruits set well. The cherry crop has been below the average, although the sample has been good. The crop of apples, pears and plums will be below the average.

On Vancouver Island the crops are said to be better, also on some of the lower valley lands nearer the ocean; but on the ranges in the interior, although the cattle wintered well, the pastures are now poor owing to the long-continued drought. At last reports the air was full of smoke in the Fraser river valley from fires, which are still burning in many parts of that district.

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Advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, describing its benefits for various ailments like weakness, indigestion, and general debility.

Advertisement for Royal Baking Powder, highlighting its quality and endorsement by the U.S. Government.

NAASEN TELLS OF HIS VOYAGE

The Famous Explorer's Story of the Expedition and Adventures of His Party.

Every Man on Board Enjoyed Most Perfect Health During the Entire Voyage.

The Fram Left in Charge of Captain Sverdrup, in Whom Nansen Has Confidence.

Singular Meeting of Nansen and Jackson of Jackson-Farnsworth Expedition.

London, Aug. 15.—The story in detail by the explorer himself of Dr. Fridtjof Nansen's Arctic expedition and the adventures of his party, together with the scientific results obtained, the first of which is his success in penetrating the highest heights of the world by the foot of man, namely 86 degrees 13 minutes north, are given to the world by the Chronicle this morning.

Nansen says in the Chronicle: "The Fram left Jugor Strait, Aug. 4, 1893, and we had to force our way through much ice along the Siberian coast. We discovered an island in the Kara Sea and a great number of islands along the coast of Cape Cheljuskin. In several places we found evidence of a glacial epoch, during which Northern Siberia must have been covered by an inland ice to a great extent."

"On September 15 we were off the mouth of Olenek river, but we thought we were too late to catch our dogs, as we would not risk losing a year. We passed New Siberian Island on September 22. We made fast to a floe in latitude 78 degrees 50 minutes north, and longitude 133 degrees and 37 minutes east. There we allowed the ship to be closed in by the ice."

"As anticipated we were gradually drifted north and north-westward during the autumn and winter from being constantly exposed to violent ice pressures, but (the Fram) surpassed our expectations, being superior to any strain. The temperature fell rapidly and was constantly low with but little variation for the whole winter. For weeks we experienced no snow, the lowest temperature was 62 degrees below zero."

"Every man on board was in perfect health during the whole voyage. The electric light, generated by a wind mill, fulfilled our expectations. The most friendly feeling existed and time passed pleasantly. Everyone made pleasure his duty and a better lot of men could hardly be found."

"The sea was up to 90 fathoms deep south of the 79 degrees north, where the depth suddenly increased and was from 1600 to 1800 fathoms north of that latitude. This necessarily upsets all previous theories based on a shallow polar basin. The sea bottom was remarkably void of any organic matter."

"During the whole drift I had a good opportunity to take a series of scientific observations, meteorological, magnetic, astronomical and biological. Soundings, deep sea temperatures, examinations of the salinity of the sea water, etc. Under a stratum of cold ice water covering the surface of the polar basin I soon discovered a warmer and more saline water, due to the Gulf Stream, with a temperature from 31 degrees to 33 degrees. We saw no land and no open water, except narrow cracks, in any direction."

dog food was calculated for 30 days and our provisions for 100 days. We found the ice in the beginning, tolerable good travelling and so made good distances and the ice did not appear to be drifting much. On March 22 we were at 83 degrees 10 minutes north. Although the dogs were less enduring than we hoped, still they were tolerably good. The ice now became rougher and the drift contrary. On March 25 we had only reached 85 degrees 10 minutes N and on March 28th 85 degrees 30 minutes."

"We were evidently drifting fast towards the south. Our progress was very slow and it was fatiguing to work our way and carry our sledges over high hummocks constantly being built up by the floes grinding each other. The ice had a strong movement and ice pressure was heard in all directions. On April 3 we were at 83 degrees 50 minutes north, constantly hoping to meet with smoother ice. On April 4 we reached 86 deg. 1 minutes north, but the ice became rougher, until April 7, it got so bad I considered it unwise to continue our march in a northerly direction."

"We were then 86 degrees, 14 minutes north. We then made an excursion on skis further northward in order to examine as to the possibility of a further advance, but we could see nothing but ice of the same description, hummocks beyond hummocks to the horizon, looking like a sea of frozen breakers. We had had a low temperature, and during nearly three weeks it was in the neighborhood of forty degrees below zero, and we had to wear 8 degrees below zero, but soon sank again to 20. When the wind was blowing in this temperature we did not feel very comfortable in our woollen clothing. To save weight we had left our fur suits on board the ship. Minimum temperature in March was 49 and the maximum temperature 24. In April the minimum was 38 and the maximum 20. We saw no sign of land in any direction. In fact the floe ice seemed to move so freely before the wind that there could not have been anything in the way of land to stop it for a long distance off. We were now drifting rapidly northward."

"On April 8th we began our march on Franz Josef Land. On our April 12th our watches ran down owing to the unusual length of our march. After that date we were uncertain as to our longitude, but hoped our dead reckoning was fairly correct. As we came south we met many cracks, which greatly retarded our progress, provisions were rapidly decreasing, and the dogs were killed one after the other in order to feed the rest."

"In June the cracks became very bad and the snow in an exceedingly bad condition for travelling with dogs as the ski and sledge runners broke through the superficial crust and sank deep in the wet snow. Only a few dogs were now left and progress was next to impossible. But, unfortunately, we had no line of retreat. The dogs ran as well as our own, were reduced to a minimum and we made the best way we could ahead. We expected daily to find land in sight, but we looked in vain. On May 21st we were at 82 degrees 21 minutes north, and on June 4th at 82 degrees 26 minutes north, but on June 15 we had drifted to the northwest to 82 degrees 26 minutes north. No land to be seen, although, according to Payer's map, we had expected to meet with Petermann's Land 83 degrees north. These discrepancies became more and more puzzling as time went on."

"On June 22nd we had a last shot at a bearded seal and as the snow became constantly worse I determined to stop. We now had a supply of seal meat until the snow melted away. We also shot three bears. We had only two dogs left, which were very well fed upon seal meat. On July 2nd we continued our journey over to tolerable good snow. On July 24th, when at about 82 degrees northwest, we sighted an unknown land at last, but the ice was everywhere broken into small floes, the water between being filled with crushed ice, which the use of kayaks was impossible. We therefore had to make our way by balancing from one piece of ice to another, and we did not reach land until August 6th, at 81 degrees 33 minutes north and at 63 degrees east longitude."

"This proved to be entirely ice-capped islands. In the kayaks we made our way westward to open water along these islands, but small floes, the water between being filled with crushed ice, which the use of kayaks was impossible. We therefore had to make our way by balancing from one piece of ice to another, and we did not reach land until August 6th, at 81 degrees 33 minutes north and at 63 degrees east longitude."

"The country became more and more puzzling, as I could find no agreement with Payer's map. I thought we were in a long east of it, but it was not if the map was correct, we were now travelling straight across the Wittek and Dove glacier, without seeing any land near us. On August 26th we reached a spot in 81:13 north and 56 east, evidently well suited to wintering, and as it was now too late for the voyage to Spitzbergen, I considered it wisest to stop and prepare for winter. We shot bears and walrus, and built a hut of stone, earth and moss, making a roof of walrus hide tied down with rope and covered with snow. We used walrus for making, fat and meat. Bear meat and walrus blubber was our only food for ten months. Bear skins formed our beds and sleeping bag."

