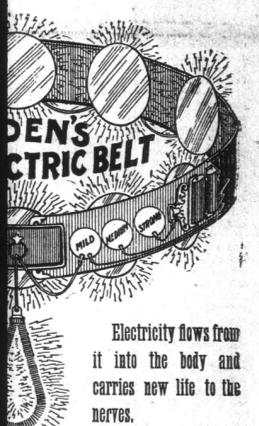


SNAPS.

The hot wave has struck us and we are trying to keep cool. With rich quartz strikes on the island, coal oil cans full of the yellow metal in the Yukon and the big clean-up in our bargains, it is 30 in the shade.

- Lime Juice, 25c.
Ontario Cider, 20c.
Root Beer, 10c.
St. Louis Lager, 4 pts. 25c.
Local Lager, 4 qts. 50c.
Kops Cheer, 2 for 25c.

TORS FAIL. ALWAYS CURES.



It supplies the power to work the human system, the vital organs, hence this won't strength, will always cure.

Indigestion, Nervous Debility, Various Ideas, Sleeplessness, Nightmare, or any of the vital strength, Dyspepsia, Constipation etc.

Send for the book about it, free. It has ailments and tells you how to cure it.

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The Colonist

FOR THE YEAR. VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA THURSDAY AUGUST 12 1897. VOLUME XL. NO. 18

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

Renewal Fee For Klondyke Claims Made Only Fifteen Dollars Because of Reduction in Size.

United States Right to Cancel Bonding Privilege—Sir Wilfrid at Rome.

McLeod Stewart's Ottawa River Canal Project—Songhees Commissioner Coming.

From Our Own Correspondent. OTTAWA, Aug. 11.—From statistics published to-day it is learned that British imports from Canada for the half year ended 30th June last represented \$4,750,966, as against \$4,740,782 during the same period of the previous year.

A cabinet council to-day dealt entirely with Yukon matters. An order was passed confirming the appointment of Major Walsh as administrator of the district, and reducing the frontage of creek or river claims from 500 feet to 100 feet.

Instructions have been sent to Canadian immigration agents in the Western States to inform intending parties for the Klondyke that they will save duty by buying their outfits in Vancouver and Victoria.

It has been decided to give Sir Wilfrid Laurier a reception upon his arrival from England. The proposal to have a grand party demonstration fell through because of the hostility of Liberals who were disgruntled over the distribution of patronage.

McLeod Stewart's argument in favor of a water route entirely through Canada per the Ottawa valley was most favorably received at a day conference at the Colonial Office. The route is the same that Sir John Michael and Admiral Hope traversed at the request of the imperial government.

A dispatch from Rome to-day announces that his Holiness the Pope gave audience to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, at the Vatican this afternoon.

E. E. Sheppard, trade commissioner to Mexico, is in the city and presented his report to Sir Richard Cartwright. He leaves again on the 20th inst. from New York for South America.

Concerning the call on the part of some American railways for a withdrawal of bonding privileges, the government has in high quarters here that under the terms of the Treaty of Washington American cars take no such action.

Lemone, of Montreal, has been awarded the contract for the Edmonton bridge for \$36,500. The high figure is due to the condition that the masonry must be finished early in November.

Up to the end of July 2,003 vessels with 2,202,672 tons of freight passed through the "Canada 500" canal, against 2,363 vessels and 2,795,220 tons of freight for the corresponding date last year.

The customs department has issued a circular to collectors in conformity with the decision of the Imperial authorities.

One Honest Man. Dear Editor.—Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially, I will mail in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, honest, home-bred, by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility, weakness, losses, and weak shrunken parts. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks, until I nearly lost my faith in mankind, but thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell and want no money, but being a firm believer in the utility of going to the source, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. I promise you perfect secrecy, and address with stamp: W. M. MULFORD, Agents Supplies, P.O. Box 59, St. Henri, Que.

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THE SPANISH TRAGEDY.

Removal of the Premier May Bring About a New Era for Oppressed Cuba.

Effect of the Assassination Upon Political Affairs—The Recent Growth of Anarchism.

MADRID, Aug. 9.—A post mortem examination of the remains of the Premier was made this morning prior to embalming them for transportation to this city. Indignation expressed at the crime is shared by all parties in politics, and it is generally believed that members of colonial secret societies were concerned in the outrage.

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SPAIN IN HARD LUCK.

A Great Battle in Cuba Reported to Have Brought Defeat to General Weyler.

Spanish Troops Fled Before the Rebels Leaving Their Dead on the Field.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: Official information has reached Havana of a decisive battle between the loyal troops and insurgents forces at Matanzas. According to this information Spanish troops were routed after a hard battle, with heavy losses. This news caused a sensation in Havana as it is generally known that Captain General Weyler is now in Matanzas and it is the belief that the Spanish troops directly under him were those which suffered defeat at the hands of the rebels. However, if this be true, the Spanish officials here are taking great pains to suppress the fact. Then, too, the knowledge of some quarters that Gen. Gomez was due at Matanzas at about this time with a large body of insurgents has added to the interest in the matter. There is no good cause to believe that Gen. Gomez was in the battle in question, there has for some time been a seemingly well-founded belief at Havana that General Weyler and Gomez would meet at Matanzas. The Spanish loss of troops and officers was probably greater than in any recent battle. The Spanish troops were compelled to give way before the rebels, leaving many dead on the field. It is understood that General Martinez Campos is willing to go to Cuba should the cabinet decide to recall Captain-General Weyler. There are also rumors that General Polavieja, former governor of Philippines, will be invited to succeed Weyler. But these are mere rumors and thus far there is no indication of abrupt changes in the administration of Spain or the constitution of the cabinet. Senor Sagasta, Senor Morey, Prendergast and Senor Canovas with other statesmen and generals will be invited to the present cabinet long enough to recognize and conciliate the Conservative groups.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The Tribune, discussing the events that led up to the assassination of Canovas, says: "The Spanish movement really began in Spain after the overthrow of habelia, when a portion of the republicans, dissatisfied with the moderate rule of General Prim and other started, under the leadership of Contreras, the revolt of the 'Federalists,' seized some ironclads in the port of Carthagena, and were finally subdued and captured, but not before they had done much to excite the revolutionary and anarchistic ideas which have prevailed here. The industrial and agricultural classes, like Barcelona, and which could be considered as headquarters of anarchy in the peninsula, and especially since many persons of the class commune took refuge there after 1871. Attempts of anarchists against society have been numerous all over Spanish territory, but especially in Barcelona. There, within the last few years, has been exploded in the Liceo theatre and in the public square at a military review by the republican and anarchist provinces. The latest and most horrible explosion has been the cause of the assassination of Canovas, that of the throwing of bombs in Barcelona and the explosion last summer. The government of Canovas displayed great activity and energy in the suppression of the instigators of the Barcelona crimes. Scores of anarchists were imprisoned in the fortress of Mont Juich, and their names were published, and they were followed by the press. Anarchists in the Mont Juich jail. More than fifty were sent to prison for life, and one hundred were expelled from Spain. Another hundred were expelled from Spain, and the names of those who had been expelled were published in the newspapers. These stories have been published by the revolutionary papers of Europe. They represented the Spanish premier as another Ferrusac, worse than the famous chief of the cruel inquisition of former centuries.

A civil engineer of Barcelona, Senor Despujol, has published, under the title of "The Inquisitors of Spain," a condensed recital of the sufferings and torture which he and his fellow suspects had endured. Asceri, who, it seems, was the leader of the murderous plot at Canovas, managed to write some papers before his execution, that he was compelled through horrible tortures, to admit that he had for accomplices all the men whose names were dictated to him by the judge of instruction. Such stories have excited the vengeance of the friends of the Barcelona anarchists, and the result is seen in the assassination of Canovas del Castillo.

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TO PLY ON LAKE TESLIN

Mr. Frank Yorke to Provide an Important Link in the Route to Northern Mines.

Steamer "Queen" Sails—The "Miowera" is Obligated to Decline Cargo.

The steamship Queen, with Capt. Carroll in command and Capt. Hunter, of the Umatilla, as pilot, arrived from the Sound at 10 last night.

The joint committee of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian and Sir William Wallace societies held a meeting last evening, at which arrangements were perfected for holding the grand Scottish festival at Victoria on Saturday, the 14th of August.

The nude and terribly disfigured body of a man was seen floating in the water from the Equinault lighthouse on Sunday afternoon last.

A LITTLE technically upon which prisoner James Bain might possibly have secured his liberty prematurely was satisfactorily disposed of yesterday.

Woods, the Nelson murderer, sentenced to death for the killing of his namesake, a hard-working blacksmith who had interrupted him while he was engaged in a robbery, will not die on the gallows to-morrow.

Winnipeg, Aug. 9.—Honors were easy at the Minnesota regatta on Saturday. The Minnetonka won the senior four with Winnipeg second.

Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 9.—The committee has announced the following winners in the ocean race of the N. Y. Yacht Club.

Castoria For Infants and Children.

Contract Labor. PROBIA, Ill., Aug. 9.—W. V. Powell, grand chief of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, was arraigned before the United States commissioner to-day on the charge of violating the alien labor laws.

Ontario Supply Co. The new remedy "Oriental Pills" for all weakly disorders of the male sex.

Men Made Manly. The new remedy "Oriental Pills" for all weakly disorders of the male sex.

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THE CITY.

The death is announced at his home in Prescott, Arizona, of Lloyd Fisher, for some time mayor of that city, and a brother of I. B. Fisher, of New Westminster.

At No. 7 Robert street, Victoria West, early yesterday morning the home of Mr. John Wendt was for a time threatened through the explosion of a lamp in the dining room.

Arriving from Seattle on the steamer City of Kingston Sunday morning and leaving on the Charming for Vancouver on Monday morning.

Among the passengers on the steamer Queen on Saturday evening were Dr. W. W. Kean and his three daughters who are on a trip to Alaska.

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ALBERNI ADVANCING.

That a most substantial interest is being awakened in Alberni and the West Coast mines is being more strongly evidenced every day.

The Quadra went out yesterday morning to the quarries on Salt Spring Island to bring in rubble stone for the beacon on Brocton ledge.

Back from Cannery Duty. Tug Sadie, Captain Barry, returned as expected from the Skeena on Sunday morning.

Mr. E. Applegate returned last night from the gold region of the west, having secured a claim, an English syndicate being starting development work on the Golden Eagle claim.

Mr. J. M. Bainbridge, of Victoria, returned to Alberni to examine the Cataract hydraulic claim, with a view to commencing work on the property.

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LIGHT FOR BROTCHE.

The Quadra Dispatched For The Foundation Stones For The Promised Beacon.

Skeena Canning Over For The Season—Australasian Steamer Again Refuses Freight.

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Captain Thomas' Fine O ship Finds an Ocean G Divon's Entrance

Not a Life Lost in the C Costs a Fine Passen Steamer.

In the clear, cold light of day morning the Alaska steamer struck hard on a ragged point in Dixon's Entrance, miles northeast by east of O and went down in 65 fathoms, including a large number of O deavor excursionists, having and a half hours from the were rescued from their slum their lives by taking to the was no confusion, as the 133 men and women on boat tell the story of the Me voyage.

It was 4:30 in the morning disaster occurred, the ship being on her homeward way Alaska. She had left Victoria 25th of July with a number of Klondykers oddly mixed with holiday makers, and had diso seekers safely on the up Juneau was visited at the Sika for the benefit of the t steamer being on route from port by the route usually to Queen when it was overtaken by a heavy fog all night, a progress was made in consequ pilot, Cornell, was in charge and the gray cloud over the It had been foggy all night, a was at 4:30 under full sp smooth sea before her and a of the water for a mile or mo before she was overtaken. Pilot drove hard on a rock, no si appeared on the unruffled su sea, shivered, and went on. A crew immediately reversed the way she had on the ship an eighth or a quarter of a coming round, and by th the rocks were seen. The settling of the vessel told th her mortal blow had been rec had, in the instant after the vessel was overtaken, the hope that salvation might b running for it. Five minute showed him that in the bo only safety of the vessel wa the time to make use of th salvation was limited.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAOR Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Brown was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the distasteful Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that the whole of the medical testimony in Dr. J. COLLIS BROWN'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN CONNECTION WITH ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

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A Wonderful Medicine.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after meals, Dizziness and Grouthness, Cold Chills, Flushing of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Constipation, Itches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c.

Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver, they act like magic—a few doses will work wonders upon the Vital Organs; Strengthening the muscular System, restoring the long-lost Complexion, bringing back the natural color of the face, and giving to the physical energy of the human frame.

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[FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, AUGUST 12.]

NOTABLE ARRIVALS.

An American Naval Officer Gossips on the Floating Strength of New Japan.

M. Gerard, a Friend of Spain's Murdered Premier, Arrives From Pekin.

It was 2 o'clock yesterday morning when the tender R. P. Rithet returned from the Empress of Japan, and it was three hours later when the big white liner proceeded to Vancouver. Among those who crossed the Pacific on the Japan was Mr. W. N. McKelvey, a second lieutenant on the U.S. warship Olympia...

Rev. H. V. Neyses, who disembarked at Victoria yesterday the guest of Rev. A. B. Winchester, who went out to meet and welcome him. Mr. Neyses has been in China, assisting in some way or other in spreading the gospel. He says that since the China-Japanese war a new era for the advancement of Christian work has set in particularly in the southern part of the Flowery Kingdom...

"I find the people there," he said, "more ready to receive foreigners now than previous to the war. They appear to have been touched generally by the overwhelming victories the Japs secured over them."

Mr. Neyses, who is connected with the Canton seminary is journeying to the Eastern States.

Henry Hewitt, another passenger, who landed here is the secretary of the St. Paul Lumber Co., of Tacoma, which firm he says last year shipped 85 cargoes of lumber to different parts of the world. Mr. Hewitt took passage for his home on the City of Kingston yesterday. For nine months he has been continuously travelling, spending not even as much as a week in any one place. Starting out from Tacoma he went to Hawaii, then to Fiji, to the South Sea Islands, Australia, New Zealand, and numerous other southern countries, to Hongkong, to China, to Russia and to Siberia. With China the traveller was almost infatuated. He speaks of it as the finest country in the world. The people are friendly, but the government, he says, is rotten. Along the Amoor for hundreds of miles he traversed it as fine country as he ever saw in Montana. The contract for a railroad from Pekin to Hangchow, a distance of about 730 miles above Shanghai on the Yang-tse-kiang river, has been let to Belgians. The road was surveyed by W. W. King and C. G. Washburn, two Americans, and is to be built according to the former's authority, by French and Russian capital. Russia is building to Emon, along a branch of the Amoor, a railroad 350 miles. Travelling by train is generally good in Russia, says Hewitt states, nearly as good as in the United States. The speed of the trains is not so great as the former country in the latter, but the Russian attendance is all that could be desired. The Amoor, Mr. Hewitt states, is navigable for 2,000 miles, and there are in constant service on it 85 steamers and as many more barges. Mr. Hewitt's travels were all in the interests of business, but he does not report having obtained any important contracts.

Among other passengers on the Japan was M. H. E. Gerard, the French minister at Pekin, who is now returning home on leave, his position in the Colonist capital being temporarily filled by the French consul at Shanghai, M. Gerard has been stationed at Pekin for many years, and it is credit to his name that the Chinese regulations regarding the purchasing of property in the Flowery Kingdom were changed, so that French residents could now buy homes without consulting Chinese officials. This legislation was brought about subsequently by representatives of other countries, first by Col. Denby for Great Britain. M. Gerard was greatly surprised to see the account in the Colonist of the assassination of Premier Sagor Canovas of Spain. He knew him well, having met him first while he was acting as French minister to Spain. "He was a friend of mine," said M. Gerard, "and when I read the headlines announcing the news of his death I was greatly startled. He was a very scholarly man and a great statesman."

M. Gerard could not speak on politics. "You see," he said, "we French ministers are not like English ministers—we cannot speak. I might say, however, that I have been in Pekin since before the war with Japan, and I can see that the Chinese have been greatly awakened to the studies of civilization all about them. China is sure to come into closer connection with the West, and in the near future there is sure to be an enormous trade carried on between both. M. I. Neshikawa is the manager of a bank in Tokio who passed on to Vancouver en route to London on financial business and F. A. Morgan another passenger is the commissioner of customs for China. He is going to Vancouver to meet his wife and family journeying from India to meet him. Still other passengers were Surgeon-Captain E. Edge, who has been two years in a Hongkong regiment, and who is now going home on leave; Mrs. H. M. Bevie, the wife of the manager of the Hongkong-Shanghai bank; Rev. Correll and family, Rev. C. Cumming and family, Rev. S. P. Fulton and family, and Rev. J. A. Selby and family, returning missionaries. Japan brought nine intermediaries, 223 steers and passengers and a full cargo

of general freight. Nineteen Chinese were her only Asiatic passengers destined for Victoria. The bathing of these as also the fumigating of the mails is what delayed the tender at quarantine.

NEWS OF HOME MINES.

Alberta is again becoming of interest, owing to the mining claims on China creek, as though a number of set-backs had occurred to that district after things have made a start, yet Alberta is in a fair prospect of at last reaping benefit from the mines inside the E. & N. The new road is now put through to the last mile which work is still progressing. The road, though as yet soft and possessing the peculiarities of all new roads, has come none too soon, as several of the mines on China creek bid fair to be producers before very long. The Alberta Consolidated Co.'s property shows better now than ever before, and it is said that an English company is going to develop and handle the Golden Eagle claim at the head of China creek. The Thistle and Douglas claims at the head of Frank creek show promise, and it is believed that these claims will eventually, from the present showing, turn out paying producing properties. Work has recently been done on the Defender and Good Enough claims on Granite creek and the results have been most encouraging.

A number of men have been working on the Champion and Mission claims on Mineral Hill and have already got ten tons of ore ready for shipment on the completion of the new road. The men working receive for their respective percentage of the value of the ore, which speaks well for the value of the claims mentioned. It is believed that work will be better before long on some of the hydraulic properties on China creek, though at present what is going to be done is not definitely known. The Canadian here has lately been attracting considerable attention, the claims held by Messrs. Childs & Hansen being of especially good looking ore, are giving a good value for the average samples. The owners expect to be shipping paying ore within a short period, as they have a lead 20 feet in width 600 feet from the canal. It is expected that within ten days, the tunnel driven at Chestnut Hill will strike the lead, meanwhile three shafts are working steadily. The same company have a camp working at Leech river, and another at the Salmon Inlet, both of which are on promising leads.

At Claycut considerable development is being done, the Hattie Green is having a tunnel driven on it, and several other properties on Bear river, Kennedy lake and district are being opened up.

A few men in this district talk of going up to the Klondyke or the Yukon, but the greater number prefer staying by the promising prospects here rather than venturing on very distant prospects—in two senses—elsewhere.

LEAD PROFITS NOT DECREASED.

Relative to the report that the Slocan Star mine, in the Slocan country, is about to close down on account of the low price of silver and the high price of lead, a smelter representative said: "In 1896 lead averaged about \$2.60 for the hundred and the duty was three-quarters of a cent a pound. This year the price of lead is about \$3.50 per hundred and the duty is now one and one-half cents a pound. There is more profit in mining lead now than last year, as can be easily figured out."

REPORTED SALE OF CALIFORNIA.

"I see that a Roseland dispatch states that it was reported there on good authority that the California mine, belonging to the Big Three Gold Mining Company, had been sold," said J. P. Graves in Spokane. "I am a director and shareholder in the Big Three Gold Mining Company, and that company does not own the California mine, and never did, and if there is a sale in contemplation of the California mine by the California Gold Mining Company I have no knowledge of the same."

HIG-BEND HYDRAULICING.

The French Creek Mining Company, now operating in Big Bend, is capitalized for \$2,000,000, and is mostly controlled by five or six people of Chicago and Milwaukee. It is operating on a half mile of ground on French creek, covering the well known claims Chicago, Roy's Gold Hill, Honduras and Nugget. There is an immense body of gravel there and the cubic contents of the gravel likely to pay well is estimated at 20,000,000 yards. The company have in complete plant costing \$30,000 in trucks to go to the ground and are pushing it through so as to have it nearly all put in by fall. But for the unusual success of the river this year they would have been much sooner on the ground, but they will be all ready to wash next season. They have installed a sawmill with a capacity of 10,000 feet per day, and it is now cutting. They have about 60 men employed on flume work, of which they are putting in about 2,000 feet, and they soon expect to have their pipe line in place, as the steamer Lytton has already taken up 20 tons of it to LaPorte. The head of water will be 400 feet, and washing will be started probably on the Gold Hill claim. The company are also working about 60 pack animals and intend to have 70 or so packing from LaPorte to French Creek. Geo. J. Atkins is president and manager of the company.

A RUSH FOR SILVER.

The prospectors sent out by the East Colerany Prospecting and Development Company, after having made some promising locations on Isaac's creek, a stream emptying into the Columbia, about half way between Arrowhead and Revelock. Three of the claims are on a ledge that is well defined, ranging in width from 10 to 12 feet. It is a high grade silver-lead property, carrying 90 ounces in silver, 75 per cent lead and \$1.80 in gold. The claims are about seven miles from the Columbia and easily accessible by wagon road. A rush is being made to the locality, and a number of claims have been staked off.

THE IRON MASK.

Things are wearing a lull here at the Iron Mask mine at Roseland. Pay ore has been struck in both the east and west, but the strong force of the present situation is on the west side of the shaft. The west drift is now 68 feet long and has been in pay one foot and a half. The whole face of the drift is not in fine ore, which is being taken out and shipped to the smelter. This has developed the fact that the position of the Iron Mask very greatly, and reflects much credit upon Sam Hill,

the young superintendent. The mine now has a fine ore body at a greater depth than ore has been found before. This ore body is not only at a good depth, but it is of great extent, and claim, so that it has ground in which to run for over 1,000 feet. The finding of a body of pay ore on the east side of the Iron Mask ore body, which is now being developed, is a very important discovery. This claim lies just across Centre Star gulch, on the east side, and as yet no high grade ore has yet been found on this side. The Iron Mask ore chute runs into the Virginia ground.

COMPRESSOR FOR THE SUNSET.

A new seven drill compressor, hoist and 30 horse-power boiler were ordered yesterday for the Sunset. No. 2 at Roseland. The compressor will be placed on a level bench of land a little west of the wagon road, which runs near by. The hoist will be over the shaft on the south side, where there is now such a fine showing of ore, and some distance higher up the hill than the compressor. Ground is already being cleared for an office building and a house. When these improvements are completed, the Sunset will be thoroughly and comfortably equipped for business.

LEECH RIVER QUARTZ.

One hundred and seventy-six dollars per ton at a depth of four and a half feet is a good enough prospect on a free gold proposition to cause a very considerable rush to the Leech river. The quartz veins there entirely overshadow everything else in the way of exploitation of the hidden wealth of the land. West from the Leech river, there have been the means of directing quite a rush to Leech river where the lead is situated.

For about ten months Messrs. Bentley & McGregor have been out tramping the southern portion of the island on a prospecting tour. First of all their attention was turned to certain deposits of lead, as they had proceeded to develop and on one claim sank a shaft twenty feet, but the mineral could not be found in paying quantities. West from the Leech river, there have been the means of directing quite a rush to Leech river where the lead is situated. For about ten months Messrs. Bentley & McGregor have been out tramping the southern portion of the island on a prospecting tour. First of all their attention was turned to certain deposits of lead, as they had proceeded to develop and on one claim sank a shaft twenty feet, but the mineral could not be found in paying quantities. West from the Leech river, there have been the means of directing quite a rush to Leech river where the lead is situated.

The claim is situated about one mile from the old government office at Leech river, and can be reached by a good road. The vein is about 20 feet in width, and is about 20 feet from the surface with his hammer the vein showed an average of \$15.00 across its entire width. A shot was put in and fired from the quartz thus disclosed. Mr. Cowell took average samples, which at two feet gave a return of \$24.50. But at a depth of four and a half feet the astonishing value of \$175 per ton was shown. The vein is about 20 feet from the surface with his hammer the vein showed an average of \$15.00 across its entire width. A shot was put in and fired from the quartz thus disclosed. Mr. Cowell took average samples, which at two feet gave a return of \$24.50. But at a depth of four and a half feet the astonishing value of \$175 per ton was shown.

