The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR. THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST THURSDAY JULY 14 1898. VOLUME NO 64

SIEGE OF SANTIAGO.

Flag of Truce Still Flying While Terms of Surrender Are Discussed.

General Miles Finds Physical Difficulties Very Great and Commends Progress Made.

Mines Protecting United States Harbors to Be Removed for Safety of Shipping.

Washington, July 12.—The impression prevailed in official circles when public business closed for the day that the flag of truce raised in the Spanish lines at two o'clock yesterday was still flying, and that negotiations still continued looking to a surrender. The basis for these negotiations naturally was not considered to be very broad in view of the injunction the President had laid upon General Shafter to accept nothing less than unconditional surrender, but it is supposed that time may be consumed through indulgence of General Shafter in allowing the Spanish commander to communicate by cable with General Blanco in the effort to obtain his consent to the surrender.

It is not generally known that in response to the cable message to Blanco, announcing the loss of his squadron, Cervera received a most harsh and unsympathetic reply, but such is the case. Blanco's purpose in this may have been to dissuade other Spanish commanders, military and naval, from surrendering under any conditions, and it appears that he has made a strong impression. Nevertheless there is confidence of the speedy fall of Santiago, though many officers fear that the nest will be found empty and the birds flown when the American troops make their entry into the town. Still should this be the case it may be fairly claimed that the prime object of the movement on Santiago, the destruction of the Spanish squadron having been achieved, the campaign as a whole has been successful.

Gen. Miles to-day indicated that he had found unexpected physical difficulties to contend with and he is apparently greatly pleased with the progress made under the conditions prevailing. He has not assumed command, as is evidenced by his message.

The most important result of the cabinet deliberations to-day was the order to remove the mines which guard all the coast ports. Many men were opposing to yielding to the pressure of the commercial interests and some of them are predicting that not a few of the communities who have been so earnest in their demands for the removal of the mines will be frantically clamoring for protection at the very first rumor of the presence of a hostile gunboat or cruiser off their coast.

Before the war began the government accumulated a large quantity of coal at St. Thomas, West Indies, most of it ashore, but 1,000 tons were on a schooner lying in the harbor. Twice since the war broke out the United States has availed of this coal, once to supply the Minneapolis and once the Montgomery, but as each was bound for the nearest home port and took only enough to carry her there, it was fairly assumed there had been no breach of neutrality. However, it appears that there is no disposition by the Spanish authorities to prevent the United States ships from using this coal, and as there is no question as to their right to lay down the rule the coal itself will probably be let alone. Fortunately there is no particular need for it.

Although the statement has been repeated day after day that no overtures have been made to the government for peace, it may be repeated once more, in view of the stories emanating from European sources seeking to create the impression that the United States government or any of its representatives so far has made any move in this direction. The fact is to-day as it has been. The first overtures in the direction of peace must come from Spain directly or indirectly.

SANTIAGO GIVING IN.

Combined Attack of Land and Sea Forces Too Strong to Resist.

Siboney, July 11, 7 p.m., via Kingston, Jamaica.—A concerted move has been made by the United States army and navy against Santiago during the past 24 hours, which the American officers here believe will result in the almost immediate fall of the city. The fleet flying of Aguadores, three miles east of Morro Castle, commenced the bombardment of Santiago on Sunday afternoon and continued it this morning. Notwithstanding that the American ships had to fire at an extreme elevation and although the range was nearly five miles, the aim was so accurate that many of the shells fell into the city and set fire to it in several places. One shell struck St. Michael's church in which was a quantity of powder and ammunition, and blew it to pieces. During the bombardment from the sea the army extended its lines and drew in closer to the city, so that at noon to-day every road and trail leading into the city was guarded and the escape of the Spanish soldiers seemed impossible. The only way they can get from the city is to ferry across the bay to the western side of the harbor, and even then they could not get into the interior without encountering American troops. During the time the warships were bombarding Santiago this morning the batteries of artillery on the hill facing the city shelled the Spanish entrenchments and received but a light response. The American sharpshooters also sent in a deadly fire and the Spaniards fell back to their last entrenchments offering but little resistance. The Americans suffered no loss.

Rome, July 12.—The Tribune of this city publishes an undated Kingston, Jamaica, despatch received at 6:20 p.m. to-day affirming that the City of Santiago de Cuba has capitulated.

FREEMAN HALSTED'S FATE.

Endeavors to Secure Better Treatment of the Imprisoned Correspondent.

London, July 12.—The parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, George I. Curzon, replying in the House of Commons to a question on the subject of the arrest of the Canadian war correspondent Freeman Halsted, who was arrested at Porto Rico and sentenced to nine years' imprisonment for taking photographs of the fortifications at that place, said that recent reports showed the conditions of Halsted's imprisonment had been altered as they were threatening to seriously affect his health. The British ambassador at Madrid, Sir Henry Drummond Wolffe, had been instructed to make representations to Spain with the view of securing more humane treatment for the prisoner and he had expressed the hope that the latter's sentence of nine years' imprisonment would eventually be mitigated.

NEWFOUNDLAND RECOGNIZED.

The Little Colony to be Represented on the Pending International Commission.

St. John's, Nfld., July 12.—The negotiations between the colonial delegates now in London and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, are progressing favorably. It is understood that Receiver-General Morine will represent Newfoundland before the special commission shortly to meet in Quebec for the settlement of questions in dispute between Canada and the United States. The question of reciprocity between Newfoundland and the United States will be reopened then, concurrently with or independent of Canada.

THE BISLEY MEETING.

Canadian Scores on the Opening Day—The British Columbian Doing Well.

Toronto, July 12.—Following is a special cablegram to the Evening Telegram, dated Bisley Camp, July 12.

The annual meeting of the National Rifle association opened to-day under the most favorable auspices, and will continue until Saturday, the 23rd inst. The Canadian twenty are all here in good trim, having put in a delightful season of practice at Staines. There were no important events to engage in to-day, so that the majority went in for the open competitions at 200, 500 and 600 yards, with very good results. Apart from the probability of securing some of the good prize money, some of these open affairs furnish the opportunity for excellent practice for the big events to come. In the "Centaur" unsquadded competition, open, for a Centaur bicycle, value £30 and £56 in money prizes, for seven shots at 500 yards, the following scores were made, three of them being possibles:

Armstrong, Sgt. P., 10th batt., 34; Blair, Sgt. H. C., 7th batt., 35; Broadhurst, Sgt. J., 5th batt., 33; Davidson, Pte. W. D., 48th batt., 28; Forbes, Lieut. W. E., 73rd batt., 29; Hayhurst, Sgt., 13th batt., 33; Hutcheson, Capt. J. E., 43rd batt., 35; McVittie, Pte. J., 46th batt., 31; Miller, Gr. W., 5th R. C. A., Westminster, B. C., 33; Payne, Lieut. H., 13th batt., 30; Robertson, Lieut. A., 77th batt., 31; Runnion, Capt. E. W., 59th batt., 32; Simpson, Sgt. J. H., 10th batt., 31; Smith, Lieut. A. A., 59th batt., 35; Spencer, Sgt. C. W., 13th batt., 27; Swaine, Pte. W., 14th batt., 28.

For the Inde-Coope silver cup and £20 and £30 in money prizes, from the Inde-Coope company, together with £70 added by the N. R. A., seven shots at 600 yards, the following scores were made:

Armstrong, Sgt. P., 10th batt., 30; Blair, Col. Sgt. H. C., 77th batt., 31; Broadhurst, Sgt. J., 5th batt., 30; Crooks, Lieut. A. D., Q. O. R., 26; Davidson, Pte. W. D., 48th batt., 29; Forbes, Lieut. W. E., 73rd batt., 31; Gilchrist, Lieut. J. W., 1st B. R. I. F. A., 27; Hayhurst, Sgt., 13th batt., 30; Hutcheson, Capt. J. E., 43rd batt., 27; Logie, Sgt. D. M., 12th F. B., 29; Miller, Gr. 5th R. C. A., of Westminster, B. C., 30; Payne, Lieut. H., 13th batt., 27; Robertson, Lieut. A., 77th batt., 30; Runnion, Capt., 8th batt., 28; Simpson, Lieut. A. A., 50th batt., 31.

In the Golden Penny competition, open to all comers, from the 12th until the 14th, the Canadians made some fair shooting. The prize is a gold medal the size of a penny, and five frames of drawings, worth five guineas each, given by the proprietors of the Golden Penny, with £45 in money prizes added by the N. R. A.; distance, 200 yards, seven shots, kneeling, the following scores were made:

Armstrong, Sgt. P., 10th batt., 27; Blair, H. C., 5th batt., 32; Broadhurst, Sgt. J., 50th batt., 30; Crooks, Lieut. A. D., Q. O. R., 30; Davidson, Pte. W. E., 48th batt., 34; Forbes, Lieut. W. E., 73rd batt., 31; Gilchrist, Lieut. W., 1st B. R. I. F. A., 30; Hayhurst, Sgt., 13th batt., 34; Hutcheson, Capt. J. E., 43rd batt., 32; Logie, Sgt. D. M., 12th F. B. A., 30; McVittie, Pte. J., 48th batt., 30; Miller, Gr., 5th R. C. A., of Westminster, B. C., 31; Robertson, Lieut. A., 77th batt., 32; Runnion, Capt. G. W., 59th batt., 32; Simpson, Sgt. J. A., 10th batt., 33; Smith, Lieut. A. A., 55th batt., 31; Spencer, Sgt. C. W., 13th batt., 30; Swaine, Pte. W., 14th batt., 23.

Owing to the unfavorable conditions for good scoring, there was little of interest to record to-day. Among the distinguished visitors to the Canadian camp to-day was H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught.

BLANCO WANTS TO FIGHT.

An Energetic Protest Against Giving Up Cuba Until Taken by Force of Arms.

London, July 13.—A special despatch from Madrid published this afternoon says: "Captain-General Blanco has replied to the Spanish government reiterating his representation in regard to peace and energetically protesting against the idea. The despatch says the report that the government has resolved to negotiate with the United States has had a deplorable effect especially among the troops. He adds that a deputation of officers chosen by the army begged him to convey to the government their protest against any propositions for peace, claiming that nothing can justify a cessation of hostilities at present.

Continuing, Captain-General Blanco says: "The army has only just come into action and thus far cannot be said to have suffered a reverse, although opposed numerically to a far stronger force. The deputation declared that so long as it is not conclusively proved that the troops are incapable of successfully defending Cuba, Spain cannot treat for peace without dishonoring her army in the eyes of the world. The Cuban volunteers are even more violent opponents of peace. They declare they will not recognize any agreement concluded under the present conditions and that even if deserted by Spain, they will continue the war themselves.

DENMARK'S NEUTRALITY.

The Little Kingdom Will Not Connive at Advantage for the More Powerful Combatant.

St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, July 13.—The Danish government, it is understood, will refuse to allow the steamer Southward to leave port. It is also reported that permission will be refused the American warships desirous of using the stock of coal on deposit here, and coal can only be obtained in limited quantities from the dealers.

It is contended that the purchase of the Southward cargo was made previous to the declaration of war and that, therefore, it is not subject to the neutrality laws. It is probable, however, that complications on the subject will arise.

YELLOW FEVER NOW.

Scourge Attacks American Troops at Santiago and Hastens Decisive Movement.

Land and Sea Forces Will Join at Once in Fiercest Assault Possible.

Better for Soldiers to Be Slain in Battle Than Die of Disease in Trenches.

Washington, July 13.—It was nearly 2 o'clock when a war conference held at the White House broke up. Members of the cabinet when questioned as to the purpose of the meeting said it was called to discuss the general situation in Santiago. Several cablegrams had been received from General Miles and General Shafter and while they were not at all alarming they showed the situation unsatisfactory. Rain has almost incessantly fallen during the last several days, making the condition of the American forces extremely unpleasant and adding materially to the distress of the sick and wounded.

Some suspected cases of yellow fever have appeared among our troops, but they have been promptly isolated and it is not thought that there is any great danger of the disease spreading. It is believed that yellow fever also prevails to a slight extent in the city of Santiago. Under these circumstances the President asked for a conference with the members of his cabinet and the war board with a view to reaching some conclusion as to what should be done.

General Miles in a telegram stated that the Spaniards have several times sent in flags of truce asking for reconsideration of their terms for capitulation, but so far have refused to consider unconditional surrender, which had been demanded by General Shafter. It is known that the President and his advisers have about come to the conclusion that the enemy has no intention of acceding to the terms offered, and that the repeated hoisting of the flag of truce is done with the single purpose of delaying a decisive engagement.

It is believed that at to-day's conference is was fully decided that orders should be sent to General Miles and General Shafter to make a general assault upon the enemy's forts as soon as the weather permitted. It is well understood that this assault must necessarily cost many lives and it seems equally certain that to keep the men much longer in the trenches under present weather conditions would be almost as disastrous to the Americans as a general engagement. It is believed also that unless there is very material improvement at in the present climatic conditions the fall of Santiago and the surrender of the Spanish army there will close the campaign against Cuba until the rainy season shall have passed.

Whether this will involve the return of the army to the United States is not known, but the presumption is that with the fall of Santiago the army will be re-embarked on transports and sent to the United States, where the troops will remain until October or even later before making a general movement upon Porto Rico and Havana.

In the meantime the fleets will maintain a strong blockade of all Cuban ports and thus render their occupations much easier than now. It is thought that this plan has been fully decided upon and though later events may make it inadvisable to carry it out, it is known to have been under consideration.

The reports from the front show that the fleet off Santiago is almost powerless to aid the land forces in its assault upon the city. The guns of Morro Castle it seems cannot be reached by the heavy artillery on account of the elevation and on account of the danger to the fleet from that source it is not deemed advisable to come within effective distance of the city seven or eight miles beyond.

INCENDIARY PROJECTILES.

Spain Complains That They Were Used To Burn Her Ships.

Madrid, July 13, 3:30 p.m.—The newspapers here publish a statement to the effect that the Spanish minister of marine has secured proofs that the Americans used incendiary projectiles, thus explaining the burning of Spanish ships at Cavite and Santiago de Cuba. Some of the papers urge the government "not to protest to the powers on this subject, but to use the same weapons in Spanish ports against American ships."

GENERAL GASCOIGNE AWAY.

A Cordial Farewell from Ottawa but Musical Festivities Declined.

Ottawa, July 13.—General and Mrs. Gasboigne left for Montreal this afternoon on their way to England. Many officers of the local garrison were at the station to bid the General good-bye. The intention was to send the bands of the different regiments to the city to accompany the Major-General to the depot, but he declined to accept, preferring to depart quietly.

Capt. Maclean, late A. D. C. to the General, receives a commission in the Royal Regiment Canadian Infantry.

ONTARIO POLITICS.

New Legislature Called in Extraordinary Session—Premier Hardy May Retire.

Toronto, July 13.—The legislature is called to meet in special session on August 3rd. It is stated semi-officially Attorney-General Hardy wants to settle the question raised in election protests as to the right of polling booth constables to vote, and also to provide legislation necessary under recent fisheries judgment.

Another report is that the extraordinary session of the legislature is due to the fact that Mr. Hardy is to step out of the premiership, receive a federal office, and be succeeded by Hon. G. W. Ross, his minister of education.

DOMINION BANK ROBBERY.

Arrests of the Supposed Perpetrators in Montreal and Boston.

Boston, Mass., July 13.—By the arrest of Caroline Saucier in Montreal last Thursday followed by that of Edward Pare, her brother, in Manchester, N.S., on Saturday, and finally by that of William Henry Holden in this city to-day, it is believed that the parties who were concerned in the robbery of the Dominion bank at Napanee, Ont., on August 28th, 1897, have at last been apprehended. In the possession of all three of the persons arrested were found funds believed to have been stolen from the bank, but of the $33,000 taken less one-third has as yet been recovered.

HAWAII'S CABLE.

Contract Let for One From California to Honolulu and Thence to Japan.

The government of Honolulu according to advices received by the Miowera, which arrived last evening, have entered into a contract with the Scrymser company for the laying of a cable from San Diego, Cal., to Honolulu, and thence to Japan, the latter section of the line being exclusive. Actual work must be commenced six months from the time of the signing of the contract. There is a clause in the contract which practically provides that the United States can cancel the contract if it does not suit them.

AN ARTILLERY EVENT.

When Fighting Was Renewed at Santiago It Was Only at Long Range.

Spaniards Preparing to Leave But Precautions Taken to Block Their Way.

Before Santiago de Cuba, July 11 (via Antonio and Kingston).—When the fire opened from the American liners after the conclusion of the armistice the Americans were in a much better position. Capron's and Hine's batteries were posted on the heights on the left of the line and in the rear of Botes' line. The Hotchkiss, Gatling and dynamite guns occupied a crest on the right centre and on the extreme right. Bates' and Grimes' batteries were posted in the centre of Lawton's division. The American right was strengthened by a brigade of Kent's division, 6th and 8th regulars and the 71st New York, which was pushed to the westward until with Garcia's line it formed an arc reaching within a quarter of a mile of Camara, which skirts the bay and forts. The only road by which Gen. Toral could escape was thus commanded.

Small detachments of Spaniards having been observed skipping out of town early this morning, including one squadron of cavalry, a movement was made to cut off their retreat and a land bombardment began. A shot from Grimes' battery was followed by one of Capron's guns on the left and in the right centre the Gatling and Hotchkiss batteries opened fire. For the first ten minutes the firing was quite general. The Spaniards replied spiritedly but the rifle fire on both sides soon waned and from five o'clock to when the action ceased, the fighting was confined exclusively to artillery.

The American batteries soon got the range and poured shells into the Spaniards' entrenchments, cutting down the brush shelters as would a scythe. The Spanish were soon forced to exacuate the block house. A Spanish battery on the left of the town engaged by Capron's battery fired only a few shots, but a battery on the right fired spiritedly until a gun cotton shell from Woods' dynamite gun exploded directly in front of it, tearing up two trees and dismounting a gun. Two men in General Kent's division were killed by a shell and several wounded.

A Spanish deserter same to the American lines this afternoon for food. He said: "The Spaniards are as good fighters as the Americans and if we had food and cigarettes in abundance we would fight forever."

Gen. Kent recommends the following officers of his division for gallantry under fire: Major Sharp, Major Phil. Reade, Capt. Alexander, Lieut. Cartwright, Lieut. Johnson and volunteer aide de camp Monro, who was wounded and will be recommended for a commission.

LAWN TENNIS.

Victoria Tournament.

The lawn tennis tournament this year will open with the club handicap on Monday, July 24, consisting of gentlemen's handicap singles and mixed handicap doubles. The entries are expected to be more numerous than in former years. The court will be in all probability closed for one week before the tournament, so as to give them a rest before the fortnight's strain. The entries for the club events must be sent in on or before Thursday, July 21. The open tournament begins on Monday, August 1, the finals of the club handicaps being played during the week. A list of events will be seen in another place in this paper and also rules governing same. Wright & Ditson's championship ball will be used throughout the tournament. As usual there will be a large number of players over from the Sound cities, and the Vancouver clubs will also be represented this year. All entries for the open events should be sent to the secretary before July 27.

The Loyal Orange Lodge of Protestant Boys, Esquimalt, had a most enjoyable time on Tuesday evening at the Masonic hall, Esquimalt. The chair was occupied by Worshipful Brother W. Treays, who explained why they had been called together. He was very sorry that they were unable to take part in the procession at Vancouver, although the lodges there had sent them a cordial invitation. The usual toasts were drunk, Brother Young proposing the health of King William. A vote of thanks was given to Brother T. D. Roberts, deputy master, for the capable manner in which he provided the installation banquet and arranging things in general. The songs and recitations were very good, those contributing being Bros. Stephens, Roberts, Slade, Pym, Young, Hamblings and others.

OPPOSITION'S SCHEME.

A Spur for Mr. Higgins—Missionaries Hastily Sent to Work in Cassiar.

Extra Cabinet Positions to Be Created But Not Enough to Include Mr. Semlin.

Machine in Operation at Vancouver to Divide the Prospective Provincial Spoils.

Vancouver, July 13.—(Special.)—A caucus of the opposition party was held this forenoon and afternoon in the office of Mr. Joseph Martin, Mackinnon block. Amongst those present were Senator Templeman, Col. Gregory, Mr. Drury, A. L. Belyea and Archer Martin, of Victoria; and there were also three representatives from Nanaimo. From Westminster there were J. C. Brown, Aulay Morrison, M.P., and others.

Mr. Alex. Henderson, the member-elect for New Westminster, was in town in the afternoon and strenuous efforts were made by Daniel Menzies, of the customs house, Capt. McLeod, harbor master of this city, and others to induce him to attend the caucus, but Mr. Henderson refrained from doing so.

From the interior there were Hewitt Bostock, M.P., and Mr. Deane. C. B. Sword, Thos. Forster, and Thos. Kidd were likewise present, representing the Fraser valley.

The first matter discussed was the situation and the outlook generally. It was decided to place a couple of candidates in the field in Cassiar, and it is said Messrs. John C. Brown, postmaster of New Westminster, and C. B. Sword were chosen, but these gentlemen have not given their final decision as to whether they will consent to the arrangement. If they decline to stand others are willing to enter the contest.

There was a warm discusion as to who shall be leader, Mr. Semlin having some friends present, and it is said that there is trouble ahead if he is to be deposed to make room for Jos. Martin. There is a scramble for recognition as leaders in the hoped for event of a change of government, and it is said that in order to accommodate the many aspirants for cabinet position it is proposed to increase the portfolios to six exclusive of the President of the Council, the cabinet thus to consist of seven members. Two of these are to be from the Island, one being ex-Speaker Higgins, if he can get a seat, and five from the Mainland. It is proposed that Vancouver city shall have two portfolios, Mr. Forster of Delta, Green of Kaslo, and General Kinchant being stated for the others. Mr. Kellie's name has been canvassed for the speakership.

The foregoing arrangement is based upon the supposition that the government will resign before the end of the year, or be beaten when the first test vote is taken. There was great excitement manifested by those present.

FIRST FRUITS OF WAR.

A Revival of Industry Follows in the Army's Wake.

(From the New York Commercial Advertiser.)

News comes that a Baiquiri iron mine abandoned since the insurrection began, is again a scene of activity. This is an impressive lesson. It is not done for parade, for advertising, or necessarily for promotion. It shows, of course, the confidence of the ironmasters in the United States and in the United States army. The mine owners know that the invasion of Cuba will take no backward steps, and that when the mine is once within the American lines they can be assured of producing their ore in tranquility and order forevermore. Thus renewal of the swing of the pickax in this mine is a more eloquent tribute to the discipline, gallantry and prowess of Gen. Shafter's army than a volume of newspaper despatches.

But this humble little iron mine is more important than that. It faintly suggests the future that now opens out before the long-oppressed people of Cuba. Where the Anglo-Saxon war goes it leaves peace behind it. It leaves behind it such a peace as Cuba has never known in the 400 years since the good Las Casas framed the indictment against his countrymen under which Dewey and Shafter are executing sentence. It leaves in its track a peace under which the miner may quarry his ore, the farmer sow his garden, the planter raise his cane in perfect security for his freedom and assurance that he may reap the full result of his toil. It leaves a peace where the richest and most bountiful of tropical soils will no longer lie fallow for enforced lack of husbandry, and where the protection of the law will shield every laborer in every harvest.

This is primarily a war for civilization. It is a war for industry, for trade, for cultivation of the soil and for development of the resources of the earth. Paradoxical as it may seem, the characteristic barbarity of Spanish rule in Cuba was not the murdering of pacificos and starving of reconcentrados, which were the direct cause of the war. It lay deeper than that, in the denial of opportunity, the scorning of toil, the grinding down of the husbandman, which led up naturally to the other. Renewal of iron mining within the lines will soon be followed by the renewal of agriculture all over the island, and of mining everywhere there are other mines. It will end in setting to work all the forces of civilization, making roads, bridging streams, stringing telegraphs, laying railroads, digging sewers, building aqueducts, clearing forests, draining swamps and converting a wilderness into a thriving, prosperous community. Other wars have indirectly had this result. None has been undertaken before for this express purpose.

"Now, Percy, if you're really a good boy I'll take you to the circus."

There was a long pause, and then:

"Ma!"

"Yes, Percy?"

"S'pose I'm the best boy I've ever been, will you leave me there?"—Life.

Lucindy—Daddy, dis am Mistah Jonsing, dat ah wants to marry.

Uncle Mose—Ah dunno, honey; yo' hab toe ax youah mammy. Her rheumatiz am gittin pow'ful bad, an' ah dunno ef she'd be willin' toe suppo't an extry membah in de fambly."—Judge.

FEVER BRINGS A CRISIS.

Better That American Soldiers Should Fall in Battle Than Rot in Trenches.

Washington, July 13.—While the expected fall of Santiago did not take place to-day, it is expected that a crisis has been reached. Withing the next twenty-four hours Santiago either will surrender or receive a baptism of fire such as seldom falls to the lot of a besieged town. "If he refuses, I will open on him at noon to-morrow with every gun I have, and I have the assistance of the navy, who are to bombard the city with 13-inch shells." That is the programme laid down by General Shafter and it is to be carried out to the letter. General Shafter is still commanding, according to the war department officials and although despatches have been received from General Miles signed "Major General" he is said not to have displaced General Shafter in the direction of operations. The public, in one of these telegrams from General Miles, was given first notice that the government in the course of negotiations with General Torral had offered to send the Spanish forces in Santiago back to Spain. A few days ago it was stated that the President insisted upon unconditional surrender, but it appears that conditions have been modified. This was done from a desire to avoid useless bloodshed, for General Torral's army removed to Spain would be harmless to prevent further operations in Cuba and would serve as good a purpose as would the destruction of the Spanish army. To allow the Spanish general to withdraw to the interior and fall back on Havana, on the other hand, would put the Americans under the obligation of overcoming that force when it come to the siege of Havana. The government also is moved to make this proposal to remove the Spanish forces to Spain through a strong desire to close the operations at Santiago at the earliest possible moment.

This desire has been materially strengthened by the appearance of yellow fever within the American lines. It was at first supposed that the men were falling ill with malaria and climatic fever, so the cases were reported as simply suspicious. Now, however, it is finally admitted that they were genuine cases. Their appearance has determined the authorities upon a more active prosecution of the campaign. Orders either have or soon will be forwarded to General Shafter to discuss no more with the Spanish commander, but to proceed to assault the town as soon as the present truce expires. It is expected by Shafter that the navy will co-operate, and while Secretary Long has received no direct advices on that point from Admiral Sampson he fully credits this expectation.

Reluctant as the war department is to sacrifice lives that might be lost in the assault it is resolved not to allow them to rot away with fevers and other disease during the long period that would be required to perfect the reduction of the city by steady investment. An expectation is still entertained, however, that this assault will be unnecessary through Torrales surrendering before it begins. It was perhaps the spread of this belief, caused by a knowledge of the more energetic steps in prospect, that tended to remove largely the feeling of depression manifested at the opening of the day upon the circulation of rumors of the appearance of yellow fever in American camps.

Regarding the future of Santiago, nothing has been officially stated, but it is significant that orders were issued from the department this afternoon to prepare the first and second regiments of volunteer immunes for immediate departure for the front. This would seem to indicate a purpose to garrison Santiago with these fever proof men after its capitulation thereby permitting the removal of the regular troops to more healthy points.

Turning to the Far East, it was refreshing to receive to-day good news again from Dewey. The administration is very much pleased with the readiness shown by the Admiral in meeting the grave issue presented to him at Subic Bay as he did. Naval officers too were not a little gratified at the speedy retirement of the German cruiser Irene after the appearance of the Raleigh and Concord. A comparison of the ships shows that the Irene was much the superior to either of the American vessels, and in tonnage was almost as large as the Raleigh and Concord together. From this it is inferred that the retirement of the Irene was from general policy rather than any indisposition to try conclusions with the American ships. In official circles there appears to be no disposition to look upon the action of the Irene as a menace which will require explanation. It was thought at first that this first outward show of force on the part of the German ships might lead to an inquiry by the American government as to the purposes of Germany. Thus far, however there is no disposition to make such inquiry or attach serious importance to the incident.

DOMINION NEWS NOTES.

Railway Company Held for Crow's Nest Workmen's Wages—Foresters Favor Admission of Women.

The Dominion government has notified the Canadian Pacific Railway Company that in cases on the Crow's Nest railway construction where contractors failed to meet their obligations to workmen regarding wages the company will be held liable.

Bishop Lafleche of Three Rivers is in such a critical condition that the last sacraments were administered to him on Tuesday evening. His death was hourly looked for.

Although the thermometer ranged between 80 and 100 at the Winnipeg fair, many thousands flocked to the grounds yesterday. Over three thousand visitors came to the city on special excursions from country points. The exhibition is proving the most successful in point of attendance of any yet held. Remarkably fine displays are made in the agricultural hall by the experimental farms at Brandon and Indian Head. The stock exhibits are up to the standard, but the extremely hot weather is trying on cattle and horses.

John Grigg has been sentenced at Winnipeg to one year's imprisonment for blowing open a safe in a general store at Plum Coulee.

Wibble—By the way, are they going to allow the half-breeds to enlist?

Wabble—They would be more appropriate in the Red Cross.—Indianapolis Journal.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Personally Orders Spanish Government Agents to Leave Canada.

Ministers Holiday Making and Only Mr. Fielding Left at the Capital.

Two Colonels in Command of the Canadian Militia at the Same Time.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, July 12.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier's abrupt notice to Carranza and Dubosc to quit Canada has caused much surprise in official circles here. The inference is that the Premier acted wholly of his own notion in the matter and without consulting his colleagues. Counsel for the Spaniards when here on Saturday informed the government that they were not promoting espionage, but engaged in the purchase of supplies for the army and navy in Cuba, so that Sir Wilfrid's brusque decision is only explainable on the theory that he is desirous to mollify American opinion in advance of the Quebec conference. Some of his cabinet at least, notably, Sir Richard Cartwright, are convinced that the effort is entirely wasted.

The order was conveyed to Carranza and Dubosc through H. C. St. Pierre, counsel for both, who delivered a letter from Premier Laurier in which he said: "The action of Senor Carranza is a violation of the laws of the land, and I have therefore to request Senor Carranza to leave this country. I have to make the same request of Senor Dubosc, who from evidence in our hands is an accomplice in the establishment of the spy system which was organized by Senor Carranza."

Mr. Tarte will go to the Maritime Provinces before he visits Western Ontario. He will inspect the harbors of St. John and Halifax. His departure will leave Mr. Fielding the only minister at the capital.

Some doubt exists as to who is in command of the militia of Canada. A recent order places the command in the hands of Lieut.-Col. Lake, quartermaster general, as senior officer in Canada. An order issued in February, 1897, which has not been cancelled, states that in the absence of the commanding officer the adjutant general will act for him. Both Col. Lake and Col. Alymer are therefore officially in command. Col. Lake is away summering and hence the office is at present being administered by Col. Aylmer.

GERMANY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Interference With Insurgents' Operations—United States Cruisers Back up the Natives.

Washington, July 13.—The navy department has received from Admiral Dewey the following despatch: "Aguinaldo informs me his troops have taken all of Subic Bay except Isle la Grande, which he was prevented from taking by the German man-of-war Irene. On July 7th the Raleigh and Concord went there and took the island, and about 1,300 men with arms and ammunition. There was no resistance. The Irene retired from the bay on their arrival. I shall send the Boston about July 16th to meet the second army detachment. It is not practicable to send to Juan. No transport vessel is available. (Signed.) Dewey."

Hongkong, July 13.—Letters received from Cavite under date of July 9 say that while the Spanish steamer Philippines was hiding in the river near Subic the crew mutinied and killed the officers. They then handed the steamer over to the insurgents, who armed the vessel and despatched it to Subic for the purpose of making an attack on Grande island. Continuing the letter confirms the story told by the Associated Press correspondent at Manila in regard to the action of the German warship Irene and the step taken by Admiral Dewey to prevent interference with the insurgents, adding that the Spanish prisoners in spite of the Irene were handed over to the insurgents with the captured arms and ammunition. The Germans, it appears, fraternized with the Spaniards and German officers are often seen on the Spanish trenches. Dysentery is reported to have broken out among the Americans.

THE KOOTENAY PRESS.

First Move in the Establishment of the Reported Chain of Papers.

Kaslo, July 13.—(Special.)—The Kootenaian has been purchased by a stock company, and it is stated on good authority that R. E. L. Brown, of Victoria, controls the stock. Mr. Brown is now en route to Victoria. He declines to discuss the matter or state the future politics of the paper. David King remains as manager. Harold Bolce of the New York Journal and Examiner will be news editor.

"MY FRIEND'S DESPAIR."

La Grippe and Nervous Prostration Had Brought Captain Copp Near to Death—South American Nervine Was The Life Saver.

with nervous prostration. I tried many with nervour prostration. I tried many remedies and was treated by physicians without any permanent benefit. A year ago I took la grippe, which greatly aggravated my trouble. My friends despaired of my recovery. I was induced to try South American Nervine, and was induced to try South American Nervine, and was rejoiced to get almost instant relief. I have used four bottles and feel myself completely cured. I believe it's the best remedy known for the nerves and blood." Wm. M. Copp, Newcastle, N.B.

Sold by Hall & Co. and Dean & Hiscocks.

Manitoba high court of the I.O.F. has voted favorably on the proposition to admit ladies as members of the order.

HOT SHOT ONCE MORE.

Americans Pouring Deadly Fire Into the Spanish Lin s at Santiago.

Sampson's Fleet Bombarding at Long Range but Doing Little Damage.

Spaniards Making Weak Reply to Land Attack and Surrender Looked For.

Headquarters of General Shafter, Sunday, July 10, (8 p.m.) via Port Antonio and Jamaica.—From four o'clock this afternoon until dark the American guns have again been pouring a deadly fire into the Spanish lines. The Americans are greatly refreshed by their three days' rest and have been fighting with lion-like spirit. The knowledge of the arrival of reinforcements gives them new enthusiasm. The artillery is in place and doing effective work. The fire from the Spaniards in the trenches is very weak. The city of Santiago is almost in darkness this evening and the Americans believe that the resistance of the Spanish is about at an end. They expect a general assault to-morrow should the city not have surrendered by daybreak. The Americans are now much better fortified in the trenches.

Off Aguadores, July 10, via Port Antonio, Jamaica.—The Brooklyn, Texas and Indiana, under Commodore Schley, began bombarding the city of Santiago at 5:15 this afternoon, in obedience to a request from General Shafter, conveyed by signal from shore, and fired over the limestone cliff that comes down to the sea and hides the city five miles away. The bombardment continued for one hour. After 35 shots had been fired from 8-inch guns, Commodore Schley became convinced that the Brooklyn was falling short in her fire, and ordered cessation, permitting the battleships to continue, they, with their large guns, having longer range. The shots were fired apparently with great deliberation and at intervals of two minutes. The signals from shore announced that the shells fell a thousand feet short and a little to the left of the Spanish position. At dusk the squadron ceased firing entirely, and Commodore Schley sent a launch ashore to ask General Shafter if he desired the firing continued during the night.