"Winter, however, passed well, and we were both in perfect health. Spring came with sunshine and with much open water to the southwest. We hoped to have an easy voyage to Spitzbergen over the floe of ice and open water. We were obliged to manufacture new clothes from blankets and a sleeping bag from a bear skin. Our provisions were raw bear meat and blubber."

long time previous to the meeting of the two men, yet neither of them was aware of the other's appearance. Jackson describes his meeting with Dr. Nansen, while the latter was traversing the ice. He was very lucky in meeting for the Norwegian explorer, as he had been misled owing to an inaccurate map drawn by Payer, the discoverer of Franz Josef Land, and also because Dr. Nansen's chronometers and watches having stopped, he was unable to establish his position. Jackson, after meeting Nansen, conducted the latter to Elmwood, the headquarters of the British expedition, where the doctor awaited the arrival of the Windward, which left the Thames on June 10 and Yarde June 28 to take supplies to the Jackson expedition, and not to bring them back as currently reported."

Captain Jackson, in the dispatch filed by the captain of the Windward, says: "On June 17 I met Dr. Nansen three miles off on a floe, S.E. of Cape Flora. He had wintered in a rough hut within a mile or two of our northern limit in 1895, and this spring we unwittingly came within a few miles of his winter quarters. Dr. Nansen left the Fram with one companion (Lieut. Segar). Scott Hanson, a lieutenant in the Norwegian navy and director of the astronomical, meteorological and magnetic observations, and reached the floe at 86:14 travelling northeast from where left the Fram, which was in 84 north, 102 east. Dr. Nansen expressed the greatest surprise and liveliest satisfaction at meeting us."

"Jackson, in his own words, explains in exploring the western part of Franz Josef Land, telling how he has drawn extensive accurate maps and has discovered new regions adding: "When the Windward left its foot and bearing at its base a huge negotiable rampart of ice. We named it Harnsworth Cape and only approached the base of the headland with the greatest difficulty. This spring has been phenomenally dry. Although we marched north a great distance, using sixteen dogs and a pony, we met after a fortnight open water, reaching from the face of a huge glacier east to the precipitous end of another huge glacier west. Advance by drifts was thus cut off. We then struck southeast down Markham Sound and added greatly to our discoveries of 1895, but we are again stopped by the open water. During April, a terrible snow storm, coupled with rises in the temperature, completely broke up the ice and prevented our marching, but we took a number of valuable photographs."

Dr. Nansen, in describing the winter of 1895-96, says: "My command and myself started in the direction of Spitzbergen on May 19. After we occupied six weeks on snow shoes, dragging sledges and kayaks (the Arctic canoes) loaded on the sledges after us. We were patient and cheerful in the open sea. We reached Jackson's winter quarters where we found all in good health. We remained there about six weeks until the steamer Windward arrived. I left the Fram in good condition and drifting, locked in the ice."

Professor Mohr says that the scientific results of Dr. Nansen's observations are magnificent, and that several islands have been discovered. The Antiposten warns that Dr. Nansen has no connection to the fate of the Fram. He has the fullest confidence in Lieut. Sverdrup, her commander, who proved himself most capable, in en route to Franz Josef Land. Nansen had a narrow escape with his life, as a walrus furiously attacked and smashed his kayak."

HAVE YOU CATARRH?
But One Sure Remedy—Obtain it for 25 Cents, Blower Included, and be Cured.
Catarrh is a disagreeable and offensive disease. It usually results from a cold and often ends in consumption and death. The one effective remedy so far discovered for it is Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure.

Physicians failed to cure George Bell, a college keeper, Highland Landing Road. Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure did it. One box cured William Kneeshaw and two boxes James T. Stoddard, both of West Gwillimbury. Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure cured Dr. J. W. Jenkinson, of Gifford, spent nearly \$300 on doctors, but found no permanent relief until he tried a 25 cent box of Chase's. Miss Dwyer, of Alliston, got rid of a cold in the head in 12 hours. Henry R. Nicholls, 176 Rectory street, London, tried a box with excellent effect. Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure is for sale by any dealer, or by Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Price 25 cents including blower.

THE WRONG QUEEN.
A son of the Marquis of Salisbury is much interested in bee farming, and this very mild hobby resulted in the wildest kind of excitement in the neighborhood of Hatfield the other day. It all came about in this manner: Young Cecil, finding one of his hives queenless sent an order to Welwyn, the nearest town to Hatfield, for a Carniolan queen—James Heston being the name of the informant. The bee dealer sent off the bee by the next train and wired: "The queen will arrive by 3:40 o'clock this afternoon." When Lord Cecil reached the station to take possession of his bee he found the place thronged. The graph clerk had interpreted the telegram that Her Majesty was paying a sudden visit to Hatfield, and, being unable to find any interesting news to himself, the information spread like wildfire.

That tired, languid feeling and dull head which is very disagreeable. Take two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before you go to bed and you will find relief. They never fail to do good.

THE MYSTERY OF THE TSETSE-FLY.

The mystery which has hung so long over the cause of that peculiar African epidemic known as "fly disease," a disease of certain domestic animals, which our great traveller Livingstone was among the first to describe accurately and make familiar to the English reader, seems, says the British Medical Journal, at last to be in a fair way of being cleared up. It has all along been believed, both by the natives and by the majority of travellers, that the tsetse-fly (Glossina morsitans, Westwood), was, if not the cause, at all events the principal medium for the distribution of the disease it seemed to be associated with. This fly is a dipterous insect, slightly larger than the common domestic fly. It is provided with powerful maxillary apparatus by which it is enabled to penetrate the skin and suck the blood of the lower animals and even traversing the clothes of man himself.

As the tsetse is a voracious blood-sucker, passing its food from one animal to another, it is naturally regarded as a medium for the conveyance and transmission of the germs of blood diseases. It has an extensive distribution, being found here and there over almost the whole of Central Africa; it abounds to the north of the Transvaal, and on the right bank of the Zambesi, and it is also common on the low country lying between the Ougogo and the eastern shore of the continent. It shuns villages and cultivated places, preferring the borders of swamps and marshy places, and, curious enough, in some way or other its distribution is bound up with and depends upon the presence of large game. The goat, the buffalo, the antelope, the zebra and man are not seriously affected; but the dog, the ox, the sheep, the ass and the horse, when bitten by it under what are now well known conditions, are doomed to almost certain death. Travellers tell us how large herds of oxen have perished, one animal after another, and, how, in this way, it is a serious obstacle to the settlement and civilization of the dark continent.

Heretofore the nature of the poison assumed to be introduced into its victims by the tsetse-fly was unknown. Livingstone suggested that it might be derived from the secretion of certain glands which are rather a conspicuous feature of the anatomy of the insect. Others have conjectured that it might be a germ of some description. Others, again, have denied that the fly was in any way the cause of the disease. It would now appear now that the natives were right, and that to a certain extent, Livingstone, too, was right, in so far as he recognized the casual relationship of the

fly to the disease, though wrong as to the nature of the virus. Surgeon-Capt. David Bruce has shown that the true cause of the tsetse-fly disease is not any secretion or property of the fly itself but that the fly is merely the passive agent for conveying a living virus from infected to uninfected animals. The virus is found to be a micro-organism, a protozoan, resembling that which produces a similar disease, the surra, in India. The connection of the disease with the presence of large game is explained by the fact that the larva of the fly develops in the dung of the buffalo. The fact that the micro-organism distributed by the fly is so deadly to some animals and so comparatively harmless to others has not been explained, but it is a quality also possessed by other germs, which appear to thrive in the blood of one creature while that of another is fatal to them.