At the residence of the bride's parents, 30 San Juan avenue, Tuesday night at 8, George H. Swinnerton performed the ceremony which made Miss Minnie M. Morrison—second daughter of Mr. D. S. Morrison, manager of Cunningham's cannery on the Skeena river, the bride of Mr. Edward J. Haughton, of the C.P.R. telegraph staff in this city. Miss Eva Haughton was the bridesmaid, while Mr. G. H. Davey, night manager of the C.P.R. office here, acted as best man. The bride wore a becoming costume of white silk, trimmed in lace and adorned with orange blossoms, and carried a magnificent shower bouquet, the gift of the groom. The bridesmaid was dressed in cream cashmere trimmed with silk and lace. Only the relatives of the contracting parties were present at the ceremony, while among the numerous gifts received by the bride, the most valuable was a diamond ring which she and her husband are held by all who know them, was a handsome sash worn from the C. P. R. telegraph staff. Mr. and Mrs. Haughton will spend their honeymoon on the Sound, leaving by this morning's Kingston, and returning to make Victoria their home.

HAMILTON GROANS

Are Turned to Song—and Pains are Effectually Dispelled by the Greatest of All Pain-cures—South American Rheumatic Cure. Mr. J. McFarlane, 246 Wellington street N. Hamilton, says: "Was very bad with rheumatism for many weeks—ordered two bottles of South American Rheumatic Cure. Mrs. Phillips, 37, corner Hunter and Gait streets, Hamilton, says: "South American Rheumatic Cure is the quickest relief for rheumatism ever tried. Mrs. Parkin, Binbrook, says: "I had sciatica so badly that I could not put my feet to the floor; pains were intense. Great relief from one bottle—4 bottles completely cured." Mr. J. S. Byles, Grandinfort writes: "South American Rheumatic Cure is the best remedy in the world for acute rheumatism. Have tried it and know the truth." For Sale by Dean & Hiscocks, and Hall & Co.

One Honest Man.

Dear Editor—Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially, I will mail in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, reliable, weakness, loss of vitality, and permanently restored to health and many years, after years of suffering from nervous debility, run from the brain, and shrunk parts. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks, until I nearly lost my mind in heaven. I am now well, vigorous and strong and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all who are afflicted with this disease. I can make no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am anxious to help others to get well and to regain their health and happiness. I promise you perfect secrecy. Address with stamp: J. M. P. O. Box 56, St. Henri, Que.

THE CITY

ONLY four acceptances of places on the team of riflemen for Toronto and Ottawa have been received. Of the first four waiting men, two have signified their willingness to accept places called upon.

MANY of the Victorians who left here by the Islander on her last trip are reported to be encamped for the winter at Skaguay and working for good wages improving the trail that leads from that place over Moore's pass.

As a result of Sergeant Hawton's detective work, a youth, named Louis Morris, will appear before Magistrate Macrae to-day on a charge of theft. He is said to have stripped a vacant house on View street of its plumbing fixtures, and now the police believe that they have a lead pipe cinch on the offender.

A CURIOSITY in the way of a tuber was dug up in the potato patch of Mr. William Merrifield at Swan lake the other day. This was a tuber which appeared on an every day ordinary potato, but on cutting into this particular one it was found that a perfectly formed juvenile manna was growing in a cavity inside.

The Methodist camp meeting, for ten days past in progress at Kanaka beach, closed last evening with largely attended and very interesting services, conducted by Evangelist McKean, and participated in by Messrs. J. C. Speer, J. P. Hicks, Thomas Crosby, W. H. Eaton and J. F. Betts. It is intended to make the camp meeting an annual event hereafter, and to especially encourage the family camping feature.

The determination of the British Admiralty to make the North Pacific squadron as strong as any afloat is further evidenced by the detailing to this station of the famous torpedo boat destroyers Chaser and Viper, among the latest and most modern additions to Her Majesty's navy. In the same London cablegram which notes that they have been ordered to Esquimaut, the further news is given that the Sparrow and the Quail have been assigned for duty in American waters.

The Ladies' Aid of the First Presbyterian church had a well filled hall at their ice cream social last evening. The chair was ably taken by Col. McIntosh. The programme opened with a few congratulatory remarks on woman's place in the church by Rev. Dr. Forbes, of Victoria. The Misses Wilson rendered a piano duet very acceptably, and Miss Fraser responded to a well merited notice to her vocal solo. Mr. Pennock's recitation, "Jane Conquest," was given in his usual style. The "Old Testament" quartet charmed their hearers, and Miss Cameron's reading was well received. After a few closing remarks by Dr. Campbell, the cream and cake was served by the Ladies' Aid.

THAT MORNING MYSTERY.

Mr. J. G. Elliott's explanation in Sunday morning's Colonist of that peculiar light in the air that has been puzzling so many people of late, does not by any means satisfy those who have had the privilege of viewing the phenomenon. Firemen Swain and North for example, protest that it could not have been the reflection of any fire-raft that they saw in the sky, diffusing a dazzling radiance, how did it come that he was able to see it distinctly at his home in the Coal City. And now comes forward another witness in the person of Mr. E. Scrope Shrapnel, who writes from old Oak Bay to the following effect:

"I noticed in your issue of the 8th instant a communication concerning the mysterious appearance of the morning light in the sky, as witnessed by Firemen North and Swain on the morning of the 6th. The suggestion that the illumination was caused by fire rafts does not lift the veil by any means. Myself and other members of my family watched the same brilliant light as described by the above-mentioned firemen for nearly two hours. The only difference was that it appeared to us to be directly over Mary Todd island, swaying from side to side slowly, and sometimes rising and falling in a similar manner. It was decidedly no reflection, being quite as bright, if not brighter, than the numerous stars in view. In view of the number and credibility of the witnesses, it is evident that something out of the ordinary has been seen by them. The local staff of the Colonist would be obliged if anyone seeing the mysterious light in the future would immediately communicate the fact."

THE GREAT BERNHARDT

Stands at the Head of Her Profession. She Speaks About Palme's Celery Compound. The immortal "Sarah" provokes enthusiasm, admiration and curiosity wherever she appears before the public and has never had an equal in the history of the stage. Sarah Bernhardt fully appreciates the immense advantages of health and strength which she derives from the use of Palme's Celery Compound, and she writes: "I better than she how essential to artistic success is a vigorous nervous system. Having had to sit up nearly all night, I had consulted physicians in England and Canada without permanent relief. A friend who had been cured by Clarke's Kola Compound advised me to try it, and after having taken three bottles I am completely cured. It is almost two years ago since my recovery, and as I have been a great sufferer from asthma in my great stages for years, very frequently having had to sit up nearly all night, I had consulted physicians in England and Canada without permanent relief. 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utift should call and in- purchasing. We are the ing two complete stores. aw Shirts, Underwear, s, Etc., while the other ber Boots of all descrip- in selling cheap goods and when you get there out exception the very eral discount to parties s from us.

McCandless, NSON STREET.

ETS, \$3, \$5.50, \$7.75 Pair.

Jackets and Pants. Heavy Wool Sox \$1.00, 75c. per pair. Jackets, Overalls, Top Underwear, Etc.

CO., CLOTHIERS, 97 JOHNSON ST.

Medical Department. University of California.

THE REGULAR COURSE OF LEOTURES will begin Wednesday, September 1st, at 9 a.m. at the College Building, Stockton street, near Chestnut street, San Francisco.

MICHIGAN COLLEGE OF MINES. A State technical school. Practical work. Special facilities for mining and metallurgical engineering. 45 weeks a year. Opened in 1870. For Catalogue, address Dr. M. E. WADSWORTH, President, Houghton, Mich.

BIRTH. COCHRANE—In this city on the 6th inst., the wife of John Cochrane of a daughter.

DEED. STEWART—At the family residence, 71 Kingston street on the 11th instant, Ronald, infant son of James and Marion Stewart, aged 17 days.

THE ARMY AT WORK. LONDON, Aug. 9.—An official dispatch from Simla reports that the British force of cavalry and infantry and artillery which was sent from Peshawar yesterday to punish the rebels in the Mohmand country, who under the Mullah attacked Fort Shabkadar, on Saturday, have overtaken them and defeated them after a hard fought engagement. The losses of the British were twelve killed and forty-eight wounded, the latter including three officers.

THE ROAD TO TOWNSEND. PORT TOWNSEND, Aug. 9.—Residents of this city are very enthusiastic this evening as the result of a telegram received from San Francisco, in which the statement is made that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company has secured control of the Port Townsend Southern railroad, and will complete a line to connect with the Southern Pacific at Portland. The Port Townsend Southern is built from this place southeast 28 miles, and forty-eight miles of the most heavily timbered section of country in Western Washington.

"I never knew that man to give a correct summary of any subject in which he was interested. He won't tell the truth, but he'll say what he wants to say."

"And yet he ranks as a statesman."

"He isn't one, though. He's a mis-statesman."—Washington Star.

Eczema Relieved in a Day. Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure this disgusting skin disease without fail. It will also cure Barber's Itch, Tetter, Salt Rheum, and all skin eruptions. In from three to six nights it will cure Blisters, Boils, and Itching Piles. One application brings complete relief to the most irritating cases. 35 cents. For Sale by Dean & Hiscocks, and Hall & Co.

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

THE INQUIRY OPENED.

Inspector Collister Charged With Grave Abuse of His Official Position.

Material For Brothie Ledge Beacon—The "Willapa's" First Trip Completed.

Whether Captain R. Collister, the government inspector of hulls, did not make use of his official position for the gratification of personal spite, is being made subject of a formal investigation by plain Gaudin, acting agent of the mine department, resident upon special instructions from the federal capital. The inquiry was to have been opened some days ago, but numerous adjournments have been necessitated by the absence from the city of material witnesses, and it was not until yesterday morning that the hearing of the charges was proceeded with, Mr. George E. Powell conducting the "prosecution." There are several events in the history of the case the first of which is based upon the information of James Tagg, a ship carpenter. This gentleman on oath yesterday asserted that he had been employed on the alteration of the steamer Coquilham, but had lost his work in connection with that contract through Captain Collister's interference. In corroboration of Mr. Tagg's complaint, a fellow-workman, Edward Kermode, was called, who testified to having heard the inspector say that he "would make it warm for him and his crowd." It was soon after this that Tagg had been told by the foreman that he might put in his time, as Captain Collister had been best employed on the job, and he would accordingly have to go. Another witness was shipbuilder W. J. Stevens, who repeated the substance of a conversation which he had with Captain Freeman of the Coquilham, in which that gentleman had informed him he would be employed on the job, and he would accordingly have to go. Another witness was shipbuilder W. J. Stevens, who repeated the substance of a conversation which he had with Captain Freeman of the Coquilham, in which that gentleman had informed him he would be employed on the job, and he would accordingly have to go.

WASTED SYMPATHY.

The Field-Columbian Scientists Return, But Not as "Mexico" Passengers.

Their Collection Satisfactorily Completed and Duly Forwarded to Chicago.

When Messrs. G. A. Dorsey, E. P. Allen and James Deans arrived here by the Islander, on Tuesday morning, they were all unaware that within a few hours an enterprising press would make them the heroes of a shipwreck. Still less prepared were they for the "news" that their summer labor in the interest of science had been all in vain. Their surprise was made complete when they read in the afternoon paper yesterday that they had "greater cause for grief than the officers" of the Mexico, by reason of the loss of that well-known craft. Naturally interested, and curious to learn the reason of this thunders, they read on and were informed that "these men," the paper explained, "were the scientists and naturalists who went north some months ago to gather specimens for the new Columbian museum at Chicago. They spent the summer on the islands bordering Behring straits and secured a valuable collection of birds and mammals. They also gathered specimens and notes, together with the party's instruments, are in the hold of the Mexico, and like the steamer, can never be raised. The time spent on the islands can be counted as so much time lost. One of the gentlemen in the party had been engaged for six years writing a book on the history of the coast of Mexico, who has never seen snow or cold weather, with her little girl, is among the company. She expects to join a steamer for Skagway Bay, who went North on the Willamette some days ago. "I do not dread the expedition," said Mr. Balderson, "that is her name—last evening. There is a good deal of novelty about it, I suppose, and I know there will be a good many interesting and valuable specimens collected for the department of anthropology of the Field Columbian museum, of which he is assistant curator. They took with them no scientific instruments, because they had had none, and they did not visit Behring sea or even contemplate going there. Their little daughter is now established in the study of the Hydian and Timpian races, and in the securing of specimens with which to exhibit their characteristics and customs to the best advantage. In this they were remarkably successful. The finest photos ever taken along the coast" being obtained by the good collection of Hydian skeletons and ancient relics. These filled seventeen cases which came down by the Danube with three that accompanied the three investigators by the Islander the visible result of the season's work filling 22 cases which went forward to Chicago by the C.P.R. yesterday morning. As for the notes—six years' collections—for the book which one of the party is to write—Mr. Deans has still all the material at command with which to compile his interesting writings on the native tribes of the Pacific Coast. The Mexico's part in the affair? That is what the trio fail to understand, inasmuch as they did not so much as see her during the trip. Mr. Dorsey and Mr. Allen continue their tour to Southern California to-day, while Mr. Deans remains at his home in this city. Naturally, the members of the party were much affected by the news of their crushing misfortune. So overcome, indeed, were they that they could only express their feelings in the old familiar quotation, slightly amended to suit the circumstances of the case: "This true 'tis pretty, but pity 'tis 'tain't true."