CERVERA'S SHIPS.

All Hopeless Wrecks Except One—The Infanta Maria Teresa May Float Again.

Off Santiago de Cuba, July 10, via Kingston, Jamaica.—The board of survey appointed to examine the wrecks of the Spanish ships and to inquire into the nature of their injuries, reports that only one ship can possibly be saved. She is the Infanta Maria Teresa, the former flagship of Admiral Cervera.

BRIGANDS IN CHINA.

They Capture a French Priest and Want Heavy Ransom for His Release.

Shanghai, July 11.—A despatch from Chung Khing, dated July 8, says: "The Protestants and Catholic missions at Shuin Shing Fu have been attacked by rioters. Yueng Chong and adjacent cities are very much disturbed. A French priest has been captured by brigands and a ransom of 10,000 taels is demanded for his release. Several natives have been killed and much property destroyed. The situation is critical. The consuls at Chung Khung are on the alert.

DOMINION NEWS NOTES.

Counterfeiting Gang Broken Up—Big Fire at Berlin—Jud Lister Coming West.

The building at Berlin, Ont., occupied by the Berlin Brush Co. and Oelechlager Bros., foundrymen, was destroyed by fire this morning, together with the large frame building adjoining. The loss is estimated at $30,000. The building is partially covered by insurance.

Frost has done some injury to growing crops and fruit in Western Ontario. The weather is exceptionally cold for July.

The arrest of Pietro Cappello, the New York murderer, has led to the breaking up of the biggest gang of counterfeiters which ever operated in Montreal. There are now under arrest in connection with this conspiracy four persons becide Cappello, Salvatore Natale, alias Jim Marchand, alias Bloom, and three women known respectively as English Billy, May and Nellie. Natale has been only a few months out of the Chicago gaol after serving a term for counterfeiting. Three places where the gang had apparatus for making the "queer" have been unearthed.

Judge Lister, ex-M.P., is expected at Winnipeg this week en route to British Columbia.

Chas de Cages, Indian agent at Edmonton for a number of years, is dead.

A heavy hail storm passed over Neepawa district in Manitoba yesterday. Windows were demolished and it is feared enormous damage has been done to crops.

John Baptiste Guilmain, found guilty of the murder of his uncle, J. B. Laplante at St. Giboire, Que., last October, has been sentenced to hang on September 30.

C.P.R. traffic for the week ending July 7 was $481,000; for the same week last year 473,000.

WINNIPEG EXHIBITION.

Large Excursion From Across the Boundary Expected to Visit It.

Winnipeg, July 11.—(Special.)—The Winnipeg summer exhibition for 1898 was opened this afternoon under the most favorable conditions. The city is already well filled with visitors and large crowds are expected from various localities. On Friday five thousand visitors are expected on special trains from Minnesota, North Dakota and other points south of the boundary line.

The formal opening of the fair took place at the luncheon of the directors. The guest of the day was Premier Greenway, who made the speech opening the fair. He spoke of the success that had crowned the efforts of the directors, and the great good the exhibition had done to all parts of the province. R. W. Jameson, M.P., and R. L. Richardson, M.P., spoke as representatives of the Dominion house and Mr. Walter S. Lee, a director of the Toronto Industrial Fair, brought greetings from the directors of the Ontario great show. Lord Aberdeen and party have been invited to luncheon by the fair directors on Tuesday.

The chief attractions at the exhibition track to-day were bicycle and foot races, the day concluding with a magnificent presentation of the "Relief of Lucknow" in which the 48th Highlanders' Band of Toronto took a prominent part.

SMOKELESS POWDER.

Spain Cornered It All and the United States Navy Had None for the War.

Washington, July 9.—Late stories from Santiago about the engagements between the fleets of Sampson and Cervera dwell with particular stress on the inconvenience caused the American gunners by the old-fashioned smoking powder. It is not doubted by ordnance experts that the winning of the flying squadron of ships would have been accomplished even more promptly than it was had our guns been fired with smokeless powder. As it was, in the mad race and swift succession of shots fired at the Spanish ships, our vessels were so enveloped in the smoke of their own guns that many a shot went wild that otherwise would have struck home.

Inquiry as to the prospects of our warships being supplied with smokeless powder, elicited the information that there is no probability of this being done, generally, for a considerable time to come.

New York, July 9.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says:

Representative Hull, of the house naval committee, has this to say in regard to the use of smokeless powder:

"The trouble is that we could not get smokeless powder at the outbreak of the war, though it was an American invention. There are in this country no facilities to produce it in sufficient amount. Congress long ago should have provided for the manufacture of such powder in this country. Contracts should have been made so as to warrant the production of it. But it costs a little more than other powder, and too many of our people in congress thought we never would have a war, and therefore would not prepare for the possibility. We tried to buy it abroad when the war came, but Spain had bought it all there. I think the fault lies with our congressional system."

"What is going to be done about it?" was asked.

"There is nothing in contemplation in congress. I wish the department would take the matter in hand and issue contracts. The house committee on naval affairs did all it was asked to do in connection with furnishing this powder. The first appropriation contemplated was for $1,000,000 for smokeless powder. This was subsequently reduced to $250,000, because the department could draw upon the $50,000,000 emergency appropriation for this purpose. We also gave $90,000 to increase the government's plant at Newport for the manufacture of these explosives. The government ought to make smokeless powder and keep large stocks of it on hand for emergency."

Senator Hale, chairman of the senate committee on naval affairs, said:

"The question of providing smokeless powder for the navy is to be dealt with in the department. We have given to the department every dollar they have asked for, and I have no doubt they are doing the best they can in that respect."

Representative Hilborn, of California, a member of the naval committee, said:

"The trouble is that there are but two places in the United States prepared to make smokeless powder. They had just started on it for the government when the war came on. We had just worked out a formula for smokeless powder, the best in the world, and had started to make it when the war broke out. We undertook to prepare a formula which would eliminate the extremely dangerous character of ordinary smokeless powder. The Dupont powder mills in Delaware and the California powder mills have started to manufacture it, but when the war broke out they were not prepared to furnish a sufficient quantity for the use of our army and navy. I had thought that some had been bought abroad. The secretary asked for $1,000,000 for that purpose, and as $50,000,000 was appropriated, he said that $250,000 would do. We should have used some of the $50,000,000 to buy this powder abroad, but it seems that we have not."

ATTACHE IN TROUBLE.

Spain Complains That an American Official in London Has Acted Improperly.

Washington, July 9.—As was anticipated by the authorities here, the conduct of some newspapers in crediting to Lieut.-Col. Well, U. S. naval attache at London, certain utterances as to the probability of peace being declared has resulted in disagreeable action. The Spanish ambassador at London has lodged with the British foreign office an official protest against the continuance in London of Lieut.-Col. Well and the conduct by him of a secret news system. It is not doubted that the matter can be explained satisfactorily by the state department, but indignation has been expressed at publications by some American newspapers such as this calculated to dangerously interrupt the special service abroad.

AN EDITOR FINED.

He Libelled the Expert Witnesses in the Zola case and Must Pay Up For It.

Paris, July 9.—In the libel suit of the three handwriting experts in the Esterhazy case against M. Zola and M. Perrieux, the editor of the "Aurore," growing out of allegations made by the latter against the experts who testified regarding the Dreyfus documents, the court has sentenced Mr. Perrieux to pay a fine of 500 francs and has sentenced M. Zola to 10 days' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 2,000 francs. The imprisonment, however, is suspended. In addition each of the experts is awarded 3,000 francs for damages.

Expert Lady Dyers.

Mrs. William Warder, Spry, Ont., says: "Your Diamond Dyes are excellent, and nothing could now tempt me to use any other make of dyes. Diamond Dyes always give me entire satisfaction."

Mrs. McNeill, Stanley Bridge, P. E. I., says: "I have used Diamond Dyes with great success. I recommend them to all ladies who wish to do their own dyeing. For coloring dress goods they are just perfect."

Mrs. L. Reid, Newcastle, Ont., says: "We have used your Diamond Dyes for the last ten years, and find them to be the best dyes made."

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

United States Wants Cuba and Porto Rico with Two Hundred and Forty Millions.

Madrid Thinks That Too Much and Offers Only Cuban Independence.

Responsibility for Starving Population While the Combatants Drive Their Bargain.

Madrid, July 11.—It is asserted that the United States makes the following demands as conditions of peace: "First the possession of Cuba and Porto Rico, with a port of the Canaries. Second, an indemnity of £48,000,000 (about $240,000,000). Third, the retention of the Philippines as a guarantee of the payment of this indemnity. These terms are regarded as impossible.

London, July 11.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says: "The Queen Regent is willing to open peace negotiations with the United States without any mediation of the powers, provided the conditions are not too severe. Her maximum concession at present is the declaration of the independence of Cuba."

London, July 12.—The Times commenting editorially this morning upon the gloomy outlook for Spain says: "Unless the new cabinet is quickly formed the delay may easily result in confusion or even in disorder which would indefinitely complicate the whole problem."

The Times thinks the government at Washington unwise to insist on the unconditional surrender of Santiago. It says: "Besides risking an unnecessary loss of life without apparently furthering the conquest of Cuba, the United States may soon find themselves in a position of serious moral responsibility for the starving population."

SHAFTER'S REINFORCEMENTS.

A Dismal Landing Near Santiago—Torrents of Rain and Procession of Wounded.

Juragua, July 10, via Port Antonio and Kingston. The shores of this little cove were the busiest places in Cuba this afternoon. Five thousand men were either disembarking from steamers or preparing to take up the march to Gen. Shafter's headquarters near Santiago de Cuba. There was as much confusion as if ten circuses were preparing to make camp. The officers were looking for horses and mules, trying to keep their men together, sending sick men to the hospital, and attending to rations and baggage. The engineers were building a rough wharf of heavy timber to be used in landing artillery. The landing of troops here is necessarily made in small boats carrying fifteen to thirty men each. The boats run through a light surf and the landing is as safe as at a wharf, though the men often get wet. When the Associated Press boat Dandy left Juragua it was expected that the whole expedition would soon be strung along the ten miles between the landing place and the front, the infantry going in light order with three days' rations and rain coats. At five o'clock a heavy rain was falling and threatening to make the road disagreeable for the infantry and very hard for the artillery. The Cuban auxiliaries with rifle and machete, were out in large force, drawing rations. They seem to have recovered from their state of semi-starvation and are getting fat. During the afternoon the hospital ship Solace arrived and all the sick who were able to be moved were taken from the tent hospital and placed on board of her. The sight of the wounded men had a depressing effect on the volunteers.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

A St. Lawrence Accident Under Investigation—Archbishop Langevin at Rome.

Ottawa, July 11.—There has been a considerable falling off in the passages through the Soo canal during June owing to the decrease in iron ore shipments.

Mr. Tarte has ordered an investigation into the stranding of the new freight steamship Milwaukee in the St. Lawrence channel at Cap a la Roche. According to the report the steamer was drawing 26 feet of water while the official record gave a depth of 24½ feet.

Vicar General Routhier of Ottawa has received a letter from Archbishop Langevin of St. Boniface, Manitoba, who is at Rome, which states that the Archbishop had an interview with the Pope recently and that the holy father expressed pleasure at the manner in which the people of Canada received his encyclical letter on the Manitoba schools.

THE SANTIAGO OFFER.

Spaniards Would Surrender the Town if Their Army Might March Away.

Washington, July 9.—The great battle expected to-day did not take place. Though the armistice expired at noon with forces on both sides at Santiago lined up for battle. The reason was that the Spanish commander who had been in correspondence by telegraph with his home government was seeking to make terms with General Shafter by which he might save his army from capture. He was willing to give up Santiago without resistance if allowed to retreat with all of his men and arms arcoss the island, but this idea was not entertained for a moment by the United States government. On the contrary every effort was put forth to seal up all avenues of escape from Santiago and to compel the final surrender of the Spanish army. To have allowed them to make their way unmolested into the interior would have amounted simply to reinforcement of the garrison of Havana by these trained soldiers who have proven their courage as worthy foemen in the fighting in the trenches. On the other hand to compel their surrender it is believed would certainly produce an enormous moral effect both in Havana and Spain itself and thus tend to the early conclusion of the war. General Shafter has lost nothing by the armistice. His men are rested, the commissiary has improved, the roads have been cleared and his artillery is now almost completely placed in a most effective manner. On the other hand the Spanish forces have largely diminished their slender stock of provisions and have steadily lost in confidence.

There is the strongest indisposition on the part of the strategists to entertain the proposition said to be under consideration at Madrid looking to an armistice of ten days in order to consider terms of peace. They believe the United States has everything to lose and nothing to gain by accepting such a proposition.

During that time Camara's squadron might find lodgment in some strongly fortified coast town like Ferrol and thus elude Watson's pursuit. Naval officers feel that another change may have to be made in the make up of the Eastern squadron which is to strike at the Spanish coast, as the battleship Iowa suffered some hard knocks during the recent naval battle with Cervera's squadron and it may be necessary to substitute one of the other battleships pending repairs on the Iowa.

AS TO PRIVATEERING.

Mr. Macgowan Tells What He Knows About the Sensational Story.

Vancouver, July 9.—(Special.)—A. H. B. Macgowan when spoken to about his report to the United States consul on the matter of a privateering scheme, stated that his story was not intended for publication but in the main the story was correct. When Westerland had come to him he had felt it his duty to report to Col. Dudley and had sent his son to report to the Admiral.

Mr. Westerland said he had been made an offer of $8,000 to pilot a boat through the islands of Queen Charlotte Sound for six weeks. The boat was to fly the Spanish flag and look out for St. Michael's treasure ships. Col. Dudley, when he reported the matter to him, had wired to Consul Smith, and when Mr. MacGowan visited Victoria Col. Smith came to se ehim about it. That is all Mr. MacGowan knows. The story may be a fake or may not be, he said. He regretted that it had been made public, but he considered he was doing his duty when he reported it.

THE VICTORS CELEBRATE.

"Big Four" Deliver Short Addresses to Their Enthusiastic Supporters.

All night long crowds stood around the bulletin boards, where the returns were posted as they were received. When the final result was announced intense enthusiasm prevailed and the government supporters, a thousand strong, marched to the polling booth and taking the successful candidates in hand escorted them to the committee rooms, where they were received with cheers and counter cheers. In turn they were called upon and delivered short addresses thanking their supporters for the work done on their and the country's behalf. The hall rang with cheers and the singing of "For he's a jolly good fellow" as each candidate arose and at the close of their remarks. The president of the association, Mr. A. J. McLellan, likewise received a rousing reception. The gathering broke up with cheers for the Queen.

THE WAR TAXES.

How the New Imposts Are Put Into Effect in New York.

New York, July .—The World says: "The war tax law, in its entirety, is in force to-day. The schedules relating to beer and tobacco became operative June 14th, and the other schedules took effect at midnight. There is a great scarcity of stamps. The government, with all its equipment, has been able to furnish only a fraction of the supply needed. As a result several large manufacturers of proprietary medicines will be forced to reduce their output for days or weeks, until the supply of stamps is adequate.

"The Western Union Telegraph company received 200,000 one-cent stamps, the Postal Telegraph company 100,000, the Anglo-American 10,000, and the Transatlantic 25,000. Two-cent postage stamps with the letters 'I. R.' on them were sold in place of stamps designed for different classes. The $1 stamps were the highest denomination sold. The telegraph companies have not yet received the stamps necessary to properly conduct their business. Until they get them, one cent extra will be charged for each message, and the money turned over to the collector. The telegraph companies and express companies will make customers pay the tax of one cent each on telegrams and bills of lading by compelling them to buy the stamp and cancel it. The Postal Telegraph company has posted a notice to this effect. The companies will carry supplies for several days, but later on the public will be expected to furnish its own stamps."

The Herald says that some of the leading events of the day (Thursday) were: "The announcement of the New York Telephone company that it would reduce the price of toll messages from 15 to 10 cents within the limits of Manhattan and Bronx, except messages from one or two districts to the other, the company thereby avoiding the necessity of paying any war tax on such messages.

"The announcement of express companies that they will compel the public to pay the one-cent tax on packages, and call on the Merchants' Association to carry the matter into the courts.

"The opinion of Commissioner Scott that the tax on stock transfers is not so extensive as originally supposed.

"The apparent discovery of Wall Street that under certain circumstances bankers are exempt from taxation.

"The ruling that brokers engaged in different branches of trade, such as stocks, grain, cotton and real estate, must take out a separate license for each branch.

"The decision that in case of future sales on the floor of an exchange, the tax is payable in contract or sale, not of delivery."

GERMANY'S VOICE.

It Will Be Raised About the Philippines Lest Samoa Also Be Coveted.

Berlin, July 11.—The Vossische Zeitung, foreseeing that after the annextion of Hawaii it is "possible that the United States may attempt to acquire the Samoan islands also" says:

"America has practically no rights in Samoa and Germany's must rank before America's in the future fate of the islands. Germany will therefore take care that her interests are protected in the final settlement."

COLLISION DAMAGE SUIT.

Claim Against French Steamship Line by Owners of Cromartyshire.

Paris, July 10.—Counsel for the owners of the British ship Cromartyshire, which was in collision July 4 off Sable Island with the French liner La Bourgogne, resulting in the sinking of the latter with the loss of 500 lives, have lodged a claim for damages against the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, owners of the La Bourgogne.

FAST GERMAN LINER.

Another Record Trip Between New York and Southampton Reported.

New York, July 11.—Messrs. Oelrichs & Co., the New York agents of the North German Lloyds Steamship Company, received a cablegram to-day from Capt. Englehardt saying that the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse passed the Needles at 5:15 o'clock this afternoon, having made the run from Sandy Hook lightship in 5 days 19 hours and 35 minutes, an average speed of 22.56 knots, over a distance of 3,146 knots. This time is 2 hours 27 minutes less than her best previous record to Southampton, and on her present voyage the steamer covered 81 more miles than she did on her record breaking voyage.

MILES AT THE FRONT.

Commander of the United States Army Joins the Troops at Santiago.

No Official Report Since Fighting Was Resumed - Shell Demolishes a Church.

Washington, July 11.—General Nelson A. Miles commanding the United States army arrived off Santiago Bay shortly after noon to-day. Upon arrival of the auxiliary cruiser Yale on which General Miles was a passenger, communication was opened with Admiral Sampson and the two commanders were soon in conference. During the early afternoon General Miles landed at Playa del Este and communicated with General Shafter commanding the American forces before Santiago by telephone. What the nature and result of the two consultations were is not disclosed at the war department but General Miles doubtless was placed in possession of all salient points of the situation from the view point of both the navy and the army. It is understood to have been General Miles' purpose to proceed immediately to General Shafter's headquarters at Siboney and after discussing with Shafter the latter's plan of campaign to make a personal examination of the American position.

It is not yet understood that General Miles is to supersede General Shafter in command of the United States forces before Santiago. General Shafter is operating there under written instructions from the secretary of war, approved by the President, and so long as he is physically able to direct the troops he will retain his command.

A prominent official of the war department said late to-night that neither the administration nor General Miles had any desire to detract an iota from the credit due to General Shafter for the plans by which he hopes to accomplish a victory at Santiago.

The notably fast run made by the Yale from Charleston to Santiago is particularly pleasing to the naval officials. She left Charleston Saturday morning at two o'clock, making the run in a trifle less than two days and a half. She had on board the Sixth Massachusetts, one of the regiments of General Garretson's brigade. The Columbia, which left Charleston practically simultaneously with the Yale, carried one battalion of the Sixth Illinois, also a part of Garretson's brigade. So far as can be learned at this writing the Columbia has not arrived off Santiago.

The departments had no news to-day so far as the public was concerned. Though the possibility of interrupted cable communication was suggested as an explanation for the lack of advices, it was announced at midnight that nothing had been filed at Playa del Este for the officials here. Both Secretaries Long and Alger were at the White House during the evening but returned to their residences early and gave no outward sign of anxiety or expectation of startling news. The arrival of General Miles and the conferences between him and the commanding officers of the army and navy is taken by some to indicate that if fighting occurred to-day it was not of a serious character, for with a heavy engagement in progress it was hardly possible that Sampson or General Shafter would find time for conference. It is thought that possibly the arrival of General Miles caused a suspension of active operations in order that the entire situation might be discussed. But this view of the situation is speculative, and without definite advices no one can say exactly what a day has brought forth at Santiago. Officials contend that a delay of a day or so can only result in bettering the position of the American forces, giving opportunity for the reinforcements to go to the front and allowing the newly arrived artillery to be placed in advantageous location. It is believed that if the conflict was not resumed to-day a final attack is not far distant.

Off Santiago de Cuba, via Playa del Este, July 11.—At half-past nine this morning after several range-finding shots over the ridge protecting Santiago from the sea the United States cruiser Newark opened fire into the city with her 8-inch guns. The signal corps officers stationed on the east of the ridge reported the effect of the shots. The New York, Brooklyn and Indiana participated in the firing at intervals of five minutes. The bombardment lasted for two hours, when Gen. Shafter reported that the shells were mostly falling in the bay and doing but little damage. The last shot, however, struck a prominent church in the heart of the city, which was heavily stored with powder and ammunition, causing a tremendous explosion. The extent of the damage is not yet known.

When the warships ceased firing, and before General Shafter had begun a land attack, a flag of truce was seen coming from the city. The object of this was not known at noon to-day, when the correspondent of the Associated Press left the front.

London, July 12.—The Madrid correspondent of the Chronicle says Don Carlos, who leaves Brussels to-day significantly advocates direct peace negotiations with the United States without intervention of the powers.

SAGASTA RESIGNS.

Spanish Premier Willing to Retire in Favor of the Military Element.

London, July 11.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: "Senor Sagasta went to the palace to-day and tendered his resignation and that of the cabinet. It is said that he advised the Queen to appoint a new cabinet largely consisting of the military element, which would not necessarily mean the adoption of a warlike policy, but probably the reverse.

It is generally expected that the resignation will be accepted but the result may possibly be merely a partial reconstruction of the cabinet. The ministers are now in council and Senor Sagasta has doubtless communicated to them an account of his audience with the Queen Regent.

THE B. C. ELECTIONS.

Toronto Globe Heaves a Sigh That Dominion Politics Were Not an Issue.

Toronto, July 11.—The Globe says: "The result of the general elections in British Columbia will not tend to simplify the political situation developed under exceptional circumstances. Mr. Turner was the head of the only remaining Conservative ministry in Canada, but two leading members of the opposition were prominent Conservatives in Dominion politics. The redistribution bill could not be defended, and there was a restless feeling in favor of a change. The chances are perhaps in the government's favor as the reins of authority are in their hands.

SYMPATHIZES WITH SPAIN.

Cardinal Vaughan Thinks That the United States Has Treated Her Unjustly.

London, July 11.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Cardinal Vaughan, archbishop of Westminster, has written as follows to his brother at Valladolid: "I have profited by my first opportunity to declare that I disapprove with all my soul the unjust conduct of the United States towards Spain, the latter being the less powerful nation and trying to defend its rights."

THE BORDER COMMISSION.

A Democratic Member to be Appointed by the President—Pacific Coast Not Represented.

Washington, July 9.—The President has decided to appoint Senator Gray, of Delaware, as Democratic member of the Canadian-American commission to settle disputes in Alaska. The other members will be selected next week. The commission will meet in Quebec in August. The Pacific coast stands small show of getting representation on this commission.

TEN MEN KILLED.

Result of Explosion of Gas in a Tunnel at Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., July 11.—The lives of ten men were snuffed oue in the twinkling of an eye this evening as a result of an explosion of gas in the big waterworks tunnel that is being constructed under the bottom of Lake Erie.

"OLD BILLY" MISSING.

Ship's Musician on the "Icarus" Disappears and Is Supposed to Be Drowned.

H. M. S. Icarus, which returned to Esquimalt on Sunday morning, mourns the loss of George Marritt, a cornet player, who disappeared while the ship was in Vancouver, and who is believed to have been drowned. Among his comrades Marritt was known as "Old Billy," and the able way in which he could handle his instrument made him a companion of companions. He had been decorated with the Egyptian medal and clasp. The story of "Old Billy's" disappearance has a sad tinge for his shipmates. He left the ship at Brockton Point during the celebration last Friday. A sailor was with him, and the two started out for a good time in sailor fashion. They imbibed freely, and wound up by spending the night in a box car close by the wharf. From here the musician probably strayed into dangerous quarters on the wharf when he had partially regained his senses—sufficient at least to know where he was—and was drowned. His hat, found close to the edge of the wharf, gives rise to this theory, and his shipmates fear that his body has been caught on the piles beneath the dock. They searched Vancouver thoroughly, but found no evidence that he had wandered up town from his sleeping abode in the car.

"Old Billy" was a pensioner, drawing £50 a year, and is supposed to have had between $70 and $80 on him when he started to celebrate. Every British man-of-war carrying more than 100 men is entitled to a musician, and it was this position on the Icarus that "Old Billy" occupied. He wore three stripes, an anchor and single crown, on his left arm, but no marks on his left arm.

FATED TO MISFORTUNE.

The "Laurada" Is Now in Trouble With Her Passengers in the North.

The Boston & Alaska Steamship company's steamer Laurada's checkered career did not end with her filibustering cruises on the Cuban coast. After breaking the water main of Vancouver through grounding in the entrance to that port and making her escape in time to avoid a writ being served she is now heard from on her voyage to St. Michael's as having trouble with her passengers and with the sternwheelers she has in tow, namely the Phillip P. Low and Katie Hendrick, of Seattle. This news was brought by C. E. Carter, a newspaper representative from Indiana, who with his father embarked at Seattle on the steamer and had intended going to Dawson via St. Michael's. He arrived here on the City of Topeka last evening, having debarked at Sitka and reached the conclusion that at the rate of progress the vessel was making he would not be able to get to Dawson this year. When the vessel got into open water her tows began to strain and labor heavily in the ocean swell. Time and again the big ocean liner had to lay to and finally had to put into Sitka to have repairs made. The stern wheelers had opened in almost every seam and had to be recaulked. If the trouble with them ended here, Mr. Carter would have felt contented to proceed, as he and his father had laid in a three years' supply of provisions. The prospects for the remainder of the voyage were discouraging however, and the opportunity for him to return south presented him through the ship calling at Sitka was too tempting to be resisted and he accordingly resolved to abandon the trip.

Life on the Laurada was undesirable. Some of the passengers aboard, he says, were accustomed to travelling on Cunard liners and craft of that description and did not know but what the Laurada was a similar kind of vessel, until after they had bought tickets, paying in some instances $300 and $400 for what they were led to believe was for first class accommodation. The value received for this money can be imagined, Mr. Carter stated, when several got sleeping quarters so damp and foul that a candle would not burn in them. This naturally aroused the strongest kind of indignation and several meetings, of which he acted as secretary, were held on board to protest against the treatment they were receiving.

Speaking of northern wrecks, Mr. Carter reports that between Dutch harbor and Wrangel there is hardly a prominent point of land but which is marked by a wreck. The Moran fleet, he says, has with two exceptions gone to pieces and the four tows of the Seattle steamer Del Norte have met with that same fate overtaking nearly all the stern wheelers going to St. Michael's. She had put into Juneau for repairs to her fleet and had started out again and got some six or seven miles from port when the stern wheelers again became disabled and were unable to proceed, one being completely collapsed.

RATIONAL RELIGION.—Supernaturalism will be superseded by rationalism only as its followers have the genius to affirm the reality and the sovreignty of the ideal and extend their optimism into the actualities of human life. Unitarianism does this. It gives rational ground for the extremest veneration of great characters. It has faith in salvation by character.—Rev. Theodore C. Williams, Unitarian, Oakland, Cal.

BARRIERS.—It seems to me that the growth of the spirit of reverence outside of church bounds is an unquestionable fact. As the barriers between church and church are being broken down, so are the barriers surrounding the visible church itself. If it were not so I should stay outside.—Rev. D. S. Jordan, Unitarian, Palo Alto, Cal.

Annual Sales over 6,000,000 Boxes

BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS

such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure Sick Headache. For a

Weak Stomach
Impaired Digestion
Disordered Liver

IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN

Beecham's Pills are Without a Rival

And have the LARGEST SALE of any Patent Medicine in the World.

at all Drug Stores.

BORN.

MAYO—At Beacon Cottage, Beacon Hill, the wife of H. H. Worsfold Mayo of a daughter.

KERRY—On June 15th, at St. Bartholomew's Close, Norwich, Eng., the wife of Captain Charles A. Kerry, M. M., of a daughter (Phyllis Elleen Mary.)

FOX—In this city, on the 10th inst., the wife of G. T. Fox of a daughter.

MARRIED.

DUFF-BIRD—At the residence of the bride's father, at Barrie, Ont., on the 2nd day of July, by the Rev. Charles Duff, M.A., assisted by the Rev. Ralph Duff, B.A., Lyman P. Duff, Esq., of Victoria, B.C., to Elizabeth Eleanor, daughter of Henry Bird, Esq., of Barrie, Ont.

BURR-WEBSTER—On June the 4th at St. James Church, Brixton, London, Eng., by the Rev. J. Dyke, Charles Humphrey Burr of Brixton, to Margaret Duncan, eldest daughter of William Webster of this city.

DIED.

SWALE—At Victoria, B. C., on the 22nd inst., Gerald Swale, second son of the late Rev. John Hogarth Swale, of Ingfield Hall Settle, Yorkshire, England, aged 34 years.

McDONALD—At Victoria, B. C., on the 22nd inst., George McDonald, a native of Ontario, Canada, aged 50 years.

LANGE—At the family residence, Douglas street, on the 2nd inst., Gustav W. A. Lange, aged 76 years, 10 months, a native of Gentin, Kingdom of Prussia.

PICHON—On the steamship Bourgogne, which foundered off Sable Island, on the morning of July 4th, C. Pichon, beloved mother of C. Pichon, of this city, aged 62 years.

MOUAT—At St. Joseph's Hospital, 9th July, Alexander John Gilling Mouat, aged 43 years.

BUSH—At St. Joseph's Hospital, Victoria, B. C., on the 9th inst., after a brief illness, Annie Sophia, the beloved wife of Harry Bush, Esq., M. E., a native of Brockville, Ont.

Watches For Boys.

BOYS can earn a Stem-Wind Watch and Chain during the *Summer Holidays*, by selling $2.50 worth of our 5c. and 10c. goods—10 kinds, assorted. Boys who send to the States for goods have to pay 50c. duty. *Goods not sold exchanged. No money required.* Write at once, stating your father's occupation, and we will mail the goods.

Manufacturers' Agency Co., Toronto, Ont.

LIQUOR AND DRUG HABITS

PERMANENTLY CURED

Without publicity or loss of time from business, by a purely vegetable, harmless home treatment. Immediate results. Normal appetite. Calm sleep and clear brain. No injections or bad after effects. Indisputable testimony sent sealed. Address THE DIXON CURE CO., 40 Park Ave., Montreal.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Etc.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of Orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1885.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, Etc.

Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.

What better can you drink than

JOHN JAMESON

& SON'S (DUBLIN.)

"Own cased" very old Black Bottle

WHISKEY

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES

Blue..........One Star
Pink..........Two Star
Gold..........Three Star

Of all dealers

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J.J. & S.—

C. DAY & CO., London.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Leaving for Europe. One of the most beautiful homes in Vancouver Island. Dr. Dickson's place on the Quamichan Lake, two miles from railway. Sixty-nine, or hundred and eighteen acres, as preferred (nearly half cleared). Large double barn, and other buildings. Hot and cold water. Adjacent to first-class fishing, both trout and salmon, shooting, etc., also to good tennis club. Apply to Major Mutter, Somenos, Vancouver Island, B. C.

FOR SALE—The Willows Hotel (furnished) Cadboro Bay road, together with 4¼ acres of land, stock, etc. Adjacent to Driving Park and Exhibition building. G. R. I., Colonist office. je28

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ERVOUS DISORDERS
Pain in the Stomach,
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Drug Stores.

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r Holidays, by selling $2.50
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States for goods have to pay
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LIS BROWNE'S
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CAPSULES
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half cleared). Large
other buildings. Hot
Adjacent to first-class
and salmon, shooting,
tennis club. Apply to
menos, Vancouver Is-
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k, etc. Adjacent to
Exhibition building.
office. je28

MAYOR VS. ALDERMEN

His Worship Raises a Hornet's Nest by Vetoing the Expenditure By-Law Amendment.

Sewerage Committee Recommends Needed Extension to the City Sewerage System.

There was a lively time at last evening's meeting of the city council, all brought about by Mayor Redfern's action in vetoing the "Expenditure by-law, 1898, Amendment by-law" which was finally passed at the last week's meeting of the council and his refusal to allow the aldermen supporting the by-law to appeal from his decision. The Mayor's communication to the council, in which he vetoed the by-law, follows:

Victoria, B. C., July 11, 1898.

To the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria:

Gentlemen,—On 6th July, inst., a by-law, cited as the "Expenditure By-Law, 1898, Amendment By-Law," was finally passed by this Council.

The object of the by-law is to authorize the Council to take the sum of $1,500 from the amount voted for street purposes in the "Expenditure By-Law, 1898," and use the same for connecting the reservoir with the water pipes, in order that the unfinished reservoir may be used as a receptacle for clean, filtered water.

At the time of the passage of the by-law, the unappropriated balance of the original vote for street purposes was $2,620, and if the sum of $1,500 be taken from that it will leave only the small sum of $1,120 at the disposal of the Council for street repairs and contingencies during the remainder of the year.

The engineer, in his report of June 9th, states that using the reservoir in its present unfinished condition would result in the filtered water being discolored, and the slopes of the reservoir being materially injured.

As I do not think the interests of the citizens would be served by taking the sum of $1,500 from the streets, where it is urgently needed and can be spent to great advantage, and spending that amount on work that can only result in injury to the property of the city, I am of opinion that it is not advisable that the by-law should come into force.

I, therefore, in accordance with the power vested in the Mayor by the Municipal Clauses act, veto the by-law cited as the "Expenditure By-Law, 1898, Amendment By-Law.

CHAS. E. REDFERN, Mayor.

Ald. Bragg asked whether it was not a fact that there was something like $12,000 in the street fund.

The Mayor replied that there was but $1,300 a month which had already been appropriated for ordinary street work.

Ald. Bragg was proceeding to discuss the mayor's action when the mayor said: "This is not open for discussion."

Ald. Kinsman vigorously protested against being "shut off" as he put it and contended that he would raise his voice against the mayor's "overriding the majority of the council." Addressing the mayor he said: "This is just a piece of stubbornness on your part."

The Mayor—I must ask you to take your seat.

Ald. Kinsman—And what if I don't?

The Mayor—I expect the aldermen to respect the chair.

Ald. Kinsman—And some respect is due the aldermen from the mayor. I did not expect this from you. I heard you say that you would not veto the by-law.

The Mayor—I did not say that.

Ald. Kinsman having taken his seat, Ald. Phillips asked if the council could not appeal from the mayor's decision.