In closing, the editors of the Journal make the following remarks: "Surgeon-Captain Bruce's discovery will draw attention once more to the part played by insects, particularly blood-suckers, as factors in pathology. The role of the mosquito in beginning the malarial fever, and, possibly, ere long, other blood-suckers will be found to possess similar properties, either as active agents, in the biological cycle of disease germs, as in the case of the mosquito, or as media for their conveyance from one human being or from one animal to another, as in the case of the tsetse-fly. Disease distributions—distributions apparently not directly dependent on the climate, but upon some strictly local and limited circumstances—may be connected in the same way as the tsetse-fly disease, and owe their peculiar geographical distributions to something of the same sort."

FAMOUS DRAUGHT PLAYERS.
Draughts is very easily learned, but in a few minutes one can understand the moves, but years of assiduous study and practice are required before the subtleties of this profound intellectual pastime can be mastered. The great Scotch player, James Wylie, and who is 77 years of age, and who is known throughout the English-speaking world as "the Herd Laddie"—a sobriquet which has stuck to him since 1832, when his master, a Biggar cattle dealer, introduced him, a boy of 14, to the Edinburgh "cracks"—has played the game incessantly since boyhood, and he affirmed recently that he is still discovering new and beautiful lines of play. Wylie is the high priest of draughts, just as Tom Morris is the high priest of golf, in virtue of years, brilliant performances, and recognized worth of character. Considering his age he plays a remarkably fine game. One has sorrowfully to admit, however, that he is past his best, as his great match last year with Ferris showed. All the same, his record as a match player will probably never be excelled.

Wylie is short of stature, with a big bald head, bright eyes, and a round, ruddy face. For many years, when travelling from town to town for the purpose of playing exhibition games, he wore a woollen cravat and a Kilmarnock bonnet. He now appears in club rooms with a neat collar and a natty smoking cap. While on his way to a draughts players' "howl," it is recorded that he was caught in a heavy shower of rain, and got his umbrella thoroughly soaked. By the time he finished play the watery clouds had rolled past, and the sun was shining brightly. As soon as he got outside he put up his umbrella, and a friend who was with him said, "Man, Jamie, it's no raining the noo." "No," replied Wylie, "but my umbrella's wat." Wylie has travelled extensively, having made long tours in the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, where he met all classes of players. Walking is his own physical exercise, and a few miles daily are sufficient to keep him in good health. He neither smokes nor drinks.

Another grand man of draughts is Robert Martins, a Scotsman by adoption but English by birth. He is the junior of Wylie by a few years, and he is also an ex-champion of the world. In personal appearance he is the reverse of "Herd Laddie," being tall, pale-faced, and long-headed. He is courteous in manner, and very cautious in expressing an opinion about a knotty point in a game, always prefacing his remarks with "I think," or "I'm not sure." He and Wylie have played no fewer than six championship matches, the net result of which is that Wylie is three games ahead, while Martin's pocket is the gainer by £20. The last important match Martins took part in took place in Glasgow nine years ago, when F. C. Barker of Boston defeated him by three wins to one, with 45 drawn games. For

many years Wylie and Martins have acted as peripatetic instructors to the ambitious draughts players of England and Scotland. Their services are constantly in request, and proud, indeed, is the bidding champion when he manages to draw a game with either of these veteran players. Skill at draughts is not usually associated with the celebrated play, but Martins and another, James Moir, the latter possesses a rich, well-trained tenor voice. The champion of the world (until defeated by Jordan in Glasgow on June 19) was James Ferris, born at Glenties, Co. Donegal, in 1857. He has played draughts since boyhood, and when only 18 years of age he carried off the championship of the Greenock Wellington Draughts Club. Next year he won the first prize in the Glasgow Central Club handicap, and he has contested numerous matches and has never been defeated until this year in a set having been over Rees and Bryden (of Glasgow) and Wylie (of Glasgow) in his most important victories. The match attracted a great deal of attention, and was, perhaps, the most important contest of the kind ever played. It was, in truth, the kind of a man in his prime with one whose intellectual vigor, great as it has been, from the very first the issue was never in doubt, and when the Scotch game ended in a draw, it was mutually agreed to terminate the match, the score then being—Ferris, 13 wins; Wylie, 6 wins; drawn, 63. All the openings were tried, and the most varied lines of play disclosed. An interesting feature in connection with the encounter was that Wylie secured one game with the white pieces, while Ferris's wins comprised seven with the black and six with the white men. Ferris is a joiner, is a singularly unassuming person, and in helping to remove the difficulties of a beginner he is always ready to oblige—Chambers' Journal.

COMOX NEWS.
Drowned While Bathing—Washing for Gold in Brown River.
Robert Brcken was drowned while swimming at the mouth of Oyster river, Comox, this morning. He was over 70 years of age, and was a small tributary of the Comox river.

We Have Got a String

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. Government Street.

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HIS RING GROWING INTO A WHEEL.
After having given up all thought of finding a valuable diamond ring which he lost in a singular way four years ago, Robert Groff, a chief clerk in the Police Department, office, living at Berlin, N. J., recovered the ring in a most surprising manner. Mr. Groff was swinging Indian clubs on his way to a farm house on November evening in 1892, and was lost in the snow. He was unable to find his way home, and after a long search he found the ring in a wheelbarrow. The ring was found in a wheelbarrow which was used for carrying manure. Mr. Groff was very much surprised to find the ring in a wheelbarrow, and he was very much surprised to find the ring in a wheelbarrow.

THE SERVIC CURE IN RUSSIA.
The fight against diphtheria, Russia's worst scourge, was graphically described at a conference of medical men from the fourteen eastern provinces which recently held at Kazan. The conclusion arrived at by the conference was that the only way to stop the disease was to use the "servic" cure. The "servic" cure is a preparation of the serum of the patient who has recovered from the disease. It is used in the form of injections, and it is found to be very effective in curing the disease. The "servic" cure is a preparation of the serum of the patient who has recovered from the disease. It is used in the form of injections, and it is found to be very effective in curing the disease.

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British Columbia.

NANAIMO.

John Aquilla was sentenced to nine months imprisonment for stabbing Adolpho Campese on board the Oleana bark...

KAMLOOPS.

Kamloops, Aug. 13.—Some promising mineral has been recently discovered within a hour's drive of Kamloops and already numerous claims have been staked...

VANCOUVER.

Word was received Wednesday night that Mr. H. R. Beckett, of Port Haney, is dead.

The Shool Bay district is giving evidences of its bona fides as a mining camp. The Channe Mining Company...

NEW WESTMINSTER.

The news from all parts of the river Wednesday was encouraging, the run of salmon being nearly as good as on the previous day.

The fire brigade and residents of the West End spent the most of Tuesday night fighting the big fire, which was toward the city limits.

ROSSLAND.

The Mugwump Gold Mining Company, which is composed chiefly of Seattle people, have put a diamond drill to work on their property...

NANAIMO.

Three men were injured and killed by an explosion at New Westminister building a kitchen...

STARVE.

Colonial Beach, British Columbia, is a small settlement on the coast of the Gulf of Georgia...

every inch of ground is staked for miles around Rossland. This may be so, but still there are cases where the staking has not resulted in anything more than the putting up of the posts.