LABOR IS SCARC.

The exodus for the "land of ice and snow" has had a material effect on the labor question in the "land of sunshine, fruit and flowers," says the San Francisco Call. At the present time there are three vessels lying in the stream unable to obtain crews, while half a dozen others are patiently awaiting the completion of their loading. The seawall is gorged with freight and there is so much on the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's wharf that the Columbia will have to seek another wharf on Portland, the freight and passengers for which the coastwise trade are all the way from the coast.

OUR I'S AND... OTHER EYES.

Our I's are just as strong as they were fifty years ago, when we have cause to use them. But we have less and less cause to praise ourselves, since others do the praising, and we are more than willing for you to see us through other eyes. This is how we look to S. F. Boyce, wholesale and retail druggist, Duluth, Minn., who after a quarter of a century of observation writes:

"I have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla for more than 25 years, both at wholesale and retail, and have never heard anything but words of praise from my customers; not a single complaint has ever reached me. I believe Ayer's Sarsaparilla to be the best blood purifier that has been introduced to the general public." This, from a man who has sold thousands of dozens of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is strong testimony. But it only echoes popular sentiment the world over, which has, "Nothing but words of praise for Ayer's Sarsaparilla."

Any doubt about it? Send for "Carbolic" It kills germs, cures dandruff. Address J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

One Source of Pain and Suffering Under Human Control. The remedy known as South American Kidney Cure never fails to give relief in six hours in all derangements of the kidneys, bladder, or ureters, such as Bright's disease, diabetes, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder, and all other ailments of the urinary system. It purifies and regulates the urine, removes the sediment and prevents scaling. It is worth a thousand times its cost for prostatic troubles, such as enlargement, inflammation and ulceration of the prostate gland. For sale by Dean & Hiscocks, and Hall & Co.

If you are troubled with asthma try Clark's Kola Compound, it cures. x Vol. Thielmann's Promotion.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—The appointment of Baron von Thielmann, retired German ambassador to the United States, as secretary of the Imperial treasury, in place of Count Posada-Sky-Wahner, is gossiped.

TURNING A DEAF EAR.

The Advice of Those Who Say "Wait Until the Spring Finds No Favor With Klondykers."

Preparations for the Departure of the "Bristol"—A Stenographer Bound for Dawson City.

If those who are now leaving for the upper Yukon placers do not reach their destination until spring and then with greatly reduced equipment, they can blame no one but themselves for their mistake in setting out at the wrong season of the year. The advice of those who have gone before is don't try it until spring; the British government so recently as in July gave publicity to the same advice; and even the United States secretary of the interior has seen fit to address a caution to "whom it may concern," pointing out how little prospect there is at present of getting through for the great river of the north, the passes even now being blocked with fortunate seekers and their equipments unable to make further progress. The number of the government is that hundreds of hopeful men will be compelled to winter in these desolate mountains and that death instead of fortune will be their reward. And yet there seems to be no diminution of the numbers eager to get away. Although men are working night and day to get the big steamship Bristol off with her load of miners, it will be tomorrow noon before she will be ready to sail. The building of 200 mules for her berth for passengers for horses, proves a greater undertaking than was at first supposed. Away down in the hold stalls are going up thick and fast. Along the poop deck accommodation for 88 pack animals has been provided, but this space has already been pre-empted by Mr. Wilson, a Victorian, who is shipping 200 mules. All told there have been booked for the trip 300 horses, mules and oxen, 90 head of which are expected to arrive from the route on the steamer Bristol this morning. There will be room on the vessel for 500 horses, and Messrs. F. O. Davidge & Co., the agents of the steamer, expect to have 100 passengers. They were unable to ascertain any information by wire from their Sound or Vancouver agencies yesterday owing to the telegraph cables being suspended, but the mail will no doubt contain news that will show the available space of the Bristol to be more limited than appears. The same reason—the wires being down—the agents could give no idea of the number of passengers who will be leaving on the steamer. The party from Victoria are Mr. Herbert Roper, formerly secretary of the Y.M.C.A.; W. H. Perry, the Broad street sheet-metal worker, and Messrs. W. G. and W. J. Allen. Ready the Bristol is the home of many strangers in town—people from all parts of the United States and Canada. The news made him during his stay in Mexico, who has never seen snow or cold weather, with her little girl, is among the company. She expects to join a steamer for Skagway Bay, who went North on the Willamette some days ago. "I do not dread the expedition," said Mr. Balderson, "that is her name—last evening. There is a good deal of novelty about it, I suppose, and I know there will be a good many interesting and valuable specimens collected for the department of anthropology of the Field Columbian museum, of which he is assistant curator. They took with them no scientific instruments, because they had had none, and they did not visit Behring sea or even contemplate going there. Their little daughter is now established in the study of the Hydian and Timpian races, and in the securing of specimens with which to exhibit their characteristics and customs to the best advantage. In this they were remarkably successful. The finest photos ever taken along the coast" being obtained by the good collection of Hydian skeletons and ancient relics. These filled seventeen cases which came down by the Danube with three that accompanied the three investigators by the Islander the visible result of the season's work filling 22 cases which went forward to Chicago by the C.P.R. yesterday morning. As for the notes—six years' collections—for the book which one of the party is to write—Mr. Deans has still all the material at command with which to compile his interesting writings on the native tribes of the Pacific Coast. The Mexico's part in the affair? That is what the trio fail to understand, inasmuch as they did not so much as see her during the trip. Mr. Dorsey and Mr. Allen continue their tour to Southern California to-day, while Mr. Deans remains at his home in this city. Naturally, the members of the party were much affected by the news of their crushing misfortune. So overcome, indeed, were they that they could only express their feelings in the old familiar quotation, slightly amended to suit the circumstances of the case: "This true 'tis pretty, but pity 'tis 'tain't true."

BY STOCKEEN IS EASY.

A Miner Who Has Been in This Summer Warmly Advocates This Route.

One Does Not Have to Walk and the Country is Not Inhospitable.

(From the Spokane Spokesman—Review) John King, a miner well-known in Spokane, who has prospected and explored in the Black Hills, Arizona, Nevada, and was identified with the early history of the Coeur d'Alene, spent two months this year on the head waters of the Yukon, in the Cassiar and other districts. He was within 200 miles of Klondyke, and tells of a route to those famous placer diggings which he believes will enable passengers from Spokane to make the trip in twenty-three or twenty-four days. Mr. King said yesterday morning: "I cannot understand why men going to the Klondyke diggings should take such a roundabout way as is outlined by the transportation companies of San Francisco, Portland and Seattle. The route which I believe feasible entails no more hardship than a trip to new portions of the Slovan or Fort Steele countries, except that it requires more time. This summer I was within 250 miles of the Klondyke diggings on the Yukon, which is the chief source of the Yukon river. The chances of getting down that lake and the Hootalinke river, the principal feeder on the Yukon, are most excellent. You can leave Victoria on a steamer for Fort Wrangle. From there you take a river steamer, almost as perfectly appointed as any steamer on the Columbia, for passage up the Sticken river, a distance of 150 miles, which will take the passengers to Telegraph creek, the head of the Yukon. The steamer ply on the Sticken is the Alaska, property of the Diamond S Trading Company, and the Oledonia, belonging to the Hudson Bay Trading Company. From Telegraph creek you go by pack train and horse across table lands, teaming with grass and well wooded and watered, to Teelin lake, which is a large lake in this district. There are no high mountains by this route. Down Teelin lake the journey of 200 miles to the Hootalinke river is made in Indian canoes, with a few passengers and themselves. From there the journey is made in the same canoes down the Hootalinke river into the Yukon and then to Klondyke, a distance from the lake of 150 miles. "Making allowance for delays and other troubles the trip can be made in a time. Spokane to Fort Wrangle, four and a half days; trip on the Sticken river, three days; 100 miles by pack train from Telegraph creek to Teelin lake, seven days; down the lake and rivers by boat, ten days. GAME AND FISH PLENTIFUL. "There are few white men in the Cassiar diggings now, but those there heard of the Klondyke excitement before. The news made him during his stay in Mexico, who has never seen snow or cold weather, with her little girl, is among the company. She expects to join a steamer for Skagway Bay, who went North on the Willamette some days ago. "I do not dread the expedition," said Mr. Balderson, "that is her name—last evening. There is a good deal of novelty about it, I suppose, and I know there will be a good many interesting and valuable specimens collected for the department of anthropology of the Field Columbian museum, of which he is assistant curator. They took with them no scientific instruments, because they had had none, and they did not visit Behring sea or even contemplate going there. Their little daughter is now established in the study of the Hydian and Timpian races, and in the securing of specimens with which to exhibit their characteristics and customs to the best advantage. In this they were remarkably successful. The finest photos ever taken along the coast" being obtained by the good collection of Hydian skeletons and ancient relics. These filled seventeen cases which came down by the Danube with three that accompanied the three investigators by the Islander the visible result of the season's work filling 22 cases which went forward to Chicago by the C.P.R. yesterday morning. As for the notes—six years' collections—for the book which one of the party is to write—Mr. Deans has still all the material at command with which to compile his interesting writings on the native tribes of the Pacific Coast. The Mexico's part in the affair? That is what the trio fail to understand, inasmuch as they did not so much as see her during the trip. Mr. Dorsey and Mr. Allen continue their tour to Southern California to-day, while Mr. Deans remains at his home in this city. Naturally, the members of the party were much affected by the news of their crushing misfortune. So overcome, indeed, were they that they could only express their feelings in the old familiar quotation, slightly amended to suit the circumstances of the case: "This true 'tis pretty, but pity 'tis 'tain't true."

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Since the beginning of the month there has been the usual release of funds by the jointstock banks. Money is abundant, though the discount rates show a tendency to harden, owing to the prospect of gold withdrawals in the autumn. Japan will doubtless withdraw a portion of the proceeds of the last loan, and the continental demand, though reduced, may still continue. The chief factor, however, is the extent to which it may be necessary to largely draw upon the United States against the grain harvests. The European, Australian and Indian harvests are deficient, and the American supplies will be largely drawn upon. Indeed, the movement is already turning the course of exchange against London. For the time being gold remittances are averted by the steady purchases on the part of the British holders, if, indeed, remittances be not encouraged.

The revival of business and confidence in the United States is the most important feature of the situation. The increased activity of the stock exchange is largely due to the same cause, and the movement of the market has not yet met with a full response among operators here.

Yesterday, for the first time of late, prices were above the level of cable quotations. The rise began with Northern Pacific preferred, which advanced 3/4 points upon the assumption that Mr. Underwood's resignation means an ending of the war between the competing lines, and that then everything may be hopeful. Other stocks have risen from 2 to 4 points, and Norfolk being especially strong.

Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunks are quiet, the recent rise over the Klondyke sensation having exhausted their strength. The shipping market shows renewed vigor, chiefly in Kaffirs, and the foreign market is on the whole firm, with a decided improvement in Greek and Turk as the prospects of peace brighten.

WESTMINSTER. As an example of how close together the salmon run, at times, on some of the favorite drifts, it may be stated that one fisherman caught 1,000 in one drift, at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening. He had a 60 mesh net, and it was only in the water a few minutes when it began to sink, and it required the assistance of two other boats to drag the net ashore. There, 500 of the fish were taken out, and sent to the cannery by a small steamer, but the fishermen still had the remaining hundreds on his hands.