At the request of the mayor, the city solicitor answered the question, stating that there was no appeal from the mayor's veto.

Ald. Humber rose to enter his protest but the mayor called on the clerk to proceed with other business, and the tax and Fort street local improvement by-laws were passed.

Ald. Kinsman drew attention to the fact that although the street committee had only recommended that a concrete gutter be laid on the government side of the new post office, a gutter was being laid all around the building. He wished to know who ordered this to be done.

The Mayor—It was taken out of the appropriation for repairing Courtenay and Wharf streets. The engineer asked me about it and I told him to go on with the work.

Ald. Kinsman—Because the engineer makes an over-estimate, there is no reason why the money left should be spent by the mayor. You are taking too much out of the hands of the council.

The mayor said he had so ordered because the contractors said they could do it much more cheaply if they received orders at once.

Then the question of the mayor's veto again came up, Ald. Phillips reading the clause in the Municipal Clauses act, under which the mayor had acted, and contending that the council could overrule the veto.

Ald. Williams—I am sure that we can.

The Mayor—But I say you cannot. Will somebody move that the council adjourn?

Ald. McGregor so moved, but the motion was negatived, and Ald. Bragg moved, seconded by Ald. Phillips, "that the mayor leave the chair," but His Worship refused to put the motion.

Ald. Kinsman—The council should get the opinion of an unbiased barrister on this matter. Why should the council be overruled by one man?

After some cross-firing Ald. Bragg moved that aldermen place themselves on record as being apposed to the mayor's action and the motion was carried on the following division:

Ayes—Ald. Kinsman, Bragg, Hall, Humber, Phillips and Williams.

Nays—Ald. McGregor and Humphrey.

Among the communications, with the reading of which the meeting opened, was one from

Messrs. Heisterman & Company, who wrote that they understood that only a few of those assessed under the Broad Street Local Improvement By-Law, paid their assessments and that no effort was made to enforce the by-law. They wished to know if the by-law was to be enforced.

Ald. Humphrey was of opinion that the city should pay their share of the cost of the improvement, the opening of Broad street having benefited the market property more than the private property.

Thomas and E. Speed asked for the improvement of a drain on Speed avenue.

Mr. F. Elworthy, secretary of the Board of Trade, wrote that the board would co-operate with the council in entertaining the members of the Minnesota Press Association, who are shortly expected to visit the city and asking when a committee of the board would be able to meet the council.

The Mayor stated that there was some doubt as to when the visitors would arrive, but as soon as he learned definitely he would call a meeting of the council.

Ald. Humphrey, on a question of privilege, said he had been asked by many why the verandah in front of Mr. Goodacre's market had not been removed as ordered.

The city solicitor replied that Mr. Goodacre had appealed against the order of the council and the Full court had not yet given a decision.

Ald. Phillips asked how the Yates street fire hall question stood and whether the sale was to be completed.

This the city solicitor replied was also awaiting an order of the court.

Mr. W. J. Hanna, in thanking the council for his appointment to the board of directors of the Jubilee Hospital, asked whether the council had any suggestions to make respecting the management of the hospital.

The letter was, on motion, received and filed, the council having no suggestions to make at present.

The agents for the owner of the powder magazine on Mary street, wrote that they were looking into the request of the city for the removal of the building.

A petition was received from residents of First and Second streets, Work Estate, for the extension of a sewer through the alley between those street to Hillside avenue.

The petition was received and filed, the chairman to the sewerage committee stating that they had already considered that question and had prepared a report on it.

Mayor Redfern drew attention to the nuisance caused by the smell arising from the hack stands at the corner of Government and Yates streets. The only way of doing away with this nuisance, he considered, was to have stone, concrete or brick pavement laid, where the hacks stand. He had asked the engineer to make an estimate of the cost of doing this and had been informed that it would cost $160 for a stand for two hacks.

All the aldermen agreed that the stands should be paved, but there was a difference of opinion as to the best material to use. The matter was referred to the street committee and engineer to report.

The sewerage committee reported as follows:

To His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen in Council Assembled:

Gentlemen,—Your Sewerage committee having considered the undermentioned subject, beg to report and recommend as follows. In compliance with the following resolution passed by the Council on the 27th of June: "That the Sewerage committee and City Engineer report to this Council in what parts of the city the revenue from the Sewerage Rental by-law can be expended to the best advantage. The amount of revenue is estimated at about $4,000." We have the honor to report that after having thoroughly gone into the matter, with due regard to the carrying out of the work in conformity with the adopted system of sewerage, in our opinion, the greatest number of houses will be sewered for the amount expended by constructing sewers on the following streets, and that the work be carried on in the order named:

Johnson street, between Vancouver and Cook, 20 houses; estimated cost, $500.

King's road and lane, between First and Second street, 28 houses; estimated cost, $800.

North Park street, between Quadra and Cook, 43 houses; estimated cost, $1,128.

Michigan street, between Menzies and Parry, 3 houses; estimated cost, $205.

Parry street, between Michigan and Toronto, 15 houses; estimated cost, $335.

Quebec street, between Menzies and Oswego, 8 houses; estimated cost, $477.

Total, 117 houses; estimated cost $3,445.

Respectfully submitted.

JOS. E. PHILLIPS.
M. HUMBER.
W. WILSON.
Sewerage Committee.
E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

Received and adopted.

The report having been adopted the question as to whether the work was to be carried out by day labor or by contract was brought up, Ald. Humber contending that the work could be done more cheaply by contract than by day labor.

Ald. Wilson held that the sewerage work done by day labor had cost 25 per cent. less than work done by contract.

On motion it was decided to do the work by day labor.

The council adjourned at 9:30.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.

Four of the Commissioners Through the Fraser Valley and What They Saw.

The members of the agricultural commission spent last week mainly in Richmond, Delta and Burnaby municipalities. On Tuesday they drove to Steveston, taking in the North Arm on their way, and on Wednesday crossed to Westham Island in a sail boat. They walked over this most interesting and little known island, visiting a number of the farms. Westham Island contains about 2,000 acres, is very fertile and all under cultivation. Wednesday evening and Thursday forenoon the commissioners were driven through Lulu and Sea Islands, interviewing a number of farmers on their way. All through the Delta country the crops are excellent and haying is being carried on actively, the hay being in fine condition, some fields visited will go five tons to the acre, and oats and wheat are looking equally promising. Farmers everywhere there are prosperous and cheerful over the outlook. Fruit is not grown extensively, the same attention not being paid to it as to cereals and roots, but orchards look fairly well. The fruit crop is under the general average this year. Roots and vegetables are doing well, but it is noticeable that in roots particularly the crop is irregular and patchy in many places owing probably to wire worm.

A meeting of the settlers on the small holdings of Burnaby was held Thursday evening in the school house at West Burnaby. There was a large attendance and the proceedings were of the most interesting character. The settlers took occasion to express themselves quite freely on the conditions existing there, and a careful note was taken of what they had to present. Opinion was somewhat divided as to the success that had attended their efforts, but in every case of personal occupation an honest endeavor has been made to make the best of their opportunities. Settlement has been attended with some disadvantages, the situation being better adapted for suburban residence than for agriculture, but good progress is being made, and in a few years these small holdings will be both well cultivated and attractive.

During the next two weeks the commissioners will visit a number of points on Vancouver Island, beginning on Monday with Nanaimo. They have provided themselves with a good camera and are taking views of especial interest illustrative of the various stages and conditions of agriculture for their report, which is intended to be most exhaustive and to deal practically with the various problems of the farmer in British Columbia. In this way subjects which come within the scope of the various agricultural associations, the department of agriculture and the board of horticulture, such as the varieties and kind of crops to be grown, methods of cultivation, insect pest and remedies, etc., etc., are not dealt with—only those things which have an extensive and economic bearing on agricultural interests. After Vancouver Island has been disposed of a visit will be made again to the New Westminster district and to the interior. The meetings to be held, however, will only constitute a small portion of the work in hand, as a very large amount of information contributing to the objects of the enquiry is being and will be obtained from a variety of sources, both within and outside of the province.

THE PRIVATEERING STORY.

To the Editor:—Although growing stronger within me the conjecture about the identical paternity of the contemplated Spanish privateering, you report to-day in your valuable newspaper, and of the alleged application for letters of of marque wired as a "ballon dessai" to Spain under the assumed name of George C. Brown, and although I am quite confident that the common knowledge of facts actually acquired will prove to the inconsistency, disregard of good faith or lack of information inspiring the said report, I take the liberty to enclose copy of a letter forwarded by me and inserted in the Victoria Daily Times of to-day, which, first published the story of privateering in its connection.

I hope that for the sake of restoring truth you will allow a space in the columns of your newspaper to the mentioned copy, accepting at the same time with my best thanks therefor, the assurance of my distinguished consideration and regard.

Yours very respectfully,
A. J. CABREJO.

Victoria, July 9, 1898.

(Copy of Letter.)

To the Editor of the Victoria Daily Times:—Sir—Under the heading "To Loot and Burn" I have just perused a full column in the Victoria Daily Times of to-day, purposting that some "legalized pirates" are "lying in wait for treasure ships in the vicinity of Queen's Charlotte Island, as a consequence of the Spanish government having granted permission to an application for "letters of marque," wired to Senor Sagasta, a month ago, by a man named George C. Brown." It is a notorious fact that the question of privateering has been solved since the start of the Hispano-American war, with the abstention of both "belligerentes" from recuring to this manner of warfare and it would be quite out of the place, for me, to recollect the consideration devoted to such an important matter, as this, by all nations of the world and the steps it would require any alteration, if possible, in the course actually followed, even in the most improbable, not to say utterly false case, that Spain might accept the overtures of those "legalised pirates," as they are called. Not that it may be without the limits of possibility offers to this kind from any country to my own, but the fact of Spain having paid them and further attention than to convey, out of mere courtesy, her thanks to the applicants, even in the case of suspicious source, for the mark of simpathy involved therein ,and declining to accept their, under the present circumstances, impossible services. Its for the rest of your information I have to state that I am in possession of my "exequatur" as Spanish vice-consul in Montreal under the consulate general for Spain in that city, I have fulfilled duties, and, under the same consulate, my government may appoint me to any place in Canada whenever they deem it expedient. I could not humanly, Mr. Editor, have promised interesting developments for the future and not without reason I have been led to the muteness alluded to, because the opinion in America has been, generally, so misrepresented that it would be, at the actual stage, a useless attempt to struggle against the currant belief. Should time project any day its light over the reports leading to the humanity and aims of a wealthy confederation of 75,000,000 declaring the war to a nation, with no aim but her right, of 18,000,000 and true history shall then be written. I ought to advance you my thanks for the hoped insertion of this letter, inasmuch as I will not add a single word to its contents, and I avail myself with pleasure of this opportunity to assure you, sir, of my distinguished consideration. Very respectfully yours,

(Signed.) A. J. CABREJO, Victoria, July 8, 1898.

EFFECT OF MODERN BULLETS.

A despatch from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, says: Ever since the introduction of the modern high-power, small calibre rifle among the armies of the world there has been intense interest in the medical profession, as well as among laymen, to know the effect of the new army weapon in the nature of the wounds it would inflict and the proportion of mortality to wounded.

Dr. Orlando Ducker, of the American Medical Association, who is here to study the practical effects of the battlefield surgery as well as tropical diseases and their treatment, went over the battlefield of Curco Mountain with Surgeon Edgar, of the Marine Corps, and examined the bodies there. A sight of the battlefield gave the impression of a bigger fight than had been conveyed by the cold official statement of the case at Camp McCalla last Tuesday. The additional bodies found raised the estimate of Spanish killed from fifty-eight, the first day's count, to more than seventy-five.

Only eight bodies were found in condition to examine. The doctors brought back two bullet-punctured Spanish skulls. Speaking of what he had learned, Dr. Ducker said:

"The effectiveness of rifles of small calibre, but of great initial velocity, like the Krag-Jorgensen, Lee-Metford or Mauser, for instance, should be regarded as settled, if we accept the results of the battle of Curco Mountain on June 16th. One of our soldiers received a flesh wound in the left arm at a distance of 200 yards. The ball struck just below the elbow as the arm was being extended (semi-fixed). The wound at the entrance was no larger than the bullet, but the exit was a terrible laceration, so great, in fact, that it was supposed, until a minute examination had been made, than an explosive bullet had been used.

"Of the Spanish soldiers examined, one had sustained a comminuted fracture of the fifth and sixth ribs at the anterior curvature. The soldier was evidently stooping and running when struck by the fatal bullet. The ball entered the back below the tenth rib, and ranging upward struck the inner side of the sixth and outer side of the fifth rib, shattering them for the space of 2 inches.

"The second was a negro Spanish guerrilla, with the usual thick negro skull. The wound at entrance was near the middle of the left parietal bone, tearing away the outer table for a quarter of an inch around it, but leaving the inner table intact, except a clean hole the size of the bullet. The ball passed out through the right orbit, tearing away half of the floor and all of the inner wall. There was complete longitudinal fracture of the skull extending from the cillary ridge of the right side to the occipital suture on the same side, passing one inch above the wound at entrance, giving not sufficient time for cell compression.

"Another fact yet remains to be proven—whether the mortality is greater from the use of the modern or the old style rifles. In the case of our troops the fatality was greater in proportion to the number of wounded than formerly. However, that will require further demonstration, as the results of the 14th may have been purely accidental as to fatalities. There is no means of ascertaining the proportion of wounded to the number killed of the Spanish troops during the engagement referred to, but it might be safely assumed that in the case of the Spanish the mortality was also larger than normal."

Scrofula, hip disease, salt rheum, dyspepsia and other diseases due to impure blood are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE ABSOLUTE PURITY OF
ABBEY'S
EFFERVESCENT SALT
IS PROVEN BY CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

NEWS OF VANCOUVER.

Orangemen Have a Grand Celebration of the Holiday—The Visiting Pressmen.

Warship's Musician Found Dead in the Harbor—The Crimping Nuisance.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Vancouver, July 12.—The Minnesota editors, one hundred and eighty strong, reached Vancouver this morning at 8 o'clock and were the guests of the city at the Hotel Vancouver and afterwards were taken, still as guests of the city and accompanied by the mayor and aldermen, for an excursion by the steamer Rothsay. They will visit Victoria tomorrow.

Mayor Garden at last night's meeting of the city council hinted that there were crimping shops in Vancouver where the unwary sailors were made drunk and shanghaied on to merchantmen. He referred in this connection to the recent desertions from British men-of-war to the United States navy and stated he had heard that Paddy Brickley, the crack gunner, received $150 a month for deserting to the United States.

The body of "Old Billy," a musician of H.M.S. Icarus, who had been in the navy for twenty-one years, was found floating in the inlet to-day. Foul play is not suspected. It is supposed the deceased fell off the wharf during the night of the 1st of July.

The two hundred and eighth anniversary of the battle of the Boyne was celebrated by the Orangemen of British Columbia at Vancouver to-day. Fully one thousand men were in line in the procession. The speeches at Brockton point, the place of rendezvous, were marked by the frequent mention of the fact that Orangemen all over the world are cheering the United States on to victory over Spain. The Stars and Stripes were conspicuous in the procession.

"MY FRIEND'S DESPAIR."

La Grippe and Nervous Prostration Had Brought Captain Copp Near to Death —South American Nervine Was The Life Saver.

with nervous prostration. I tried many with nervour prostration. I tried many remedies and was treated by physicians without any permanent benefit. A year ago I took la grippe, which greatly aggravated my trouble. My friends despaired of my recovery. I was induced to try South American Nervine, and was induced to try South American Nervine, and was rejoiced to get almost instant relief. I have used four bottles and feel myself completely cured. I believe it's the best remedy known for the nerves and blood." Wm. M. Copp, Newcastle, N.B.

THE SKIPPER'S STORY.

Pilot Westerlund Explains the Origin of That Latest Privateering Romance.

Captain Olaf Westerlund has been spending the past day or two in Victoria, a guest at the Dominion hotel. Captain Westerlund is the Vancouver sailing master who two or three days ago awoke to find himself famous as the articled pilot of a Spanish privateer, and he is now waiting here for the steamer Fastnet, hourly due from Halifax, N.S. When he came here from Vancouver Sunday evening he was accompanied by a somewhat celebrated detective acting for the the United States government, and since he has been here he has made no move that has not been promptly noted by this or other shadows.

And yet, according to a statement signed by Captain Westerlund on Sunday evening, he has not the slightest intention f turning privateer or pirate, or of assisting in any other way the cause of Spain. He is here to meet the Fastnet, and when that vessel arrives he will take her to Nanaimo for coal, and thence proceed in her to Wrangel. If the company's river steamer is there then he will continue with it to St. Michael's; if not, he will return with the Fastnet to Port Simpson.

The published stories of the privateering enterprise differs materially from the version over Captain Westerlund's signature. In this latter he declares that while he was conversing with Mr. A. H. B. Macgowan in Vancouver a short time since, Captain Mellon, the resident Spanish consul, happened along. The consul, who is also a well known shipping man, called him to one side, remarking as he did so that he "had a good thing for him," the "good thing" referred to being the charge of the steamer J. C. Card and nothing in connection with privateering.

Two months before, he and others in Vancouver had heard that a privateer was being fitted out by American parties in San Francisco to sail for the Queen Charlotte islands, and masquerading under the Spanish flag, "hold up" the Klondike treasure boats. As pilots for northern British Columbia waters are naturally hard to get in California, the movers in this enterprise applied to Consul Mellon for assistance—the consul looking very wise, but saying nothing.

It was about this time that the report gained circulation that Captain Westerlund was to be the pilot of the privateer, receiving $2,000 in advance, and $8,000 more if the venture was crowned with success. And when he left the Alpha it was taken for granted that he had accepted the offer for the privateer. This, he says, he has not—and never had—the slightest intention of doing.

Such is Captain Westerlund's plain statement, given for what it may be worth. Evidently the American authorities are not yet fully satisfied, or they would scarcely have gone to the trouble and expense of providing him with the uninvited companion in his travels.

Loose clothes and downy cushions bring only a negative sort of comfort to the woman who is suffering with some disease or derangement of the orgns distinctly feminine. Some clothe and some positions mke the pain and the discomfort seem less. Perhaps the nerves are most affected and this in turn disturbs the digestion. Nothing will ever completey relieve but a radical cure. The start of so-called "female complaints" may be a very slight thing indeed. It may be that in the beginning some small hygienic measures would stop the trouble. Certainly at this time, a little bit of the right medicine would stop it. When the trouble becomes worse, it is harder to cure, but still it can be cured. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will positively cure any trouble of this character. It may be absolutely relied upon. It affords lasting relief to a woman whose natural modesty has kept her from consulting a physician.

Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1008 page "Common Sense Medical Adviser," profusely illustrated.

Mining

QUESNELLE.

The mining news of this district, says the Ashcroft Mining Journal, "is cheering in some respects. The most pleasing news comes from West creek, run by that indefatigable engineer and prospector, Mr. Seymour Baker. In a very small clean-up between twenty and thirty ounces of gold have been taken out. The gold looks fine, pieces of a good size being found throughout. In the fall we expect Mr. Baker to make such a showing as will give encouragement to hydraulicking all over the country. It would seem to assure success. Nothing is wanted but capacity and capital. For the little work done on West creek there is every reason to expect good results.

"Nothing is done at present on the Cottonwood alluvial claims but after a report of the condition of the claims reaching London the work is expected to be vigorously carried on under Mr. Betts.

"The tunnel in the Law claim is steadily nearing completion and probably in a few weeks the theory so firmly upheld by Dr. Selwyn and Dr. Dawson will be confirmed. Quite a sum has been spent on this claim. Much will depend on its success. If the old channel of the Fraser will be traced here the gold deposits may be exceedingly rich and a great remuneration to those who so nobly expended so large a sum to ascertain the fact.

"The North Star has set over a year and may never appear on the horizon again.

"A few other mining properties are promising well. Until the high water is over, the Pittsburg dredge at the Cottonwood is idle. As the river is receding and expected to be low. In a few weeks the dredge will be busy at work again. Dr. Craighead is in charge and will carry on the work with all the energy of his countrymen.

"Olsen and Braun will have their dredger under weigh in about a week. This new system they are confident of succeeding. If this will prove so it will revolutionize all the dredging on the rivers. The original attempt by Col. Underwood has been evidently a failure—the pumping system. The bucket system is the latest on the Quesnelle and as the prospects in the river are exceedingly good, there is no reason why means such as this could not be devised to take it out at reasonable expense."

REPORT FROM OMINECA.

The Ashcroft Mining Journal of the 9th inst says:

"Captain Black, of Manson creek, came in on Thursday's stage from Cariboo, and from him we learn that Inspector Moody, with a force of thirteen men, is now engaged in cutting a trail through from Manson creek to Fort Graham, on the Findlay river, and from there will continue it on through to Dease lake. The Mounted Police will then reach the northern section via Ashcroft, Quesnelle, Omineca and Fort Graham. The route they travelled to reach Fort Graham from Edmonton is condemned by them as impracticable. Captain Black states that a new creek about twelve miles from Germansen creek has been found that prospects well and it has been all located. A single pan from a section of the bedrock that was exposed gave returns of over $3. The parties located had not sufficient supplies to do much work as yet, but will soon be sinking in several places and from the prospects already obtained there is no doubt that these are diggings of valuable ground. A good report has also come out from Nation river. There is room, Captain Black states, for thousands of men in that country, if roads are built, to work at ground that will pay from $4 to $5 per day, but the difficulties of getting in there now are so great that supplies are very high. A wagon road from Quesnelle through via the old telegraph trail to Glenora would, with branches to Findlay, Omineca and Nation rivers, open up the country so that thousands of men could do well in that section.

"He has located for himself and company Toy's bar, at the mouth of the Findlay, for a hydraulicking proposition, expecting next year to work the same, taking water from Germansen creek. It may be found most feasible to work the same with a steam shovel. Among others interested with Captain Black are Sir Charles Tupper and Barrister Peters, now of Victoria.

"Nothing had been heard from Sir Arthur Curtis, who was lately lost in the woods near Mud river, and no doubt be has perished.

"Men along the trail are as a rule getting along very well. Many parties have lost horses owing to their not knowing how to care for them on the trail, and they have wandered away. The season was a month late and the rains unusually heavy this spring. Feed is in great abundance all through the northern country. Col. Wright expected to be in and at work on his company's grounds by the 14th inst. Work is progressing favorably on the Victoria company's mines in Omineca."

PLACERS AT BOUNDARY.

A correspondent writes to the Boundary Creek Times that coarse free gold yielding 10 to 15 cents to the pan had just been discovered on Baker creek, about one miles across the international boundary line from Sidley P.O. The discovery caused considerable excitement in that vicinity and Baker creek has been staked up to the line. At the time of writing no prospecting had been done on the British side of the line. The discovery was made by Henry Vinson, an old timer in those parts. He is making sluice boxes to start washing. The gold was seen by the correspondent and he states that the indications for good diggings are the best he has ever seen. The gold is found in a very peculiar position. It is in the bed of the creek. There is first a stratum of gravel, then a foot of clay and underneath the clay is more gravel. In the top of this under the stratum of gravel the gold has been found. How far it goes down has not yet been determined, owing to the water. Ten years ago two men named Ruppert and McPhee took out $10 a day for about two months on this same creek where it empties into Rock creek, but when they came to the clay and found nothing in it they never thought of going below. It appears that there must have been two washes. At the time of writing only three locations were made on the American side. There is about four miles of the Baker creek in Canadian territory. It has been worked over here and there for surface diggings but going below the clay is a new departure. The creek goes nearly dry in the fall but at present there is plenty of water.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The facsimile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

THE TORPEDO BOAT

She's a floating boiler crammed with fire
and steam,
A toy with dainty works like any watch;
A working, weaving basketful of tricks—
Eccentric, cam and lever, cog and notch.
She's a dashing, lashing, tumbling shell of
steel,
A headstrong, kicking, nervous, plunging
beast—
A long, lean ocean liner—trimmed down
small;
A bucking bronco harnessed for the east.
She can rear and toss and roll
Your body from your soul,
And she's most unpleasant wet—to say
the least!

But see her slip in; sneaking down, at night,
All a-trembling, deadly, silent—Satan-sly,
Watch her gather for the rush, and catch
her breath!
See, her dodge the waking cruiser's
sweeping eye,
Hear the humming! Hear her coming!
coming fast!
(That the sound might make men wish
they were at home
—Hear the rattling Maxim, barking rapid
fire!)
See her loom out through the fog with
bows afoam!
Then some wish for land—
(They'd be sand-flies in the sand;
Or yellow grubs reposing in the loam!)

She's a floating boiler crammed with fire
and steam,
A dainty toy, with works just like a
watch;
A weaving, working basketful of tricks—
A pent volcano and stoppered at top
notch.
She is Death and swift Destruction in a
case
(Not the Unseen, but the Awful—plain in
sight),
The Dread that must be halted when afar;
She's a concentrated, fragile form of
Might!
She's a daring, vicious thing
With a rending, deadly sting—
And she asks no odds nor quarter in the
fight!
—James Barnes in McClure's Magazine.

N. P. A. A. O. REGATTA.

Finance Committee's Report—Success in Collecting—A Ladies' Event.

There was another meeting of the General Regatta Committee for the N.P.A.A.O. regatta on Friday evening when the different finance committees sent in very promising reports of their efforts in getting in subscriptions. All the committee's arrangements are now well advanced and everything points to a successful aquatic carnival. The Terminal City clubs are sending very strong crews for the different events, and given a fine day, excellent and exciting sport will be provided.

A great deal of interest is being taken in both Victoria and Vancouver over the senior four-oared event, particularly as the latter crew have two Winnipeg oarsmen, one of whom was one of the famous crew from that city which took part in the Henley regatta of last year. Victoria, on the other hand, will be represented by practically the same crew which has held the championship for the last three years, ever since, in fact, they competed in these races, rowing their first race in the regatta at Esquimalt in 1895, and the members whereof are still confident of winning, for the honor of Victoria and their club. Both the Victoria and Vancouver clubs row in the famous Clasper boats, imported from England, so that everything is equal in this respect.

The style of the Victoria junior crew is also much admired by those who have watched them practicing. and they will certainly prove hard to beat in their event.

The committee is very anxious to fill the ladies' event and as it must be admitted by all that rowing is one of those particular accomplishments in which the fair sex so gracefully aquit themselves, it is hoped the committee's appeal to them will not be in vain, and that their race will be the most attractive event of the day. Perhaps the committee's great anxiety to fill the entries for this event is prompted by the fact that the boxswains must be at least 21 years of age and must be prepared to produce their certificate of birth if called upon. Entries for the event close Wednesday evening. A concert will be held in the Victoria theatre on the evening of the regatta day, when the victors will have the honor of receiving their due rewards at the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor.

The regatta and concert are to be under the distinguished patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. McInnes. Appended is the programme for the concert:

Overture..................Orchestra
Duet—"My Boat is Waiting Here for Thee"...Miss Goodwin and Mr. Goward
Topical Song—"Something to Play With" ....Bros. Richardson
Skirt Dance..................Miss Morrison
Orion Club.
Darkey song—"Little Yaller Coon"..... ....Mr. Percy Richardson
Mandolin and Guitar—"Vienna Forever" ....Mrs. H. D. Helmcken and the Misses Goodwin.
Presentation of Prizes by Mrs. McInnes.
Solo—"Love's Proving"......Miss Goodwin
Hornpipe..................J. Parks, R.N.
Solo—Sea Dreams"..........Mr. Goward
Orion Club.
Darkey Song—"Little Dolly Daydream.. ....Eugene Stratton
Polly McGilligan's Band (by special request) Giddy Goward, Harriet Austin, Fredrica Richardson, Daisy Patterson, Frankie Richardson.

THE POPE AND GLADSTONE.

Leo XIII. had the highest admiration for Mr. Gladstone, whom he regarded as the greatest Englishman of modern times, and during the illness of Mr. Gladstone His Holiness followed the daily bulletins with the keenest sympathy, says a Vatican correspondent of the London Mail. His death is the occasion of great grief to the Pope. His Holiness has on several occasions told Mgr. Angeli, his private secretary and confidant, that he would die soon after the death of one of the great ones of this country—that is, after the death of either Queen Victoria, Mr. Gladstone or Prince Bismarck. It was, therefore, with great caution that Cardinal Rampolla broke the news of Mr. Gladstone's death to him. The news reached the Vatican about 11 o'clock, while the Pope was at mass. After mass, Cardinal Rampolla entered the papal apartment and shortly afterwards informed the Pope, who said, "Requiem eternam dona ei' Domine," to which the minister replied, "Amen." His Holiness was much affected. Last Friday he requested to be kept daily informed of the health of Queen Victoria and Prince Bismarck. His mind is running on his own end, and a frequent remark of his to Mgr. Angeli is, "Remember Pius IX. ascended to Heaven a month after Victor Emmanuel."

POWER TO PUT ONE MAN TO SLEEP.

Told a New York Sun reporter by a real estate agent.

"I have learned of a cure for insomnia. That is, I have heard what cures one man. He was here inquiring for a house to rent. I went with him to look at several. One on the list suited him with the exception that the walls of the bedrooms were not papered. I finally agreed to paper them. Then he said he must select the paper. I agreed to that, and when we went together to look at samples I saw that he was very particular, and in reply to my inquiry he said:

"'It means a good deal to me. I must have paper on the wall that can twist into fanciful combinations. I must have figures in it that will count just so much in my calculations. There must be outlines which I can form into faces that I like. If the paper does not contain such figures, I could never go to sleep; I would worry about my failure to see what would be agreeable, and that would keep me awake,'

"He had not found what he wanted when I left him."

The events of the war confirms what Admiral Dewey said in a recent interview to the effect that "Torpedoes and their appliances are good in their way, but are entirely of secondary importance." The Admiral believes above everything in good guns, the best marksmanship, high-grade men, and thorough inspection. All these essentials can be justly claimed by the American navy.

Tug Constance has left for the Fraser to act as a cannery tender during the salmon fishing season.

The freighter Lapwing arrived in with coal last evening.

THE NEW R. C. BISHOP.

Consecration of the Rev. Alexander Christie—Sketch of His Career.

Rev. Alexander Christie, the newly appointed Catholic bishop for the diocese of Vancouver Island, is expected to reach Victoria next month. He was consecrated at St. Paul on the last Wednesday in June, and the Standard, in speaking of the important event, has the following interesting story: "In the presence of a distinguished gathering of the hierarchy and clergy and a large congregation, the consecration of Rt. Rev. Alexander Christie as bishop of the see of Vancouver took place at the cathedral in St. Paul last Wednesday morning. The ceremonial was elaborate and impressive, and the rich robes of the bishops and priests with the radiance of the altar candles and the beauty of the singing combined to make a scene of imposing splendor.

When shortly before 10 o'clock the procession of ecclesiastics, headed by the acolytes in white and purple gowns, followed by the clergymen and the diocese, the bishop-elect and Archbishop Ireland marched from the cathedral residence to the cathedral, every available seat in the great edifice was occupied. When the procession reached the altar, the choir sang the opening anthem, "Gounod's "Praise Ye the Lord."

The archbishop assumed his throne, and the clergy grouped themselves about the altar, while the bishop-elect was conducted into the vestry on the left, where he assumed his robes. Then Archbishop Ireland was invested with his robes of office, and the consecration service was begun. It was divided into three parts—the examination of the bishop-elect, the consecration proper, and the investiture.

"During the solemn ceremonial the choir, under the direction of John F. Gehan, rendered the beautiful Niedermeyer mass, and the Gloria and Credo were given with a fullness seldom equalled. The Tantum Ergo, by Berge, introduced a soprano solo, and the Te Deum was the one from Lambilotte. During the mass, solos were sung by Mrs. Harris, Miss Pottgeiser, Mr. La Pine, and Mr. Gehan. Mrs. Hoffman was organist.

"Archbishop Ireland was the consecrator, assisted by Bishop Brondel, of Helena, Mont., and Bishop Shanley, of Fargo, N. D. In the sanctuary were Bishops McGolrick of Duluth, Cotter of Winona, Schwebach of La Crosse, Scannell of Omaha, Trobec of St. Cloud, and Abbott Engel, of St. John's University. There were over 150 priests present from all parts of the United States and Canada. Those who participated in the ceremonies were: Rev. J. J. Lawler, assistant priest; Rev. P. R. Heffron, Rev. R. Cahill, deacons of honor; Rev. J. F. Dolphin and Rev. P. Shea, deacon and sub-deacon of the mass; Rev. L. Cosgrove, archiepiscopal crossbearer; Rev. T. J. Gibbons and Rev. Alfred Moyer, chaplains to Bishop Shanley; Rev. C. Gerris and Rev. J. A. Soumes, chaplains to Bishop Brondel, and Rev. J. A. Arctander, chaplain to Bishop Christie. The masters of ceremonies were: Revs. A. Oster, J. Illig, Carey and Schneider. Rev. J. T. Harrison read the pontifical brief in Latin and in English. The sermon was delivered by Rev. J. M. Cleary, of St. Charles Church, Minneapolis.

"Following the ceremonies at the cathedral, the clergy were taken to St. Paul seminary, where a banquet was held. Rev. J. J. Lawler officiated as toastmaster. Archbishop Ireland made a brief address, reviewing the work of the newly consecrated bishop in the province of St. Paul, and congratulating the province of Oregon on its acquisition to the Episcopal circle. Bishop Brondel, representing the province of Oregon, responded, and then Father Cleary presented Bishop Christie with a substantial testimonial from the clergy of the arch-diocese of St. Paul. Bishop Christie made a fitting response.

"Right Rev. Alexander Christie, who is now about to assume his see as sixth bishop of Vancouver Island, was born in Vermont 45 years ago. When a child he came with his parents to the West, settling first in Wisconsin, where the family remained until the close of the civil war. After the war they removed to Minnesota, settling at Austin, where the future bishop attended school. Afterwards, having decided to study for the priesthood, he went to St. John's college, Stearns county, in charge of the Benedictine Fathers, where he made his classical course. He then took the course of philosophy and theology at the Grand seminary, Montreal, where he was ordained priest, about 20 years ago, for the diocese of St. Paul. Returning to this state, his first pastoral appointment was at Waseca, where he remained 12 years, building up a magnificent parish. He was next called to Minneapolis to take charge of the new Ascension parish in that city. Here his work was also marked with energy and success. Four years ago he was assigned to the large and important parish of St. Stephen's, where he has since remained. Bishop-elect Christie is a learned and zealous priest and an eloquent preacher, and his eminently successful pastoral career is regarded by all as an earnest one and promise of like results in the higher work which will now be committed to him.

"He is a man who is peculiarly adapted for the diocese over which he will have especial jurisdiction. He possesses great energy, and has executive ability of a high order. His genial personality, his polished and courtly deportment, his fine physical appearance, and the suavity of his manners will render him a favorite in all circles of society in British Columbia."

STIGMA OF CUBAN BIRTH.

(From the Chautauquan.)