A rancher up the river has hit upon a capital plan to catch fish. His modus operandi is to attach a line with a spoon bait at the end of it to his saddle and walk his horse slowly up the river.

The surveyor-general for the province has been in this section for the past few days making arrangements for the carrying on of triangulation surveys with the object of establishing mineral monuments throughout the district from Okanagan river to Christina lake.

The dredging machine which was recently anchored in Osoyoos lake is now moving up the Similkameen river, and will in a few days take up its position at the mouth of the river.

Upon a claim recently located, and which is situated between the forks of Rock creek, Copeland and Yonkin are busily engaged taking out some good sulphide ore after having broken through a tremendous iron capping, which for extent is equal to almost anything in the country.

The Denoro Grande, located last fall by F. Shonquest and F. C. McArthur, is turning out one of the best claims in the Kootenay Lake country.

Dr. G. A. Pounder, a capitalist of Everett, Wash., after looking around the camp has purchased from J. J. Henegar and E. J. Moore, the four claims known as the Silver Bell group.

One in quantity of shipping grade, was struck in the Mugwump shaft this morning. The ore body fills the entire shaft, and has not been crossed yet.

Day by day sees a better class of ore taken from the Triune mine at Golden. Just south of the line, upon which a ten-stamp mill is constantly kept running.

Splendid ore is being taken out of the Highland Chief claim at Camp McKinney as a result of recent development work.

Mr. C. A. S. Atwood, of Kelowna, has gone to Kootenay on business connected with the Shippers' Union.

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It is expected that the tunnel will soon be started which is intended to run into Palmer mountain to tap the several bodies of ore in the many claims located thereon.

It is commonly reported here that the claim lock well. The ore closely resembles Winnipeg ore, but is not so high grade.

John Smith, alias Johnson, alias John Davison, was tried under the speedy trials act before Judge Spinks on Wednesday last, on the charge of stealing an unbranded horse, the property of the late Mrs. J. W. Smith.

Another rich strike is reported near Wolf creek; the ore is gray copper and the lead about 75 feet in width.

The Invicta company are working the north drift, taking out ore that runs 100 to the ton.

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SUBMARINE SENTRY

An Invention That Should Prove a Great Boon to the Shipping Interests.

The Sentry Minimizes Chances for Ships Stranding in Shallow Water.

Within the past month at least two fine steamers have been sacrificed on the rocks in shallow waters near the shore.

Both casualties happened in dense fogs. The steamship Colombia, which ran on the rocks off the Lower Californian coast, and more recently the steamer St. Paul, which was wrecked off the Californian coast, are total losses, simply because there was not on board any appliances which would continuously give warning that the vessels were in shallow water.

Fortunately the passengers and crew of the St. Paul were saved, but the story of a similar disaster to the British steamer Drummond Castle and the terrible loss of life is still fresh in the minds of many.

These and the many similar accidents which go to make up that long list annually prepared by shipping associations, have conclusively proved that the system of intermittent soundings or taking of depths—such as ordinarily practiced by even the most skillful mariners, cannot be relied upon to protect any ship from stranding, particularly when she has lost her course through fog or stress of weather.

Sensarising men and others interested in shipping have for some time past felt the necessity for some system by which navigators in charge of vessels could be warned when nearing dangerously shallow water.

The inventive genius of Mr. S. H. James, of London, England, came to their rescue. He has secured a patent for an instrument known as the James Submarine Sentry, which, when properly used by a vessel, almost wipes out the possibility of that vessel going ashore.

A Times representative while on board the C. P. N. Co.'s new steamer Tees, noticed two boards about three feet long nailed together in the shape of a trough. To these were attached iron links and rods and a trip hammer. The whole was connected with a coil of fine wire rope, wound around a winch, which was ornamented with cogs, a register, and other knickknacks puzzling to the uninitiated.

Captain Smith was asked what it was and he replied that it was a James Submarine Sentry. He gave an interesting description of this automatic sentry—a sentry which never grumbles, never sleeps, never strikes for higher wages, never gets intoxicated, is always on watch, and always gives warning of approaching danger.

"I am convinced from personal experience," said Captain Smith, "that the submarine sentry cannot fail to give warning of approaching shallow water. I therefore never consider an ship which I command properly equipped or seaworthy without a 'sentry' on board."

The method usually adopted for sounding is either by the atmospheric sounder or the lead. By either way time is lost. A certain cast may show plenty of water, but the sounder may have run a sufficient distance to be on the rocks or on shore before another cast can be taken.

A Submarine Sentry is continually on guard, consequently no time is lost. Nothing is required to be done; it only waits to be left alone. The register, the trough-shaped board called the "Sentry" is put overboard and placed on guard as soon as the vessel leaves the wharf. When it strikes the water, the vessel being in motion, it begins to draw the rope from the winch. The register or dial shows when sufficient rope is out to send the sentry to the desired depth; a brake is used and no further rope is paid out. The sentry gives itself a certain vertical depth when a given length of rope is paid out and this depth is not changed by any variation of speed between five and 12 knots per hour. The sentry is towed behind the vessel. Should it strike bottom through the vessel's running into water shallower than the set depth, an attached trip hammer which is the first thing to strike the bottom, liberates the sentry and it at once rises to the surface, simultaneously sounding an alarm attached to the winch. Instant warning is thus given of the vessel's proximity to dangerously shallow water.

"Let me illustrate," said Captain Smith, "how the sentry works. Supposing the Tees starts for the West Coast. She is always safe while in say five fathoms of water. The sentry is fixed for that depth. If the Tees does less than five fathoms, she is to use a common expression, 'treading on dangerous ground.' The sentry touches bottom, it at once rises to the surface, the alarm is sounded and the Mr. Fitzmartin with respect to depth are of course used only for purposes of illustration."

The consensus of opinion among marine men is that the sentry will prove invaluable as an aid to navigation. Like other new appliances their introduction has been slow, but during the past year they have been used by some of the most successful navigators of Europe. The U. S. navy department has also placed them on board a number of their men-of-war.

A SEATTLE "MINE."

An Enterprising Prospector Working Within the City Limits.

While strolling along one of the streets of Seattle yesterday the writer suddenly became aware that there is at least one part of that city where the mention of free silver is not tolerated. By reading the ruler lettering on a board which was nailed to a fir tree on Victory street I found that I was treading on the precincts of a mining claim, the location of which is inside the limits of the city of Seattle. The population of the city is a carpenter, sledgehammer and others, the others being mostly driftwood gatherers, informed me that the owner of the "claim," the man who had put up the startling "Notice of Location" is Mr. Fitzmartin; and he lives most of his time in a little shack on said claim.

Mr. Fitzmartin at present is out of society; none are aware of his whereabouts, but the general belief is that he is out prospecting in the mountains, hoping perhaps to find a claim which will pan out better than his city one—but then this has not yet been developed. Mr. Fitzmartin, in staking out his claim, has evidently done so in all seriousness. His statement says: "That on July 13, of this year, he located the said mine on Victory street between Harrison and Republican streets, as a placer mining claim, having discovered it on the fifth day of the same month."