The Western Fisheries and the Boutiller canneries shipped on Monday, a carload of fresh salmon to the Eastern markets. This is the fourth so shipped within the last fortnight.

Shippers of fresh fish have been notified that the United States have imposed a duty of 1 cent per pound on fresh fish from Canada. This is in accordance with a late decision of the secretary of the United States treasury, who was called upon to give a ruling on the law (Dingley bill) as applied to the importation of fish caught in the waters of the United States, but imported from British Columbia salmon, and now the local shippers of this class of fish want the Dominion government to give a similar ruling. This, of course, would be just what the fishermen want, and, if retaliation is contemplated, it should be carried out at once, at least before the color run.

A white spring salmon, captured in the Fraser on Sunday, was 62 inches in length and 2 1/2 inches in girth at the gills; great girth, 38 inches. For purposes of record, Capt. Peele took the exact measurements. It weighed 76 pounds.

A new division will be added to the prize list book of the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society for their next exhibition, for horses two and three years old, bred in British Columbia and exhibited by owners. It is probable that J. O. Snell, of Snellgrove, Ont., the well known breeder, will be a judge of horses at the fall fair.

A HAPPY GILL. Miss Amelia Kelly Tells of Her Illness and Subsequent Cure—A Statement That Should Be Read by Every Girl in Canada.

Miss Amelia Kelly, a well known and much esteemed young lady living at Maplewood, N. B., writes: "I consider my duty to let you know what your wonderful medicine has done for me. In April, 1896, I was in the country riding over the Saanich peninsula course, were unable to do so by reason of conflicting engagements, a second trial of the steadiness of British Columbia riders at the long distance is being arranged for the 21st instant. In this the riders will be divided into two classes, those ambitious to distinguish themselves as fast long distance riders, and those who may wish simply demonstrate their soundness as steady road riders, and obtain the coveted arrow by completing the course within the ten hour limit. Entries may now be sent in to District Centurion O. H. Gibbons, of the O.R.C., who especially invites the following riders to participate: Messrs. Deane, Barker, Spain and Lester, of the Vancouver Bicycle club; Albert Deeming, of Wellington; L. A. Campbell, T. A. Johnston, A. J. Dallan, H. B. Haines, E. J. Nafel, Roy Nevin, F. Humber, T. P. Patton, T. E. Pooley, G. V. Cuppage and F. E. Alley, of Victoria.

ANNOUNCEMENT. A TOURNAMENT FOR THE JUNIORS. Now that the great tennis event of the year, the club's annual open tournament, has been most satisfactorily disposed of, friends of the game at home are turning their attention to the approaching tourney of the Tacoma club, and the annual meeting in competition of the local juniors. The tournament for the latter will begin on Tuesday next at the Belcher street courts at 3:30 o'clock, all the events being for players of twenty-one years and under, the entries to be sent in to Mr. F. T. Cornwall not later than Saturday of this week. The events will include a gentlemen's singles handicap, and open doubles for gentlemen, the entry fee being 25 cents in the single event and 50 cents for each pair in the double event. The first prize in the singles has been kindly presented by champion J. F. Foulkes.

THE "KELPIE" IN PORT. The well known yacht Kelpie of Seattle dropped anchor in James bay at about 3:30 o'clock last evening after a pleasant run across the Straits. She had with her a party of prominent Seattle residents consisting of Judge W. H. Moore, F. W. Hawkins, A. E. Ritzwiler and John B. Condon. En route from Seattle the yacht called at Port Gamble, Port Townsend and Port Angeles. She left the last mentioned port at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was off the coast of the wharf three hours later. Her party will remain in Victoria a day or so, and will then leave on a cruise among the islands.

THE WHEEL. PAUL HAMPTON IN VICTORIA. Among the guests at the Mount Baker hotel during the past week or ten days has been an English gentleman cyclist, whose name is as familiar to the British follower of the racing game as that of "Pald or Cooper is to Americans—Mr. Paul Hampton. His best performances have been, like the feats of all the great British riders, at the long distances, although he enjoys the distinction of having been the first rider on the west side of the water to ride the mile under two minutes. This was accomplished at the famous Herne Hill track, where also Paul Hampton distinguished himself by compiling the greatest mileage on record in the last hour of a twenty-four hour trial of speed, strength and endurance.

ANOTHER CENTURY MILE PROJECTED. In view of the fact that last Saturday several who would otherwise have taken part in the century ride over the Saanich peninsula course, were unable to do so by reason of conflicting engagements, a second trial of the steadiness of British Columbia riders at the long distance is being arranged for the 21st instant. In this the riders will be divided into two classes, those ambitious to distinguish themselves as fast long distance riders, and those who may wish simply demonstrate their soundness as steady road riders, and obtain the coveted arrow by completing the course within the ten hour limit. Entries may now be sent in to District Centurion O. H. Gibbons, of the O.R.C., who especially invites the following riders to participate: Messrs. Deane, Barker, Spain and Lester, of the Vancouver Bicycle club; Albert Deeming, of Wellington; L. A. Campbell, T. A. Johnston, A. J. Dallan, H. B. Haines, E. J. Nafel, Roy Nevin, F. Humber, T. P. Patton, T. E. Pooley, G. V. Cuppage and F. E. Alley, of Victoria.

THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION. LONDON, Aug. 10.—A special dispatch from Brussels says that Lieut. De Gerlaene, the leader of the Belgian Antarctic expedition, which is to sail shortly, is much disappointed because, owing to lack of room on board the ship, he has been obliged to decline to valuable offer of Dr. Frederic Cook, Lieut. Peary's companion, to join in the expedition.

A Stranded Steamer. LONDON, Aug. 10.—The British steamer Justin, Capt. Tweedle, from Philadelphia, July 21, for SliGo, stranded on Wheaton rock, outside SliGo bay. She lies in a precarious position and is leaking. A tug and lighter are alongside, and are assisting her, and she may be floated at the tide.

Chimbley Mount Blanc. CHAMONIX, France, Aug. 10.—Four French officers have just made a record ascent of Mount Blanc via the route followed by the famous Alpine guide, Jacques Balmat, who had been the first to reach the summit. The route of the officers followed has not been used since 1820. They made four attempts before they succeeded.

In these days of industry and progress do not wear a grizzly beard or mustache, when they can be colored a natural brown or black at home with Buckingham's Dye.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache, Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS—World's Fair, DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

THE BAYS' REGATTA.

Saturday the 25th is Now the Date Fixed. With an Especially Attractive Programme.

In consequence of the original date conflicting with the Scottish sports at Calcutta park the managing committee of the J. B. A. A. have decided to advance the date for the annual club regatta to the 25th of the present month. On this occasion an innovation is promised which cannot but find favor with the general public, the straightway course being this year abandoned and all the events both starting and finishing at the club house—the course being out toward Coffin island and returning buoys for which an extremely promising field of starters is promised. The usual afternoon tea will be served to friends of the club at the headquarters of the regatta, and the prospect of a splendid day grows brighter as each day sees the preparations nearer completion. The crews chosen for the great four-oar event in addition to those above enumerated, and to be rowed in two trials and a final—were chosen last night as below: O. E. Bailey (stroke), F. J. Norris, H. Christopher and W. Stephens (bow). W. H. Jesse (stroke), N. McNeill, W. H. Wilkerson and H. Geiger (bow). H. Jesse (stroke), W. Lising, J. Bridgman and W. Adams (bow). George Watson (stroke), F. J. Nafel, J. H. Austin and J. K. Macrae (bow).

THE "KELPIE" IN PORT. The well known yacht Kelpie of Seattle dropped anchor in James bay at about 3:30 o'clock last evening after a pleasant run across the Straits. She had with her a party of prominent Seattle residents consisting of Judge W. H. Moore, F. W. Hawkins, A. E. Ritzwiler and John B. Condon. En route from Seattle the yacht called at Port Gamble, Port Townsend and Port Angeles. She left the last mentioned port at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was off the coast of the wharf three hours later. Her party will remain in Victoria a day or so, and will then leave on a cruise among the islands.

THE WHEEL. PAUL HAMPTON IN VICTORIA. Among the guests at the Mount Baker hotel during the past week or ten days has been an English gentleman cyclist, whose name is as familiar to the British follower of the racing game as that of "Pald or Cooper is to Americans—Mr. Paul Hampton. His best performances have been, like the feats of all the great British riders, at the long distances, although he enjoys the distinction of having been the first rider on the west side of the water to ride the mile under two minutes. This was accomplished at the famous Herne Hill track, where also Paul Hampton distinguished himself by compiling the greatest mileage on record in the last hour of a twenty-four hour trial of speed, strength and endurance.

ANOTHER CENTURY MILE PROJECTED. In view of the fact that last Saturday several who would otherwise have taken part in the century ride over the Saanich peninsula course, were unable to do so by reason of conflicting engagements, a second trial of the steadiness of British Columbia riders at the long distance is being arranged for the 21st instant. In this the riders will be divided into two classes, those ambitious to distinguish themselves as fast long distance riders, and those who may wish simply demonstrate their soundness as steady road riders, and obtain the coveted arrow by completing the course within the ten hour limit. Entries may now be sent in to District Centurion O. H. Gibbons, of the O.R.C., who especially invites the following riders to participate: Messrs. Deane, Barker, Spain and Lester, of the Vancouver Bicycle club; Albert Deeming, of Wellington; L. A. Campbell, T. A. Johnston, A. J. Dallan, H. B. Haines, E. J. Nafel, Roy Nevin, F. Humber, T. P. Patton, T. E. Pooley, G. V. Cuppage and F. E. Alley, of Victoria.

THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION. LONDON, Aug. 10.—A special dispatch from Brussels says that Lieut. De Gerlaene, the leader of the Belgian Antarctic expedition, which is to sail shortly, is much disappointed because, owing to lack of room on board the ship, he has been obliged to decline to valuable offer of Dr. Frederic Cook, Lieut. Peary's companion, to join in the expedition.

A Stranded Steamer. LONDON, Aug. 10.—The British steamer Justin, Capt. Tweedle, from Philadelphia, July 21, for SliGo, stranded on Wheaton rock, outside SliGo bay. She lies in a precarious position and is leaking. A tug and lighter are alongside, and are assisting her, and she may be floated at the tide.

Chimbley Mount Blanc. CHAMONIX, France, Aug. 10.—Four French officers have just made a record ascent of Mount Blanc via the route followed by the famous Alpine guide, Jacques Balmat, who had been the first to reach the summit. The route of the officers followed has not been used since 1820. They made four attempts before they succeeded.

In these days of industry and progress do not wear a grizzly beard or mustache, when they can be colored a natural brown or black at home with Buckingham's Dye.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache, Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1897.
TO THE FARMERS.

We invite the farmers of British Columbia to give their immediate and most earnest consideration to the new conditions that have arisen by reason of the great discoveries of gold in the Yukon. Substantially everything that will be needed in that country in the way of food must be imported for some years to come. We have pointed out how that hay and the hardier grains and some root crops can be raised profitably as far north as at least as old Fort Selkirk; but it will be some time before anyone who goes into this northern country will prosecute agriculture with any idea of supplying the local market, even, for these articles. Hay will be cut on the natural meadows, and a little grain will be grown, but practically everything else will be taken in from the South.

The consumption of produce will be large. Miners are generous livers always, and they are certain to be especially so when they have to prepare their systems to withstand long and severe winters. They will consume great quantities of beef, mutton, pork, beans, peas, and other strong heat-producing foods. These things British Columbia can supply, if the farmers make up their minds to do it. If the San Francisco papers can be relied on, California will make a strong bid to feed the Canadian Yukon; but with the advantage of greater productivity of soil, shorter transportation and duties, the farmers of this province ought to be able readily to overcome any opposition from that quarter. There is no good reason why three-quarters of what the Yukon has to pay out for food products should not be paid to British Columbia farmers and cattlemen. The matter is in their hands. If they are in a position to supply the trade, it will naturally come here. Indeed, with the insufficiently supplied domestic markets, the growing demand from Kootenay and other interior points, and the certainty of a great call from the Yukon, it seems as if the prospects before farming in British Columbia were exceptionally good.

THE OPPOSITION AND ITS PLATFORM.