A Spaniard was born in Spain. His son, who was born in Cuba, was not a Spaniard, but a Cuban. If a Cuban should go to Madrid when he is two weeks old and spend all his life in the palace, he would still be a Cuban, and not quite as good as a Spaniard. If a Spaniard should go to Havana when he is two weeks old, and spend all his life in that city or upon a plantation, he would still be a Spaniard, and enjoy the distinction and social position which a Cuban can never attain. The sons and daughters of a Spaniard are Cubans if they are born in Cuba; but the sons and grandsons and great grandsons of a Cuban must always be Cubans, no matter if they were born in Madrid and spend their whole lives in that city. No Cuban can ever become a Spaniard, no matter what happens to him, and from the Spanish point of view he is a degenerate.

THE MERITS OF SEAWATER.

A physician proffers some advice to persons about to start on their annual trip to the seaside. He says that each man ought to learn for himself the length of time it is advisable for him to stay in the water when bathing. Many people stay in half an hour, when they should not be more than five minutes or less, and the harm they thus do to themselves may in the long run be serious. Persons who have low vitality and a slow reaction after the bath should make their bath shorter, until they secure a reactionary glow immediately on leaving the water. Another bad practice that many people indulge in is to take a drink of whiskey or other spirits as soon as they get into their clothes, for the purpose of taking out of their mouths the taste of the sea water they may have accidentally swallowed. In this way they are undoing a great deal of the good the bath is intended to do them. As a matter of fact, one of the most beneficial features of a sea bath is the salt water inadvertently swallowed by the bather. It is a wonderful tonic for the liver, stomach and kidneys. It is said that in many cases it will cure billiousness when all drug preparations have failed. It is peculiarly effective in ordinary cases of indigestion, disordered stomach and insomnia, and has been known to produce excellent results in many cases of chronic dyspepsia. Clean sea water is full of tonic and sedative properties, and two or three big swallows of it, far from hurting anybody, is of positive and distinct benefit to nine bathers out of ten.

TORONTO TESTIMONY.

Catarrh's Victim for Years—An Unsolicited Story of a Wonderful Cure by Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

"I am so well pleased with Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder and the good results derived from it that I hardly know how to express myself. For years I have been troubled with Catarrh in the head and throat. I tried different remedies, but found no relief until I began to use Dr. Agnew's. Words cannot express my gratitude for the good it has done me. I highly recommend it." Mrs. M. Greenwood, 304 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

THE SANTIAGO SIEGE.

Spain Profits by Delay Attending the Fruitless Bargaining for Peace.

American Soldiers Fever Stricken and Poor Cubans Dying From Famine.

Washington, July 13—The war department this afternoon made public the following statement concerning the state of things in the hospitals near Santiago: "On the 11th of July a telegram was received from Lt.-Col. Pope, chief surgeon of Shafter's army, informing Surgeon-General that there were fourteen cases of yellow fever in the field hospitals which had been established for the care of such cases. Since that time information has been received that a number of additional cases have occurred. Every effort will be made to arrest the progress of the disease by the establishment of isolation hospitals in which the sick will be treated by immune surgeons and cared for by immune nurses."

Washington, July 13.—The war department received despatches to-day from Generals Miles and Shafter. At the same time the navy department received despatches from the fleet, off Santiago. The contents of the several despatches had not been made public up to noon. They had the effect, however, of arousing officials, both military and naval, to unusual activity, and coupled with this was an undercurrent of apparent anxiety throughout official quarters. The advices speedily led to a war council at the White House, at which Secretaries Long and Alger, Admiral Sicard, Captain Mahan and Captain Growninshield were present. Adjutant-General Corbin was also at the White House. Before Secretary Alger went to the White House he had a conference with Surgeon-General Sternberg, who also received despatches from the surgical corps near Santiago. Although no word of any despatches were given out, those in a position to speak intelligently of them say that any anxiety which might exist was not due to a material change in the situation, but rather to the severe conditions surrounding our soldiers as the result of the rainy season and the terrific storms of the past few days. To what extent our troops are affected the authorities would not disclose, as they desire to avoid unnecessary apprehension. Although the despatches were thus guarded it was stated definitely that no fighting was in progress up to the time of the last report. It was also stated that the fears that the enemy might secretly draw off some of their forces to the mountains north of Santiago, have not been realized. The city is still surrounded, and there appears to be no apprehension on the part of the officers in command that the enemy will get away. Much anxiety has been created at the war department by a press reoprt to the effect that Brigadier-General Duffield is sick in the hospital. General Duffield is a fellow-townsman of Secretary Alger, and one of his closest friends. The despatches from Generals Miles and Shafter made no reference whatever to General Duffield being in the hospital, so the press report is unaccountable. While the war council was in progress all the usual centres of information of the war and navy departments were closed against inquiries. A number of public men called and the officials conveyed the general impression that the military situation stands substantially unchanged, with no fighting and no surrender, but that the chief attention for the moment is being directed to the health and hygenic conditions of the American troops. Medical officers of the army decline to make any statement respecting the health of the troops at Santiago, especially in response as to whether fever prevails to any great extent among them. The surgeon-general received several despatches from the chief surgeon in charge of the medical department of Shafter's army, but if they relate to fever he will not say so. It is known, however, that the surgeon-general was engaging the services of surgeons and nurses to work in the hospitals before the expedition to Santiago was made up and sailed from Tampa. General Sternberg thinks it unwise to discuss the question relating to the health of the troops, as this may only give rise to concern in many cases unwarranted by the friends of the troops at home.

Surgeon-General Van Reypen, of the navy, distinctly stated during the day that no reports had come as to any cases of fever among the naval forces at or near Santiago. The marine garrison at Guantanamo is about the only land force coming immediately under Van Reypen's supervision, and as this force's reports are entirely satisfactory up to date, confidence is expressed by the medical officers of the army and navy at Washington in the ability of the surgeons to stamp out the disease.

PESTILENCE AND FAMINE.

Off Juragua, July 11, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 13, 9:45 p.m.—The miserable little town of Jaquicito (Siboney) lies in ashes to-night. It was burned under the order of the army health authorities. Almost every building, fifty of which straggled along an irregular bluff, were set on fire during the day and the Cuban inhabitants fled to the caves in the overhanging hillside for shelter. The action was taken at the urgent request of Major Legardo, of the hospital corps, and served the point purpose of ridding the hospital camp of unhealthful and dirty buildings, and driving away scores of Cubans whose presence was a serious inconvenience to the hospital workers. The burning of the houses also extended along the trail front, and numerous blockhouses were destroyed together with dwellings. The action was decided upon last night and early this morning the long wooden buildings at the extreme east end of the street, one of which served as division headquarters during the early days of the landing, and later as a postoffice, were set on fire. This building was one of the most imposing in the city, with its long, broad verandahs and well built stoop, and as the flames burst from the windows and over the roof the Cuban dwellers in the other houses began a rush for safety. They were assisted by a detachment of soldiers to remove their effects. The old wooden structures would ordinarily have burned like tinder, but the heavy rains made the flames slow in spreading. The dwelling house fires filled the camp with black smoke, which was visible for miles.

Despite the protests of the ragged Cubans the work proceeded steadily all day. The building in which the field telegraphs and telephones are located shared the common fate. The work was not completed until after dark, when the torch was applied to the last building in the town. The debris will be cleared away as rapidly as possible, and many more hospital tents will be pitched on the new sites. Scarcely a wounded man remains in the hospital headquarters here, all the sufferers having been either sent north or are on board the hospital ship Relief, which lies off shore. It is most fortunate that the transfer was made before the rains set in, as it is difficult to provide proper shelter from storms. A number of men sick of fever, measles and other ailments are still here. Malarial fever continues to give physicians trouble, but so far only one death has resulted.

The men in General Lawton's division yesterday cut a large water main, which is believed to have been the source of the water supply for the city of Santiago. The main entered the city from the northwest and was the largest yet found. A few deserters who came out from Santiago to-day reported that the city's water supply is scant and of very bad quality. The reports of wholesale desertions from the Spansh forces are untrue. General Shafter telegraphed to Washington to-day regarding the extreme privations suffered by 18,000 Santiago refugees now in El Caney, and he received a reply directing him not to assume the responsibility of their maintenance, but to give them such food as he could spare from the soldiers' stores. Already 22,500 rations have been sent to them, but these are exhausted as well as the provisions sent by Miss Clara Barton on behalf of the Red Cross Society.

MUST FIGHT SOME MORE.

Off Juragua, Cuba, July 12, 8 p.m., via Kingston, Jamaica, July 13.—All negotiations for the peaceful surrender of Santiago de Cuba ended in utter failure to-day, and the city must fall by the sword. General Torrall, the Spanish commander, finally and decidedly refused General Shafter's proposal for unconditional surrender and the American army now only awaits the word to begin the final struggle. Just when the attack is to made depends upon the time which will ensue before General Randolph can land his batteries at the front, as it is definitely settled that no forward movement will be begun until the army is backed by big guns, the absence of which cost so many lives during previous engagements. General Randolph's movement began early this morning, but tonight out of ten batteries only one of the four guns had succeeded in making its way over the almost impassable trail and trenches to the front. This with four batteries already there is not considered by the American commander sufficient, and probably 24 hours more will elapse before a general engagement begins. General Shafter's second and last proposal to surrender was sent into Santiago at noon yesterday. It went in the form of a terse note, in which the general pointed out the hopelessness of the Spanish position surrounded by the American troops and cut off from reinforcements and without means to combat our fleet, which can hurl shells by the hundred into the heart of the city. Unconditional surrender, it was declared, were the only terms to be considered, and only the prompt acceptance of these terms could save the Spanish forces and innocent citizens from an awful slaughter. The firing, which has been going on since Sunday afternoon was ordered stopped when the flag of truce started from the Spanish lines, and it has not been resumed since. No attention was paid General Shafter's communication until shortly after 8 o'clock this morning, when a reply came under a flag of truce. General Torral was brief, saying in effect that if the Americans wanted Santiago they could come and get it. He declared unconditional surrender to be entirely beyond reason and possibility and expressed himself ready to meet an attack at any time the invading army saw fit to make one. General Shafter accepted the reply, and although no firing was ordered, immediately began preparations for the coming struggle. General Randolph with ten light batteries was ordered to rush to the front at Juragua, and a change of lines was made. Gen. Lawton's entire division was moved northward a mile and a half, his extreme right being placed on the border of the harbor. This movement places the American forces in a semicircle, entirely surrounding Santiago and cutting off the retreat of the Spaniards except by water, as our flanks rest on the water's edge. Late arrivals of volunteers were moved up from Juragua, and the First Illinois regiment, 8th Ohio, and a regiment from the District of Columbia were located in the trenches vacated by Lawton's men. A battery was swung around, closely connecting with Lawton's forces, which now occupy a position from which they can fire directly into the heart of the city. This is a most important move, as it enables the American forces to shell the city without injuring the hospitals and public buildings, which are flying red flags, their prosent position being such that shells can be thrown over all the buildings thus protected from assault. The little town of Caimenes was evacuated by the Spanish troops yesterday and is now occupied by the Cuban troops with United States regulars.

BARGAINING FOR PEACE.

London, July 13.—The Star claims to be in a potition to state authoritatively that an active exchange of views occurred on Monday and Tuesday between diplomats who are endeavoring to arrive at a peace understanding between the United States and Spain. It understands that the Spanish government is ready to agree to evacuate Cuba if her soldiers are allowed to depart in a manner acceptable to the army, which has not been defeated, and if the United States is ready to assume the Cuban debt. The greatest difficulty is with the question of the war indemnity, but the solution of this may perhaps be found in a proposal from American and English bankers to repay the United States its war expenses in twenty annuities, taking in return the tobacco monopoly and railroad concessions in Cuba and the Philippines. It is rumored that if Spain surrenders Santiago de Cuba without further bloodshed President McKinley, in order to facilitate peace will abandon the attack on Porto Rico. If the pending negotiations succeed the Queen Regent will appoint Moret to the cabinet and sign articles of peace. The Star adds that at the last moment it learns that Spain has expressed a readiness to cede to Germany Vizcaya islands, Samara, Yeyte, Mindora and Paraguay, provided Germany will guarantee to Spain the possession of Mindanao and the Carolines, in which case Spain will abandon Luzon to the United States.

AN EXTRAORINARY GLOBE.

Reproduction of the Word, Fifteen Feet in Circumference.

(Chicago Chronicle.)

There has just been completed at Lincoln, Ill., the largest scientifically made globe for the study of geography ever constructed in this country, and probably the largest ever made in the world. Larger balls have been made but only for show purposes, and they have been wanting in scientific value, while this one is accurate in its smallest details.

The Lincoln globe was made by Geo. Christian Schrieber, an expert watchmaker of this city, and is fifteen feet in circumference at the equator, and the diameter is about 59 inches.

Mr. Schreiber spent 8,500 hours in hard work and diligent study in compiling and constructing the globe, and so far as can be learned it is correct in every particular. The whole is original except the geographical information, and this is credited to the various authors. The expense for maps and atlases alone was $800 and the globe contains more than double the amount of information and detail shown in any map of the world of equal scale. Asia and Africa are especially ahead of any special map, in existence.

The foundation for the globe is an iron frame spun with telegraph wire which was covered half an inch thick with cotton batting soaked in glue. Above this a paste consisting of sifted sawdust and varnish was added to the depth of another half inch and all was painted over many times.

The portions representing the land were then built up in relief from blotting paper, which was also painted over many times and then rubbed down smooth, to receive the drawings.

This process has produced a shell as hard as wood and one in which all danger of cracking or chipping is removed, and the whole is varnished and can be washed without injury. There is not a pen stroke upon this globe, but every letter has been engraved upon it and filled in with black oil paint, and any new discoveries can be filled in at any time. The land is painted in a light tan and the water a light blue, and every part, no matter how small, is clear and distinct, and though many of the names are so small that they cannot be read with the naked eye, yet under the magnifying glass they show up sharp and clear. As an example of this, 3,000 names appear in Australia, 3,500 names in the Indies, 750 in the province of Manchuria and 750 in German East Africa.

Every railroad and canal of any importance is shown, and all the principal steam and sailing ship routes, together with the distances between the principal seaports. These distances are given in English statute miles instead of geographical miles, and hence are more easily understood than those given on the ordinary globe or map. For convenience in finding distance east or west, a table of length of each degree of longitude and for each degree of latitude is given.

River courses and mountain ranges are indicated so far as space will permit, and the altitudes of the principal peaks are indicated.

Ocean cables and ocean currents, both warm and cold, are shown, and the islands in the oceans are given in a more comprehensive way than in any one map.

Mr. Schrieber began work on his globe on January 5, 1895, and completed the task on March 21, 1898, although the work preparing it for exhibition was not completed until this week. He will exhibit it in this country for two years, and possibly in the Illinois building at the Omaha exhibition, and then will take it to the Paris Exposition. His hope is that he will eventually place it in the hands of some institution of learning.

As a result of his study upon this matter, Mr. Schrieber is convinced that the portion of the globe upon which we live is the under instead of the upper portion. The proportions of land and water and their relative positions cause him to be sure that what we call the North Pole is in reality the South Pole, and vice versa.

COST OF SIBERIAN RAILWAYS.

United States Consul Smith at Moscow writes to the State department:

The committee of the Siberian railway recently held a meeting and rendered its accounts which contained the following data of expenditures incurred from 1893 to 1897, showing the total cost of the construction of the great Siberian railway:

Description.	Cost.
Construction of the Western Siberian railway, without the Baikal branch	$25,371,555
Central Siberian railway	48,888,295
Branch line of Ekaterinburg-Cheliabinsk	3,267,629
South Ouroussisk branch	11,209,142
North Ouroussisk branch	11,230,565
Irkutsk-Baikal branch	1,202,957
Steam ferry across Lake Baikal	1,702,085
Zabaikalski railway	36,223,593
Tomsk branch	1,304,882
Onon branch to Chinese frontier	16,363,800
Nieolski branch to Chinese frontier	4,405,560
Perm-Cotlass branch	16,256,943
Various supplementary expenditures	10,588,932
Total expenditure	$188,014,938

Of the above amount there has been already advanced $162,995,660. Besides this, there have been expended for topographical and astronomical works, irrigation, surveying, geological researches, agricultural implements, etc., the sum of $5,978,663.50.

THE DREYFUS EMBROGLIO.

Further Inquiries Following the Arrest of Count Esterhazy.

Paris, July 13.—The arrest of Major Count d' Esterhazy, who was charged with being the author of the Bourderau in the Dreyfus case and acquitted by a court-martial, and who was taken into custody yesterday, is charged with having a telegram sent to former Colonel Picquart, signed "Esperanza" which was frequently mentioned during the course of the Zola tral. Colonel Picquart has also been arrested and his apartments have been searched by the police. On July 3 last, as announced in a despatch from Paris to the Associated Press, Count Esterhazy caned the former Colonel Picquart, one of the Dreyfus witnesses, in a public street.

AN ALBERNI PIONEER.

Death of F. P. Saunders, One of the First Miners in the West Coast District.

The death occurred at Alberni yesterday of Frederick P. Saunders, one of the first men to recognize that in Alberni the province possessed one of its richest mining districts, a fact which for upwards of twenty years he had been endeavoring to prove to capitalists, meeting with partial success only in his declining years. The deceased came to British Columbia from London, England, where he was born 64 years ago, in 1858, in company with his brother, Mr. Henry Saunders of this city. For a number of years he mined in the different mining camps of the province, finally settling at Alberni, where he went into business, still, however, devoting much time to prospecting. It was in 1878 that he first went to Alberni, and although he then told of the richness of that district it was not until recent years that he had the pleasure of seeing others taking an interest in it. At the time of his death, Mr. Saunders was a large shareholder in the Alberni Consolidated Mining Company.

News of his death was received yesterday by telegraph by his brother. He leaves a widow, but no family.

The funeral will take place at Alberni on Friday.

A fairly large audience, including many members of the Minnesota Press Association, attended the performance of the "Noble Outcast" by the Imperial Stock Company at the A.O.U.W. hall last evening. The performance was a meritorious one, all the parts being well taken. The "Noble Outcast" will be repeated this evening and on Friday and Saturday the bill will be "Snowball." A matinee, some popular comedy being given, will be held on Saturday afternoon.

NORTH PACIFIC SOLD.

Opposition Steamer to the "City of Kingston" Withdrawn From the Victoria Route.

British Bark "Banffshire" to Be Sold by Private Contract at Montevideo.

To-day the old steamer North Pacific will retire from the Victoria-Puget Sound route, in which service she has plied for the last three months or more, steadily, and off and on for many years. Capt. Barneson, of Port Townsend, in placing the steamer on the run never intended that she should remain in the service long and now shipping men are wondering as to what steamer will be her successor. According to report, which the crew of the steamer partially confirmed sometime ago, a new vessel somewhat after the lines of the Kingston, was to be brought out from New York for the purpose, but of this the agents of the vessel, Messrs. F. C. Davidge & Co., have nothing at present to say. The North Pacific has been sold to a well known Tacoma steamship operator, named Cook who intends placing the ship on the Seattle, Whatcom and Vancouver run, in conjunction with the Ocean Wave now in the business, a double daily service being thus provided. The North Pacific was launched in San Francisco in May, 1871. She was, prior to the advent of the Kingston and Olympian, the flagship of the Puget Sound fleet.

MARINE NOTES.

Reduced rates for overland passengers are still in force on the Victoria-San Francisco route and the traffic in this direction continues large. The Umatilla going out last evening had a full compliment of passengers for San Francisco. She had from Victoria: Col. Fred Weeker and wife, Mrs. L. Morle, R. C. Boyle, M. Seelig, W. Anderson, Miss E. S. Wilson, Mrs. L. D. Hamlin, Mrs. Acme Williams, Miss May Lansing, Mrs. H. Alther, Miss M. Gordon, Mrs. R. L. Boyle, S. M. Bennett, John Marks, W. Clayton, W. R. Lent, Mrs. C. Rogers, M. V. Lord, L. O'Brien and Mr. and Mrs. Holway.

Details of the situation of a rock at Cole Bay, Saanich inlet, have been prepared by the branch hydrographic office, Port Townsend, and plans of the same can now be obtained.

Bark Ilala, one of this year's salmon fleet, left Newcastle for Dutch Harbor with a cargo of coal on June 10.

A second Halifax vessel for the northern trade reached quarantine yesterday morning in the steamer Fastnet. She did not call at Victoria, but passed on to Vancouver where she is owned by W. A. Black. She is a vessel of 155 registered tonnage and is 145 feet long and 13 feet beam. She leaves at once, it is understood, for Wrangel, to take in tow one of the Stikine stern-wheelers for St. Michael's.

The Chilean bark Lake Leman, 1,035 tons, MacKlan, master, was towed to Vancouver on Sunday afternoon by the tug Sea Lion. The Lake Leman is chartered to load lumber at Moodyville for South America. She is just from Valparaiso and was 73 days at sea without sighting land. She experienced very rough weather on the voyage.

The old tramp steamer Amarapoora, which has been in about every port on the Pacific Coast, is still on the rocks at Shan Tong, and the underwriters have decided that the cost of getting her off will exceed her value. The cargo that was saved was shipped by lighters to Taku.

A despatch from London says that the British bark Banffshire, from Cardiff for Esquimalt, previously put into Montevideo, damaged, has been recommended to be sold by private contract. Her cargo has been damaged by water.

The C. P. R. bulletin announces the arrival of the Furnessia of the Anchor line at New York at 9 p.m., July 12.

The C. P. R. steamship Athenian sails North this evening.

GLENORA-TESLIN ROAD.

Large Force of Men at Work on the Provincial Government's Wagon Road.

Mr. Frank Yorke of the Canadian Development Company, who recently returned from Teslin Lake, is more firmly of opinion than ever that the Stikine route is the most favorable one by which to reach the Yukon. The Dominion government officials, who are in charge of the troops bound to Dawson, he holds entirely responsible for the inconvenience that has been caused the men going in by that route, and also for the shortage of provisions at Teslin Lake, they having engaged all the pack trains to transport their goods across from the Stikine to the lake. The Canadian Development Company, for instance, arranged for the Durant pack train to take their supplies over at 30 cents a pound, and the military authorities secured the train by paying 40 cents. This caused a delay in the sailing of the company's steamer, the Anglian, which was completed and ready for service on June 28, but which will now have to wait until Mr. Yorke's return to Teslin, where he goes as soon as he can get back from a flying visit to New York, for which city he leaves this morning. Mr. Louis Coste, chief engineer of the Dominion public works department, and Mr. Maitland-Kersey, will go to Dawson on the Anglian.

Mr. Yorke says he can make the trip from Victoria to Dawson by the way of the Stikine and Teslin Lake in eleven days. The trail even at present is in good condition and Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann, under their contract with the provincial government, have a large force of men widening it to make a wagon road. He suggested that some of the men be sent ahead to corduroy the soft spots on the trail, which would be part of the contract for the wagon road, and no doubt this will be done.

On the way out Mr. Yorke met 500 outfits between Glenora and the Tahltan and he says all were getting along without any difficulty. The Stikine route, he holds, is the poor man's route to the Klondike. With a couple of horses and by whipsawing his lumber at the lake, a man can reach Dawson without spending a cent after leaving the steamer at Glenora.

DOG AND PONY SHOW.

Norris Bros. Will be Here This Evening With Their Trained Animals.

Norris Brothers, the noted animal trainers, with their large collection of trained domestic animals, will arrive in the city to-night and pitch their tent at the corner of Douglas and Herald streets, where performances will be given daily, July 15, 16, 18 and 19, at 2:30 and 8 p.m. The show comes well recommended from Seattle, where they gave performances on the Fourth of July. This class of show is becoming very popular throughout the country. The animals are handled very carefully and treated with the greatest possible kindness, and have been trained to imitate their human superiors in a great variety of ways. There are animal actors, mimics, acrobats and clowns. In addition to the handsome little ponies and dogs a number of comical monkeys and goats are introduced. The entire company will be seen on street parade at 11 a.m. Friday.

THE RETAIL MARKETS.

California Shipments of Apples Condemned. —Hay and Oats Reduced in Price.

Harvesting is the all-important matter with farmers this week, and, whether for this season or from the effect of the elections, trade has fallen off. The bountiful crops have had a tendency to reduce quotations in several directions. Hay is one of the commodities effected, and probably the most noticeable, for it was thought some time ago that the scarcity in California, and from the way speculators were buying, that it would reach a price unparalleled in many years. The yield, however, has been exceptionally heavy, and it would seem now that the expectations of a shortage would not altogether be realized. Oats, too, are likely to drop, and a change in this way has already come about in a cut in rolled oats from 35 cents to 30 cents per 7-lb. sack. There appears to be a plentiful supply of green stuffs in stock, and from California is coming a good variety of the larger kinds of fruits. Some three or four shipments of apples have been received, and within the last few days as many more have been refused admittance into the country and condemned by the Provincial fruit inspector, being affected with the San Jose scale. The shipments were, fortunately, not large. Mutton has also depreciated in value, and the prices will continue to fall.

The current retal prices are as follows:

Flour—Ogilvie's (Hungarian) per bbl.	$ 7.00
Lake of the Woods (Hungarian)	7.00
Snowflake	6 50
Premier	7 70
Three Star	6.50
Hungarian (Armstrong)	6 50
XXXX (Armstrong)	6.50
Graham, per 10 lbs	35
Wheat, per ton	35.00@37.50
Buckwheat, per 10 lbs	40
Straw, per bale	60@75
Onions, per lb	2½
Oats, per ton	30.00@32.00
Barley, per ton	30.00@32.00
Middlings, per ton	23.00@26.00
Ground feed, California, per ton	25.00@30.00
Corn, whole, per ton	26.00@28.00
Corn, cracked, per ton	27.00@28.00
Cornmeal, per 10 lbs	35
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs	40@45
Rolled oats, 7 lbs	30
Cabbages, per lb	3@4
Rhubarb, per lb	3
Cheese, per lb	15@20
Hay, baled, per ton	15.00
Eggs, Island, per doz., strictly fresh	35
Eggs, imported, per doz	20@25
Butter, fresh per lb	20@25
" Dairy (Eastern) per lb	25
" B. C. Creamery, per lb	25
Hams, Canadian, per lb	16
Hams, American, per lb	15@18
Bacon, American	16@18
" Rolled, per lb	14@16
" Long clear, per lb	12½
" Canadian, per lb	14@16
Shoulders, hams, per lb	12½
Meats—Beef, per lb	5@15
Sides, per lb	8½@9½
Veal, per lb	10@15
Mutton, per lb	10@15
Mutton, carcase, per lb	9
Pork, fresh, per lb	9@12½
Turkeys, per lb	20@25
Geese, per lb	15@25
Fruits—Apples, per box	2.00
Lemons, California, per doz	20@25
Oranges, Mediterranean	20@35
" St. Michael's	20@25
Peaches, per lb	10
Apricots, per lb	10
Pears, per lb	10
Raspberries, per lb	10
Plums, per lb	10
Bananas, per doz	25
Gooseberries, per lb	6@8
Fish—Salmon, per lb	8@10
Salmon, smoked, per lb	15
Halibut, per lb	10@12½
Rock Cod, per lb	6@8
Smelts, per lb	8@10
Flounders, per lb	8@10
Lim Cod	6@8

Provincial

The demand for horses for the Klondike traffic has been of advantage to the ranchers of Cariboo. The Ashcroft Mining Journal says:

"We are informed by Mr. Milliken that during the spring season of three months he crossed, from actual record of Klondikers, no local travel or Indian horses being counted, over 2,000 horses at Savona's Ferry alone, and that fully as many more came down the south side of the river towards Ashcroft. Many do not appreciate the immense number of horses that left this section this year. It will do the range great good by relieving it of so many cayouses."

The season in Quesnelle thus far has been very favorable. A good spell of dry weather after this will help to secure the hay crop in good condition. The general outlook is good for those who till the soil.

On Friday S. C. Wing, the local lineman of the C.P.R. Telegraph Co., discovered the dead body of a man floating in Queen's bay this side of Balfour. He made the corpse secure and wired Coroner Rogers, who deputized W. Skinner to go to the scene and take charge of the body. Mr. Skinner returned Saturday night and reported that, together with Dr. Arthur, coroner from Nelson, he had buried the body, which was decomposed beyond recognition. The man had evidently been dead a long time. All of his clothing excepting his shoes, a pair of gaiters, had dropped off from him through distension and action of the water.—Kaslo News.

KOOTENAY POSTAL SERVICE.

The Boundary Creek Times, a paper supporting the Dominion government, says: "W. J. Snodgrass has returned to Okanagan Falls after making arrangements to run a four-horse stage daily between Greenwood and Grand Forks. Mr. Snodgrass has secured an eight-passenger coach, which will be placed on the line in about a week. The postoffice department has not made arrangements to pay for a daily mail service between Greenwood and Grand Forks. Postoffice Inspector Fletcher promised to have this matter attended to by May 1st. If the postoffice department does not attend to the matter Mr. Snodgrass has decided to discontinue carrying the mail gratuitously on alternate days. It is difficult to understand why there should be so much delay in this matter. If the department is at all acquainted with the importance of this district, it must surely recognize the absolute necessity for a daily mail service."

Our mail service is as miserable as ever, and no word of promised improvement. We wonder how Postmaster-General Mulock or Inspector Fletcher would appreciate living in a town without an authorized postoffice. — Kuskonook Searchlight.

PIONEERS IN CARIBOO.

Andrew Oleson, over 70 years of age and the last of the quartette of Australian miners, is now in Ashcroft and will go down in a day or two to the hot springs at Agassiz for his rheumatic trouble. His last partner, Steve Dowe, was buried on the 23rd of June at Quesnelle. Oleson, Stephen Dowe and brother and one other landed in Cariboo over 35 years ago, and not having succeeded in the mines decided to locate and clear up a piece of ground along the Cariboo road. The Australian ranch is the result. It is, perhaps, the finest piece of land in British Columbia and for many years these men worked at clearing it off and breaking it up. They had but little money when they arrived in Cariboo, coming direct from a ten years' stay in the Australian mines. By rare chance they obtained four oxen of Harper on credit, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. a month. These oxen cost them before they were paid for, principal and interest, over $1,500. All of the original party are now dead except Mr. Oleson, or Andrew as he is known by all in this section. This is his first trip down since he went to Cariboo 35 years ago, and only once has he been farther from the farm than Quesnelle or Barkerville, the exception being once to the 150 Mile House. He saw for the first time in Ashcroft a modern railway car, never having seen a railway before except a tramway in Australia thirty miles long. Mr. Oleson expects to return to the ranch as soon as his health will permit, but says he shall sell out and go for a trip to Sweden to see his relatives that he has not seen in over 50 years. He is an honorable, well informed man for one leading the life he has, and his old neighbors and friends wish him a speedy return to health. He is well off in this world's goods and should, while he can, try to enjoy his means as far as posible.

J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., of New York, are reported as purchasers of the Corbin system of railways, and the price bid for the same is estimated at between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000.

The last payment has been made by the British American Corporation on the Josie at Rossland. The amount paid over was $150,000. A new strike was lately made on the west 300-foot level, toward the Le Roi ground. It is said to average $29 in gold and copper.

The Cariboo Mining Milling and Smelting company, operating claims in Camp McKinley, B.C., has paid its 19th dividend of 2 cents per share, or a total of $16,000. This payment swells the total dividends paid by the company close to the quarter million mark, the exact figure being $220,965.

Last week the Hall Mines management made a cut of 20 per cent. in the wages of the men employed at Nelson. The reduction brings the rate of wages down to the lowest level yet reached in Kootenay —$2 per day for labor. The men went out on strike, but a compromise was reached by the company agreeing to pay the old hands the old rate, new men to receive $2 per day.

The Rossland city council have accepted the tender of the Bank of British North America to buy at 97 cents the $35,000 worth of debentures authorized for street improvements. At this figure the sale will yield the city $33,950, and the council think the price a good one, for the rate of interest which the bonds draw is only 5 per cent. The last debentures sold by the city bore 5½ per cent. interest and brought par, but this is even a better sale. Nelson received 98 for its 5 per cents.

Captain Freer, who was killed by a fall from a stairway attached to the Clarke hotel Saturday evening, was a step-son of H. Abbott, formerly superintendent of the Canadian Pacific railway. Freer was 39 years old. He was educated at Trinity College school, Port Hope, Ontario, and afterwards went to the Royal Military College at Kingston, when he passed as one of the four entitled to commissions in the Imperial service. He received a commission in the South Staffordshire regiment and served in the Egyptian war, for which he received a medal, obtained leave of absence and was appointed aide-de-camp to General Middleton during the Reil rebellion and served on the staff of the military schools at London, Ont., and St. John's, Quebec. He subsequently rejoined his regiment and resigned his commission while his regiment was at Gibraltar, since which time he has been engaged in railway work in this province.—Nelson Tribune.

R. E. L. Brown, according to the Nelson Tribune, has determined the fact that he has a mine in the Whitewater Deep, and has arranged for the installation of a compressor plant. The tunnel of the property taps the lead at a distance from its portal of 800 feet and at a depth of 1,000 feet from the apex. Above this point and before it is cut off by the Whitewater side line, there is an average of 300 feet the entire length of the ore chute, which has been demonstrated to be more than 1,000 feet. The average width of the clear ore in this block of ground is 12 inches, and the grade higher, if anything, than that of the Whitewater. Turning on the lead Mr. Brown has drifted 210 feet in ore the entire distance. No stopping has been done, but from the drift and a few upraises, designed to block out ground, the ore house has been filled, and with such an extent of available stoping ground steady shipments might be commenced at any time.

Savonas was startled on the morning of Domonion Day by the report of a deliberate attempt to murder an old man, Gautin, who lived a short distance from the railway track. It appears that on Friday morning, Gautin, who lived alone and was reported to have a large sum of money in the house, was awakened by someone knocking at the door. He proceeded first to the front door, and seeing one one there, went through the house to the back door and opened it. He was immediately seized by a man who placed a revolver at his head and fired. The bullet struck him on the left side of the head at the back of the eye and lodged in the eyeball. The old man at once shut the door and commenced shouting for help. This scared the man who made his escape. Gautin was brought to the Inland hospital on Friday morning and Dr. Proctor extracted the bullet from the eye which is entirely destroyed. Gautin is doing remarkably well. Several arrests were made but as the men accounted for themselves they were released.—Kamloops Sentinel.

Mr. Deacon, an old resident of Victoria, and a large mine owner, came in by train yesterday from one of his claims some seven miles out of town. He had a bag, about 56 pounds' weight, containing gold, silver and copper ores valued at $100 to the ton. When he got off the train he was followed by a suspicious looking man to the office of Knowles & Co., assayers, Five Sisters block. Mr. Knowles was not in and the bag was left at the door, while the owner went to dinner. Mr. Knowles returned from his Yates street laboratory at one o'clock and found a note from Mr. Deacon which was left with the bag, which was missing. Search was made of the empty rooms in the building, where the contents of the bag were found scattered over the floor. It is known that gold is coming in from certain parts of the island not far away, hence a lookout is kept at the railway station by crooks.