He has complied with all the requirements of the law pertaining to mining business. As yet, however, very little work has been done. The only development on the claim is a sluice-box, that is, the gutter which has been placed on the street for a similar purpose to that which the discoverer uses it for, to carry away refuse. The blocking of this gutter caused the water to accumulate and the effluvia emanating from it becoming a nuisance, the neighbors complained to the superintendent of streets, who, when he repaired to the scene, found the state of affairs already described. His remarks were neither sentimental nor political. "The d— fool," he said. The excitement, however, caused in the neighborhood by the action of Fitz is intense. Dennis Halloran, an Irishman, who from day to day attends the wants of several bricklayers, refuses pointblankly to obey the commands of his spouse and go to work. He says he is not going until he has made a thorough prospect of the vicinity. Fritz Olsen, a lusty Swede, vows that he will not again swing his pick, save to disrupt the corporation's beautifully macadamized roads. "10 to 1," says Fritz. "N't Dere's gold, an't it?" The question of the inability to locate a mine in that spot evidently has never troubled the mind of Fitzmartin. He is in earnest, dead earnest, and there are others who have contracted the disease.

There is one man in the vicinity unaffected. The writer inquired of a Chinaman, who has a shack in the vicinity, if he intended to search. He however, persistently refused to "sabbee." A paradox undoubtedly; for "no sabbee" he "sabbee" more than many. A cobbler who was sitting in his store cobbler, said that he had seen the pay dirt and it is "all right." A crowd of excited hangers-on—all new mining camps have hangers-on loitering around—were standing on a street corner talking of the advisability of lynching a follower of the boy orator of Nebraska, who had come into that wilderness as a missionary of free silver.

Mr. Fitzmartin's advent is anxiously awaited by those interested, among them the authorities, who will gently remonstrate with him as to the advisability of his resuming operations on the gravelly muddy soil of the streets in the vicinity. Fitz will be convinced, they say, that the modus operandi there is not the same as it is in the Kootenay or the Yukon. But then says the cynic—he's crazy.

CHIEF JUSTICE RUSSELL

Arrived in New York on Saturday on the Umbra.

New York, Aug. 17.—Lord Russell, of Kilowen, lord chief justice of Great Britain, reached New York on Saturday on board the Cunard liner steamer Umbra from Queenstown. Accompanying him are Lady Russell and their daughters and Sir Frank Lockwood and Lady Lockwood. Lord Russell comes to the United States on an invitation of the American Bar Association. He will deliver an address on August 20 on "International Law." Lord Russell and his party are the guests of Henry Villard at his country place. The distinguished jurist will meet Justice Fuller, of the United States supreme court; Gov. Morton, of New York, and other notable Americans.

THE SILVER CRAZE.

An Alarmed Employer Talks to His Men.

Kansas City, Aug. 17.—A. E. Stillwell, president of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf railroad, is the first employer of any large number of men in this vicinity to begin an active and open political campaign among the men whose labor he hires. On Saturday all the railroad shop men in Pittsburg, Kas., Kansas City and intermediate points, besides many other employes of the road, altogether numbering several hundred, were given a holiday and free transportation to Fairmount Park. When they arrived there Mr. Stillwell appeared before them in the auditorium and delivered an earnest address in opposition to the free silver "craze," as he termed it. Mr. Stillwell declared that free silver agitation had done more harm to the laboring man—and had taken more bread out of his mouth—than the civil war. He assured his employes that they could never see any free silver men at the head of any great enterprises that develop the country and give work to the laboring man.

THE ENTERPRISING JAPS.

Aspire to Excel the Rest of the World in Naval Warfare.

San Francisco, Aug. 17.—The steamship Coptic brings news that the Japanese are aspiring not only to catch up with the leading nations of the world in the manufacturing industries, but to excel all the rest of the world in the production of engines for naval warfare. About the time the Coptic left Yokohama it was reported from good sources in naval circles that plans had been submitted to the admiralty for the building of a flotilla of small gunboats to develop the extraordinary speed of 40 knots an hour. These vessels are to be driven and lighted by electricity, the twin screw propellers to be placed not right aft, but only a little abaft amidships. The boats are to be wholly or partially submergible, and to make this process easier they will be little more than mere hulls, devoid of outwork of any kind. It is believed the new class of war vessel will be designed entirely as an attempt to embody the principle which has been advocated by so many naval experts of putting into a small compass with extraordinary speed, fighting power which may cope with really big warships. Whether or not the Japanese navy department has reason to feel assured that it has advanced beyond mere experiment in this direction is not known.

LETTER FROM AFRICA

A Dismal Picture of Life in Mashonaland—Fighting the Matabeles.

Enormous Prices for the Necessaries of Life—Returning to British Columbia.

Salisbury, Mashonaland, South Africa, June 5.—Just a few lines to let you know how we are all progressing out here. Since I last wrote you the Matabeles on arms against the Chartered Company, and between two and three hundred men have been sent from here to assist in quelling the insurrection. A number of troops have also been sent from Cape Town and England as well.

We only get such news as the Government permits to be made public, but what we do get is satisfactory, the Kafirs in every instance getting the worst of the fight and being driven further north as the fighting proceeds. One thing they cannot manage to understand is how the white men manage to kill them at 1000 and even 1200 yards distance. The Maxim guns play sad havoc with them, when they are touched up together.

The Kafirs have murdered several hundred settlers and prospectors in the outlying districts, but have not reached this place yet. The authorities commenced to fortify the jail and hospital and formed laagers for the protection of the women and children at night, but have stopped work now, as they think all danger of an invasion is over. The Matabeles tried very hard to induce the Mashonas to join them at the beginning of the outbreak but the invitation was declined. The Mashonas have not forgotten the time when the Matabeles had them trodden under as it were, and are better satisfied to be governed by the whites than to be the slaves of the blacks.

The Kafir outbreak, the high price of Kafir meal and mealies coupled with the outbreak of the Zambesi fever amongst the cattle, are completely killing this place for a while. Building is at a standstill and the price of provisions has risen 25 per cent. If something is not done soon the town will have to be put on rations. The oxen are nearly all dead. A great many were shot at the commencement of the outbreak of the disease to try and stay its further progress, but without avail. Freight charges have gone up to \$18 per hundred-weight, and some merchants are offering to pay any price to get their goods up, but it is next to impossible to get things here as the cattle are dying by the hundred by the roadside. It has almost ruined most of the small farmers and the transport riders and seriously crippled the wealthier ones. Here is a case in point. The Count Von Falouze has a large farm about three miles from town. Besides owning a lot of cattle and hogs he had over 300 cows, not ten of which are alive to-day, besides losing all his oxen. He has a train of either mules or donkeys and is transport riding with them between here and Chimio, and will manage to partly recoup himself that way.

Some one is bringing in about 300 donkeys, but whether they will manage to get them all here safe is a question. The town is absolutely without milk, both fresh and condensed, which makes it come hard on the patients in the hospital, who require plenty of milk, etc. Meat is 37 cents a pound, ordinary cuts, and steak is much higher. The only thing that is moderately cheap is sweet potatoes, which we get from the Kafirs. Bread is 30 cents a loaf which originally weighed 1 1/4 pounds and cost 18 cents. The loaf has gradually been growing less, until now it is scarcely half its original weight, and it things do not take a turn for the better soon a microscope will be required to find it. Most vegetables continue about the same, but as they are sold at auction in the market building every Saturday morning it depends a great deal on the consumers themselves what they pay for them. Eggs have gone as high as 27 shillings per dozen and an ordinary turkey brought \$11 one morning. Board in the hotels has been raised to \$11 per month and room rent is about \$3 more, which makes it come very hard on the working man.