We gather from the observations of the Inland Sentinel that while it does not like the opposition platform, it proposes to accept it and reform it afterwards. This is much like the old and much-to-be-deprecated principle upon which some girls marry some men. The Sentinel will find the reforming of an opposition platform a more difficult problem than it imagines, but as there will be plenty of time before this platform can ever become changed into the policy of a government, no doubt our contemporary can work out its proposed reformation at its leisure. On one point it may make up its mind; namely, that British Columbia will never entrust the administration of affairs into the hands of men who have evolved so little with so much labor. If there ever was a case to which we might apply the Latin line,

"Parturimnt montes et ridiculus mus nascitur," it is the evolution of this platform; but there is this saving clause in the whole business, namely, that the mountain is not much of an affair at any rate. Our very amiable friends of the opposition, as represented by the Mainland press, have been hammering away at the government for several months, but they have made very little impression upon any one's mind, except their own. They have about the same as abandoned the attempt to make anything specific stick, and have relapsed into the parrot-like cry of "The Turner-Dunsmuir-Ribbet combine," which is occasionally varied by the more melodious expression, "The Mongolian government." A disinterested outsider would hardly suspect the terrific significance of these expressions. Future generations will be wiser and they will go down to history coupled with such rallying cries as "A la Bastille," "Liberte, Fraternite, Egalite," "On to Richmond," "England expects every man to do his duty," "Raymond of Tripoli and the Holy Sepulchre," "St. George," and so on. Coming generations will lie awake nights wondering what High Heaven was about in omitting to smash the Turner-Dunsmuir-Ribbet combination into smithereens. Macaulay's New Zealand on his way home in his arduous voyage long enough over Vancouver Island to wonder why a people were so sunk in slavery as not only to groan under the iron heel of a Mongolian government, but even to appear to like the operation.

These things must be left for history to deal with. The people of British Columbia are so sunk in degeneracy as to refuse to be roused by the cries aforesaid. They are so foolish as to suppose that when the laws are administered without favor, the public funds expended without scandal, the necessities of the public service discharged without delay, the burden of taxation equitably distributed, and the credit of the province maintained, things must be going along, if not absolutely right, at least very nearly so. It is too bad to see a people so utterly unconscious of their lost estate; but so it is, and being so,

we shall all have to try and make the best of it. In the meantime it is pleasant to know that the Inland Sentinel has undertaken to reform the opposition platform. There is a task which commands our admiration. There is nothing that needs reforming quite so badly; but we fear that our esteemed contemporary will find the platform very much like the procrastinating fellow, who Cowper says

"Reform and re-reforms; they dies the same."

ABOUT A MAP.
A map has been issued by the Province Publishing Co. showing the Yukon. It is a large map, and, if it were accurate, would be valuable to hang on a wall, for it is clearly printed. But it is extremely incorrect in two vital particulars, and this being the case it ought to be at once withdrawn from sale.

There are only two really important matters to be considered in making a map of the Yukon country at present. One is the location of the international boundary, the other is the indication of the routes in respect to the watercourses. On both these points the map referred to is wrong to such a degree that it is not only misleading, but is likely to do great harm.

First as to the routes: The compiler, stated to be the Province Publishing Co., for some reason which we shall not try to guess, has selected a route for the Dalton trail different from what is shown on any other map in existence, but as the exact location of this trail has not been charted this vagary might be overlooked. More misleading is the fact that two trails are shown for a great part of the distance between Telegraph Creek and Teelin Lake, when as a matter of fact there is only one. Still more so is the fact that four trails are shown from Taku Inlet to Teelin Lake, when it is doubtful whether more than one exists, and the value of this is uncertain. The White Pass is shown as terminating on Lake Bennett, when it terminates in point of fact at Tagish Lake. Tagish Lake is located entirely in the wrong place, which is a matter of very grave importance, seeing that the customs house has been established on it. According to this map a man going in by the Chilcoot Pass would reach Lake Bennett and thence go into Lake Tagish by a river five miles long, and going by the White Pass he would also reach Lake Bennett at a southern prolongation of that body of water known as Taku Arm, and to reach Tagish Lake would go down this arm of Bennett Lake and on through the same five miles of river as on the Chilcoot route. The gravity of this sort of an error is increased by the fact that the White Pass terminates at Windy Arm on Tagish Lake, with an alternate route to Taku Arm of the same lake, and is so described on all the authorized statements in regard to it. The man who takes up this map as a guide will find that Windy Arm, on Tagish Lake, is separated from the end of the White Pass by a long reach of water and some eight or ten miles of land. He would find himself in "confusion worse confounded" if he endeavored to steer his course by this map. The error arises from the fact that the compiler imagined that Lake Bennett is a much longer sheet of water than it is, and has Taku Arm for its southern prolongation. In point of fact Lake Bennett terminates at the narrow channel known as Cariboo Crossing, and there Lake Tagish begins, extending southward in what is called Taku Arm and westward in what is called Windy Arm. That is to say, what is Taku Arm on this map is really Tagish Lake. From Tagish Lake the Lewis river passes on to Lake Marsh. Having made the error referred to, the compiler of the map had to find a place for Tagish lake which he supposed must be somewhere, and he stuck it in between Lake Bennett and just above Lake Marsh, where there is no large lake at all. To make the nature of the error more apparent we may mention that by this map it is 66 miles from Skagway Bay to Windy Arm in a straight line, and the line crosses Lake Bennett. As a matter of fact the distance by the trail, which is not a straight line, is only 36 miles, and it does not cross Lake Bennett nor go any way very near it. Ingenuity could scarcely devise a greater series of blunders than are made in regard to this route.

As for the boundary, we are utterly at a loss to conceive how any British Columbia publishing house could have issued such a map. It professes to lay down the limits of Alaska as claimed by the United States. Under the treaty the utmost that country has ever ventured to claim is only 30 miles from the coast. This astounding map represents the Americans as making claim to a strip from 75 to 100 miles wide. It puts the line according to the American contention just a little way below Glenora, on the Stickeen, that is, as embracing over 140 miles of the valley of that river, when the widest claim of the craziest American jingo never asserted any right to more than 30 miles of the Stickeen valley. It carries the boundary far beyond the summits of White, Chilcoot and Chilcat passes. It goes far towards endorsing the impudent claim put forward in Seattle that the United States controls all the avenues into the Yukon, and that "Canadians cannot set foot on their own gold fields without crossing United States territory."

In view of these monstrous errors we are not inclined to dwell upon such minor ones as the impossible location of an alleged railway from Glenora to Teelin Lake. There is no such railway as every one knows; but a stranger going by the map would suppose that there was, seeing that the line is distinctly laid down and near by the route of the "proposed" Cassiar Central railway is indicated.

In the corner of the large sheet is a small index map that was copied from the map accompanying "The Yukon Gold Fields" pamphlet. This would have been correct if the compiler had let it alone, but he must needs change it by putting the boundary line on it in the wrong place, and by indicating a route for the steamships to St. Michael's that they never think of taking. There is a statement on the map, which, in view of what is above set out, will occasion no surprise. Purchasers are informed in bold type that "This map is not bound by the board of trade or the government of British Columbia." The inference is that some map has been banded by these bodies. We have not heard of any. The statement seems explainable only on the supposition that the map was submitted to those bodies and that they forbade its publication unless coupled with a statement that they were in no way responsible for it. If this was not the reason, then the lucky star of those bodies must have been in the ascendant when the publishers of this map placed that line upon it, for they are thereby relieved from the onus of representing the United States as claiming territory far beyond the watershed separating the streams flowing westward and southward from those flowing eastward and northward, and of misleading the public as to the routes by which the Yukon may be reached.

COL. JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS, of Seattle, is prime with a choice and original selection of misinformation in regard to Canadian duties. He understands a special duty of fifteen cents a pound is being collected on all goods going into the Yukon. The treasury officials decline to believe the irredescent Colonel, which is not unreasonable, seeing that no such duties are collected, and if they were it is too soon by several days to hear that any duties at all have been collected at Lake Tagish.

The Kamloops Sentinel agrees with the COLONIST about the necessity for a railway through Central British Columbia, but sees no reason why it should come to the Coast. There is one thing that we admire about the Sentinel. It wants everything centred in its own dooryard and says so in plain English. We do not like so narrow a policy, but have a good deal of respect for the absolute frankness of the Sentinel in advocating it.

The number of inquiries that have been received in regard to Victoria as an outfitting point for the Yukon indicates that the advertising that has been done is already bringing forth good fruit. By next spring the whole world will know that this is the place to start from to reach the great Canadian gold fields.

IS CANADA TOO SLOW?

The New South Wales Premier says the Dominion Has Blocked the Cable Scheme.

Mr. Reid on the Prospects of Australian Federation and the Outlook for Trade.

[From Sunday's Vancouver News-Advertiser.]
Amongst the arrivals by the Pacific Express yesterday afternoon were the Right Hon. G. H. Reid, Premier of New South Wales, and the Right Hon. C. O. Kingston, Premier and Attorney-General of South Australia, who are now en route home, after attending the Jubilee ceremonies in England. On their arrival here the party proceeded to the Hotel Vancouver, where they will stay until their departure on the Australian Mowera this morning.

In conversation with a representative of the News-Advertiser last night, both premiers expressed themselves as highly pleased with their visit to Canada, and regretted that it could not be prolonged, but they were hurrying home to attend the adjourned convention on the federation of the colonies, meeting in Sydney on September 2, and of which Mr. Kingston is chairman. During their stay in Canada, the party spent a day in Montreal, half a day in Ottawa, where they met several of the Dominion ministers, and a night in Toronto, and a couple of days at Niagara Falls. They started for the Coast on Monday last, and have travelled straight across the continent. Sir William Van Horne's private car, Saskatchewan, was placed at their disposal, and they are highly pleased with the courtesy and attention shown them. The scenery they describe as magnificent, and the construction of the line they consider to be one of the greatest engineering feats in the world.

Turning to matters of vital interest to Canada and the Australian colonies, the Pacific cable scheme was first touched upon. When asked the reason for the delay in the negotiations, Mr. Reid said that Canada was in a position, as no definite proposition on her part had been submitted to the conference. New South Wales, Queensland and South Australia and New Zealand have agreed to their share of the burden, and Victoria would probably join the other colonies as soon as terms were arranged. The plan, as submitted to the conference, was to build a cable from Vancouver to an island in the Pacific, and from there construct branch lines to New Zealand and Queensland, South Australia having already given a subsidy to the overland line, did not favor the Pacific cable, but this subsidy would run out in a few years, and she would then probably join the others. "But," continued Mr. Reid, "unless Canada acts promptly in the matter, the scheme will drop. She is the most interested of all in the project, and until it is seen that she is in earnest, Great Britain will not act. The interest in the scheme is becoming lukewarm on account of the numerous delays, and already there is talk of constructing a line via Cape Colony to Australia, there being at present no direct cable to the Cape from Australia. This route, too, I have been given to understand, though not officially, is favored by the Imperial naval and military officials, so that unless Canada shows herself to be in earnest in the matter, the project will be dropped entirely or put back for a number of years."

The question of the federation of the Australian colonies was next mentioned, and Mr. Reid asked the reason for the delay in accomplishing the desired object. "At present," Mr. Reid responded, "the chief and most serious difficulty—in fact, the crux of the situation—lies in the difference that exists between the less populous colonies and the more populous colonies regarding the question of permitting the Senate in the new constitution to amend money bills. Under no circumstances whatever will the less populous colonies accede to the proposition of providing the Upper House with such a power. The colonies included in the scheme of federation number six, and of these, two—New South Wales and Victoria—possess the great majority of the population of the Australian continent, and far the greater part of the wealth. They will have 32 senators from the portion of taxes under the new system. The number of senators elected by each colony will be the same, namely, eight. We therefore, pay the greater proportion of the money affairs of the nation, as the less populous colonies desire. Unless the latter give way on this point federation will be indefinitely postponed, but at all events a step will have been gained, for we will always have by us a constitution to start with when we choose to commence action. If some of them accede to our ideas and some do not, there may be a federation of three or four colonies, the others being left out."

When asked where the federal capital would be located, Mr. Reid said that that was another hindrance to the negotiations. Each colony wanted it, but as New South Wales was the most populous, richest and most central colony, it would probably be conceded to her and Sydney made the capital of United Australia. "Of other difficulties, such as the customs duties, taxation systems and the like, Mr. Reid made light, saying that they could all be eventually overcome."