"What are you writing?" inquired a member of the Spanish cabinet. "A cipher despatch?"

"Yes," replied the Minister of Finance, "I'm giving the Prime Minister a memorandum of our assets."—Washington Star.

MINE REGULATION ACT.

Full Court Upholds the Validity of the Clause Prohibiting Employment of Chinese.

City By-Law Ordering the Removal of Verandahs Also Declared to Be Valid—Other Appeals.

The Full court, consisting of Justices Walkem, McColl and Irving, yesterday dismissed the appeal in Bryden vs. the Union Colliery Company, and confirmed the judgment of Mr. Justice Drake, upholding the constitutionality of the Coal Mines Regulation act, or that portion of it prohibiting the employment of Chinese underground. The company were given leave to appeal to the privy council. R. Cassidy for defendant, appellant; H. M. Hills for plaintiff, respondent, and Gordon Hunter for the crown.

The city by-law ordering the removal of all verandahs within the fire limits was also upheld by the Full court, the appeal of Mr. L. Goodacre from the judgment of the court below being dismissed. Gordon Hunter for Mr. Goodacre, appellant, and W. J. Taylor for the city.

In Shallcross vs. Garesche, the court varied the order of the court below and allowed Mr. Shallcross, the receiver of the Garesche estate, $150 in addition to the $225 allowed by the lower court. The $225 included $50 expenses incurred in making a trip to Portland and the additional $150 was allowed on account of Mr. Shallcross having paid Mr. W. J. Macaulay $150 as premium on a bond of $20,000, executed by Mr. Macaulay as security for Mr. Shallcross. R. Cassidy for plaintiff, appellant; L. G. Duff for defendant, respondent.

The order of the court below was also varied in Brigman vs. McKenzie, and McKenzie vs. Brigman, a mining case, the trial of which was set by the lower court for the end of the year. McKenzie appealed and the court order that the case be tried at the first session after vacation. E. V. Bodwell for McKenzie; W. J. Taylor for Brigman.

Judgment was reserved in Van Volkenburg vs. the Western Canadian Ranching Company, an appeal by the defendants from a judgment ordering that they should account to plaintiff for $6,400 in stock, alleged to have been appropriated for the good will of the business. E. V. Bodwell and A. E. McPhillips for defendants, appellants; S. P. Mills for plaintiff, respondent.

The appeal of the plaintiff in Canessa v. Nichol was dismissed with costs. The plaintiff entered into an agreement for the lease of a quarry, the agreement also giving an option on the property. He contended that he did not understand English and did not know the agreement gave an option on the quarry. The trial court decided that he was bound by this agreement and the Full court confirmed that judgment. Joseph Martin for plaintiff, appellant, and E. P. Davis, Q. C., for defendant, respondent.

The court adjourned until 11 this morning, the only case remaining on the list being that of Gaston vs. Stewart.

APT QUESTIONS.

(From the Youth's Companion.)

A simple question put in parliament a few years ago caused a laugh throughout all England, and defeated a great measure. Mr. Curzon, then under secretary for India, was making a long and elaborate speech against a measure urged by the opposition regarding that dependency, as certain to result in a loss to the government of many lacs of rupees. He repeated with emphasis: "Consider. Not pounds nor guineas, but lacs of rupees."

A quiet voice on the opposition benches asked: "Exactly how much is a lac of rupees?"

Mr. Curzon opened his mouth, stammered, grew red, and then, with English candor, said, "I really don't know." The house laughed, and in that laugh he lost his cause.

An American recently returned from Paris reports that he almost caused a street riot by accidentally tearing a Frenchman's trousers' pocket with the hook of a cane. The Frenchman would listen to no apology and flew into a passion. A crowd gathered and raised the cry, "Down with the Americans." Finaly the gendarmes conducted the two men to a tailor shop, where $7 was deposited for a new pair of trousers. A cab was then called and the American escaped from the crowd of yelling gamins.

A somewhat similar scene occurred many years ago in congress. A present of Arabian horses, a sword, etc., arrived from the Inman of Muscat for President Adams. A western member, with some heat, moved that the gift should be sent back, with a letter from congress, informing the ruler of Muscat that the President of the United States was no king, but the servant of the people, and was not permitted to give or receive present.

Another member arose. "Such a letter, Mr. Speaker," he said, "can easily be written. But where is it to be sent? Where is Muscat?"

There was no response. Apparently not a member of the house was prepared to answer, nor could Muscat then be found in any atlas published in this country. It was found at last on a German map. A civil answer was returned, and the geographers made haste to insert Muscat in the next edition of their maps.

Nothing perforates bombastic oratory like a sharp question. When Burke, in the height of a labored peroration in parliament against France, drew a dagger and threw it on the floor, somebody made the act absurd by saying, "Yes, that's the knife. Where's the fork?"

Equally sharp was the reply of Pope Pius IX., when the cardinals met and eloquently condoled with him on the sufferings in certain villages from earthquake and famine.

"How much are you sorry, my brethren?" he said. "How many lire does your sympathy weigh?"

The only answer posible to this question was the relief of the villages.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

"If I had a wife," said the young man, I would not want her to be out at clubs, discussing public matters far into the night."

"Neither would you want her to discuss private matters at home far into the night," said the oldish man, "but she would, just the same."—Boston Leader.

He—Yes, it is a fine thing to own our own little home, but there is one thing I miss.

She—What is that?

He—Our periodical scraps with the landlord about the repairs which he never would make, and which we never supposed he would.—Puck.

"Doctor," said Mr. Spudds, "my insomnia is much worse than it ever was before."

"Indeed," replied Dr. Paresis.

"Yes, sir, it is; why, I can't even sleep when it is time to get up."—London Tit-Bits.

It is probably not generally known that the word "dad," used by many children in place of "father," is the purest Welsh. The opening words of the Lord's prayer in Welsh are "Ein Dad."—New York Tribune.

Little Millie—Does your pa have Saturday half-holidays during the summer?

Little Elsie—My pa has whole holidays all the time. He's got a public office.—Chicago News.

"Here's a curious marriage notice from a Missouri paper, George. A Mr. Clay has just married a Miss Mud."

"Happy Clay. He knows that mud occasionally dries up."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

FULL COURT DECISIONS

Judgment Given Yesterday on Several Appeals Heard at the Last Sittings.

Points on Mining Laws Involved Peremptory List of Appeals Called To-Day.

Judgments were given in the Full court yesterday in a number of cases heard at the last sitting. In the case of the Golden Gate Mining Company vs. the Granite Creek Mining Company, the appeal was allowed with costs, and a new trial was ordered, the costs of the first trial to abide the result of the second trial. This case arose over the contractor for a flume for the defendant company, throwing the rock taken out on the plantiff company's claim. Charles Wilson, Q.C., for defendants, appellants, and D. G. Macdonnell for plaintiffs, respondents.

The appeal was allowed in Eves vs. Genelle, judgment being entered for the plaintiffs and the damages assessed at $1,000. The action was one for malicious prosecution in connection with the sale or hiring of sleighs. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, but the trial judge entered judgment in favor of the defendant. The plaintiff appealed with the result that the jury's verdict was confirmed. Charles Wilson, Q.C., for plaintiff, appellant, and E. P. Davis, Q.C., for defendant, respondent.

The defendant's appeal in McDonald vs. the Bridge River Mining Company, was allowed with costs. This was an appeal from an order for substituted service made by Judge Cornwall. E. P. Davis, Q.C., for appellants and A. D. Crease for respondents.

The court gave their reasons in writing for the judgment given at the last session of the court in Merryweather vs. Aspinwall. The appeal was from a judgment given by Mr. Justice McColl in favor of the plaintiff. The court held that a mere irregularity, when challenged by another claimant, should not prevail to destroy an otherwise good mineral claim.

A case of more than usual interest was that of Callanan vs. George. The plaintiff located certain mineral claims, but in so doing erected stone monuments in place of wooden posts as required by the statute. The defendant re-located the claims erecting the wooden posts as required. The action was then taken by the plaintiffs to secure the claims, but Mr. Justice McColl decided against them, holding that stone monuments would not answer in place of the wooden posts, even if as contended by the plaintiffs, there was an absence of wood in the vicinity. The plaintiffs appealed against this decision and yesterday the Full court dismissed the appeal with costs. They thereupon applied for leave to appeal to the privy council, which application was granted upon their depositing $1,500 to secure costs. It is the intention of the plaintiffs to bring the case before the privy council immediately. Mr. L. G. McPhillips, Q.C., now being in London in connection with the case. The cousel in the Full court yesterday were: Charles Wilson, Q.C., and A. E. McPhillips for plaintiff, appellant; E. P. Davis, Q.C., and E. V. Bodwell for defendant, respondent.

In Smith vs. Valenzuela, the appeal was allowed with costs and the court being of opinion that there should be a new trial, the claimant, M. Gillon, consented to take a judgment for $800. A. P. Luxton, for M. Gillon, claimant, appellant, A. D. Crease for defendant, respondent.

The peremptory list of appeals to be heard to-day follows: Brigman v. McKenzie, McKenzie v. Bridgman; Van Volkenburg v. Western Canadian Ranching Co., Bryden v. Union Colliery Co., Shallcross v. Garesche.

C. D. CO.'S STEAMERS SAFE.

The "Canadian" and "Columbian" Report "All Well" at a Northern Point.

A letter from Capt. Nickerson of the steamer Tordenksjold was yesterday received stating that the vessel had reached Port Etches with her two tows, the Canadian and Columbian. The Columbian, it was stated, required some repairs before the trio proceeded to Port Molar.

Tug Lorne leaves to-day for Vancouver with the ship Carnarvon Bay in tow. The Carnarvon Bay has just finished discharging a heavy freight at the outer wharf and she goes to Vancouver to discharge the balance of her cargo.

In order that some repairs may be made to the steamer R. P. Rithet's machinery, the steamer Yosemite has been called into service on the Victoria-Fraser river run.

Rumor has again become current on the Sound that the Northern Pacific Steamship Company is about to add the trans-Atlantic liner Alaska to their Asiatic fleet.

Steamer Queen arrived from San Francisco last night with good lists of freight and passengers for Victoria.

The R.M.S. Empress of Japan arrived at Hongkong yesterday morning from Victoria.

Steamer Cottage City is due from the North on Saturday.

KELOWNA'S TOBACCO INDUSTRY

Cigar Factory Established to Make Cigars From the Local Weed.

The Okanagan valley, which for several years now has been contributing largely to the grain and fruit supply of the province, is about to take an important part in another industry, that of tobacco raising and cigar making. Some years ago a few tobacco plants were grown in the vicinity of Kelowna. So successful did they prove that several residents set apart sections of their farms for tobacco raising, and for some time past cigar factories on the Mainland have been using tobacco made at Kelowna, turning out cigars equal to the best made from imported tobacco. Now the enterprising residents of Kelowna, who some years ago formed the Kelowna Shippers' Union to handle and secure a market for their fruit, have established a cigar factory, the cigars to be made from the local tobacco. They now have five cigar makers at work, and are shipping cigars to all sections of the Mainland, there being a good demand for them.

A GREAT LINIMENT.

The art of compounding liniments and lotions is reorded among the ancients of many ages back, but Griffith's Magic Liniment is a decided improvement on all previous liniments brought before the public. It combines the well-known pain-relieving properties of menthol with the best known counter irritants known to medical science. No other liniment has ever received such strong endorsation from its users as this wonderful liniments. It relieves the pains and aches the minute applied. All druggists, 25c.

"DOC" McCANDLISH DEAD.

The Old Timer Passed Away in His Seventy-Fifth Year, Yesterday.

The death occurred in this city yesterday of James, or as he was probably better known, "Doc" McCandlish, a typical old timer, with the peculiarly happy air and full of those reminiscences that come only to those who having roughed it in their youth seem to always thereafter look on the bright side of life. Mr. McCandlish was, unlike many of the "Docs" of the mining camp, entitled to the sobriquet given him by his companions in early days and which stuck to him through life. He was educated for the medical profession and after receiving his degree practised for a number of years in England, being at different times assistant surgeon in St. Helens, Lancashire and Evlington, York. In 1854, touched with the gold fever, he left Manchester in company with his cousin, the late J. T. Howard, of Esquimalt, for California, where they spent several years in the mines. It was here that Dr. McCandless lost the sight of one eye, being struck by a piece of quartz. Soon after this he came to British Columbia and settled in Victoria, where he resided continuously until the time of his death, being most of his time in business, latterly as proprietor of "The Hall" on Fort street.

Since retiring from business a few years ago he had resided with his youngest sister, Miss McCandlish, at 63 Superior street and 91 Fort street. About eight months ago he was removed to the Jubilee hospital and from there to the home for the aged and infirm, where he was tenderly cared for by Mr. and Mrs. Hobbis and frequently visited by his old friend Bishop Cridge and almost daily by his sister.

The deceased was born in Manchester just 75 years ago, his birthday being June 9.

The funeral arrangements have not been announced, but friends are requested not to send flowers, such being the request of the deceased.

VISITING PRESSMEN.

The Big Excursion Party Arrived From Vancouver on the Charmer This Morning.

The members of the Minnesota and Wisconsin Press Association and their families, to the number of 200, will to-day be the guests of the citizens of Victoria. They arrived here from Vancouver at an early hour this morning on the steamer Charmer, which had been held at Vancouver until 6 last evening, to bring home the members of the Orange lodges, who celebrated the Twelfth in the Terminal City. On account of their late arrival there was no official reception at the wharf, but to-day the Mayor and aldermen, members of the Board of Trade and local newspapermen will take the visitors in hand and see to it that none of the sights of the city are overlooked. A visit will be paid to the drydock and dockyard at Esquimalt and the visitors will be taken out to the ships of H. M. navy on launches from the ships. In the afternoon other places will be visited and by arrangement the street railway company will carry the visitors on their cars to any point without charge. During the evening there will be a band concert at Oak Bay.

It was not known until yesterday that the visitors would be here yesterday and consequently there was very little time in which to arrange for their entertainment. It had been hoped that they would not arrived until the return to port of the steamer Quadra, that steamer having been placed at the disposal of the committee for an excursion down the straits. However, there is lots for them to see in and around Victoria.

HOSPITAL DIRECTORS.

Old Officers Re-Elected at the First Meeting of the New Board.

The first meeting of the new board of directors of the Jubilee Hospital was held last evening, with Messrs. Alexander Wilson, Chas. Hayward, Joshua Davies, I. Braverman, J. L. Crimp, A. C. Flumerfelt, H. Dallas Helmcken, W. J. Hanna, E. A. Lewis, W. J. Dwyer and Geo. Byrnes in attendance. Mr. Wilson was voted to the chair and the business of the meeting opened with the reading of a communication from the city council, giving notice that Messrs. J. L. Crimp, E. A. Lewis, Chas. Hayward, W. J. Hanna and C. E. Renouf had been appointed to represent the city on the board.

Miss Perrin wrote advising thte board that Lady Aberdeen will arrive in Victoria on Saturday, the 23rd inst., and asked that a meeting be called of the doctors and certificated nurses of the city to meet Her Excellency at the hospital at 2:30 on the afternoon of July 25. The object of this meeting is to enable Lady Aberdeen to explain fully the object of the Victorian Order of Home Nurses.

The reports of the resident medical officer and steward were received and adopted, and the monthly accounts were ordered paid.

It was decided to call for tenders for the printing of 1,000 copies of last year's annual report, which are to be illustrated with views of the hospital. Tenders are also to be called for supplies for the institution.

All the old officers were re-elected as follows: President, Alexander Wilson; vice-president, H. D. Helmcken; treasurer, Charles Hayward; secretary, F. Elworthy. The visiting committee were appointed the same as last year, the names of Messrs. W. J. Hanna and E. A. Lewis being substituted for those of Messrs. Yates and Chudley.

The meeting adjourned at 9:30.

LONDON'S NEW WEEKLY PAPER.

"Almost Every Line of It Will Be Personal," Says the Editor.

(From London Sketch.)

Mr. T. P. O'Connor's new weekly paper will soon make its first appearance. It has been christened M. A. P.—an obvious mnemonic for "Mainly About People."

"It will be absolutely unique in one respect," said Mr. O'Connor in answer to my first question, "in that almost every line in it will be personal. The old style of journalism which affected to treat people as algebraic equations has changed. Modern developments have changed the so-called dignity of journalism, just as Macaulay killed the dignity of history."

"How?" I asked.

"Because Macaulay realized the importance of personality in history. And in his description of the famous 'Feast of Reason' Mr. John Morley, a serious and lofty writer, has not omitted to tell us how Robespierre was dressed. People nowadays are keenly interested in the personal affairs of living celebrities—just as interested as they are in those of the famous dead. To make a phrase, I want to treat history contemporaneously as it will be treated 50 years hence."

"But there are dangers in this method, are there not?"

"Not if one endeavors to preserve the canons of good taste. This is, of course, most important. Intimate personal criticism is not of necessity vulgar. There will be no scandal, but there will be descriptions, in every case well-meaning and well-informed, of people in whom the world takes interest, and as regards public figures this interest is perfectly legitimate."

"And politics?"

"There will be none. The characteristics of politicians will be discussed with absolute impartiality. Every week I shall give a pen portrait of someone who for the moment is exceptionally prominent in the public eye. This will not be written from gossip or hearsay; it will be placed in the hands of a writer who has had exceptional opportunities of observing his subject from the inside."

"From what standpoint will you criticize the arts?"

"There will be no criticism in the accepted sense. But any incident that led to the painting of a certain picture by a certain artist will be deemed interesting, as also will be the methods, habits of composition, temperament of a creative musician. The career of the artist will be dealt with in preference to the appreciation of the accomplished development of his art. The rise and fall of fortunes in the world of finance will give interesting materia, which will make for proof of the secret of the success of some, the failure of others.

"I shall have correspondents in all parts of Europe, who will be on the lookout for personalities who are potentially eminent."

"Social matters will be well looked after, and M. A. P. will be largely a ladies, paper. The price is a penny."

Mr. O'Connor, the popular "T. P." of journalism, is keenly interested in his new venture, and will himself contribute much matter to its columns.

JAMES BAY BRIDGE.

To the Editor: With reference to your editorial in this morning's issue, all your readers will agree that this bridge is a nuisance to the city by reason of its defective construction and the difficulty of maintaining it open, even to restricted traffic. It is part of the harbor improvement scheme to replace this and all the other bridges across these waters with permanent structures, free of all expense to the city. You take objection to the possible delay in the realization of this scheme. The Minister of Public Works has promised both our senators and members that "in the recess I will give this important question my earnest attention and consideration," and that a competent person shall this year be sent out to enquire into the whole scheme.

I had a conference with Mr. Coste, the engineer-in-chief o fthe public works department, on the occasion of his last visit, when he informed me he had strongly recommended Mr. Tarte to bring in the act last session. Col. Prior wrote urging the importance of passing the act as speedily as possible, and to this Mr. Tarte replied as before, that he could not take it up this year, but it will have his attention during the recess. I have every reason to expect this will be done, and that the necessary legislative powers will be obtained early next session, and active operations commenced before the fall of 1899.

It would be better, therefore, for us to unite in using our best exertions to urge on the harbor project and bear with the bridge as long as the bridge will bear with us.

THOS. C. SORBY.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

Demagogues Have Retarded the Work of Far-Seeing Statesmen.

The referendum vote on Australian federation has resulted thus far in the adoption of the constitution by three out of four colonies that have voted. Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia ratify the scheme; New South Wales, though giving a majority in its favor, failed in the number of votes required by the conditions of the referendum. The vote stood over 70,000 for, and 65,000 against; but 80,000 was the limit to be reached. Western Australia does not vote until about the beginning of the year, and Queensland has not as yet made any provision for applying the referendum. The adoption of the constitution by any three of the colonies insures the establishment of federation so far as the three are concerned. With New South Wales left out, the start will be somewhat discouraging; but, as far as that colony is concerned, the issue will be simplified by the knowledge that only 10,000 votes will need to be won over. Mr. Reid and some factious labor leaders are believed to be responsible for the adverse stand temporarily taken by New South Wales. On the whole, results are encouraging. The federation of that continent is bound to come in the near future. It is instructive to recall the parallels between the centralizing and sectional forces at work in our own constitution-building of over a century ago, and those which are now noticeable in Australia. The conditions precedent were of course different, as our own confederation came into existence under the stress of war independence, while the calm of unforced development has been the lot of Australia. But as it took a long time for the framers of our constitution to agree upon a system, and as the difficulty of its ratification by the states was even greater, so in Australia there has been a similar experience. The local and parcchial spirit has antagonized the feeling for nationalism; the paltry acts of the demagogue have been set against the constructive statesman. For 12 years discussion was carried on before a constitution was agreed upon, and there are yet three colonies which have to be educated to its acceptance, not counting New Zealand, which has refused to join the rest. It has been a slow process, but the forces which make for its success are natural and inevitable.

TORONTO TESTIMONY.

Catarrh's Victim for Years—An Unsolicited Story of a Wonderful Cure by Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

"I am so well pleased with Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder and the good results derived from it that I hardly know how to express myself. For years I have been troubled with Catarrh in the head and throat. I tried different remedies, but found no relief until I began to use Dr. Agnew's. Words cannot express my gratitude for the good it has done me. I highly recommend it." Mrs. M. Greenwood, 304 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

Sold by Hall & Co. and Dean & Hiscocks.

COLD DESERTS.

A Dish of Snow.—Heap a grated cocoanut up in the center of a handsome dish and ornament with pretty green leaves or ferns. Serve it up with snow cream, made as follows: Beat the whites of five eggs to a stiff froth, add two large spoonfuls of fine white sugar, a large spoonful of rose-water, peach or pineapple flavor. Beat the whole together, add a pint of thick cream. Put several spoonfuls over each dish of cocoanut.

Orange Souffle.—Peel and slice six oranges; put in a glass dish a layer of the orange, then one of sugar, having two or three layers of each. Pour over this a cold custard made of one pint of milk, yolks of two eggs and one-half cup sugar. Beat three whites to a stiff froth, stir into them three tablespoons of sugar and pour it over the custard.

Tea Cream.—Put one ounce of the best tea in a pitcher, pour on it a tablespoonful of water, and let it stand an hour to soften the leaves; then put to it a quart of boiling cream, cover it closely, and in half an hour strain it; add four teaspoonfuls of strong infusion of rennet in water, stir it, and set it over some hot ashes and cover. When you find by cooking a little of it, that it jellies, then pour it into glasses, and garnish with thin bits of preserved fruit.

Cream and Orange Pudding.—Stir one pint of thick sweet cream with three yolks of eggs and three tablespoonfuls of sugar. Put a layer of bread crumbs in the bottom of a pudding dish, fill with the cream, then cover with more bread crumbs. Bake half an hour; when done, spread the top with thinly sliced oranges, and over these a meringue made from the whites of eggs, brown lightly.

Orange Water Ice.—One quart water, one pound sugar, the outer rind of one and the juice of three or four oranges. Strain into can and pack ice and salt around it, and freeze and scrape it down until it is sufficiently frozen.

Surprise Lemons.—Surprise Lemons are an attractive novelty for dessert or a luncheon. Pour a quart of fresh cream into a vessel; pound 2 ounces of sweet almonds and a few bitter ones with 12 ounces of sugar; sift through a sieve and put it into the cream, adding 2 gills of maraschina and 4 ounces of candied fruits, cut in quarter-inch squares. Tint it to a soft pink, then freeze. With this frozen cream fill some large lemons that have been emptied. Tie with delicately colored ribbon, lay on fern leaves and serve.

THE LADRONE GROUP.

Twenty Island Taken by the Charleston—Only Five or Six Inhabited.

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

The Ladrone group comprises about 20 islands, only five or six of which are inhabited, the rest being mere dots on the ocean, the tips of volcanoes which have sunk beneath the sea as the crust of the earth at this point subsided. The principal islands are Guahan, Rota, Aguijan, Saypan and Tinian; but the largest, Guahan, which has an area of only 200 square miles, forms nearly one-half of the land area of the entire group. Lying as they do almost directly under the equator, they have every variety of tropical product, and under proper conditions their population might become wealthy from agriculture alone, for no finer cotton, coffee, sugar nor tobacco can be grown in the world than are raised in the Ladrone islands, but the curse of Spanish rule has blighted every industry. The people labor no more than they are obliged to. and in the tropics no one is really compelled to work, for an abundant supply of food grows without cultivation, and clothing and shelter are almost unnecessary.

The story of the discovery of the Ladrones is one of the romances of history. Ferdinand Magellan, or Fernando Magalhaens, his real name, was an enthusiast of the Columbus type, a man who knew what he wanted, and was determined to get it. Magellan had been to the Moluccas by sailing around the Cape of Good Hope and across the Indian ocean, but after Columbus had made his discovery of a new continent, Magellan felt confident that the Moluccas could be reached by sailing directly from Spain to the west. For a long time he could not secure a hearing from anybody, but after years of waiting his enthusiasm made an impression, and he finally secured an appointment as admiral in the Spanish navy, with a fleet of five ships, the crews numbering altogether 236 men, and on September 20, 1519, he set sail on his voyage of discovery. The starting of the fleet was a great day in Seville, for then the Guadalquivir was a much larger stream than it is now, having dwindled in the last three centuries to much less than one-half its former proportions, through the destruction of the Spanish forests, and vessels of considerable size could ascend the stream to a point very close to the city A great fete was held, high mass was celebrated in the cathedral, all the captains and men of the ships marched in solemn procession from the palace to the cathedral, escorted by the nobles of the court and local military. All Seville turned out to honor the occasion, and the day was one long to be remembered, on account of the splendid pageant which was presented in the streets of the great southern metropolis of Spain.

The expedition sailed from San Lucan, at the mouth of the Guadalquivir, on one of the most eventful voyages ever known in the history of Spanish exploration. Like most Spanish expeditions in that day, every man was a combatant, even the priests of the ships, who were also the historians of the expedition, having suits of armor made and fitted on before leaving home, that in case of necessity they might bear a hand in defending the ships, for according to the theory of the day, a priest might lawfully fight in defense of his own cause, though it was not considered seemly that he should take the aggressive.

Proceeding in a southwesterly direction, Magellan crossed the Atlantic and touched the coast of Brazil, thence sailing to the south, looking for a passage. He entered the La Plata river, supposing it to be a strait which led to the Pacific, but after discovering his mistake, proceeded on his way to the south and on October 21, 1520, sailed into the strait which separates the island of Terra del Fuego from the mainland. He called the passage "Strait of the Eleven Thousand Virgins," in honor of St. Ursula's feast, but it has ever since been known by his own name. A month was spent in examination of the passage and the surrounding country, in planting crosses here and there wherever he landed, and taking possession of the continent in the name of the king of Spain.

The historians of the expedition, during the exploration of the coast, did their best work, for they discovered more marvels from the La Plata river to the Strait of Magellan than existed in the whole world. Giants who, when they had the stomach-ache, poked an arrow down their throats a distance of two or three feet and threw up half a barrel of green stuff, afterward, as might be expected, feeling much relieved; savages who, when they had the headache, made an incision in their foreheads for its relief; pigs with five legs; birds so fat that they could not be plucked, but were skinned instead. "There were animals with the head and ears of a mule, the neck of a camel, the body of a deer and the tail of a horse, probably the guanaco. When a giant died ten devils appeared and danced around the body, and of the ten one was always much larger than any of the rest, and was thereby supposed to be the prince of the devils come to claim his own. Some of the giants were captured. A giant's meal usually consisted, when on board ship, of half a bushel basket full of biscuits and a bucketful of water."

On November 28, 1520, Magellan cleared the strait and started northwest in the expectation that within a few days he would come to the Moluccas. Knowing nothing of the extent of the Pacific, he and his crews were brought to the last extremity before they finally sighted land. Three months and eight days were passed on the Pacific, the crew at the last of the bread, the little water which remained was yellow and foul, when, on March 6, 1521, the Ladrone islands appeared on the horizon straight ahead.

Magellan was very kindly received by the natives, the necessities of the Spaniards were all supplied by the islanders, and the visitors would have been satisfied to remain a considerable time at the islands were it not for the unconquerable propensity to thievishness on the part of the natives. No prestidigitateur was cleverer at concealing objects about a person than the untutored savages. The ships were full of them at all hours of the day, and everything that was not tied down, and some that were, became the prey of the clever islanders. They were as handy with their toes as with their fingers. When a knife of other article was lying upon the deck, they would step on it, grasp it between their toes, raise it to the level of the hand, cleverly hide it in the waist matting which formed their only clothing, and go ashore with an air of the utmost innocence. How Indians almost naked could contrive to handle and carry off articles of the size of those which disappeared was one of the mysteries, but they managed it somehow, for axes, heavy crowbars, and even guns vanished, as though by magic. At first the disappearance of the articles was a mystery, which, according to the fashion of the day, the Spaniards attributed to the presence and machinations of the evil one, but a day or two after this explanation had been rendered, Magellan noticed one of the Indians swimming ashore from the ship. A heavy wave was encountered by the swimmer. He dived under it, and as he came out on the other side, a sharp steel point glittered for a moment in the sun. As a boat was then alongside, Magellan had the man pursued, and when he was overtaken, to the astonishment of everyone, it was found he was carrying off one of the long lances on the ship, a weapon with an 18-foot shaft. Holding it beneath the water, he would have escaped with his booty undiscovered had it not been for the unusual height of the wave, which disclosed the head of the weapon. Thenceforward a guard was placed over the ships, but to little purpose, and finally, after providing himself with food and water, Magellan sailed away, and, in disgust, gave the islands the opprobrious epithet of Ladrones, or Thieves' Islands.

Not long after Magellan perished in a fight which he and his men provoked with the Philippine islanders. Of his five ships only one, with 18 men, returned to Spain, and many years elapsed ere any attempts were made to occupy the islands which he had discovered. Toward the end of the 17th century, a military expedition from Mexico took possession of the islands and re-named them the Mariana group. The natives at that time numbered at least 40,000, some estimates placing the population as high as 60,000, but following their usual custom elsewhere, the Spanish soon exterminated almost the entire population. The present islanders are mostly descendants of settlers from Mexico or from the Philippine islands. The people do not differ materially from the natives of the Philippines, and although the islands have several good harbors, the Spaniards have done little or nothing for their improvement. The most considerable town on any of the group is Saypan, on the island of the same name, the houses of which, like most of those in the South Sea islands, are elevated on piles from two to four feet above the ground. There are few Spanish settlers on the islands, and the hold of Spain upon the group has been for the most part nominal.

It is a singular fact, discovered by Anson, that there are evidences on several of the islands of former civilization. Cyclopean ruins exist, the architecture and dimensions of the stones closely resembling the great ruins found in the islands of the Greek archipelago. These lonely islands must, therefore, at one time, have been a seat of civilization. Perhaps it was before they became islands, for the Ladrone islands are the remains of a mountain chain, which traverses the Pacific from north to south, having branches to the east in other scattered groups which here and there dot the surface of the sea.

To the United States the value of the islands is at present principally military, as furnishing harbors and coaling stations, but under an enlightened government there seems no reason to doubt that with proper cultivation the cotton of the islands would equal that produced along the coast of South Carolina, the sugar would rival that of Cuba and Porto Rico, and it is said that the tobacco of the Ladrones has a flavor equal to that of Vuelta Abajo valley. Any development within limits of climate and soil is possible under a civilized government, and the Ladrones may have before them a future as great as that which lies before Porto Rico.

Left Prostrate

Weak and Run Down, With Heart and Kidneys in Bad Condition—Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I was very much run down, having been sick for several months. I had been trying different remedies which did me no good. I would have severe spells of coughing that would leave me prostrate. I was told that my lungs were affected, and my heart and kidneys were in a bad condition. In fact, it seemed as though every organ was out of order. I felt that something must be done and my brother advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I procured a bottle and began taking it. Before it was half gone I felt that it was helping me. I continued its use and it has made me a new woman. I cannot praise it too highly." MRS. SUMMERVILLE, 217 Ossington Avenue, Toronto, Ontario. Get only Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1, six for $5.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, reliable, beneficial. 25c.

BRITAIN'S NEW ISLANDS.

Reported That the Cruiser Mohawk Has Annexed Eighteen in the Pacific.

According to a despatch from Sydney, New South Wales, the British cruiser Mohawk has annexed eighteen islands of the Santa Cruz and Duff's groups in the Pacific.

The Santa Cruz Islands form an archipelago of Melanesia, between the Solomon Islands and the New Hebrides, between parallels 8 degrees 31 seconds south and 11 degrees 40 seconds south, and the meridians 165 degrees east and 168 degrees east. They are under British protectorate, but claimed by the French, and are very little known. The natives have proved very hostile to visitors, and even missionaries have as yet made no foothold on the islands. The group consists of a dozen volcanic islands, and many islets, with a total area of about 360 square miles, and an estimated population of 5,000. The longest island in the group is Santa Cruz, or Nitendi, with an area of 215 square miles. The inhabitants present a mixture of the Melanesian and Polynesian type—the former prevailing—and differ from island to island. The Duff's or Wilson Islands, about eleven in number, are in the Pacific Ocean, about latitude 10 degrees 23 seconds south, and longitude 165 degrees 49 second east.

COLONIES OF SPAIN.

Profits She Derives From Her Various Holdings.

According to the Spanish official statistics, the total trade of Spain with her colonies in 1896 amounted to $60,182,480, composed as follows:

Imports from the colonies into Spain	$18,150,480
Exports from Spain to the colonies	42,032,480
Balance in favor of Spain	23,882,480

The imports from Cuba into Spain amounted in value to $7,460,000,000, and the exports from Spain to Cuba to a value of $27,240,100, or about $19.500,000 in favor of Spain.

The principal articles imported from Cuba into Spain were:

Tobacco and cigars	$3,240,000
Sugar	2,140,000
Cocoa	571,000

As regards the exports from Spain to Cuba exclusive of the specie and bullion sent to the island (about $3,400,000), the principal articles were the following:

Boots and shoes	$3,920,000
Cotton piece goods	3,120,000
Wheat flour	2,370,000
Wine	1,780,000
Printed cotton goods	1,140,000
Oils	1,080,000
Conserves	970,500
Firearms	810,000
Soap	620,100
Bags	510,100

The trade of Spain with Porto Rico amounted to a total value of $14,520,000, viz.: $6,100,000 exports from Porto Rico to Spain, and $8,420,000 exports from Spain to Porto Rico.

The three principal articles imported from Porto Rico into Spain are coffee, $2,720,000; sugar, $751,000, and tobacco, $341,000) the principal articles of the importation from Spain into Porto Rico were the following:

Cotton goods of all kinds	$1,460,000
Boots and shoes	920,000
Oils	361,000
Rice	312,500
Soap	310,400

The following figures represent the commercial intercoure between Spain and the Philippine Islands:

Imports into Spain	$4,925.400
Exports to Philippines	5,014.200

Tobacco and cigars ($3,240,000) from two-thirds of the total imports into Spain, sugar was imported to the value of $416,250, and oil seeds worth $220,100.