The present season has been rather a remarkable one for rain. It usually rains about the end of March, but this season we have had frequent showers up to the beginning of this month. I have only seen one lot of young locusts this year and have not heard of their doing much damage so far, but that scourge of South Africa, the fever, has reaped a rich harvest. I believe more children, and grown up people, too, have succumbed to it this season than before. I suppose it is due partly owing to the late rains and partly to sleeping outside while walking up from Chimio.

However, I suppose it will not be long before the railroad is finished, when transportation will be both cheaper and better. The town of Untali, about 200 miles east of here, is to be moved on account of the railroad not going within twenty miles of the present townsite. That will make plenty of work

DR. HOOD'S BAKING POWDER. Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

The Hon. Cecil Rhodes has given them £50,000 out of his own pocket to recompense them for their loss in moving. They are also to have lots given them in the new townsite as a condition to the location they held in the old townsite. I believe there are about eighty men there now who are being kept by the government until work commences. Of course it will take some time to make enough bricks to build the new town, and want of transportation will keep the place back. I intend leaving here about 24th of June for England, (via Beira) where I shall stay about one month. If anything of interest occurs on my arrival in England I will let you know on my arrival.

I forgot to mention that owing to the high price of Kafir meal, it is rumored that most of the mines will have to shut down. It will also greatly retard prospecting for the same reason.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Consider By-Laws Regulating Market and Tramcar Traffic.

Aldermen Glover, Marchant and Tarkis were absent from last evening's meeting of the city council. The first business taken up was the consideration of the estimates by-law. It was adopted and finally passed.

Alderman Cameron suggested that the Tramway Company be notified that the necessary repairs to James Bay bridge have been completed. In this connection a letter from Mayor Beaven to the city engineer was read in which it was stated that Hon. Dr. Hancock had reported that he had heard the men working on the bridge state that it was useless repairing the bridge as a stringer at the north end of the bridge was rotten. The city engineer examined the bridge and reported that the stringer in question was sound. The Consolidated Railway Company will be informed that the bridge is ready for tramway traffic.

The by-law to repeal the market by-law was read a second time and the council went into committee of the whole to consider it. A clause regulating the manufacture and sale of baker's bread was discussed at some length. The chief point of discussion was what constituted fancy bread. The clause was finally amended to suit the views of the majority of the council.

Market fees were also discussed. Aldermen Cameron and Macmillan strongly condemning the system of collecting fees at the market by which the honest men were taxed and the dishonest men evaded the tax. They advocated the abolition of market fees as by the Hawkers' by-law. The chief of the mounted police established a patrol over the territory, and has been collecting a miner's tax of \$25 from every claim holder. Some of the American miners were at first inclined to be dissatisfied with the change, but when they realized the importance of the territory and the police and government protection they gladly accepted the situation. In this manner at least 200 men had their flag transferred over their heads. There is no doubt that Prof. Ogilvie is correct in his calculations. The change takes from the British territory the territory of the most eminent practical scientists in North America, detected the error, rectified the mistake, compiled and sent his field notes to Ottawa, and is now waiting for the United States to send a party of miners to the Yukon to work jointly with his own party. The chief of the mounted police established a patrol over the territory, and has been collecting a miner's tax of \$25 from every claim holder. Some of the American miners were at first inclined to be dissatisfied with the change, but when they realized the importance of the territory and the police and government protection they gladly accepted the situation.

MINING ENGINEERS.

First Meeting of the Association Held in Nelson.

Nelson Tribune: The first half yearly meeting of the British Columbia Association of Mining Engineers was held in Nelson on Thursday afternoon, it. Campbell-Johnstone in the chair. The business of the meeting was chiefly confined to the general tenor of the remarks made, it is more likely that the association is destined to become a close corporation. At present the association is but six months old, and its membership includes mining engineers, lawyers, metallurgists, and students. There are no experts among the members, and furthermore, they are not eligible.

In an address E. Campbell-Johnstone outlined the objects of the association, and touched upon some of the shortcomings of the provincial government. The absence of efficient inspection of mines to insure the safety of the men employed therein was referred to. "It there is an accident and lives lost, as there has been, no sufficient investigation is made and the cause remedied so that a second accident may not happen. Until employes and managers of mines are made to take due precautions and punished for not doing so, frequent accidents will happen. There are many common causes of accidents which managers could prevent. Such as insufficient timbering, bad storage, transport and thawing of powder, the non-protection of shafts, bad ventilation, bad ladder-ways, and many others." The government, he said, could be congratulated upon its maintenance of law and order, but in the matter of affording means of transportation, such as trails and roads, it could not be congratulated. He also dwelt upon the subject of the taxation of mines and the necessity for devising a just means of taxation, which would not discriminate against mining as compared with other businesses.

Howard West, of New Denver, read an interesting paper on the value of prospects and the responsibilities of capitalists as go between in effecting transfers from prospectors to capitalists. G. F. Monckton also read a paper bearing on the recent decision of Chief Justice Davie in the Paris Belle case. The next meeting of the association will be held in Nanaimo in January.

25 cents cures Catarrhal Headache.

" " " Incipient Catarrh. " " " Hay Fever. " " " Catarrhal Deafness. " " " Cold in the head in 10 minutes. " " " Foul Breath caused by Catarrh.

25 cents secures Chase's Catarrh Cure with Perfect blower enclosed in each box. Sold by all dealers.

ALASKA BOUNDARY

Cap. William Moore Interviewed—The Line Said to Have Been Moved West.

Change Made in the Vicinity of Forty Mile Creek on the Yukon.

The following appears in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer of the 14th inst. Port Townsend, Aug. 11.—Special.—The Canadian surveyors have shifted the boundary line between the Northwest Territory, Canada, and Alaska from three to eight miles to the westward, and now that strip of territory, embracing some of the richest gold placer mines in the world, and which heretofore was considered to be within the United States boundary, is under the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's government. With the transfer of the flag to British possessions went over 200 placer miners, who are now paying a gold mining tax, \$25, to the government of the Northwest Territory. Though the news is apparently of a sensational character, at first thought, as an unwarranted conclusion, yet it is the presence of a dozen passengers this morning on the steamer Rosalie, bound for Victoria, by Captain William Moore, a veteran of British Columbia, who has the contract from the Ottawa authorities to carry the British mails between Victoria and the Yukon, and the statements were reiterated to the Post-Intelligencer correspondent. Capt. Moore said:

"The boundary line, that is to say, the boundary line heretofore partly established between the two countries by the surveyors of each country, has been shifted in the vicinity of Forty Mile creek and the upper tributaries of the Yukon to a line from three to eight miles to the westward. All of Miller and Glacier creeks, besides parts of many other streamlets, which within British territory, Prof. Ogilvie, one of the most eminent practical scientists in North America, detected the error, rectified the mistake, compiled and sent his field notes to Ottawa, and is now waiting for the United States to send a party of miners to the Yukon to work jointly with his own party. The chief of the mounted police established a patrol over the territory, and has been collecting a miner's tax of \$25 from every claim holder. Some of the American miners were at first inclined to be dissatisfied with the change, but when they realized the importance of the territory and the police and government protection they gladly accepted the situation. In this manner at least 200 men had their flag transferred over their heads. There is no doubt that Prof. Ogilvie is correct in his calculations. The change takes from the British territory the territory of the most eminent practical scientists in North America, detected the error, rectified the mistake, compiled and sent his field notes to Ottawa, and is now waiting for the United States to send a party of miners to the Yukon to work jointly with his own party. The chief of the mounted police established a patrol over the territory, and has been collecting a miner's tax of \$25 from every claim holder. Some of the American miners were at first inclined to be dissatisfied with the change, but when they realized the importance of the territory and the police and government protection they gladly accepted the situation.