In speaking of his own particular duty on the subject, he stated that it was fast recovering from the commercial and financial depression of a few years ago. "There is no denying," he said, "that the two recent droughts have done harm, but it is nothing like what we anticipated. We expected to lose half our sheep, which would have been 25,000,000; as it is, 6,000,000 were lost in all. Another thing, the droughts are not so bad as they were, and the time will yet come when they will cease to trouble our land. The number of sheep in our colony has had a wonderful effect in the improvement of the land. The constant treading of millions of feet over the sandy soil of the interior, aided by the manuring which the same must constantly receive, He causes the sand particles to coalesce

Let Your Charity Be Bright and Attractive.

The inmates of charitable institutions and our deserving poor and old people are with us all times. Many of us yearly send the poor our cast off and half worn and shabby dresses, jackets, capes, skirts, coats, vests and pants. By this work hundreds of half-clad people are made warm and comfortable, and are enabled to appear on the streets. In this work of charity, many donors are making their gifts bright and attractive by use of the Diamond Dyes. The old garments are dyed some suitable color and look quite as well as new ones. New and fresh colors add to the joys and pleasures of the poor and the garments do not have the appearance of old charity. The work of brightening up old and faded clothes is done in a trifling and simple way. Diamond Dyes, think of this special work, dear ladies, when your bundle of clothing is being prepared for the poor. One package of Diamond Dyes, costing ten cents, will add wonderfully to the value of your donation.

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CASTORIA
Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS - CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**
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NEW YORK.
AT 6 months old
35 Doses - 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

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Have the following up to date Haying Machines just arrived:
Toronto and Brantford Mowers.
With ROLLER and RAIL BEARINGS. Sharp's and Tiger Sickle Rakes. Also a full line of hand tools, such as Scythes, Forks, Rakes, etc. Send for Catalogue and Prices.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER AND KAMLOOPS.

D. FOWLERS' EXT-OF-WILD STRAWBERRY
CURES
COLIC, CHOLERA, CHOLERA-MORBUS, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY,
And all SUMMER COMPLAINTS of Children or Adults.
PRICE, 35c. Beware of Imitations.

and form firm ground. There are places to be seen which 70 years ago were sandy deserts, and which now show a good land for cultivation as any that can be found anywhere. Rain, too, does a great deal, and will in a few days cause grass to grow in places where anyone used to be lost for a week. It is not possible to estimate the value of the crops that have been developed to a great extent. The shipping at the coal port of Newcastle, 60 miles to the north of Sydney, exceeds that of Sydney and Melbourne combined. The whole of the city of Sydney is situated over a coal bed, which will shortly be worked at a depth of over 2,000 feet beneath the surface. Gold, too, is not by any means played out; there is plenty more in the colony, only waiting to be got at."

Trade between Australia and Canada was then touched upon. Mr. Reid in reply to a query stating that he had not had time to examine the new Canadian tariff, to see what effect it would have on New South Wales. He pointed out that the exports to New South Wales—raw materials—were not required on the western coast to any extent, and it could hardly be shipped with profit 6,000 miles by rail. The wheat that had been shipped to New South Wales and Victoria during the past six months was chiefly because the droughts caused their crops to fall short, but he thought that there would always be a demand for Manitoba wheat, because it was hard, while theirs was soft, though not so soft as Californian. In lumber and fish, however, there would always be business between the two countries.

Mr. Reid does not believe in high tariffs. He is an uncompromising free trader, and stated with some pride that he was even freer in New South Wales than in Great Britain. "We have only five articles on our permanent dutiable list, namely, wine, spirits, beer, tobacco and opium. On the first four we make most of our revenue. The duty on the last was simply imposed for a moral purpose, to keep a deleterious drug out of the market as much as possible. With protective duties on various articles our revenue amounted to £2,250,000. It is now on the four articles mentioned £1,500,000. It, therefore, cost us £750,000 to give us the system, and the deficiency I have made up by imposing a direct land and income tax, and by exercising a rigid economy on the cost of government administration." On the much talked of idea of closer union between the Mother Country and her colonies, Mr. Reid was very outspoken. He is not a believer in Zollvereins or any other kind of commercial union, nor yet in colonial representation at Westminster. He did not think that anything

should be done to disturb the existing relations between Great Britain and her self-governing colonies. He expressed the opinion that the present ties which bind the colonies and the mother land are stronger by reason of being natural than by any other which might seem to be imposed upon them, which would, he thought, be apt to chafe and irritate. England already had the bulk of the trade of the colonies, and Mr. Reid thought that if she tried to get the remainder by closing her ports, as it were, to other nations, her commercial supremacy would wane and she would incur the bitter hostility of the said nations. In the defence of the Empire the colonies would always rally, and Mr. Reid mentioned the case of the troops sent by New South Wales to Egypt in 1885 as being a specimen of what all the Australian colonies were prepared to do when the occasion required, unasked. Mr. Reid expressed his high gratification at his reception in England. He said he only wished while there was that the people of New South Wales could have been with him to have seen how the British people appreciated their kinsmen across the sea.

No Tariff War.
BERLIN, Aug. 9.—The newspapers continue to discuss the United States tariff and call for reprisals, but it is learned from the foreign office that the government of Germany has no intention of beginning a tariff war.

SPAIN'S PREMIER

Three Bullets From Revolver End The Career of the Spanish Premier.

The Crime Deliberately Foreshadowed in a Week.

MADRID, Aug. 9.—Senor Canovas, prime minister, was shot yesterday afternoon by a man named Michele Angine Gull, Santa Agueda.

Senor Canovas' wife were present yesterday at the celebration of the Premier's death. The Premier sat reading with some reporters, who approached and fired with a revolver, hitting head, chest and left arm. The Premier fell to the ground and was carried to his room and expired after extreme unction administered him by a military surgeon. The murderer was in the vicin-

ity of the crime. He was arrested by the police. The deed was the outcome of a long and bitter struggle. Senor Canovas was 26 years of age, a near Naples, and had turned to Spain in 1869. He was a member of the Cortes in 1869, and participated in the revolution of 1868. He was a member of the Cortes in 1869, and participated in the revolution of 1868. He was a member of the Cortes in 1869, and participated in the revolution of 1868.

The Spanish newspaper indignation at the assassination of the Premier. The Spanish newspaper indignation at the assassination of the Premier. The Spanish newspaper indignation at the assassination of the Premier.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Aug. 9.—The newspapers continue to discuss the United States tariff and call for reprisals, but it is learned from the foreign office that the government of Germany has no intention of beginning a tariff war.

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is put up in one-size bottles only. It is bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell the good on the plea of 'promising as good' and 'will answer every-see that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

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Machines just arrived: Ford Mowers. Sharp's and Tiger Sulky Rakes. Forks, Rakes, etc. at Prices. HAND KAMPOOS.

It is done to disturb the existing self-governing colonies. He extends his opinion that the present which bind the colonies and the world are stronger by reason of natural than by any other which seem to be imposed upon them. It would, he thought, be apt to irritate. England already, the bulk of the trade of the colonies would incur the bitter hostility of said nations. In the defence of the colonies would always and Mr. Reid mentioned the of the troops sent by New South to Egypt in 1885 as being a specimen of what all the Australian colonies prepared to do when the occasion was unasked. Mr. Reid expressed high gratification at his reception in Id. He said he only wished while there that the people of New Wales could be seen with the eyes seen how the British people cited their kinsmen across the sea.

No Tariff War. LIN, Aug. 9.—The newspapers continue to discuss the United States tariff bill for reprisals, but it is learned the foreign office that the government of Germany has no intention of imposing a tariff war.



Dr. FOWLER'S EXT. OF WILD STRAWBERRY CURES. IC, CHOLERA, CHOLERA-MORBUS, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, all SUMMER COMPLAINTS of Children or Adults. Beware of Imitations.

SPAIN'S PREMIER SHOT.

Three Bullets From An Anarchist's Revolver End The Life of Canovas del Castillo.

The Crime Deliberately Planned And Foreshadowed in a French Paper a Week Ago.

The Assassin Avenge The Tortures of Convicts—Revolution May Follow The Deed.

MADRID, Aug. 9.—Senor Canovas del Castillo, prime minister, was assassinated yesterday afternoon by an Italian anarchist, whose name is believed to be Michele Agnino Gulli, at the baths at Santa Agueda.

Senor Canovas del Castillo and his wife were present yesterday morning at the celebration of mass in the chapel attached to the baths. After the mass the Premier sat reading and conversing with some reporters, when the assassin approached and fired three shots at him with a revolver, hitting him in the forehead, chest and left ear. The wounded man fell to the ground crying: "Assassin! Long live Spain!" He was carried to his room and expired at 1.30 p.m. after extreme unaction had been administered him by a priest of the Dominican order.

The murderer was immediately seized by people in the vicinity of the scene of the crime. He was severely handled and might have been killed had it not been for the protection afforded him by a number of civil guards who ran to the scene. The prisoner, who declared he had killed the Premier in accomplishment of a "vengeance," first gave the name of Rinaldi, and claimed that the deed was the outcome of an extensive anarchist conspiracy. Later, however, the assassin confessed that his real name was Michael Agnino Gulli, that he was 26 years of age, a native of Boggia, near Naples, and had left Italy and come to Spain in 1896. After reaching Spain, Gulli, according to his confession, resided in Barcelona and participated in the doings of the various anarchist associations in that place and vicinity. After sojourning in that place for some time, Gulli visited France and Belgium and returned to Spain in July last. After returning to the anarchist seems to have completed his plans for the assassination of the prime minister. He left Madrid for Santa Agueda at the same time as Senor Canovas del Castillo, and awaited his man.

Senora Canovas del Castillo, wife of the premier, rushed to his side upon hearing the shots and bitterly reproached the murderer for the crime. Gulli, replying to the agonizing words of the distracted wife, said: "I respect you, because you are an honorable lady, but I have done my duty, and I am now free in mind for having avenged my friends and brothers of Montjuich." Montjuich is a fortress in Barcelona outside of which anarchists who have been sentenced to death for recent outrages have been executed by being shot in the back. The anarchists recently executed outside of Montjuich were the last batch of fiends guilty of throwing bombs on June 7, 1889, into a religious procession on the occasion of the feast of Santa Maria de la Mar. Twelve persons were instantly killed and fifty others injured. For this twenty-six anarchists were sentenced to death and a majority of them executed.

The Spanish newspapers express great indignation at Gulli's crime. Even the French newspaper, Courrier de Lyon, published an interview with an Italian anarchist, in which it was stated that within a few days the world would be astonished by an event resembling the death of Carnot.

The Spanish anarchists, Refuse and Barcelona, now in London, being questioned this evening on the subject of the assassination of Canovas, declared the murder had nothing to do with them. Rinaldi, or Rinaldi, they assert, is quite unknown. One of them said: "Our methods are constitutional." They admitted, however, that they could not be expected to greatly deplore the death of a man responsible for the tortures inflicted on them; but they reiterated the assertion that the act was the work of a solitary individual, with accomplices.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A week ago the French newspaper, Courrier de Lyon, published an interview with an Italian anarchist, in which it was stated that within a few days the world would be astonished by an event resembling the death of Carnot.

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WASHINGTON, D.C., Aug. 9.—Senator Morgan, a member of the committee on foreign affairs, predicted, in an interview last night, that the assassination of Premier Canovas might be the forerunner of complete change of government, a republic replacing the monarchy. This, he thought, was the present tendency, and yesterday's event is regarded as evidence of the disintegration of the Spanish government.

OLD WORLD POLITICS.

The Treaty Incident Inspires Germans to Ask Annihilation of England's Power.

Suggestion That Russia and France Should Join to Shut Out British Goods.

Family Quarrels Amongst Parties in Great Britain—The Leaderless Liberals.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The close of parliament leaves neither of the political parties in an altogether enviable frame of mind. The latent antagonism of different schools of the ministerial class has threatened more than once during the past six months to bring about civil war in the Tory camp, and the recess leaves a considerable number of Conservatives in a state of high indignation and resentment. The malcontents claim that the legislation has been reactionary and socialist. Many of them are angry at what they declare to be a humiliating surrender of national honor on the demand of America.