The principal articles exported from Spain to the Philippine Islands were the following:

Cotton goods	$2,240.000
Cotton yarn	571,200
Firearms	470,200
Bags	215,100

Turning to Ferando Po, the island off the coast of Africa, the commercial intercourse with Spain amounted to a value of $216,000.

No accurate figures on the commerce of Spain in the Canary Islands or the Carolines are yet obtainable, but it may be safe to say that the total exports from Spain to all her colonies amounted in 1896 to about $50,000,000, while the imports from all her colonies represent a value of about $20,000,000.

Spain's colonies consist of Fernando Po, of Guinea; part of the coast of Cape St. of Guiena; part of the coast of Cape St. John; Cuba and Porto Rico with their dependencies; Balearic and Canary Islands, the archipelagoes of the Philippines, and Brissayes in the Eastern Archipelago, and the Marianes, Carolines and Palaos in Polynesia.

The matron of the McClure street home for aged and infirm women, returns thanks for donations from the following Mrs. McTavish, The Colonist, The Times, Richard Drake, John Dean(Rossland), Mrs. Perry, I.O.O.F., Mrs. McGregor, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Hardy, Miss Mary Sanders and Mrs. S. A. Spencer, Alert Bay.

Klondyke Outfits

PRICE LISTS NOW READY

B. WILLIAMS & CO.,

CLOTHIERS and HATTERS, 97 and 99 Johnson Street,

Victoria, B.C.

THE WORLD MOVES.

Oh, what has become of the girl,
So common a short while ago,
Who made people gaze at her as
She defiantly sailed to and fro—
The girl who, in bloomers bedight,
Rode hither and thither pell-mell—
Oh, what has become of that nightmarish freak,
The girl with the bloomers, pray tell?

Oh, where is the woman who aimed
To relegate man to the rear,
Who made such a flourish a short while ago,
And began overturning things here—
Who talked and who lectured and preached
And belabored her brethren well—
Another freak seems to have hidden herself—
Oh, where's the new woman, pray tell ?
—Cleveland Leader.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Cariboo Reported in Favor of Helgesen and Kinchant—Ellison's Majority Over Graham.

The three Chilcotin divisions of Cariboo were heard from yesterday and slightly increased the lead of Kinchant and Helgesen. No details have yet been received from four polling divisions including the important one of Quesnelle Forks, but with the Chilcotin returns came the totals appearing below, as to which it cannot be stated definitely whether or not the yrepresent the complete vote in Cariboo. These are the details so far as obtained:

CARIBOO.

	Hunter.	Rogers.	Kinchant.	Helgesen.
Barkerville	44	67	55	66
Stanley	8	21	27	15
Quesnelle	20	23	28	30
Soda Creek	10	8	4	4
150-Mile House	30	13	35	41
Alaxandria	8	19	5	5
Riskie Creek	7	5	14	9
Hanceville	3	2	2	4
Alexis Creek	3	3	8	5
Harper's Camp	..	..	..	..
Quesnelle Forks	..	..	..	..
Keithley Creek	..	..	..	..
Snowshoe Creek	..	..	..	..
Total 9 places	133	152	178	179
Total reported	194	186	220	243

EAST YALE.

Supplementary returns were received from East Yale also showing majority for Ellison, government, of 8 at Fairview, 12 at Keremeos, and 1 at Trout Creek; while Graham, the late opposition member, had the following majorities: Osoyoos, 5; Sidley, 11; Rock Creek, 10; Penticton, 4; and Okanagan Falls, 11. The returning officer has made his declaration, giving Ellison 75 majority.

NORTH YALE.

In this constituency a recount was in progress yesterday, in which at last reports Hon. G. B. Martin had reduced Mr. Deane's majority by several votes, with the prospect of changing the result, if the rest of the doubtful ballots similarly favored him.

DECEIVED TO DEATH.

Insidious to the Last Degree—Kidney Troubles Stealthily Work Havoc—South American Kidney Cure a Potent Healer.

This caption could be truthfully written on many a burial certificate, and in numbers that would appall. Bright's disease, diabetes, gravel and stone in the bladder, dropsy. Any or all may be induced by causes least suspected, perhaps the least though of, and yet most dangerous is the back ache symptoms. Don't dally with kidney pains. South American Kidney Cure is a quick reliever, and a powerful healer. Cleanses and cures.

Sold by Hall & Co. and Dean & Hiscocks.

THE SOUTH POLE.

The Royal Geographical Society to Send an Expedition.

The Royal Geographical Society and explorers generally have been much disappointed this week by Lord Salisbury's refusal to supply government aid to the expedition in search of the South Pole. In the face of this decision, the Royal Geographical Society has determined to raise $250,000 by subscription, for the purpose of supplying the needed funds. The sum of $25,000, from friends of the society has already been received, also a private offer of $50,000 more and $25,000 additional is available in Australia, by bequest of the late Thomas Elder.

It is proposed to send a specially equipped steamer in June next, and one of the purposes of the expedition will be to land a sledge party on Victoria Land, which will endeavor to penetrate the interior, as far as possible, and seek to locate the south magnetic pole.

Messrs. J. H. Long and D. S. Wallbridge, of Vancouver, and Messrs. A. S. Potts, A. B. Gray and A. J. O'Reilly, of Victoria, were yesterday called to the bar and admitted as solicitors, and Mr. H. M. Hills was called to the bar by the benchers of the Law Society. They were afterwards introduced to the Full court by Mr. E. V. Bodwell and sworn in. Messrs. C. M. Potts and R. F. Child, of Victoria, were enrolled as students-at-law.

Donations have bene received at the St. Catharines Home for Old Ladies from the following ladies and gentlemen, to whom the matron wishes to extend thanks: Mrs. Quagliotti, Mrs. G. Moss, Mrs. McTiernan, Mrs. Patton, Mrs. H. D. Helmcken, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Burnes, Mrs. Munsie, Mrs. McClure, Mrs. Wallace, Miss Skinner, St. Ann's Society, Porter & Sons, City, Mrs. Redon, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. McNeil, Mrs. Silver, Mrs. McNeill.

The steamer Cutch of the Union Steamship Co., Vancouver, will sail on the 18th of the present month for a ten-day cruise to the various points of interest between Victoria and the North. The fare is $40 for the round trip, and further particulars may be learned at the office of Hall, Goepel & Co.

THEIR "SOFT SPOTS."

Roads That Lead to the Hearts of Certain Noted Men.

(From the New York Press.)

Everyman is said to have a soft spot, but no one has been lucky enough to find Russel Sage's. That the old man has a mellowness somewhere I feel assured, because I have seen results. It has become so much the fashion to abuse him that we almost forget that he ever did a human act, yet a woman said to me the other day: "I have so much to tell you about Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sage. They are very dear to me for their gentle and constant kindness."

A prominent broker said: "If I were acquainted with Mr. Sage, if I worked for him and wanted him to be my friend I would show him that I understood him and liked him. I would fetch him in an apple, or a banana, or some ripe red cherries, or anything fresh from a fruit stand. I wouldn't let him pay me my full salary, but would leave as much as I could in his hands, and tell him that I wanted him to hold it for me. He would have my confidence. I would strive to imitate his economy, his abstemiousness, his frankness, his cheerful disposition. In some way I would find his soft spot. I'd have a pink for his buttonhole every day."

William H. Vanderbilt's soft spot was horses. A reporter who could talk horse cleverly could interview him at any time, but woe to fakirs and imitators! The Tribune had a man who enjoyed the entree of the Fifth avenue palace of this rugged Croesus simply because on upper Seventh avenue one afternoon he allowed himself to be soundly beaten by Vanderbilt in a short brush, and in laughing over the matter at Judge Smith's exhibited a thorough knowledge of the road.

Collies and yachts constitute Dr. J. Pierepont Morgan's soft spot. A good judge of dogs can approach him at any time at his Hudson river home and will be royally entertained. It is not so easy to get at him on his yacht. That requires a special invitation. I do not know that any reporter enjoys the freedom of Dr. Morgan's office.

Every one knows Mr. Crocker's soft spot. He will sit up all night for a chat on racing. One night he caught me standing in a doorway near Madison square, and in the semi-darkness crowded himself in a corner and began talking about Dobbins, Tremont, Domino, Henry of Navarre, Longstreet, Kingston and the rest of the kings. For nearly an hour he rattled on, enthusiastic as a child, then his mouth closed tightly and a frown settled on his forehead. Jimmy Martin had espied him and come to shake hands. Then John Scannell arrived, followed by several other politicians. Inasmuch as he could not ask them to go away, he said good night to me and strolled stolidly down the street with his hands deep in his pockets—a sure sign of annoyance.

Fishing and fish stories are the soft spot in ex-President Cleveland. He loves Joseph Jefferson better than he does any other man on earth. Benedict may come next, then came Gresham. He caught tons of fish from the decks of the Oneida, and Gresham kept him alive and happy with good stories and a toddy. He did love Gilder, but there was an unpleasantness.

Theodore Havemeyer's soft spot was golf. He took to the game with such zeal that he nearly forgot the plans of a new building to be erected on the profits of a sugar deal. He was the first president of the United States Golf Association.

John B. Rockefeller's soft spots are many, but the softest of all is orchids. He will talk about flowers till the crack of doom, but with all his gifts to Baptist churches and universities, he does not like to mention philanthropy, because his secretary receives 10,000 begging letters a month and the subject has become a bore. He does not mind a little wheel chat once in a while.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy's soft spot is trotters. He is an expert on pedigrees and has a splendid breeding farm. He will talk pedigree for a week at a time, and even go to the country to show a weaning, if it costs him a lawsuit. He also has a penchant for speculation, and has been known to hit the market for snug profits.

George Gould's soft spot is work. Eddie's is matches, Howard's is Katherine Clemmons. Frank's is St. Bernards.

Jack Astor's soft spot is brains. William Waldorf's is royalty.

Our Hon. Mayor's soft spot is little Bobbie Van Wyck, ex-chief justice of the city court, beefsteak devourer and general cuss-'em-out of the phesent municipal government.

General Miles' soft spot is the fact that he is ranking major general of the great United States army, and is not a graduate of West Point.

Joe Choate's soft spot is Russell Sage. Horace Russell's is the Hilton boys. Robert Bonner's is the articulation of the joints of the horse's foot and the balancing of the hoof. John Wanamaker's is politics and Quay. D. O. Mills' is 13 per cent. per annum on the Bleecker street investment. Dr. George Rainsford's is grizzly bear hunting in the Rockies. Matt Quay's is fishing for tarpon at St. Lucie. Dr. Parkhurst's is scaling snow-clad mountain peaks; he must get where purity lies. Charles A. Dana's was animal and fish stories. "Larry" Godkin's is the doughty don. William M. Laffan's is "Larry" Godkin.

The annual general meeting of the British Columbia Board of Trade is to be held to-morrow afternoon, when the annual report will be considered and officers elected for the coming term. The report of the board will be a most important one, and as it is to be very largely circulated, it is desirous that all members should be present to offer suggestions for incorporation in it. The work of the council will likewise be of more than usual importance during the coming year, and to secure the election of the best men, there should be a full attendance.

The little folks of Fidelity Temple, Juvenile Templars, had a royal good time yesterday, picnicking at Florence Lake, near Goldstream. Sports of all kinds made the afternoon pass very happily.

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1898.

THE RESULT.

Pending the receipt of full returns from Alberni and Cariboo and the recounts demanded in one or two constituencies, it is not possible to say just what the relative strength of the two parties is, but the indications are that the government has been sustained by a small majority with the Cassiar election yet to be held. Under these circumstances there is every reason to believe that when Premier Turner meets the house with a wisely framed policy he will be sure of commanding a very substantial majority. While the opposition will be stronger than the Colonist anticipated, it will not be able to get the reins of power into its hands during the life of the present legislature, unless some crisis arises on a question of policy to be hereafter developed and with which the province at large will not sympathize. Especially is this likely to be the case, because the opposition itself is not harmonious, either on the matter of leadership or on political principles.

The increase in the opposition vote is to be attributed to the gross misrepresentations that have been made against the government and its personnel, which the shortness of the time at the disposal of the ministers prevented them from answering personally in more places than they were able to visit. If Mr. Turner had found it possible to spend more time on the Mainland, he would doubtless have been able to materially alter the result, but he was kept in Victoria by pressing public business. As it was he did much in the short time at his command to dispel the misapprehensions which had been created. And here let it be noted that the Premier can ask no better verdict than that which he received at the hands of his friends and neighbors. Bitterly and unwarrantably assailed as he was, not for any public act, but for matters of a purely personal nature, matters of a purely legitimate business character, it must have been a proud moment for him, when he saw how nobly his friends rallied around him and testified by their votes their trust and confidence in his integrity.

While we are compelled to acknowledge disappointment at the fate which befel some political friends, while we regret that unexpected conditions have placed a constituency such as Rossland in the opposition, and while it is highly unsatisfactory that a city like Vancouver is out of political sympathy, so far as its representation goes, with the government, the Colonist looks forward to the future with confidence and as buoyant a hope as ever. With the ripe experience, which his long official career gives him, and with the incentive of the knowledge that the next four years will determine the fate of the party which he leads, Mr. Turner will go forward to the development of his policy of progress with firmness and courage. In so doing he will have not only the aid of those who were elected to support him, but that of others, who, though their attitude towards him may be somewhat critical now, will be found too patriotic to oppose factiously a policy framed in the interest of the province.

YUKON SCANDALS.

The announcement is made that the administration of the Yukon is hereafter to be vested in a council presided over by Mr. William Ogilvie. We do not know if there is any connection between the relieving of Major Walsh of his large executive powers and the reports of grave irregularities in the shape of official speculation in the North. It is fair to say that, so far as we have observed, the name of Major Walsh has not been associated with these. How much foundation there is for the discreditable reports that have gone out to the public official inquiry alone can determine, and there is unfortunately only too much reason to fear that this, if instituted, may not be as exhaustive as the people at large would desire. There is, however, a growing expression of popular indignation, which the government may feel compelled to heed. The Toronto Globe admits that the reports show the existence of a discreditable state of things. The Ottawa Journal speaks very strongly on the subject, pointing out that if speculation on the part of officials is to be tolerated, not only will the good name of the public service suffer, but officials will be likely to neglect their duties and use their political influence for their own advantage. The Toronto Telegram warns the government that a scandal may easily grow out of the administration of the Yukon that will sweep the Liberal party from power. Other journals, like the Montreal Star and the Winnipeg Tribune, join in the chorus of condemnation. Mr. Sifton will find that he will have an impossible task, if he endeavors to excuse in the slightest degree the misconduct of his officers, who have been acquiring claims in defiance of the express provisions of the law. Only prompt dismissal and the forfeiture of all rights illegally obtained will satisfy indignant public opinion.

OMINECA.

Capt. Black, who has just returned from Omineca, brought with him a very fine sample of barley grown at Stuart Lake. It is well known that where barley thrives, oats, potatoes, turnips and other hardy crops will flourish. It is therefore very interesting to have Capt. Black express the very decided opinion that there is a great deal of land in Omineca quite as well adapted for farming as that around Stuart Lake, besides a larger area of land suited for pasturage. This means that cattle and hogs can be profitably raised over a large section of country tributary to one of the most promising mining districts on the continent.

Capt. Black also brings down news that the Mounted Police are cutting a trail from Manson Creek, a tributary of the Omineca, to Pelly river by way of Fort Grahame, on the Findlay. The intention is, if possible, to strike Fort Sylvester on the Dease river. This trail will open a very large section that is now without any means of communication whatever. Hundreds of prospectors are going into the country and this trail will be of the greatest value to them.

What the Omineca district seems to need just now more than anything else is a sleigh road from Quesnelle. This would not cost very much, probably $10,000 would meet the necessary outlay. We suggest that the government ought to look into this matter at once. Possibly the cost would be even less. There will be a railway into Omineca before very long, but for some time to come a sleigh road will be the best possible means of getting supplies and machinery into the district. All that keeps that part of the province back is the expense of transportation. If by a comparatively small outlay it is made possible to send loaded sleighs through in the winter, the transportation problem will be greatly simplified.

THE JAMES BAY BRIDGE.

According to the report of the city engineer the James Bay bridge has only a little over a year's usefulness before it. A year slips aways so quickly that there is really no time to be lost in determining what shall be done about replacing it. The traffic across the bridge is large and steadily increasing, thereby making the expense of keeping a wooden bridge in repair much greater than it used to be. Besides, a wooden bridge, over which people have to walk their horses and street cars cannot carry a full load, is more or less of a nuisance. What is needed is a stone sea wall and an earth filling to be extended in the course of time to the head of the bay. The permission of the Dominion government would have to be obtained before this could be done, and, we suppose, the riparian owners would have to be consulted. There would probably be very little difficulty on either score, because the enhanced value of the property now abutting on the tide flats would much more than compensate the owners for any slight damage resulting from cutting of their approach to tide water.

The material for filling is abundant and close at hand. Once the retaining wall is erected, a dredger could be operated upon the harbor side of the wall and the sediment in the bottom of the harbor could be pumped into the basin. It is really not necessary to have a stone retaining wall in the first instance. A very large area has been recently filled in at Seattle by the process referred to, and the retaining wall there was made of ordinary piles, faced with sheet piling and backed with brush. This wall is intended not only to resist the force of the tides, but the sweep of the water from White river, which in times of freshet is very strong. We understand that it has been found to work very satisfactorily.

Our suggestion is that the matter should be taken up at the earliest possible day and be thoroughly investigated. The harbor improvement plan proposed by Mr. Sorby covers the filling in of this part of the bay, but under any circumstance this could not be brought about for two or three years, and apparently a decision must be reached next year, as to what will be done about James Bay bridge. There would, perhaps, be no difficulty in the way of having the cost of any such work, as is above suggested, refunded by a commission, if any shall hereafter be appointed to take control of the harbor on the lines suggested by Mr. Sorby.

RUSSIAN EXPANSION.

Lord Salisbury said recently that the alleged hostility between Great Britain and Russia was one of the false traditions of an antiquated diplomacy, and Mr. Balfour said that he could see no reason why Russia should not be permitted to have a harbor on the Pacific below the ice line. We may be approaching a marked change in the attitude of Great Britain towards the Czar, and there are many things to be said in favor of a policy which will not endeavor to coop the Muscovite within his dominions. Russia has been often compared to a great glacier, slow but resistless in its movement. Since it cannot be held in check, wisdom suggests that no attempt should be made to erect obstacles in its way. When the glacier reaches the sea, the changed conditions break it up, and so Russia, if given room for expansion, may disintegrate. We may feel certain that unless the powers are prepared to smash the empire of the Czar by force, it will in the course of time overcome any barriers that may be erected against it.

When once European diplomacy awakens to the fact that Russian expansion is something which cannot be prevented, there will be a great change in international relations. The northern empire will in such event be likely to receive permission to occupy outlets both on the Mediterranean and the Pacific. When this stage has been reached and the commercial instincts of the people begin to assert themselves as against the military element now dominant, we may look for the overthrow of the autocracy, but not until then. We speak of the Russian government as an autocracy, and so it is in the sense that everything is done in the name of the Czar, but it must not be forgotten that the Czar himself has an entourage that really controls his action. It would be more correct to describe Russia as an oligarchy, and it is this central coterie which maintains the government in its present form and shapes its policy. What Russia needs more than anything else is a great commercial class to offset its nobility. When this has been established the nation will be revolutionized, and internal reforms will occupy the people for half a century. Commerce alone will eliminate the Russian menace from international politics, and without a free route to the highways of travel commerce, in the sense it is understood in Great Britain, is an impossibility.

THE ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

The local election has occupied attention so much that many Colonist readers may have overlooked the fact that the United States has formally annexed the Hawaiian Islands. At any other time this action would have evoked profound interest all over the world, but the public gaze has been concentrated upon the war to such a degree as to cause this very significant step on the part of our neighbors to be passed by with very little comment. Yet it is a step fraught with very important results.

In the first place it is to be noted that, while this is not the first instance in which the United States has acquired territory beyond the confines of North America—one or two small islands on the Pacific being claimed as United States territory—it is the first in which any populated area not forming a portion of the continent has been absorbed into the union. Efforts have been made to make it appear that the Hawaiian group could really be considered as simply an outlying portion of the continent, but that cannot be seriously contended and it was only set up for the purpose of evading what has up to recently been the recognized policy of the nation. But the war has changed all this. If the Philippines are to be retained the Hawaiian group had to be acquired. The one followed legitimately from the other. This departure from traditional policy puts the United States on an entirely new footing in respect to its international relations.

In the second place we may observe that our neighbors are about to try a very difficult experiment. They can hardly treat their new possessions as a "territory" and govern it while denying it representation, and the same remark applies to the Phillipine Islands, if they are retained. Territorial government, as recognized in the United States, may be applied successfully to thinly peopled and extensive areas, but not to those where there are well established communities. It will be a matter of no small difficulty to devise a system of government by which these possessions beyond seas can be safely ruled. Any attempt to govern them on the basis of sates will evoke the bitterest protests, and will raise questions of citizenship that will be very difficult to settle.

We have advices from Glenora of quite recent date to the effect that about 2,000 prospectors are going up towards Dease Lake and probably 3,000 towards Lake Teslin. The correspondent reports news of an extensive strike on the Toyo river, and adds that he was going in himself to see what foundation there is for the report. He himself thinks the report well founded. He speaks in very hopeful language of the future of the Stikine region, but says that it would be unwise for any great number of people to come there now. Work had been resumed by the Mackenzie-Mann Company on the wagon road.

San Francisco has experienced a novel result of the war. As every one knows the copper cent is in very ill-repute all along the Coast. No one wants to take cents in change for anything. California's lowest currency once was the quarter of a dollar, then "the bit" became the minimum, and finally the nickel five-cent piece obtained a foothold. The new war taxes have necessitated the extensive use of cent stamps. For instance a telegram cannot be sent or a check be cashed without a cent stamp being affixed. This has brought cents into use and experience shows that when they once get a footing they hold it.

The correspondent who sent the Colonist the following as a tribute to Gladstone, will be interested to know that Pearson's Weekly granted a prize for it as the best epitaph on the deceased statesman:

Now is the stately column broke,
The beacon fire is quenched in smoke,
The trumpet's silver sound is still,
The warder silent on the hill.

A correspondent of the Toronto Mail and Empire declares that the Galicians will make good citizens. This corroborates what the officers of the department reported, but we are sorry to say is not borne out by private accounts received by the Colonist from independent observers.

Santiago is a very hard nut to crack. The Spaniards make no sort of show at sea, but they are formidable on land.

The Colonist's compliments to the three opposition candidates in Victoria and Mr. Beaven. You all received more votes than the Colonist expected.

Mr. Higgins dies hard. If there could be a re-recount, he would demand it. "So near and yet so far" is a bitter experience.

If Vancouver had to do it over again she would do it differently.

Mr. Brown, of Westminster, will not resign his postoffice at present.

Does not Comox furnish the first instance in Canada of one candidate being the employee of another, whom he opposes?

Ask your grocer for

Windsor Salt

For Table and Dairy. Purest and Best

A GREAT MINING CONGRESS.

An international mining congress opened at Salt Lake City yesterday and will continue for three days, under the auspices of the Utah state government. Preparations have been made for it for many months. All nations interested in the mining industry have been invited to send representatives. Many promptly accepted the invitation and their delegates are now in attendance. The various states in the union in which mining is carried on are also represented. California has thirty delegates in the congress hailing from different mining sections. The state is thus fairly represented.

This international mining congress is largely tentative. There has been no special programme outlined. Its deliberations will be conducted on lines developed during its sessions. There is to be a comparison of mining methods and mining machinery. In this branch of the proceedings California is sure to shine brilliantly. Much of that which is best in modern methods of mining was created in this state, and nearly all nations interested in the industry have copied them from us. The extraordinary conditions which prevailed on the Comstock and which now exist in the deeper mines on the mother lode revolutionized mining machinery, and many of the leading mining countries in the world have for many years looked to California for their inspiration in mining machinery.

The real object of the congress is the development of mining interests everywhere. The industry has a money value to the United States of nearly $750,000,000 annually, which is greater than the entire mineral production of Continental Europe and nearly double that of Great Britain and Ireland. Where such important interests are at stake it is natural that the industry should seek liberal treatment wherever it is affected by legislation. Nearly every mining country has special laws governing the industry. In some countries legislation is oppressive to foreign capital and it operates as a bar to its employment; in other instances the laws are burdensome to the industry in general. There will be an interchange of views on all these phases of the industry at the international congress, and it ought to be productive of much good. It will no doubt be the aim of the American delegates to unite in the effort to secure in the national administration the same representation which agriculture now has. California mining men have been agitating the creation of a secretary of mines for some time. They will no doubt carry the crusade into the international congress, so far as the limits will allow. If the American delegates can be persuaded by them to unite on the proposition there can be no doubt of the final outcome.—San Francisco Chronicle.

A NEEDED SAFEGUARD.

For their party's sake the Liberals of Ontario should insist that the chief officers in the interior department in the Yukon shall be subject to all the restraints which govern officers of the Crown lands department in Ontario.

It is an outrage that the Globe should support the Hon. Clifford Sifton in his policy of encouraging officials of the interior department to violate the great Liberal principle which is thus enunciated in clause eighteen of the Ontario Mining act:

"No officer appointed under this act, shall either directly or indirectly purchase or be or become proprietor of, or interested in, any Crown lands or mining claim; and any such purchase or interest shall be void; and if any officer violates the provisions of this section he shall forfeit his office, and in addition thereto shall be liable to a penalty of $500 for every such offence, to be recovered in an action by any person who sues for the same."

If the Ontario government cannot allow its own officials to take up mining claims in this province, why should the Dominion government allow its officials to take up mining claims in the Yukon? Claim-grabbing by officials in Ontario would be far less dangerous than claim-grabbing by officials in the Yukon. In Ontario every official act is scrutinized. In the Yukon the officials are supreme, and it is not well for the Liberal party that Hon. Clifford Sifton should free his officials from the restraints which the Ontario government imposes upon all its officers.—Toronto Telegram.

CARRYING THE WAR INTO EUROPE.

Commodore Watson's coming demonstration on the Spanish coast will have a picturesque feature which does not stand out quite so obviously as does its purely physical aspect. It will be the first formal attack ever made by the United States on the home ports of a great European nation. Nobody at the beginning of the present war expected that Spain would be attacked at home. European authorities in general thought the war would be confined to American waters. The military and naval experts of continental Europe predicted that some of the Atlantic ports of the United States would be attacked, and they said that the Pacific ports were in danger of visitation from Spain's Asiatic fleet—the fleet which Dewey, after a short fight, sent to the bottom of the ocean.

It is easy to believe the reports that the nations of continental Europe are worried over the prospect of having a powerful American fleet visiting their side of the Atlantic with hostile intent. The spectacle of a squadron of American warships bombarding the ports of one of the oldest of the European nations reverses Old World traditions and expectations. Not until after Epaminondas, the Theban, won the battle of Leuctra did the women of Sparta ever see the smoke of fires kindled by an enemy. The sight of the stars and stripes waving over Cadiz or Carthagena would be as strange as this, and to Spain's near neighbors would be just as unwelcome, and yet it is one of the possibilities of the next few weeks. Europe had a surprise when it learned, on the day after the battle of Manila, that all of Spain's colonies in the Pacific were at the mercy of the Americans. It will be still more startled by the discovery that, so far as regards Spain's power, the Mediterranean will soon be an American lake.

This will be an evidence which will appeal to the most obtuse understanding that the United States has outgrown her old limitations and has become a world nation. Paul Jones and other Americans attacked British commerce in the British Channel, but at that time the Americans had France, first secretly and then openly, as an ally. The United States waged several successful wars on the pirates on the African side of the Mediterranean, and at one time invaded the pirates' domain by a small land force, but the people attacked at those times had no rights which civilized nations cared to respect. An attack on the Iberian Peninsula, however, by the Americans would be a demonstration different enough from these to arouse the fear in continental Europe of very unpleasant possibilities. It would present the United States in an aspect in which it never figured in the European imagination. It would show that over in the New World there had grown up a nation as powerful in war as in peace, which the Old World countries would henceforth have to take into their calculations.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE DUDES BEFORE SANTIAGO.

They scoffed when we lined up with Teddy,
They said we were dudes, and all that;
They imagined that "Cholly" and "Fwed-
die"
Would faint at the drop of a hat!
But let them look there in the ditches,
Blood-stained by the swells in the van,
And know that a chap may have riches
And still be a man!

They said that we'd wilt under fire,
And run if the foeman said "Boo!"
But a fellow may have a rich sire
And still be a patriot, too!
Look there where we met twice our number
Where the life-blood of dudes drenched
the earth!
The swells who lie in their last slumber
Prove what we are worth!

But as warriors!—oh, no—not at all!
They scoffed when we answered the call;
We might do at tennis or rowing,
They laughed when we said we were going,
Ah, let them look there in the ditches,
Blood-stained by the dudes in the van,
And learn that a chap may have riches
And still be a man!

—Cleveland Leader.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

"I've just found out," said the flag lieutenant, "what the gunner's mate yonder did before he enlisted."

"What?" asked the quartermaster.

"I happened to be standing near him when he pulled the lanyard during the bombardment this morning, and every time he did it he yelled 'C-a-a-a-s-h! Change in a minute!'"—Chicago News.

He—Yes, and the office always fails to the senior in command.

She—But suppose the senior is killed? Does the sophomore get it then?—Minneapolis Journal.

"How did you like farming in Vermont?" was asked of the Michigan man who went there because told that the bulk of the wealth is in the East.

"Oh, I guess it would a been all right only fur one thing."

"What was that?"

"I'll be doggone ef I'll work ground so hard and rocky that you have ter plant wheat with a shotgun."—Detroit Free Press.

Optician—Yes, you see double. I can correct the fault with spectacles.

Patient—Hurry! Maybe it isn't twins, after all.—Jeweler's Weekly.

The smile of a maid may bring pleasure or pain,
The depth of its meaning no sage can explain;
Still, let me remark, though the venture be rash,
When she smiles on her father, 'tis meant to bring cash.

—Chicago Record.

"What's the matter, old man? You look hot and excited."

"Just been trying to dodge a cross-eyed girl on a bicycle."—Detroit Free Press.

Boston Wisdom—"Dorothy, where can I find the dictionary?"

"Aunt Marathaley, we never use a dictionary in Boston. We know all the words."—Life.

Lady—Why don't you hunt for work?

Tired Tatters—Why, it's dis way, lady—I kin never git enough money together to buy a huntin' suit.—Puck.

Mrs. Hoon—Young Mr. Proudhub says a great many flattering things about his wife, doesn't he?

Hoon—Yes, he brags about her as if he wanted to sell her.—Puck.

"Dar isn' much comfort in de remark dat contentment is better dan riches," said Uncle Eben. "One is jes' about as hard to git as de other."—Washington Star.

KLONDIKE AND CUBA.

The hollow-eyed stranger thrust forward a roll of manuscript, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"When I was in Klondike," he began.

"What place is that?" interrupted the editor.

"Klondike," echoed the surprised stranger.

"How do you spell it?"

The stranger patiently told him.

"Stranger," murmured the editor, "I dont' recognize any of the familiar earmarks. It isn't 'sergo' or 'punta,' or 'cesenta' Klondike, is it?"

"No," said the stranger, "it's just the plain Klondike."

"Well, go ahead," said the editor, resignedly. "I think you said you escaped from there in an open boat?"

"No, I didn't," said the stranger.

"Excuse me," said the editor, "but they invariably do. Go on."

"I came over the Skagway route," continued the stranger, with a dark look, "through the snow and ice, and——"

"Hold on," cried the editor, "what are you talking about? There's no snow and ice in Cuba."

"Who's talking about Cuba?" whooped the stranger.

"You," roared the editor. "You came in representing yourself as a Cuban refugee and tried to work off some bogus Spanish names on me. I've spotted you! Klondike and Skagway! You must think I'm dead easy. Take your old war rot and clear out."

"Who's talking about the war? I don't know anything about it. What's the matter with you?"

"Don't know anything about the war!" screamed the editor. "Get out of here! I've got no time to talk to idiots. Scat!"

And the hollow-eyed Klondiker hastily went downstairs.

HONEST TREATMENT FOR NERVOUS, WEAK, DESPONDENT and DISEASED MEN.

YOUNG MAN You are nervous and despondent, weak and debilitated, tired mornings, no ambition, memory poor, easily fatigued, excitable, eyes sunken, and blurred; pimples on face, dreams and night losses, drains at stool, coating on excitement, haggard looking, weak back, wasted or shrunken organs, varicocele, want of confidence, impotency, lack of energy and strength. YOU NEED HELP.

DON'T LET YOUR LIFE BE DRAINED AWAY

MIDDLE AGED MEN: Has your nervous system run down? Do you feel as though your power and vigor were declining? You have weakness of different organs. It is not old age, it is premature decay and decline. I CAN CURE YOU!

DR. ROBERTZ Celebrated Home Treatment

Builds up and strengthens the nervous system, restores lost vitality and development to the generative organs, stops all drains and losses, invigorates and restores lost manhood. It never fails in curing the results of SELF ABUSE, LATER EXCESSES, BLOOD DISEASES, or the effects of a MISSPENT LIFE.

CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY

WHAT I CURE: EMISSIONS, VARICOCELE, SYPHILIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, STRICTURE, GLEET, IMPOTENCY, UNNATURAL DISCHARGES, LOST MANHOOD, KIDNEY and BLADDER DISEASES. CONSULTATION FREE.

DO NOT DELAY, write at once for free book, question blank and valuable information for home treatment. Highest references and absolute proof of cure.

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Pumpkin Seed
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A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

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DRAMATIC INCIDENTS.

It occasionally happens that lives which have run on the most peaceful and uneventful lines for many years are suddenly marked out by fate for the introduction of keenly dramatic incidents; and that such has frequently been the case, the following episode, called from the writer's recollection and experience, will serve to demonstrate:

Two old maids for many years had lived in the utmost seclusion at a village near Toulon, in France, their lives being peaceful to the point of monotony. Their greatest excitement had been a flower show; their deepest catastrophe, the death of a favorite cat. One evening, however, as the two sat at their needlework in their little parlor, they were startled by seeing their window flung violently open, and a man in convict dress rushed into the room. Falling on his knees, he begged for protection from the prison officials, who at that very moment were in pursuit of him.

The old ladies, terribly frightened, were about to summon assistance, when, of a sudden, the elder of them pointed to the man with a low cry, and exclaimed "Look! It is Henri, come back to life." Years ago, when the old maid had been a young maid, and a pretty girl as well, she had been affianced to a young fellow whom she had loved passionately. He had died three days before the day appointed for their union, and ever since she had carried his memory in her heart. By some strange coincidence the man who now implored their protection was the living image of the dead man; and, this being so, sentiment gained the day, and they resolved to give him the help he besought.

Acting on the impulse, they went through their work of mercy with heroism. The convict was secreted in the boudoir, and when the officers of the law arrived and inquired if anything had been seen of the escaped man a direct denial was given them. Probably this was the first untruth which the poor old ladies had ever uttered, and the lie was one of those with which the recording angel will perchance deal lightly when the time of judgment comes.