"The sturgeon sometimes lies on the bottom of a river amid a shoal of smelts and many other small fish, until literally packed full of the small fish, said Mr. Chlopek yesterday, as he surveyed his prize. "In the early season for smelts when they are considered a great delicacy and command a high price on the market, fishermen capture them in the open and box up the smelts for shipment. Experienced fish buyers look carefully for gill marks on such shipments. The 1000-pound sturgeon will be sent to the cold storage to be frozen and will then be shipped East to be smoked. It was bought for one cent a pound.

CANADA IN ENGLAND.

Mr. M. St. John Speaks of English Views on Canadian Affairs.

Winnipeg Free Press: Mr. Molyneux St. John, formerly editor-in-chief of the Free Press, and a well-known Canadian journalist, was asked by a representative of this journal whether there came under his observation anything in England at the moment of special interest to Canada in general and his province in particular. He replied that he saw a better country to keep away from, "said the disgusted prospector. "Everything seems to go wrong, and there are men there who are actually suffering from want. I do not know what the poor fellows are going to do, for they have no money, and without money they cannot get out of the country. My experience at Cook's Inlet cost me over \$300. It was reported at Sitka that the U. S. Revenue cutter Pinetree was going to the Inlet to take away all those who desire to leave. I think the government should do something in the matter, for there is no way by which the poor fellows can escape without assistance."

A number of the Queen's saloon passengers left here. Among these was a Raymond party, who spent to-day in the city. They go from here to Banff and thence east. As already published, this is the Queen's last excursion trip for the season. She will go to San Francisco and there undergo extensive alterations and repairs. Captain Carroll will go east on an extended visit, and Purser Rogers will take a similar position on one of the company's steamers running south from San Francisco.

D. Carmel, Lloyd's surveyor, returned from Vancouver last evening. While there he made an examination of the British bark Bolivia, which struck the rocks in Plumper's Pass while being towed to Vancouver. Neither Mr. Carmel nor the other surveyors who assisted him were able to find that the vessel was damaged, but as a precautionary measure she will probably be brought to Esquimalt and placed on the marine slip for an examination of her bottom.

The Northern Pacific liner Tacoma arrived from the Sound this morning and at 2 o'clock this afternoon left for the Orient. She carries a full cargo of freight and a number of passengers.

The C. P. N. Co.'s new steamer Tees will leave for Alberni and way ports next Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Capt. Roberts, at present master of the steamer Maude, will be in command.

The American bark Melrose, Captain Peterson, will be towed to sea by the Lorne this evening.

HE FOUND VICTIMS.

A Mining Fraud Perpetrated on Some Portland People.

When a new country comes so prominently before public notice as Trail Creek and Rossland have, those who have ventured thither are very frequently misled by requests from friends less given to going abroad, for information about the place, advice about going, and for assistance toward "getting into something," even before the inquirers have summoned courage enough to leave their comfortable homes. Recognizing this desire to know more about this part of British Columbia and aversion to taking too great risks in new countries, an enterprising young man, who gave the name of Howe, said to be a printer by trade, turned his ingenuity to good account upon some people of Portland, Oregon. By means of his ability to meet the public demand he is about \$1,400 ahead and several Portland people are in British Columbia under circumstances different from what they expected.

It appears that Howe had been at Revelstoke and made a trip into Big Bend. On going to Portland he found much inquiry about this province, which he also found to his advantage to think well of. He represented himself as owning or controlling a large number of

of ice and for 700 miles down the Inkon river, which was announced with ice, was full of excitement. Used to Arctic travel, careful and cautious, the old mail carrier, now drifting down the shady side of three score and ten years, braved the dangers which cost no less than ten lives last year, and safely reached the proper place, taking to the miners the first news from the outside world that they had received in several months. Provisions were very low at the mines last winter, he said. There was an abundance of flour, but no bacon, canned goods or other edibles. Bacon was worth 70 cents a pound, and other goods in proportion.

Mr. Ogilvie, a son of the Canadian engineer, came out with Capt. Moore, bearing important despatches to the Ottawa government relative to the boundary survey. He declined to discuss the situation, and said that his government had the proper place to apply for information. In a few days Capt. Moore will leave for Fort Cudahy again with the mail. The reason that he came out by the way of the Yukon was that it was impossible to ascend the river 700 miles against floating ice and masses of ice and other debris. His son, William Moore, is now on his way to Fort Cudahy with mail, and will probably return by the way of White Pass and Lynn canal, the way he went in.

A MONSTER STURGEON.

Measured Fourteen Feet Long and Weighed 1157 Pounds.

One of the largest sturgeons ever captured and brought to this city arrived from Anacortes last evening on the steamer George E. Starr, says the Seattle P. I. It was consigned to Chlopek Bros., from the Anacortes Packing Co., who says it had been caught by a freight bill on the large sturgeon, and another which would weigh about seventy pounds, put the weight of both at 1157 pounds. The monster was fourteen feet long and its huge mouth measured seven and one-half inches across. The sturgeon was brought to the Yeller wharf while the fish was being looked at in Chlopek Bros.' warehouse, said it was the largest he had ever seen. "The sturgeon sometimes lies on the bottom of a river amid a shoal of smelts and many other small fish, until literally packed full of the small fish, said Mr. Chlopek yesterday, as he surveyed his prize. "In the early season for smelts when they are considered a great delicacy and command a high price on the market, fishermen capture them in the open and box up the smelts for shipment. Experienced fish buyers look carefully for gill marks on such shipments. The 1000-pound sturgeon will be sent to the cold storage to be frozen and will then be shipped East to be smoked. It was bought for one cent a pound.

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Mr. M. St. John Speaks of English Views on Canadian Affairs.

Winnipeg Free Press: Mr. Molyneux St. John, formerly editor-in-chief of the Free Press, and a well-known Canadian journalist, was asked by a representative of this journal whether there came under his observation anything in England at the moment of special interest to Canada in general and his province in particular. He replied that he saw a better country to keep away from, "said the disgusted prospector. "Everything seems to go wrong, and there are men there who are actually suffering from want. I do not know what the poor fellows are going to do, for they have no money, and without money they cannot get out of the country. My experience at Cook's Inlet cost me over \$300. It was reported at Sitka that the U. S. Revenue cutter Pinetree was going to the Inlet to take away all those who desire to leave. I think the government should do something in the matter, for there is no way by which the poor fellows can escape without assistance."

A number of the Queen's saloon passengers left here. Among these was a Raymond party, who spent to-day in the city. They go from here to Banff and thence east. As already published, this is the Queen's last excursion trip for the season. She will go to San Francisco and there undergo extensive alterations and repairs. Captain Carroll will go east on an extended visit, and Purser Rogers will take a similar position on one of the company's steamers running south from San Francisco.

D. Carmel, Lloyd's surveyor, returned from Vancouver last evening. While there he made an examination of the British bark Bolivia, which struck the rocks in Plumper's Pass while being towed to Vancouver. Neither Mr. Carmel nor the other surveyors who assisted him were able to find that the vessel was damaged, but as a precautionary measure she will probably be brought to Esquimalt and placed on the marine slip for an examination of her bottom.

The Northern Pacific liner Tacoma arrived from the Sound this morning and at 2 o'clock this afternoon left for the Orient. She carries a full cargo of freight and a number of passengers.