The danger once over, the two worthy dames saw that the man was fed and properly clothed, and when a week had passed he left their house, taking with him a sufficient sum of money, which they forced upon him, to enable him to leave the country and start a new life abroad. The farewell scene was pathetic in the extreme, the rescuers being as deeply affected as the rescued.

For years afterwards, and in fact, until the time of their decease, the two women would often speak of this strange incident with bated breath, and the last incident in the little drama was the arrival one morning, two years later, of a magnificent diamond, accompanied by a note from the ex-convict. He wrote that he had gone to South Africa, where he had prospered exceedingly, and he felt that the diamond, his biggest find, was a fitting souvenir of the biggest service that had even been rendered to him by man or woman.

Another curious instance of a peaceful life suddenly lit up by a luridly dramatic incident was the following: A venerable country pastor, beloved by his flock and distinguished by his benevolence and unselfishness, was preaching one Sunday morning to the tiny congregation, when the calmness of the place was suddenly disturbed by a tall, dark-bearded man rising in his pew, where he had been sitting unobserved, and calling on the minister to come down from the pulpit, as he had no right to stand there and preach to his fellowmen.

The astounded congregation at first thought that the man was intoxicated, and the verger was about to approach him, when the minister raised his hand, and, in a voice which trembled with terror, begged for silence.

The dark man then proceeded to bring a terrible charge against the clergyman. He stated that, twenty years before, the latter had wronged his sister, who had died soon afterward, and that, as her brother, he demanded that justice should be done, and that the preacher should cease to preach precepts which, in days gone by, he had so wickedly disregarded.

Every eye was turned on the white-faced cleric, and every person hoped and believed that he would utterly repudiate the charge, but, to the intense surprise of all, he cried out in a loud voice that the charge was true, and that henceforth the pulpit should know him no more. He had spoken the truth, indeed, for ever as he descended the steps he reeled and fell. The shock had been too great for him, and he lay dead at the foot of the pulpit. Dramatic and awful indeed!

Then there was the case of the old city merchant, a steady, plodding citizen, out every morning at 10, and in bed every evening at the same time, his life being governed by the law of monotones, who was awakened one night by finding a burglar in his room.

Quick as lightning he leaped from his couch and struggled with the marauder, and being a powerfully-built man and possessing great vigor he overpowered the midnight visitor. He was just about to summon the servants and send for the police, when a voice he remembered well said hoarsely, "Don't you know me, Dick?"

For the first time he took a keen glance at the other man, and what was his horror when he discovered that it was his half-brother, who, years ago, had run away to sea, and who had always been a hopeless ne'er-do-well. He had gone from bad to worse, with the result that he had entered the house on this night with the intention of plundering its owner, though he had not known his identity until they met face to face. Perhaps a more dramatic meeting for two brothers separated for a space of years could hardly be imagined, and it will be needless to add that the police were not summoned. The merchant promised to assist his disreputable relative, providing he would give up his evil ways, and it is satisfactory to think that the upshot of that night's meeting was a change for the better on the part of the would-be thief.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

DOMINION NEWS NOTES.

Lord Aberdeen's Progress Westward—Col. Holmes To Be Transferred—Bishop Lefleche Dying.

Lord Aberdeen visited the Winnipeg fair yesterday and was entertained at lunch by the directors. He complimented the association upon the display of stock and farming products. Lady Aberdeen addressed a meeting of the Winnipeg Council of Women. Later in the day His Excellency dedicated the Queen's jubilee drinking fountain erected on the City Hall square. The party left for Regina in the evening.

Lt.-Col. Holmes, D.O.C. for Winnipeg military district, has been notified that he is to be removed to another district on the 15th and he is ordered to hand over the office to Captain Williams, commandant at Fort Osborne military school.

Chas Stockwell, a Goderich machinist, went on the lake for a sail on Wednesday evening. Nothing has since been seen or heard of him and it is feared he is drowned.

Bishop Lafleche, of Three Rivers, who has been lying ill for some days at the Providence hospital, is gradually sinking. He is 80 years old.

The Niagara Central railway was sold yesterday for $35,000, Mr. Neelon being the purchaser.

Judge and Mrs. Lister, of Sarnia, were at Winnipeg yesterday en route to the Pacific Coast.

SPAIN'S CABINET CRISIS.

Sagasta's Ministers All Resign, But No Rush to Fill Their Places.

Madrid, July 12, via Bayonne, France.—All the Spanish ministers have handed their resignations to the premier, who has forwarded them to the Queen Regent. But the difficulty is that nobody is willing to accept the premiership. Marshal Martinez de Campos would accept it, but he does not command a majority in the chamber of deputies. While the military party urges war, the large proportion of the civil population is desirous of peace. It is pointed out, however, that if the United States insists upon the cession of Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, the general feeling will be in favor of a continuance of hostilities, many Spaniards believing that the situation in Cuba will enable Spain to prolong the struggle.

SUCCESSFUL AT LAST.

"I was a sufferer from neuralgia in my side, and headaches. I followed numerous prescriptions without benefit and was persuaded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. When I had taken only one bottle I realized that it was doing me good and I continued taking it until I was cured." Mrs. Carrie Price, Georgetown, Ontario.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic. Easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

The members of the Victoria Loyal Orange Lodge, who attended the celebration at Vancouver, returned home on the Charmer this morning.

THE GOVERNMENT SAFE

The Provincial Secretary Retains His Seat for South East Kootenay.

Cariboo is Still in the Balance, but Hunter and Rogers are Favorites.

Premier Turner Can Meet Legislature With a Safe Working Majority.

Premier Turner and his government have been sustained and will have a working majority in the new parliament. Such is the outcome of Saturday's general election, despite the hysterical assertions of the opposition to the contrary. At the present writing the complete returns give 17 seats to the government and 16 to the opposition. Alberni is still doubtful, with equal chances for either side; while in North Yale, although Deane is counted successful by 9 votes, the election has been protested and it is stated he will be unseated for corruption. A check over the figures in Esquimalt having shown a tie between Messrs. Bullen and Higgins, a recount took place in this district yesterday, with the result that the government candidate was firmly established in the seat. The last returns to come in are those from Cariboo, Lillooets and South East Kootenay, the government securing two out of the three seats here heard from, with the reported return of both seats in Cariboo. In Cassiar the election takes place later on, and while from the fact that only governmen candidates are in the field it is safe to say the majority will increase here, the far northern district is not included in the appended abstract of the situation as it appeared last evening:

SUMMARY.

	Government.	Opposition.
*Alberni	..	..
*Cassiar	..	..
Comox	1	..
Cowichan	1	..
Esquimalt	2	..
Nanaimo City	..	1
Nanaimo North	1	..
Nanaimo South	..	1
Victoria City	4	..
Victoria North	1	..
Victoria South	1	..
*Cariboo	..	..
East Kootenay North	1	..
East Kootenay South	1	..
West Kootenay, Revelstoke	..	1
West Kootenay, Nelson	..	1
West Kootenay, Slocan	..	1
West Kootenay, Rossland	..	1
Lillooet East	..	1
Lillooet West	1	..
Westminster City	1	..
Westminster, Richmond	..	1
Westminster, Delta	..	1
Westminster, Dewdney	1	..
Westminster, Chilliwack	..	1
Yale East	1	..
Yale West	..	1
Yale North	..	1
Vancouver City	..	4
Total	17	16

*Still in doubt.

As to the constituencies above referred to as "doubtful" the word is perhaps scarcely applicable in more than two cases—for with only government candidates running, Cassiar can go but one way, and in Cariboo it is impossible for the opposition to do better than get one seat. The result in Alberni depends entirely upon the Quatsino vote which will not be known until the calling of the steamer. As far as known the detail vote in the several constituencies was polled as below

The government candidate is placed in the first column in each case.

VICTORIA CITY.

Government.

Helmcken	1,484
Turner	1,352
Hall	1,274
McPhillips	1,229

Opposition.

Gregory	1,149
Stewart	1,065
Belyea	949
Beaven	906

VANCOUVER CITY.

Opposition.

Tisdall	1,798
Macpherson	1,795
Cotton	1,667
Martin	1,651

Government.

Garden	1,151
Carroll	954
Bowser	879
McDonald	735

WESTMINSTER CITY.

Henderson (Govt.)	545
Brown	535

COWICHAN.

	Robertson.	Herd.
Cobble Hill	34	14
Cowichan Station	20	14
Duncan	87	50
Chemainus	16	12
Somenos	17	20
Cowichan Lake	5	2
Total	179	112

ESQUIMALT.

	Pooley.	Bullen.	Higgins.	Hayward.	Harris.
Esquimalt	139	150	96	89	18
Sooke	23	15	20	18	6
Parson's Bridge	21	15	43	39	6
Metchosin	25	22	25	31	10
Otter Point	4	3	11	10	3
San Juan River	1	2	11	2	10
Total	213	208	206	189	53

SOUTH VICTORIA.

	Eberts.	Yates.
Saanichton	44	38
Royal Oak	47	37
Boleskine Road	76	75
Cedar Hill	39	25
Cadboro Bay	32	37
Total	238	212

NORTH VICTORIA.

	Booth.	Paterson.
Vesuvius Bay	23	31
Bourgoyne Bay	43	11
Mayne Island	33	11
Pender Island	16	16
North Saanich	40	55
Total	155	140

EAST KOOTENAY, SOUTH.

	Baker.	Baillie.
Wasa	11	2
Fort Steele	69	107
North Star Mine	8	6
Wardner	25	4
Fernie	12	1
Crow's Nest Landing	4	5
Cranbrook	21	10
Moyie City	14	9
Total	159	144

EAST KOOTENAY, NORTH.

Complete returns in this constituency give Neilson (government) a majority of 23.

WEST KOOTENAY—REVELSTOKE.

	White.	Kellie.
Revelstoke	107	167
Trout Lake	40	25
Nakusp	21	23
Comaplix	5	15
Thomson's Landing	17	19
Halcyon Hot Springs	2	2
Illecillewaet	3	20
Albert Canyon	8	23
Ferguson	42	13
Arrowhead	19	13
Glacier	3	10
Total	267	330

WEST KOOTENAY—SLOCAN.

	Retallack.	Green.
Sandon	80	81
New Denver	62	41
Silverton	19	40
Whitewater	23	43
Three Forks	19	25
Slocan Junction	4	2
Kaslo	110	130
Total	317	362

WEST KOOTENAY—NELSON.

Gives Hume (opposition) a narrow majority, variously stated. A recount is looked for.

A Rossland despatch received last night said: "A telegram from Nelson states that Farwell is defeated by one vote."

WEST KOOTENAY—ROSSLAND.

	McKane.	Martin.
Rossland	232	329
Trail	71	76
Grand Forks	38	51
Cascade City	7	13
Midway	5	17
Greenwood	35	69
Total	388	555

EAST LILLOOET.

Prentice (opposition) has a majority of 21, all polling divisions being heard from.

WEST LILLOOET.

Smith (Government)	133
Peters	72

WESTMINSTER—RICHMOND.

	McQueen.	Kidd.
Steveston	61	110
Lulu Island	44	10
South Vancouver	30	68
Burnaby	12	36
Total	137	224

WESTMINSTER—CHILLIWACK.

	Turner.	Munro.
Abbotsford	12	28
Upper Sumas	5	8
Cheam	55	67
Chilliwack	119	115
Emberg's	5	24
Wade's Landing	5	3
Mount Lehman	16	37
Total	217	282

WESTMINSTER—DELTA.

	Benson.	Forster.
Clover Valley	28	44
Ladner's Landing	69	89
Fort Langley	15	34
Westham Island	3	11
Total	115	178

The seven other polling divisions do not affect the result.

WESTMINSTER—DEWDNEY.

	McBride.	Whetham.
Port Moody	27	8
Coquitlam	30	15
Port Hammond	26	14
Port Haney	45	25
Wharnock	5	58
Mission City	46	42
Westminster Junction	30	15
Douglas	6	1
Total	215	178

McBride's majority is increased in the eight other divisions.

YALE—NORTH RIDING.

	Martin.	Deane.
Kamloops	237	212
North Thompson	12	4
Duck's	13	14
Shuswap Prairie	13	10
Tappen Siding	16	8
Salmon Arm	30	34
Sicamous	5	2
Grand Prairie	28	29
Stump Lake	5	12
Quilchena	7	5
W. Thompson River	7	4
Louis Creek	6	6
Griffin Lake	1	19
Nicola Lake	13	42
Douglas Lake	12	4
Notch Hill	9	17
Cragellachie	4	5
Total	418	427

Recount ordered and protest entered on the ground of corruption.

WEST YALE.

	McKay.	Semlin.
Agassiz	9	11
Yale	2	7
North Bend	4	29
Spence's Bridge	1	15
Lytton	9	27
Savona's	6	1

Ashcroft gives the leader of the old opposition a majority of 32, while St. Elmo, Hope, Spuzzum, Keefer's, Coutlee, Otter Valley, Granite Creek, and Princeton are yet to be reported.

EAST YALE.

	Ellison.	Graham.
Enderby	26	28
Armstrong	37	70
Vernon	180	93
Lumby	34	17
Shuswap	11	1
Short's Point	7	4
Total	295	213

With sixteen other polling divisions not yet recorded in detail, although Ellison's election is a certainty.

ALBERNI.

Neill (opposition) claims this district, chiefly on his vote in Alberni, where he secured 86 to Huff's 58. The poll at Ucluelet gives Huff 4, Neill 3 and Quatsino and other places may, however, be quite sufficient to offset the lead.

COMOX.

	Dunsmuir.	McAllan.
Cumberland	99	74
Comox	74	43
Union Wharf	21	5
Shoal Bay	20	23
Little Bear Creek	2	2
Alert Bay	9	0
Valdez Island	9	0
Cortez Island	3	1
Lund	44	5
Denman Island	12	9
Hornby Island	10	2
Total	303	164

NANAIMO CITY.

McKechnie (Opp.)	678
McGregor	170

NORTH NANAIMO.

	Bryden.	Hellier.
Wellington	222	135
Englishman's River	18	13
Nanoose	9	9
Total	249	157

SLOW TO ARRIVE.

Taking into account the reports of the few vessels which have come south from the Yukon's mouth this year it would seem that the water is unusually low in the river. The schooner Hattie I. Phelps has reached San Francisco from St. Michael's and brought down some 20 or 30 Yukoners who came down the Yukon in small boats, among them being Frank Assk, of Nanaimo. They reported that no steamer had up to the time they had left St. Michael's, descended the river. That none had arrived up for some time later is indicated by the fact that as yet none of the ocean fleet has reached port. The Brixham, Tordenskjold and others of the home fleet are now due.

MARINE NOTES.

R. M. S. Empress of China called in at the ocean dock last evening to receive some little freight and the Victoria mails. She received no passengers from Victoria but was well filled up with both travellers and freight from the Terminal City.

The Lorne returned from Departure Bay yesterday morning, having towed the bark Richard III. to that port.

The R. M. S. Warrimoo is due from Australia to-morrow.

Tug Katie arrived from the North yesterday with a boom of logs for the Taylor Mill Co.

British ship Carnarvon Bay now in port has been chartered to load wheat at Portland for the U. K., Harve, or Dunkirk, on account of Balfour, Guthrie & Co.

Steamer Willapa left for Ahousett and way ports on Sunday evening.

A Tacoma paper states that the steamer Mogul has been again placed in the Northern Pacific service to make a schedule trip for one of the company's regular liners, which left the Asiatic side with tea some time ago.

Steamer Princess Louise sailed for northern British Columbia ports last evening with a heavy freight. Her passengers included Mr. Ellis, B. C. Mess, Mrs. Roberts, Rev. Highland and Mrs. Hall.

Tug Mystery arrived back from Pyramid Harbor on Sunday whither she had towed the barge Georgia, laden with cattle from Vancouver. She leaves again on a similar trip in a few days.

The N. P. liner Columbia has shifted from Tacoma to Port Blakely to take on her consignment of railroad ties for Taku. She will arrive here to-morrow for the balance of her cargo.

OPERATIONS ON 'CHANGE.

Dulness in Anticipation of Definite Turn to the War—Spanish Fours Rising on Peace Prospects.

New York, July 11.—To-day's stock market was not remarkable for breadth. In fact the list, as a whole, showed little activity and very little movement. There was a distinct tendency to heaviness in parts of the list which might easily have been more pronounced but for the sustaining force of the strength in special stocks. The dulness generally was the outcome of the uncertainty natural upon the eve of an important military operation. Confidence is felt in the early reduction of Santiago, but the halt in speculation is significant of the desire for the accomplished facts rather than probabilities. The effect of the resumption of hostilities and the abandonment of peace talk had a greater influence on the mind of foreign speculators than it had even in Wall Street. London sold stocks here all day, and the reaction in Spanish fours in Paris, where the most accurate knowledge of Spanish government affairs is likely to be reflected, is even more significant. The latest recovery in Paris in Spanish fours was not impossibly associated with the conference between the President and the French ambassador at Washington. But the New York stock market was redeemed from dulness and perhaps from positive weakness by the character of the buying of special stocks and railroad bonds. Changes generally are small, and mixed between gains and losses.

Closing prices: Amn. Cotton Oil, 21¾. Amn. Tobacco, 121⅛; Amn. Sugar, 133⅛; Amn. Sugar pfd., 112¾; Amn. Spirits, 13⅛; A. T. & S. F., all paid, 13⅝; B. & O., 14¾; Bay State Gas, 9⅝; Can. Sou., 55⅝; C. & O., 23⅛; C. B. & Q., 107⅛; Chicago Gas, 100¼; C. & N. W., 130; C. R. I. & P., 97⅛; C. M. & St. P., 100½; Con Gas, N. Y., 199; C. R. I & St. L., 148; G. E., 39⅝; J. C., 90⅝; L. E. & W. pfd., 71; L. S., 195¼; L. & N., 54⅜; Man. Elev., 107½; Mo. Pac., 36¾; Mich. Cent., 106¾; Nat. Lead, 35; N. A., 7; Nor. Pac., com. new, 99⅞; N. P. pfd., 70½; N. Y. C. & H., 118¾; N. Y. L. E. & W. pfd., 35¾; N. Y. & W., 15; Omaha com., 84; P. M., 29⅝; P. & R., all paid, 18¾; Pullman, 210; Sou. Ry. pfd., 31¼; Tenn. Coal & Iron, 25¼; Tex. Pac., 12½; U. S. Rubber, com., 26¾; do. pfd., 91⅛; U. P. Rects, 24¾; W. U., 93⅜; Met., 159½; Rapid Transit, 55⅜.

Commercial Cable in Montreal, 177 to 179; C. P. R. in London, 86¼.

Money on call, steady at 1¼ to 1½ per cent.; last loan, 1¼; prime mercantile paper, 2¼ to 4 per cent.; sterling exchange, steady at $4.85¾ to $4.86 for demand, and $4.84½ to ¾ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.85 to ¼, and $4.86½ to $4.87; commercial bills, $4.84½.

Silver certificates, 58½ to 59c.; bar silver, 58¾c.; Mexican dollars, 45¼c.

Wheat closed: No. 2 Red, July, 82½c.; Sept., 73c.; Dec., 72¾c.

Chicago, July 11.—Wheat closed: July, 76¼c.; Sept., 68c.; Dec., 67¾c. Corn, July, 31¾c.; Sept., 32⅛ to 32¼c.; Dec., 32¼c. to 32⅝c. Oats, July, 22⅝c.; Sept., 19¾c.; May, 22⅝c. Pork, July, $9.72½; Sept., $9.92½. Lard, Sept., $5.53½; Oct., $5.55. Ribs, Sept., $5.57½; Dec., $5.60.

Mary Moore was yesterday committed for trial on the charge of setting fire to Charles Marsden's residence, James Bay. At the same sitting of the city police court three drunks were convicted and discharged.

It Makes People Well.

Paine's Celery Compound is the one true specific recognized and prescribed to-day by the most able practitioners for all diseases arising from a debilitated nervous system.

That eminent medical professor, Dr. Phelps, gave it to his profession as a positive cure for sleeplessness, wasting strength, dyspepsia, biliousness, liver and kidney troubles, rheumatism and neuralgia, and in every case it has triumphed over sickness and disease, when all other medicines failed.

Paine's Celery Compound works wonders in the season of oppressive heat. It gives vim, energy and strength to the weak, languid, irritable and morose; it banishes all tired feelings, and enables men and women to go through the routine of daily toil with heart, soul and energy.

Let us urge you to try this marvellous medicine that millions are talking about. The use of Paine's Celery Compound means vigorous appetite, good digestion, happy disposition and continuing good health. Paine's Celery Compound makes people well.

An Ungrateful Wretch.—"Dear George: We are going to send you some canned stuff. What do you prefer?" "Dear Susie: Put whatever you please in half the cans. Fill the other half with whiskey for antidote."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Short.—Young Doctor—"Did you diagnose his case as appendicitis, or merely the cramps? Old Doctor—Cramps. He didn't have money enough for appendicitis.—Life.

POLITICIANS' PROMISES

How They are Sometimes Disregarded After the Makers Attain to Power.

Liberal Members Accept Fat Offices Though Parliament Be Corrupted Thereby.

(Toronto Mail and Empire.)

Nine of the people's champions have satisfied their ambitions. Four or five more will get their rewards within the next few weeks. The exodus from parliament goes on just as quickly as places can be got by the patriots who enter the legislature to prevent such practices. Having supported the government in the most extravagant demands ever made upon a Canadian parliament, the apostiles of economy are grasping whatever favors the government has the power to bestow. Prorogation has not had the effect of emptying Ottawa of the Liberal members. Several with substantial grounds for expectations, and some without, haunt the buildings, dog the footsteps of ministers, and show a lively interest in all the movements of the givers of fat and easy offices. To circumvent their plans her Majesty's advisers take unexpected trips away from the capital, or rush off to Europe on any kind of pretext. So much self-seeking, so little regard for the decencies of public life, have never been known in this country before; not even when the Liberals nearly persecuted Alexander Mackenzie into his grave.

THE HONOR ROLL.

The nine patriots who have drawn prizes in the political lottery are as follows:

Joseph Lavergne, member for Drummond and Arthabaska, appointed a judge.

F. G. Forbes, member for Shelburne and Queen's, N.S., appointed a judge.

George G. King, member for Sunbury and Queen's, N.B., made a senator.

C. R. Devlin, member for Wright, Quebec, made emigration agent in Ireland.

J. B. R. Fiset, member for Rimouski, appointed a senator.

F. Bechard, member for St. John and Iberville, Quebec, appointed a senator, but since deceased.

F. Langelier, member for Quebec Centre, elevated to the bench.

M. C. Cameron, member for West Huron,, now Lieutenant-Governor of N.W.T.

J. F. Lister, member for West Lambton, made a judge.

Besides these, D. C. Fraser, member for Guysboro, N.S., will shortly be put on the bench. Philippe A. Choquette, member for Montgomery, is to be made a judge. James McMullen, member for North Wellington, and John Yeo, of East Prince, P.E.I., are to be elevated to the senate. The principle has been laid down that candidates defeated at the polls are to be provided for in the senate. On this basis Mr. David Mills, who suffered reverse in Bothwell, and Mr. William Templeman, who was rejected by Victoria, B.C., have been given seats in the upper chamber.

MR. MULOCK SPEAKS OUT.

The policy of making legislators the creatures of the government by the distribution of public favors to them is held in destestation in influential quarters. The views of Mr. William Mulock, postmaster-general, on the subject are as follows: "If the government of the day can dangle public offices before their followers and induce a few, and perhaps an increasing number, to aspire to these positions instead of representing their constituents here and exercising unbiassed judgment and a wholesome influence upon the administration of the day, they become mere parasites upon the administration, and cease to voice the opinion of their constituents. Not only do they do that, sir, but moving about among their colleagues they become, as it were, corrupting agencies amongst their own ranks. And so a small percentage of persons in that position are likely to impair the independence of the whole body. So it has become now, in my opinion, a crying abuse, and parliament is cast down from its high position. And not only is the will of the people being interfered with, not only is parliament being subordinated to the administration, there is even a worse evil growing out of this abuse. All through the country the electorate, noticing these things, are coming to the conclusion that the highest aim a man can have in seeking public life is that he may, through parliament, find his way into a comfortable position for life. If that becomes the highest aim of those who seek public life, then public life becomes a means not of advantage to the public, but of private gain. And thus we shall have coming into public life office-seekers, place-hunters, instead of those ready to make sacrifices for the love of their country and ready to undertake the labors of public life for the good they can do in the interest of the people."

PAYING OFF MEMBERS.

These statements were expressed by Mr. Mulock only two years ago, in the session of 1896. He has not since repudiated them except by his action in sanctioning the contrary practice. At that time there was in political life a certain Mr. J. F. Lister, who has since shaken the dust of politics off his shoes. Mr. Lister endorsed the wise sayings of Mr. Mulock by declaring empahtically that "the evil aimed at by my hon. friend from York (Mr. Mulock) is a decided evil, and if it is possible to get at it at all, the house should cure it." To effect a permanent cure, Mr. Mulock proposed to legislate members of parliament ineligible for public office until at least one year after the dissolution of the parliament in which they had served. With that declaration of policy, Mr. Mulock and his friends asked the people to put them in power, in order that they might give effect to the principle enunciated. They were trusted, with the result that all previous records of governments have been broken, so far as this particular offence is concerned. In the two years of their administration twelve members of the house of commons and senators have been guilty of what Mr. Mulock denounced in 1896 as a violation of a public trust. He was, in fact, aided and abetted, along with his colleagues, in the political crimes he most loudly denounced. Still there are many more members of parliament who sit in the legislature voting for everything the government asks, and waiting for their turn to be paid off.

A GREAT PAIN RELIEVER.

Griffith's Magic Liniment is the greatest pain reliever at the present day; it soothes the painful parts the minute applied, and is especially valuable for sprains, bruises, rheumatism, and all forms of swelling and inflammation. Sold by all druggists, 25 cents.

No other remedy equals Griffith's Magic Liniment for sore throat or cold on the chest. It penetrates to the pars, allays inflammation and relieves in a few minutes.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

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

SICK

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

HEAD

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

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

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

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

ARE YOU

Troubled with pains in the small of your back, pains up each side of back bone to lower points of shoulder-blade every now and then? Have you head pains, left or right side? Have you a dizzy feeling or sensation, floating flicks or dots before the gaze? Do you feel melancholy? Are you nervous? Have you over-worked? Have over-eaten? Have you over-exhausted your mind or body? Have you abused nature or yourself? If you have you must get cured as soon as possible. What will cure you?

HUDYAN

Will cure you. Hudyan is certain to cure you. It has cured others—it will cure you. Consult Hudyan doctors free, or write for.

Circulars and Testimonials.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE

IS IT IN YOUR BLOOD?
IS IT IN YOUR BLOOD?
IS IT IN YOUR BLOOD?

First, secondary or tertiary forms of blood disorders are manifested by copper-colored spots and falling hair. Thirty-day cure is certain.

CALL OR WRITE FOR:

30 - DAY CIRCULARS.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO - CAL

WEST COAST, VANCOUVER ISLAND MINING DIVISION.

Notice is hereby given that the land comprised within the undermentioned boundaries, and hitherto forming a portion of the Alberni and Nanaimo Mining Divisions, has been created a Mining Division to be known as the West Coast, Vancouver Island Mining Division, namely:

Commencing at the mouth of Maggie Creek, Barclay Sound; thence following the said creek to the height of land dividing the waters flowing into the Strait of Georgia and Johnston Strait from the waters flowing into the North Pacific Ocean; thence following the said height of land to Cape Scott; then southerly and easterly following the sinuosities of the coast line, including all islands, to the point of commencement.

By Command.
A CAMPBELL REDDIE,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.
Provincial Secretary's Office,
25th June, 1898. jy.9

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:

25th June, 1898.

Walter Thomas Dawley, of the settlement of Clayoquot, Esquire, J. P., to be a mining recorder within and for the West Coast, Vancouver Island, Mining Division.

Theodore Davie. Deceased

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Theodore Davie, late of the City of Victoria, Chief Justice, deceased, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims or demands duly verified, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, to John B. McKilligan, Room 21, Board of Trade Building, Victoria, agent for Joseph Nicolaye and John Althoff, the executors of the will of the deceased, on or before the 23rd day of July next, after which date the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Theodore Davie amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they have then had notice, and that the said executors will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof so distributed, to any person of whose claim the said executors have not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 20th day of April, A.D., 1898.
McPHILLIPS, WOOTTON & BARNARD,
Solicitors for the said Executors, Bank of Montreal Chambers, Victoria, B. C. aw

Directors from San Salvator, Nicaragua and Honduras, assembled at Managua to formulate the constitution of the federal union, have elected Senor Angelo Urra t president.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.—

NOTICE—"Tyee" mineral claim situate in the Mining Division of Victoria District. Where located: On the west side of Mount Sicker. Take notice that I, Clermont Livingston, acting as agent for C. H. Dickie free miners' certificate No. 8613 A, T. A. Wood free miners' certificate No. 8652 A, W. E. Blythe free miners' certificate No. 8616 A, Eric W. Molander free miners' certificate No. 98,878, I. Murchie free miner's certificate No. 20,862 A, and myself free miner's certificate No. 20,858 A, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this seventh day of May, 1898.

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON.
Duncan, B.C.

NOTICE.—"Herbert" mineral claim situate in the Mining Division of Victoria District. Where located: On the west side of Mount Sicker, adjoining the "Tyee" mineral claim. Take notice that I, Clermont Livingston, acting as agent for C. H. Dickie free miner's certificate No. 8613 A, T. A. Wood free miner's certificate No. 8652 A, W. E. Blythe free miner's certificate No. 8,616 A, and myself free miner's certificate No. 20,858 A, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this seventh day of May, 1898.
CLERMONT LIVINGSTON.
Duncan, B. C. m12

NOTICE.— "X L" mineral claim, situate in the Mining Division of Victoria District. Where located: On the west side of Mount Sicker, adjoining the "Herbert" mineral claim. Take notice that I, Clermont Livingston, acting as agent for C. H. Dickie free miner's certificate No. 8652 A, T. A. Wood free miner's certificate No. 8652 A, and W. E. Blythe, free miner's certificate No. 8616 A, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements

Dated this seventh day of May, 1898.
CLERMONT LIVINGSTON.
Duncan, B. C. m12

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for leave to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of unoccupied Crown lands according to the law of the Province of British Columbia, situate on the shores of Lake Bennett, District of Cassiar, and better known as follows:

Commencing at a point situate 92 feet west from E. M. Sullivan's northeast corner of lot 30 in Cassiar district, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, more or less, to the fore shore of Lake Bennett, thence following the said fore shore in a southwesterly direction 40 chains more or less to the place of commencement.

E. M. SULLIVAN.
Lake Bennett, B. C., 3rd June, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that 90 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land situated in Coast district at the head of Alice Arm Observatory Inlet, commencing at a post at the S.E. corner of R.· P. Rithet's land, marked D. Pringle Wilson's S.W. corner, and running E. 40 chains, thence North 40 chains, thence West 40 chains to R. P. Rithet's N.E. post, thence South to the place of commencement.

D. PRINGLE WILSON.
Alice Arm, B. C., May 4th, 1898. m12

NOTICE—I hereby give notice that 60 days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres more or less of land, situated at the head of Nasoga Gulf, commencing at a post on the shore marked "W. E. Collison," and running easterly for 25 chains, thence northerly for 40 chains, thence westerly for 40 chains to Robson Lockerby and Todd's land, thence southerly along line of said land to the shore, thence along the shore in a southeasterly direction to place of commencement.

W. E. COLLISON.
Nasoga Gulf, April 21, 1898. m12

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land in Cassiar District: Commencing at a post marked C. R., at the southwest corner of lot 11, Cassiar District, thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east to point of commencement, and containing 160 acres.

C. ROBERTS.
June 3, 1898.

Take notice that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, surveyed by Wm. Ralph, P.P.: Commencing at a post on the east bank of the Stikine River about 8 miles below Glenora, thence east 20 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west to river bank; and thence north-east along the bank to point of comencement, containing 320 acres.

Glenora, May 6, 1898.
(Sd) GEO. PRITCHETT.

NOTICE—Ninety days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permision to purchase the following described tract of land situate in Cassiar District, British Columbia: Commencing at a post marked "J. Tallmire's N. E. corner post," running thence south forty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence north forty chains more or less, to the bank of Stikine river, thence east following the bank of the river to point of commencement, comprising three hundred and twenty acres more or less, said post being situate on the south bank of Stikine river about one-half mile above the mouth of Telegraph Creek.

Dated this third day of June, A.D., 1898.
m16 JOE TALLMIRE.

NOTICE—Ninety days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate in Cassiar District, British Columbia: Commencing at a post marked "Hugh Springer's S.W. corner post," running thence north forty chains, thence east forty chains, thence south forty chains, more or less, to the bank of Stikine river, thence west following the bank of Stikine river to point of commencement, comprising one hundred and sixty acres more or less, said post being situate on the north bank of Stikine river close to the southeast corner of the government block at the mouth of Telegraph Creek and about one-half mile east of Telegraph Creek.

Dated this third day of June, A.D., 1898.
m16 HUGH SPRINGER.

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS, 141 Yates Street, Victoria. Ladies and gent's garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new

HOME WORK FOR FAMILIES.

We want the services of a number of families to do work for us at home, whole or spare time. The work we send our workers is quickly and easily done, and returned by parcel post as finished. Pay $7 to $10 per week. For particulars ready to commence send name and address. The Standard Supply Co., London, Ont.

BOYS

BOYS! can earn a Stem-Wind Watch and Chain, guaranteed a correct time-keeper, for selling $2.50 worth of Laundry Bluing, Everlasting Wicks, Pictures, Spoons, Rings, etc., at 5c. to 50c. each. No money required. Thousands of boys have earned one of these Watches. Write stating your father's occupation.

Manufacturers' Agency Co., Toronto, Ont.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less, of land situate in Cassiar District in the Province of British Columbia, described as follows:

Commencing at a post on the west shore of Taku Arm of Tagish Lake near the south end thereof, thence north (80) chains, thence west eighty (80) chains, thence south eighty (80) chains, more or less, to the shore of said lake, thence following the lake shore in an easterly direction to the point of commencement, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less.

BEN. WILLIAMS.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less, of land situate in Cassiar District in the Province of British Columbia, described as follows:

Commencing at a post on the south side of a small lake (unnamed) situate above six miles west from the south end of Taku Arm of Tagish Lake, thence north one mile, thence west one mile, thence south one mile, thence east to the point of beginning, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less.

ALFRED A. HUGHES.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty (60) days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, more or less, situated at the S. W. end of Dease Lake, and described as follows:

Commencing at a post near lake shore, marked "F. M. N. E. corner and initial post," thence south forty (40) chains more or less; thence west forty (40) chains more or less; thence north to lake shore forty (40) chains more or less; thence along lake shore to point of commencement.