The C. P. N. Co.'s new steamer Tees will leave for Alberni and way ports next Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Capt. Roberts, at present master of the steamer Maude, will be in command.

The American bark Melrose, Captain Peterson, will be towed to sea by the Lorne this evening.

HE FOUND VICTIMS.

A Mining Fraud Perpetrated on Some Portland People.

When a new country comes so prominently before public notice as Trail Creek and Rossland have, those who have ventured thither are very frequently misled by requests from friends less given to going abroad, for information about the place, advice about going, and for assistance toward "getting into something," even before the inquirers have summoned courage enough to leave their comfortable homes. Recognizing this desire to know more about this part of British Columbia and aversion to taking too great risks in new countries, an enterprising young man, who gave the name of Howe, said to be a printer by trade, turned his ingenuity to good account upon some people of Portland, Oregon. By means of his ability to meet the public demand he is about \$1,400 ahead and several Portland people are in British Columbia under circumstances different from what they expected.

It appears that Howe had been at Revelstoke and made a trip into Big Bend. On going to Portland he found much inquiry about this province, which he also found to his advantage to think well of. He represented himself as owning or controlling a large number of

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COOK INLET A FAKE

Number of Discouraged Miners Return from Alaska on the Steamer Queen.

Northern Pacific Liner Tacoma Leaves for Orient—Other Shipping News.

The two hundred or more excursionists who returned from Alaska on the Queen this morning were simply delighted with the northern scenery and the glorious weather which prevailed during the whole of the trip. But the Queen had passengers other than happy pleasure seekers and they were not quite so pleased with the trip to Alaska. They are miners returning from Cook's Inlet, which they describe as being simply a false of the first water. The party included almost everyone who had money enough to get out. They came to Sitka on the bark Melroy, and from there came down on the Queen. A number of them went over to the Sound, but others left the steamer here, and will go to San Francisco by to-night's boat. One of those who spent to-day in the city stated that last night since the discovery of Cook's Inlet that he foolishly left a good prospect at Cripple Creek, of what he considered a sure thing in the far distant north. When he arrived at the Inlet he found the country fairly covered with prospectors of every description. Some of those who were of experience, but others had never seen a mine, and knew nothing about prospecting. While a number of miners who went in there a number of years ago are doing very well, very few of those who arrived there this year have found anything. The waters there are exceedingly rough, the currents treacherous, and many lost everything they possessed by their boats upsetting. To make matters worse great forest fires broke out and burnt a number of cabins, provisions and mining tools. "Without a better country to keep away from," said the disgusted prospector. "Everything seems to go wrong, and there are men there who are actually suffering from want. I do not know what the poor fellows are going to do, for they have no money, and without money they cannot get out of the country. My experience at Cook's Inlet cost me over \$300. It was reported at Sitka that the U. S. Revenue cutter Pinetree was going to the Inlet to take away all those who desire to leave. I think the government should do something in the matter, for there is no way by which the poor fellows can escape without assistance."

claims near Revelstoke, and for a consideration of \$125 each he agreed to meet the people at Revelstoke and conduct them to where they could find some for themselves equally good coal. He voided of any risk, with the probability of considerable wealth to be gained with little labor.

Inquiries sent to Revelstoke for the reply that the man had been at that place and was interested in some mining properties. Considering everything, some twelve or fourteen prospectors, all of whom were doing well, paid \$125 each to Howe, closed up business and set out for Revelstoke where Howe was to meet them, but no Howe came, and finally recognizing that they had been imposed upon, bestirred themselves to do something on their own account. Several of them have come to Rossland. It is said that this same man victimized Seattle and Tacoma people as well, cleaning up \$3,500 in all.—Rosslander.

NORTH WARD SCHOOL

Searching Enquiry to Place Blame Decided Upon by School Trustees.

Architect Soule Will Hand the Plans Over to the Board as Requested.

The board of school trustees last evening appointing a committee consisting of trustees Byleva and Yates "to consider the best means of conducting a searching investigation in the matter of the construction of the North Ward school buildings."

They also passed the following resolution: "That the architect of the North Ward school, Mr. C. J. Soule, be required to produce and deliver the plans and specifications of the North Ward school buildings to the secretary of the board before 1 p.m. on Saturday, 15th inst., and that in default of proceedings be taken to compel delivery." In reply to the above resolution, the following letter was to-day received by Secretary Williams:

Victoria, B.C., Aug. 15, 1896. Mr. B. Williams, Secretary of Board of School Trustees: Sir:—In reply to your letter of the 14th inst. I beg to state that since the original application made to me through my son a few days ago, I have found the drawings for the North Ward school, and will not admitting that the school board has any ownership in them, am willing to put them at their disposal to assist them in their present investigation. As soon as the copies now being made are completed the original ones will be handed to you. Yours truly, COENELIUS J. SOULE.

Another meeting of the board will be held at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon to receive the report of Architect Wilson and the building inspector on the present condition of the building.

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Twice-a-week. VOL. 13. YACHTING

The Meteor Collision Off Southeast of the L...

Baron Von Zedwitz... ing Rigging an... stantly

Deceased was Ow... Yacht and We... Official

Southsea, Aug. 18.—... nia, Satanita and... morning in a race... dore's cup and £22... start the Meteor... von Zedwitz's Amer... The latter was dis... knocked overboard... with so seriously inj... ing that he was ta... at Ryde unconscious.

The accident cause... citement and confus... reported that it wa... yacht that was dis... members of the crew... knocked overboard, b... boats from the other... In passing the comm... yachts overtook the... Britannia and Mete... about the Isolda, n... collision. The Britan... her from stem to ste... split. The Isolda's m... crushed overboard, c... nearly all of the crew... severely crushed Bar... The Britannia and... ly have to and lower... the assistance of the... the water, had a bad... and was bleeding fr... was taken aboard a s... nearest hospital was... on board the steam y... The Isolda, in addi... mast, etc., had her... was towed, and was... traces of being abandon... The Isolda is a twe... the Hertschelle, and... property of Prince Le... for whom she was bu... she was sold to Seve... English on the deck... American steamship R... She has fine lines a... markedly successful i... of the water. Capt. F... Druppel came over with... and she was first r... interanean. She is of... style of yacht, has s... commodious cuddy and... containing twelve pe... twin yacht of Mr. Ho... Baron Von Zedwitz... privy councillor and... the Reichstag and Prus... been in parliament abo... a leading authority on... and was the leader of... vative party. Althoug... a young man he was... commended in 1890 by... for the vacant post... finance. He was in... cause the emperor ha... to Dr. Miquel.

SENATOR INGAL... Looks for Another C... During the Ca... Holton, Kan., Aug... States Senator John J... campaigning in Kansas... thustastic crowd of 4... Republican principles... ing he aired his views... outlook, and back to... a leading authority on... galls said among other... undue eulogy to say... son Square Garden spe... has put himself on a h... for the vacant post... "Continuing," Senator... "From the audiences I... I conclude that the peo... interested in the silver... the other aspects of t... look for an entire chang... line of battle before t... I feel entirely confide... carry this state and the... will be much independe... anticipate many surpris... never felt more faith... to the conscience and... American people will n...

EMPEROR WILLIAM PLEAS... cess of the W... Berlin, Aug. 18.—The... Emperor William's pleas... cess of the passage of th... was through a Baltic... men-of-war moved at... essential for naval ma... their successful passage... canal under forced draug... as an indication that t... be perfectly accessible i... gency for the largest i...

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