Dated this 16th day of May, 1898.
F. MATHESON.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following tract of unsurveyed land in Cassiar district:

Commencing at a post planted at the junction of Stikeen river and Shakes creek, thence north 40 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 40 chains, more or less, to the river bank, thence along bank to point of commencement and containing 320 acres.

F. W. TOWNSEND.
June 3, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I, E. E. Bell, intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands to the west bank of the Stikine River adjoining the Government Townsite of Glenora, in the District of Cassiar, to wit:—Commencing at a post marked "E. E. Bell's southeast corner," being the northeast corner of Glenora Townsite, thence north forty chains, thence west forty chains, thence south forty chains, more or less to the bank of the river, thence forty chains easterly along the bank of the river to the place of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

Dated at Glenora, June 3rd, 1898.
E. E. BELL.
Witness, J. S. Smith.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described land situate in Omenica District, B. C.

Commencing at a post about one mile south of Kildare gulch and about one-half mile west of Manson Creek, thence south magnetically 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, containing 640 acres.

Dated this 25th day of May, 1898.
C. W. BLACK.

NOTICE—Ninety days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situate in Cassiar District, British Columbia: Commencing at a post marked "J. Tallmire's N. E. corner post," running thence south forty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence north forty chains more or less, to the bank of Stikine river, thence east following the bank of the river to point of commencement, comprising three hundred and twenty acres more or less, said post being situate on the south bank of Stikine river about one-half mile above the mouth of Telegraph creek.

Dated this eighteenth day of April, A. D. 1898.
m16 JOE TALLMIRE.

NOTICE—Ninety days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate in Cassiar District, British Columbia: Commencing at a post marked "Hugh Springer's S. W. corner post," running thence north forty chains, thence east forty chains, thence south forty chains, more or less, to the bank of Stikine river, thence west following the bank of Stikine river to point of commencement, comprising one hundred and sixty acres more or less, said post being situate on the north bank of Stikine river close to the southeast corner of the government block at the mouth of Telegraph creek and about one-half mile east of Telegraph creek.

Dated this thirteenth day of April, A. D. 1898.
m16 HUGH SPRINGER.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of lands Lands and Works to purchase the following described tract of land situate in Cassiar district:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the land surveyed for H. A. Munn, near Lake Linderman, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains along the south boundary of H. A. Munn's surveyed land to the place of beginning and comprising 160 acres, more or less.

M. KING.
June 3, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described tract of land situate in Cassiar district:

Commencing at a post 20 chains west of the west shore of Windy Arm of Tagish lake and about 20 chains north of the south end thereof, thence south 80 chains thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west to the shore line of Windy Arm, thence following the shore line in a westerly direction to a point 20 chains east of the starting point, thence west 20 chains to the place of commencement and comprising 640 acres, more or less.

D. E. CAMPBELL.
June 3, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase six hundred and forty (640) acres more or less of land situate in Cassiar District in the Province of British Columbia, described as follows:

Commencing at a post on the west shore of Taku Arm of Tagish Lake near the south end thereof, thence north eighty (80) chains, thence east eighty (80) chains, thence south eighty (80) chains, thence west to shore of said Lake, thence following the shore of said Lake in a westerly direction to the point of commencement, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less.

A. L. BELYEA.

NOTICE is hereby given that one month after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and remove timber and trees from off a tract of land situate in the Cassiar District in the Province of British Columbia, described as follows:

Commencing at a post on the south side of a river emptying into the west side of Taku Arm of Tagish Lake at the south end thereof the said post being about one and one-half miles up the said river, thence north one hundred (100) chains, thence east one hundred (100) chains, the south one hundred (100) chains, thence west one hundred (100) chains, to the point of commencement, comprising one thousand (1,000) acres, more or less.

BEN. WILLIAMS.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land in Cassiar District: Commencing at a post ½ mile from the Stikine River and ½ mile above Shakes Creek marked J. H. McG., S. E. corner: thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres.

J. H. McGREGOR.
June 3, 1898.

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1898.

OUR VISITORS.

Victoria welcomes to-day a large contingent from the press of Minnesota. This party comes from what within the lifetime of those of us, who have reached middle age, was regarded as the Far West. We remind them that they are now in a region, which Congressman Benton described not many years ago as "a land given over to darkness and desolation," and in passing ask them what they think of our particular variety of darkness and desolation. Their visit indicates the vast strides taken by civilization in America during the last fifty years. But the great lesson which they ought to take home with them is that the race, from which they are sprung in common with ourselves, has conquered a continent during the last century and now stands with impatient feet upon its western shore, awaiting the signal for the new advance to the conquest of the most ancient of extant civilizations. The people of the Coast are familiar with this thought, but probably it has not impressed itself very greatly upon the residents of the interior. But it is the great thought of the day. It will be the dominant thought of the future. It is the thought that will mould the destinies of the great Republic and the great Empire to which Canada belongs. Weighty have been the responsibilities cast upon the Anglo-Saxon race in the past, but still greater are those that confront it in the future. We repeat that the people on the Coast realize this to a degree, hardly comprehended by those who have not breathed the air of the Pacific. In some mysterious way, just as four centuries ago the Atlantic's waves beckoned the adventurous sons of Western Europe to go forth and conquer a new world, so the sun as it sinks beneath the waters of the great ocean seem to call upon us to seek fresh conquests in that Farthest West, called by our fathers the Orient.

We are glad to welcome our visitors because we recognize in them representatives of a people who cherish the same principles of human liberty as we do, and because they must, whether they desire it or not, share with us the tremendous duty of bearing the banner of freedom aloft in every quarter of the world. Prejudice and folly have in times past combined to "rough hew" the relations between the nations which they and we represent, but the divinity which "rules our destinies and shapes our ends" is drawing us closer together by ways that we could never have foreseen.

Our visitors stand to-day upon the threshold of a new arena. The blue waters before our city throb with the impulse given by the waves of the greatest of the oceans, whereon James G. Blaine prophetically said the greatest triumphs of mankind would be achieved. We ask them to take this thought home with them, for it is fraught with incalculable importance.

A NEW PERIL.

Lord Kelvin has sounded a new alarm. He says that in four centuries or so, at the rate we are going, there will be no more oxygen left in the atmosphere and the result will be the suffocation of the human race. More oxygen is being used up daily now than at any other time in the history of mankind. We employ heat for such a variety of purposes that the drain upon the store of oxygen contined in the atmosphere is enormous. The economy of nature is that vegetable life shall restore to the atmosphere the oxygen which is taken from it by animal life and other processes in the nature of consumption by fire. The animal life of the world is increasing and the number of fires is growing greater every day. Meanwhile the forest area is being steadily reduced. In brief the consumption of oxygen is increasing and the supply is diminishing. It follows that only sufficient time is necessary to exhaust the stock. The exhaustion will be more rapid as time progresses, for such processes grow like circles in the water.

When we look around upon the great forests of this coast and reflect that each tree is a great oxygen factory and that when it is once cut down, nothing can be constructed to replace it, and when we consider that his work of destruction is going on over a very large part of the world, we realize the nature of the peril which Lord Kelvin speaks of. Hitherto the great argument for forest preservation has been that without forests the rivers would dry up, and this was deemed sufficient reason to advocate reforestation as a national work. Northern Africa, Arabia and other parts of the world show how the destruction of forests converts the seat of empire into a desert. The granaries which fed imperial Rome, and the other great kingdoms of antiquity have become mere sand wastes. It is worth recalling in this connection that Xerxes led an army of a million men against Greece. This vast host had to be provisioned, and there must have been somewhere in the eastern part of Asia or northern Africa great grain fields from which a supply could be drawn. This is one instance only which serves to show how vastly more productive that portion of the world was in those days than it now is. Doubtless the change is due to the destruction of the forests which in its turn led to the drying up of the rivers. Fancy if you can what the world would be like if the conditions existing in Arabia and northern Africa were general over the whole Temperate Zone, and we are approaching measurably near to such a time. Add to this the prophesied shortage of oxygen, and we have a condition existing under which civilization and refinement would perish and the race be almost exterminated. Of course the lesson of all this is that every civilized government ought to encourage forestry. It is premature to establish a special department for this purpose in British Columbia, but it is not too soon to impress upon people the importance of preserving as much as possible of the forests from destruction and of practising tree-planting much more generally than it is now followed.

VANCOUVER ISLAND.

We are much impressed with the idea that the development of Vancouver Island calls for greater attention than it has hitherto received. The area of the Island is estimated at 16,400 square miles, or about four-fifths that of Nova Scotia, which it in some respects resembles. Nova Scotia has a population very nearly approaching half a million, or four times as much as that of the whole of British Columbia. Whether this island is capable of supporting as many people proportionate to its area as Nova Scotia is not relevant to the subject under discussion, for the only reference to that province in this connection is to emphasize how very far short the Island is of being adequately developed.

There are undoubtedly resources on the Island, which if properly utilized would sustain a very large number of people, and one of the questions towards which the attention of the government must be directed is how best to bring about such a result. The people of the Island appear in the past to have been governed largely by the desire to profit by the opening up of distant sections, and the sources of wealth and prosperity nearer at hand have been allowed to remain largely unimproved, with the exception of the coal deposits. These have been worked extensively and they furnish a means of support to a very large number of people comparatively speaking; but the other capabilities of the Island remain for the most part undeveloped. Agriculture progresses slowly; cattle raising does not begin to keep pace with the demands of the local market; the requirements of the population for mutton is not nearly supplied by domestic flocks. Instead of exporting fruit, the Island imports large quantities of varieties which can be raised here as well as anywhere in the world. There are many deposits of metalliferous ore, but they receive scant attention. The deep-sea fisheries are neglected. The vast forests which the Island contains are only being partially utilized for commercial purposes, although there are markets which require our lumber.

The truth of the matter is that Vancouver Island suffers in an industrial sense because it is in a measure lost sight of in comparison with the greater area of the Mainland. The Colonist is very far from suggesting that there should be any division of the province; it is very desirous to say nothing which will give rise to sectional feeling; but it feels very deeply that the time has come when the people of the Island should take this matter up and endeavor to discover what is best to be done. This suggestion is not called forth by the result of the election, as can be easily proved. Some two or three weeks ago a well-known Victoria business man brought this subject up and asked the Colonist why it did not agitate it. He was told that the question was held in abeyance only pending the election, because to bring it forward at a time when a political campaign was in progress would lead to a question being raised as to the good faith of the agitation, but the promise was then made that immediately after the election, the people of Victoria and Vancouver Island would be asked to give the subject their best attention. There is nothing political in this. It touches the pocket of every business man and every property holder.

The gentleman referred to above suggested that after election the business men of this city should get together and take this question up with the view of arriving at some conclusion as to what can be done and how best to do it. He said further that he thought the movement should be independent of the Board of Trade. We make the suggestion public and will be glad to hear from correspondents on the subject.

GOOD FIGHTING STUFF.

The Colonist reprinted yesterday three verses entitled "The Dudes at Santiago." One of the things which the war with Spain has demonstrated is that the rich young men of the cities have good fighting stuff in them. This has come as a surprise to the majority of the American people, but to those of us who are familiar with the record of the British army, it will not seem at all strange that young men, who have all that can make life worth living, are ready to shed their heart's blood on the battle field. We all know that there are no braver fellows in the world than the sons of the noble and wealthy families of the United Kingdom. On arid plain, in rocky defile, in malarial swamp, on the heaving bosom of the ocean, wherever the honor of the flag has to be upheld, wherever deeds of heroism have to be performed, wherever quickness of resource and promptitude in action are called for, the boys from the castles, the baronial mansions and the wealthy homes of the United Kingdom are to be found. And they never flinch. In them the soldiers find leaders whom they feel they can trust, commanders who never say "Go," but always "Come." The product of the great schools and universities of the Mother Country can be trusted with the honor of the nation.

It is pleasing to note that the same rule holds good in the United States, and that the young men, who are trained in the colleges and who are surrounded with all the advantages which wealth and social position can give, are as ready to lay down their lives at the call of their country as are any others. More than that, for indeed we would have expected this, they are as brave, as resourceful and as full of dash as their British cousins without the traditions of the latter to inspire them. The demonstration of this has been timely. The courage of the Rough Riders will teach the people of the United States a needed lesson, for it will prove that the men, who are leaders socially, are closely in touch with the patriotic spirit, which is the pride of the nation. Valor, like charity, covers a multitude of sins, and in view of their demonstration of this, the gilded youth of the Eastern cities will be forgiven much by those sections of society, which have regarded them as a worthless element in the community. The mingling of the blood of millionaire and plowboy in the trenches before Santiago will have a lasting effect upon public opinion in the United States.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

It has been pointed out to the Colonist that the street cars will find themselves called upon at an early day to abandon the use of the James Bay bridge, because it will clearly be impossible for them to use it while the means of crossing the bay are in course of renewal. They will have to use the newly filled part of Belleville street, which will be the main highway of traffic from the James Bay district while a new structure is being put up to replace the present one. Then again as Rock Bay bridge is to be very shortly renewed, or what is better, be replaced by a permanent filling, some arrangement will have to be made so that the car service to Esquimalt will not be interrupted. We offer no excuse for keeping these matters before public attention now, because there is too much danger that action in connection with them may be postponed too long.

The people of Victoria may as well face now as at any time the fact that they must be prepared to incur a very considerable liability for public improvements. There is a great future before this city as a residential centre and a summer resort, but before that can be realized very much will have to be done. We must have a better water supply. We must have better streets. Our present streets are a disgrace to the city. Every visitor who comes here leaves with the impression that we have one of the most beautifully situated cities in the world, with very bad streets and inferior water.

Something must be done to remedy this condition of affairs, if Victoria is to enjoy the full benefit of its natural advantages. We do not say that taxation is not already high, we do not claim that the manner in which public money has been expended in the past is calculated to encourage the citizens in voting for large expenditures in the future. We are simply pointing out some things which every one will concede must be attended to.

THE CITY CHARTER.

A gentleman, who has had considerable experience in city politics, writes to the Colonist to say that one reason why Victoria is not more satisfactorily governed is that the city council is too much hampered by the Municipalities act. He says that the council is so tied up by law that, no matter how much an alderman may feel like doing in the way of civic reform, when he takes his seat at the council board he finds himself without any real power.

The Colonist suggests to its readers that the present is an opportune time to take up the above question of city government. If the council has not sufficient power it should be given more. If the provisions of the law in regard to local improvements are not wide enough, they should be broadened. The Colonist is not expressing any opinion in the matter, because it has not yet given it full consideration. The object of this reference is to stimulate discussion. We do not know anything that would be more acceptable to the general public at the present time than a number of short letters dealing with the power of the city council and the amendments desirable in the Municipalities act.

Edward Marshall, correspondent of the New York Journal, was with Roosevelt's Rough Riders in the fight at Baiquiri. He was in the very forefront of the fight and was seriously, perhaps fatally, wounded. While suffering intensely from his wound, which was in the spine, he kept his pencil and writing pad beside him, and in the intervals between his unconscious periods wrote out his account of the fight. The world wants news, and the news will be got, though reporters must go

Into the jaws of death,
Into the mouth of hell

to get it. There is a long and thrilling story, that never has been and never will be told, of how the news has been got on many an occasion. In all parts of the world, at all hours throughout the twenty-four, in the face of dangers innumerable, the correspondents and the reporters of the press are working, often with a heroism that is sublime, but not a line of it ever has the publicity of printer's ink. It is no part of "the story," which the hero was sent to get, and so he suppresses it.

The annexation of Hawaii, the Americanization of the Philippines and the partitioning of China furnish the material for a tremendous drama which the Pacific Ocean will witness in the near future. We may not be able to foresee how the "action" will be shaped, but that the English-speaking world will play a very large part in it is certain above anything else. The effect upon Canada and especially British Columbia will be very great.

It will be seen from the extract from the San Francisco Chronicle, published on this page, that the International Mining Congress is following the Dominion government in adopting an important feature of the British Columbia mining laws.

THEY ARE PREMATURE.

Pending the result of the election protests which will be filed, the election in Cassiar and one or two other matters, of which more will be heard by and bye, the opposition are decidedly premature, to say the least of it, in caucusing and beginning the work of cabinet making. It will be time enough for them to think of that sort of thing when there is some likelihood of their being able to carry out their plans. The meeting of the oppositionists in Vancouver yesterday furnishes an illustration of the character of that political combination, also of their knowledge of the situation. They propose to have six portfolios. As the law only provides for five, they will have some little difficulty in putting this part of their scheme in execution, even if by any ill-luck to the province they get in office. But the idea shows the quandary they are in. There are certainly not offices enough to go round.

In the meantime the friends of the government and of British Columbia need feel no alarm. The province is not yet in the hands of Mr. Joseph Martin, and it is not likely to get there. Hon. J. H. Turner is premier and will doubtless be so for the next four years.

THE SENATE.

The Hon. G. W. Ross, of Ontario, suggests that the Senate should be converted into a sort of training school for young men to fit them for positions in the Commons. This is a reversal of the ordinary idea. Hitherto the upper legislative chambers have been regarded as the repository of conservative ideas and not as places, where political fledglings might try their wings. If we need a second chamber at all in Canada, a matter upon which there is a great deal of doubt, we need it in order that there may be a check upon hasty action in the Commons and not as a sort of political kindergarten.

We are more impressed with the suggestion, made also by Mr. Ross, that the Senate, as now constituted, could be made much more useful if the initiative of a certain class of measures was left to it. Questions like that of insolvency, the amendment of the criminal law and other matters, not coming strictly within the understood limits of ministerial policy, including, perhaps, applications for charters for companies, might with advantage be taken up in the senate in the first instance. We have no idea that the senate is a permanent institution. The people are not yet ripe for its oblition, but sooner or later it will have to go. The time is not distant when all British legislative bodies will consist of a single chamber.

SPANISH STUBBORNESS.

It is not easy to understand the unwillingness of Spain to make peace. Her army has not yet been worsted in the field, it is true; but her sea power is gone, and how she can possibly expect to continue operations against the United States without a navy is beyond comprehension. It is true that the terms demanded by the United States are severe. The abandonment of her West Indian possessions and the payment of a war indemnity, with the Philippines held in pledge is a hard bargain, but it cannot be said to be unjust. To end the war and leave Spain in possession of any territory appurtenant to this continent would be a weak ending of a strong campaign. The payment of an indemnity follows as a matter of course, and as Spain cannot possibly hope to raise the money by loan, the retention of the Philippines as a guarantee is not unreasonable. Indeed a willingness to surrender them at all is a surprise. How much better terms the nation can hope for, if it holds out until Santiago is taken and the army in Cuba is destroyed? All that delay can lead to is greater bloodshed and the death of thousands of Cubans from starvation. Misguided as Spain has been all through this melancholy business, it seems difficult to account for her wrongheadedness now except upon the suggestion that the expectation of foreign intervention has not been wholly abandoned. It is possible, however, that the Madrid government has not given up hope of gaining a victory on land, which might serve in some measure as on offset for the defeats sustained on sea, and make it posible to secure terms of a less exacting character than those demanded. Such a line of policy would be suicidal, for the United States will not discuss peace, except after victory. The war ought to end now, and as it was begun in the interests of humanity, perhaps President McKinley may be influenced by humane instincts to agree to more favorable conditions than he is entitled to demand. If it be true that Spain has decided to treat directly with the United States, the decision is a wise one, for she can do much better that way than by the intervention of any nation. Nothing that smells even faintly of coercion will be tolerated by the people of the United States.

A FEW FACTS FOR VISITORS.

The estimated area of British Columbia is upwards of 400,000 square miles. Its admitted ocean frontage extends through six degrees of latitude, and under the interpretation which Canadians contend should be put upon the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, another degree of latitude should be added.

The Alsakan boundary question, as it is usually called, turns upon the construction of the above treaty. Not a very large area depends upon the adjustment of the boundary, but some of the localities are of a great deal of value. This is one of the open matters between Canada and the United States, which President McKinley hoped to have settled when he invited Canada to send representatives to a conference to be held this year. The United States senate has refused to pass the appropriation for the expense of the conference, and for the present the matter stands in abeyance.

There is no difference of opinion as to the location of the boundary in the Yukon country. The 141st meridian is the line, and the location of that is simply a matter of astronomical observation. It has been fixed in one or two points to the satisfaction of both countries. The open question is as to Southeastern Alaska, that is the strip of land from Mount St. Elias south. The line to be drawn according to the treaty must be not more than thirty miles from the ocean, but if there is a summit nearer the ocean than thirty miles, the line must follow the summit. The contention of the United States, which has never yet been formulated diplomatically, but is only in the nature of a general understanding, is that the expression "ocean" in the treaty means the rim of the continent. The Canadian contention is that it means the outer rim of the Alaskan Archipelago. If the former contention is right, the whole archipelago and the whole coast of the Mainland north of the 56th parallel belongs to the United States, except where a line following the summit would cut off the head of some of the inlets. If the latter contention is correct, the United States will own substantially no part of the Mainland south of Mount St. Elias. There is also a difference of opinion as to where the line should start on the Mainland, the American contention being that it should begin at the head of what is marked Portland Canal on the maps, and the Canadian contention that it should start at the point where the 56th parallel intersects the 132nd meridian. If the Canadian contention is correct a portion of the archipelago belongs to Canada, and Wrangel, Juneau, Skagway, Dyea are in British territory.

British Columbia contains enormous deposits of coal, mostly bituminous and of high quality. This coal is found on Vancouver Island, on Graham Island of the Queen Charlotte group, on the line of the Canadian Pacific in Crow's Nest Pass and at some other points. The output of coal from the mines of Vancouver Island is very great, the principal market being San Francisco. The Crow's Nest mines will be developed as soon as the railway is completed. There are many large mines wholly undeveloped.

There are numerous deposits of high grade iron ore, especially on the coast, also of copper ore, the latter usually carrying gold.

Gold is found in placers as well as in quartz. Some of the quartz mines are free milling, but most of the auriferous ores are refractory, and hence must be smelted. The gold bearing region is widely distributed. In fact there is no considerable section of the province in which the yellow metal cannot be found in paying quantities. Speaking broadly, the quartz region may be said to be in the Southeastern one-sixth of the province and on the coast, and the placer region in the great belt extending northwest along the western side of the Rockies for a distance of a thousand miles. The width of the belt is not defined, but it is not less than 150 miles and in some places will doubtless be found to be much wider. Placers and auriferous ores are not confined to the areas above mentioned.

Silver and lead are found chiefly in the southeast portion of the province, but deposits are known to exist elsewhere.

The chief forests are on the islands and along the coast, and the amount of merchantable timber contained in them is enormous. The chief wood is the Douglas fir, a wood of the highest quality. It is usually spoken of in commerce as Oregon pine. There are valuable forests in the interior, consisting chiefly of spruce. The lumber industry is well developed, but not nearly to its full capacity.

There is a great deal of very excellent farming land in British Columbia, but it does not occur in very large areas. The agricultural sections are widely distributed and in many cases are adjacent to the mining regions. The pastoral area is enormous.

The fisheries are of great value and importance and the salmon canning industry is extensively carried on. The halibut fishery is excellent. Rock cod and other varieties of excellent fish abound. The deep sea fishery is yet in its infancy.

The whole province is only in the initial stages of development. It offers exceptional opportunities for settlers and men of capital.

The climate necessarily varies. At Victoria there is practically no winter, as it is understood in Eastern Canada or the states of the Middle West. Last winter, for example, the ground was only whitened with snow for a part of one day. On the Mainland the climate varies according to latitude and altitude, from a temperature very similar to that of Victoria to almost Arctic rigor. The summers on the Mainland are generally warm, and the long period of daylight is highly favorable to the production of vegetation.

The geographical position of British Columbia as respects the trade of Eastern Asia is exceptionally advantageous, not only because the distance across the ocean is less than from more southerly points but because the ocean currents are favorable to the northerly route.

Unless Santiago surrenders without a struggle, to-day is likely to be a bloody one in Cuba. The American commander has a terrible choice to make. He must either carry Santiago by assault, and this will mean the loss of many lives, or he must stand idle, while fever slays his troops. The determination to capture the city, if possible, by immediate assault is therefore wise, because if the yellow fever gets in its work the army is in danger of becoming demoralized. One unfortunate aspect of the case is that even after a victory or capitulation the danger of disease will not be removed, although in that case it will be possible to take a considerable portion of the army elsewhere.

Current Comment

SIR EDWARD BURNE-JONES.

(London Times, June 20.)

One by one the great men are leaving us, and the dying century takes with it into the darkness those whose names are written largest upon its annals. This has been a terrible decade, and a sad year. The latest of its victims is he who was till the other day the most individual, the most interesting, of our surviving painters, and his death leaves only one of the four great figures of our art upstanding. Sir Edward Burne-Jones is gone, and now only Mr. Watts remains to remind this generation that a man may be at one a poet and a painter, and that art may serve to interpret great ideas. Doubtless humanity tends to repair its own losses, but it is strangely difficulty to see how England is to fill the place of the great men who have during the last ten years ceased to utter for her the voice of the highest poetry. Tennyson, Browning, Matthew Arnold, William Morris are gone and have left no successors; and of their few counterparts among the painters we have lost Leighton, Millais, and now Burne-Jones. Who is to succeed these men? It is one of the curious paradoxes of contemporary history that, while the admiration for this poetic art is not declining, but increasing, among the cultivated classes in England, the professional artists are moving further and further away from it. The men and women of London who care for art will throng to see an exhibition of Burne-Jones or Watts; collectors are increasingly eager to secure their pictures; but there is not a man among the young artists of talent—and the name of these is legion—who appears to see life and art from their point of view, or anything like it. . .

Magic and mystery are the key-words of the remarkable man whose sudden death we are now mourning. This artist of Celtic name and Celtic nature, sprung from an ancestry among whom no artistic gift is traceable, was a paradox in his very birth. He was born at Birmingham, of all places in the world, in 1833—he who should have seen the light among some western islands, or

"Where Helicon breaks down
"In cliffs to the sea."

Though Birmingham, 50 years before, had given birth to David Cox, and though by some strange perversity it had produced a whole school of those exquisite line engravers whose achievement was to translate into black and white the most poetic dreams of Turner, it was in 1833 a town of unmitigated ugliness and uncompromising prose. It is bad enough now, in spite of progress, art galleries, and enlightenment; but in the thirties and forties, when young Jones was growing up and learning his classics under Prince Lee and Dr. Gifford at King Edward's school, it was a town built to starve all germs of poetry with which a lad might happen to be endowed. But in this case they were not killed, and at Oxford they made a sudden growth under the stimulus of William Morris' friendship, the writings of the Ruskin, and the kindness of that benefactor to young Pre-Raphaelites, Mr. Combe, of the Clarendon Press. . . Here we can supplement the impression made by the artist's pictures, and study his strong points and his weak together. We find, in the first place, an extraordinary wealth of invention, proceeding, it is true, upon one system, but marvellous for the variety of its detail. Nothing was so remarkable as this in the Burne-Jones exhibition organized at the New Gallery in 1893; the types of the character and face may have been monotonous, but the decorative abundance, especially in the multitude of the charming drawings, was exuberant like that of Nature herself in summer time. We find next, if no direct reference to the world in which we live to-day, at least a constant under current of reference; pity for the woe of the world, charity, and love—though it be "love among the ruins." In his paintings, though a strict technical criticism finds abundant fault with them, we find all this, and in addition a loveliness of color of which modern art gives few examples.

But Burne-Jones was much more than an artist; he was a most lovable man. It might be interesting, were we writing a treatise on the artistics temperament, to compare and contrast him with his fellows and friends—with the broad geniality of Millais, the courtly urbanity of Leighton, the thorniness of Madox Brown, the alternate fits of eloquent sociability and of morbidness that charmed and distressed the friends of Rossetti. But it is enough to say that Burne-Jones was unlike them all in his unfailing charm. Modest, sincere, and happy, in spite of his feeling that as an artist he had been born out of due time, he loved his freedom and he loved his friends. He was overpersuaded into joining the academy to please Leighton and a few others, and when he resigned he rejoiced in his recovered freedom, like a child running out of school. He liked, now and then, to mix with the great world, but he took a more enduring pleasure in helping the toil-worn many to some share of the beauty from which their life commonly excludes them. In public affairs he took but little interest, except when his feeling of race was excited on the subject of Ireland. He felt very much with Mr. Ruskin on the subject of our industrial system, and that blind growth of population which had surrounded his pretty home in West Kensington with ugly streets; but he himself took refuge in visions of beauty, in which his art made it possible for all the world to share. His religion, too, was as original as his life. Deeply touched by the sacred story, he felt it and illustrated it in a manner all his own. His splendid mosaics in the American church in Rome, if they are orthodox at all, have the orthodoxy of the sixth century. But in truth, like all the great Romantics, he was of no epoch, since he was of all. The passing hour, the passing mode, was nothing to him. He lived his life among his generation, radiating affection and diffusing a genial humor; but all the while his inner eye was fixed upon what is not of to-day, nor of to-morrow—the beauty of which is eternal, because it is ideal.

NEW GASES IN THE ATMOSPHERE.

A further communication of great interest on the occurrence of hitherto unsuspected elements in the atmosphere was made to the Royal Society on the 16th by Professor Ramsay and Mrs. Travers. Since the discovery of argon, it has always been a question whether the gas isolated by Lord Fayleigh and Professor Ramsay was in reality a single uniform substance, a point which was very difficult to settle owing to the impossibility of applying any ordinary chemical test. Moreover, as the molecular weight of helium—which shares with argon the peculiarity of being an entirely inert element—is four, whilst that of argon is almost 40, it appeared probable that an element of intermediate molecular weight remained to be discovered. Professor Ramsay and Mr. Travers have therefore prepared a large quantity of "argon" from atmospheric nitrogen, separating this latter gas by means of magnesium, and having liquefied it by cooling with liquid air, they have then fractionally distilled the product. The first portion, consisting of less than one hundred cubic centimetres, distilled off from the liquid obtained by condensing 18 litres of argon, was found to have a density of about 13 instead of 20, which is that of argon: and its spectrum differed from that of the known gases, a yellow line, less refrangible than those characteristic of helium and crypton, being especially prominent. On continuing the distillation, after nearly the whole of the liquid argon had evaporated, a solid was obtained which only slowly volatilized. The gas into which this solid was converted was found to be of practically the same density as argon, but its spectrum was altogether different and peculiar, consisting for the most part of bands, not of lines. It is proposed to call the lighter element Neon, and that derived from the solid Metargon.

These observations, as well as those on crypton, must be regarded as but indications of the presence in various minute proportions of a variety of new substances, probably all elements, in the atmosphere. Further development of the investigations will be awaited with interest. The success which has thus far been obtained is striking proof of the great value of the new engine of research which liquid air affords, especially as diffusion experiments had failed to afford any evidence of the presence of such substances in our air.—London Times.

MINERAL LAND LOCATIONS.

As previously surmised, the chief topic so far considered by the International Mining Congress at Salt Lake is a proposed revision of the mineral land laws of the United States. Two reports have been submitted. So far as the brief telegraphic despatches show, the main feature of both reports relates to mineral land locations. The majority report proposes to make radical changes in the form of area of locations and the adoption of vertical side lines. What other features the report recommends as desirable to have changed are not set forth in the telegraphic account of the proceedings of the congress. There is enough, however, to indicate that if the majority report of the committee on revision of the Federal mining laws should prevail and the United States congress were to adopt its recommendation, the whole mining industry would be revolutionized.

It is proposed, for instance, to adopt the British Columbia square-claim method of locating a quartz vein, making the area one mile square, and that the dip of the vein on which a location is made shall cut no figure in the position of the side lines of the claim. These side lines, the revisers say, shall be vertical, so that wherever the vein is intersected in its dip, there the possessions of the locator shall end. Under existing laws a quartz vein location consists of a parallelogram fifteen hundred feet in length following the general course of the vein, and six hundred feet in width, the latter being determined by the outcroppings, three hundred feet on either side of the middle of the apex of the vein being allowed. The same locator may pre-empt as many such claims on the same vein as he desires and hold the same, provided that the proper amount of work required by law shall be annually performed. The side lines correspond with the dip of the vein and follow it down wherever it goes. The intent of the law is to give the locator the full benefit of his location and of the enterprise which he may be required to display in its development. It is a liberal law, and gives the poor man as good a chance in the lottery of mining as it gives the rich. No miner whose location covers the apex of the vein can be found anywhere in the country who will favor the changing of the course of the side lines. Owners of the parallel claims to the original location have always endeavored to break down this regulation, and most of the mining suits that have figured in our courts have grown out of trespass upon the first locator's rights.

Some veins are more or less irregular in dip, and in some mining districts faults are liable to occur in their downward course. But the general dip of a vein lying in a well-defined formation is usually true, and wherever the courts have been called upon to settle questions of trespass on a vein there has rarely been difficulty in determining the rights of litigants, the principle of ownership of the apex following the dip of the vein in any direction, no matter how eratic its course, being invariably sustained. If the law were changed so that the side lines of a claim should be vertical and ownership of the apex cease where the vertical side line intersected the vein, the original locator would be placed at a tremendous disadvantage and the parallel locator might get the entire benefit of his discovery. He would have to open the ledge deep enough, for example, to determine the general angle of the dip before he could make an intelligent location, and thus run the chances of a parallel locator pre-empting ground on speculation which would deprive him of all the fruits of his discovery and enterprise. Vein mining is enough of a lottery as it is without making it more of one.

There is no analogy between mining conditions in British Columbia and those in the United Sttaes, except it be in some parts of Washington. There is no part of the mineral belts of the Pacific Coast States and Territories where so many difficulties confront the prospector as in the mining districts of British Columbia. Prospecting cannot be carried on there without large expense. For over thirty years prospectors with moderate means attempted to develop its mineral resources without success. It was not until the largest concessions in the way of mineral land grants were made to strong companies that capital could be induced to enter the field. This policy has, in some cases, produced very valuable properties in localities where the prospector failed for want of means to provide the right kind of appliances in the prosecution of his work. Its mining districts have thus fallen largely into the hands of big corporations; it is now no field for a poor man.—San Francisco Chronicle.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

"The wind is tempered to the shorn lamb, you know."

"Yes; that's where the shorn lamb has the advantage over the fool who takes off his heavy flannels too early in the spring."—Exchange.

Indignant Woman—This dog I bought of you came near eating my little girl the other day.

Dealer—Well, you said you wanted a dog that was fond of children, didn't you?—Household Words.

Mrs. Hunt—You surprise me! I didn't know that Miss Flash was a college graduate.

Mrs. Blunt—You didn't? Why, she's one of the aluminum of Vassar college.—Richmond Dispatch.

He—You seem ah—er—distant this evening.

She—Well, your chair isn't nailed down.—Indianapolis Journal.

"Always pay as you go," said Uncle Dudley. "But, uncle, suppose I've nothing to pay with?" "Then don't go."—Tit-Bits.

"How much do you charge for a ride in the balloon?" "Forty cents going up." "And down?" "Four dollars."—Fliegende Blatter.