The Marquis of Londonderry, representing the big class of Tory landlords, has added to the discontent by publishing yesterday a letter in which he practically told some of the Unionists, saying, in so many words, that he cannot stand the Irish land bills nor Mr. Herbert's dissenting views on the Marquis's compensation bill—which he deems a socialist. The Marquis adds that the Conservatives would never have permitted it to become a subject of discussion had it not been for the Chamberlain before the latter changed his politics.

The members of the opposition are in no better mood. The rain again is so indifferent and quarrelsome, while the leaders seem to be lost in the shuffle. Lord Rosebery occasionally leaves his temporary residence at a dinner or a social gathering. Mr. John Morley is seldom heard except at academic lectures. Sir Henry Fowler and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman are quietest, while Tory cheers for his speeches in behalf of the workmen's compensation bill. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, though visible, though he has been called upon to try to push the front by issuing a manifesto early during the week suggesting a new Liberal programme. His so-called dissenting views, has been snubbed by the heads of the Liberal federation, and his manifesto has fallen absolutely flat. As a matter of fact the Liberals are in an opinionless and leaderless. The conflict for the leadership of the party continues in spite of this far from hopeful outlook, and should the Liberal Government be called to power the fight between Lord Rosebery and Sir Wm. Harcourt will undoubtedly be re-opened.

HAWAIIAN CHEAP LABOR.

MARSHALL, O., Aug. 3.—The Hawaiian government decided on July 23 to issue no more six months' residence permits to Chinese. This practical conclusion, following the lines of American legislation, means a ban on American labor.

The foregoing fact was obtained from undisputed authority by Watson H. Wyman and mailed to San Francisco, and was telegraphed to this city tonight. Mr. Wyman also adds: "I am able to state that there is in contemplation a plan for stocking the island with colored laborers from the cane plantation of the United States. No white labor can stand the cane field work nor the wet work on the rice plantations, nor the humid climate here. It speaks volumes for the patriotism of the islands that they are ready to make a contract to-day, when annexation is not a certainty, that will result in the gradual diminution of Japanese labor, for, of course, as time progresses and existing contracts expire, the laborers now under contract can be deported and the Republic of Hawaii leaning to the United States. The Emperor is enthusiastic there on the subject, the impression being that France in entering into such an arrangement is only giving aid to the Republic of Hawaii, and is very doubtful if France will derive material advantages therefrom. On the other hand, Great Britain, judging from the financial world is very indifferent, and is content to continue in her position of 'splendid isolation.' It is satisfied that either party of the Russo-French alliance will be the victor, but with open arms if she ever desires to join them, even though maps are already published showing the approaching partition of the British Empire."

WALL STREET IMPRESSED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Wall street has been seized by a general "40/100" gloom fever as a result of the disclosures in the Klondyke. Men who have mined and made money; men who have mined and lost money; men who have mined and thought they might speculate a little in mining, and men who have had a complete abhorrence of mining—all seem to be affected in the same way. More than half a dozen banking concerns and as many individuals in Wall street, whose standing in the financial world is of the very best, have actually turned away from \$5,000 to \$125,000 each which clients and customers wished to invest, under their guidance and supervision, in the great gold fields of Alaska. Laddenburg, Thalman & Co., H. L. Horton & Co., Keen, Van Cortlandt & Co., R. F. Loundsberry & Co., and Charles Head & Co., are some of these firms who have more money offered them for investment in the Klondyke than they have desired. The prejudice against mining is waning. One recently bankers who dabbled in mines were looked upon with about as much suspicion by their customers and the money work as a bank clerk or cashier who regularly played faro, roulette and the races. But that is wearing off, and the best concerns are beginning to mine in one way or another. Among the various down-town banking houses who are either interested in the Klondyke, who have sent a representative to themselves, or customers, or who have made up their minds to do so, are R. P. Loundsberry & Co., N. Guggenheim & Sons, Keen, Van Cortlandt & Co., Nicholas Gammeter Company, H. B. Hollins & Co., H. L. Horton & Co., Charles Head & Co., and Seligman & Co.

TO YUKON FROM EDMONTON.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 7.—It is said that the C.P.R. authorities are in conference with the Dominion government with a view to opening up a route to the goldfields via Edmonton. It is claimed that a more accessible and less dangerous route is possible, and that it can be cut out during the winter, so as to be available for traffic in the spring. Mr. Cading, head, civil engineer, has received a telegram from Ottawa to hold himself in readiness to accompany a party of surveyors to open a route into the Yukon. From another source it is learned that the party will leave here on Tuesday.

KILLED THEMSELVES.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Wm. G. Read, of the stock and bond firm of Read, Parsons & Co., killed himself by shooting to-day at his office in the Edison building. Dependancy, brought on by illness, is the reason assigned.

FORTY-SIX KILLED.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Aug. 7.—A terrific explosion occurred yesterday at a cart-ridge factory at Fastebuk, on the Danube, 130 miles northwest of Varna. Forty-six persons were killed and many others injured. The lives of sixty of the latter are despaired of. Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, on receipt of the news of the disaster, visited the sufferers to the hospital, and caused money to be distributed to the families of the victims.

TO RULE THE YUKON.

Minister Sifton Sends Major Walsh With Two Maxim Guns in Answer to Protest.

He Will Overawe The Miners Into Paying Great Tribute And Staying Off Reserves.

The Government Organ Tells What Will Confront Those Who May Mourn.

OTTAWA, Aug. 7.—The present organization scheme for the Yukon, containing the expenditure of a quarter of a million dollars, most of which the government hopes to raise by way of royalties. In the meantime funds will be obtained by Governor General's warrant. The government has decided to appoint an administrator, to increase the number of police by 15, making 115 in all, and to send two Maxim guns with them. The name of Major Walsh is favorably suggested as the best man for the chief executive officer out there. It was also decided to constitute a court of justice, to be presided over by Justice McQuest of Prince Albert, who, at Mr. Sifton's request, has consented to go there. It is impossible to appoint a new judge without the authority of parliament, but as the Northwest judges have jurisdiction in the Yukon, the case may be met temporarily by force overawing the miners. Hon. Henry Aylmer, of Sherbrooke, Que., has been appointed registrar, and a registration district will be constituted. Thirty-five more Maxim guns will be sent from Victoria. It was originally intended that only twenty should go on that day.

In consequence of the strong protests received from Victoria, the government has decided to reduce the size of claims from 500 feet, as formerly decided, to 100 feet for an ordinary claim and 200 feet for a discoverer's claim.

OTTAWA, Aug. 9.—The protests against the government's award mining rights have been coming in so freely for the last few days have only served to stiffen Mr. Sifton's back. He has determined to attempt to carry out his plan, though he has been told that he will be met by a second claim from entry. He is going to do this, he says, by the employment of the Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire, and has been snubbed by the heads of the Liberal federation, and his manifesto has fallen absolutely flat. As a matter of fact the Liberals are in an opinionless and leaderless. The conflict for the leadership of the party continues in spite of this far from hopeful outlook, and should the Liberal Government be called to power the fight between Lord Rosebery and Sir Wm. Harcourt will undoubtedly be re-opened.

The leading organ of the Continental political circles is, will the visit of Emperor William of Germany to St. Petersburg result in a German-Russian-French understanding, which would be a great boon to the world. Such a consummation is undoubtedly wished for in Germany, where the demands of the Russo-French treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Germany has re-kindled Anglophobia. The Deutsche Zeitung voices the general opinion, and says: "The Emperor is impudently re-born if he succeeds in creating an alliance aiming at the annihilation of England's power."

Continuing the Deutsche Zeitung suggests that the Emperor should endeavor to obtain the closing of Continental ports against English goods. Advice from Paris, however, is that the Emperor is enthusiastic there on the subject, the impression being that France in entering into such an arrangement is only giving aid to the Republic of Hawaii, and is very doubtful if France will derive material advantages therefrom. On the other hand, Great Britain, judging from the financial world is very indifferent, and is content to continue in her position of 'splendid isolation.' It is satisfied that either party of the Russo-French alliance will be the victor, but with open arms if she ever desires to join them, even though maps are already published showing the approaching partition of the British Empire."

FATAL ELEVATOR FIRE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Six and probably seven lives were lost in an explosion which took place this evening during a fire in the Northwestern grain elevator, at Cook and West Water streets. Three of the dead are firemen. The body of another fireman is thought to be buried in the ruins of the elevator, and three others are now in the Chicago hospital. From the force with which the explosion swept the spot on which they were standing they must have been injured. The explosion of the elevator was caused by the explosion of a boiler or the explosion of mill dust caused the awful havoc.

The origin of the fire is believed to have been in the vicinity of the boiler houses. Accumulated dust, as dry and inflammable as gunpowder, that had been piling up for years, added to the spread of the fire rapidly, and the explosion was a terrific explosion, completing the work of scattering the fire throughout the entire structure. The explosion started for a moment, Chief of firemen, and they continued to help those who had been hurt. Dozens of the men laid injured in the elevator were not seriously injured, and others in the throes of death. It was dangerous work to get them out, but it was gallantly and bravely done, and all the slightly injured were removed. The dead were for the time left where they fell. No man could reach their bodies and live. The elevator was surrounded by a number of small buildings, which were continually catching fire. The total loss is estimated at \$500,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

PETER'S PENCE.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Vatican, including the Pope himself, is actively engaged in a campaign to stimulate the revenue from Peter's Pence, which shows a serious decrease. The chief contributor to this fund has always been France, but the tendency of the Vatican to support republicanism has cooled the ardor of aristocratic donors; and while the gifts from America have increased, they do not cover the French deficiency. The receipts are steadily falling while the expenses of the Vatican are increasing.

THE WARNING UNHEEDED.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A special from Madrid received to-day says the Spanish government was aware that a meeting of anarchists was held early in July, and that it was ordered to murder Senor del Castillo before August 15 and to assassinate Senor Sagasta before August 30.

BARCELONA, Aug. 9.—Gulli, the assassin of Senor Canovas del Castillo, was known here under the name of Achiloli. He formerly worked as a compositor, and was also a young assistant master at a school here a gypsy woman told his fortune. She predicted that he would become great, and would meet with a violent death.

MADRID, Aug. 9.—Old inhabitants of this city relate that when Canovas del Castillo was a young man he was expelled from Barcelona after that outrage.

MADRID, Aug. 9.—It appears this afternoon that Gulli, the assassin, represented himself as a correspondent of El Populo. The company contemplated being in a position in the spring to take all kinds of freight and passengers to the new Eldorado of the North. Six hundred miles of this route will be over a beautiful prairie country and 300 through the plateau or basin between the head waters of the Yukon and the west branch of the Mackenzie rivers.

EXCLUDING THE ALIENS.

THE Efforts to Keep Work on the New Railway for Intending Settlers. WINNIPEG, Aug. 9.—Commissioner McCroery is strictly enforcing the provisions of the alien labor laws, and in examination of several men who reached here lately seeking work on the Crow's Nest Pass railway he discovered that they had no intention of settling on land. All men presenting themselves have to be suitable farm hands and desirous of ultimately settling on land in the Northwest. If not they are refused admission and will in future be deported out of the province. The immigration office on Saturday sent out fifty men to Lethbridge for work on the Crow's Nest Pass and will send another hundred men early in the week by way of McLeod.

MOUNTAIN CLIMBERS.

They Have Distinguished Themselves at Banff and Will Make Further Ventures. WINNIPEG, Aug. 9.—Prof. Fay has been successful in reaching the summit of Mount Lefroy at Banff. The party consisted of nine people, including a Swiss guide and Mr. Colly, a well known mountain climber from England, who declares that Mount Lefroy is more difficult to ascend than the Matterhorn. The same party will try the ascent of the Green mountain and Mount Assiniboine. The last has been tried over and over again with no success. It is about 11,000 feet high and looks from the level to be almost perpendicular for 1,000 feet. Howard Douglas of Calgary will become superintendent of the National Park at Banff on September 1.

MEXICO VERY UNEASY.

The Fall in Silver May Make Debt Repudiation a Necessity. MEXICO, Aug. 9.—The continual fall of silver and the corresponding rise in exchange has reached the point when this country is brought face to face with what may be a serious crisis. No sophistry can hide the real condition of affairs here. At this moment Mexican bonds being sold in London, principally owing to the scrupulous exactness under which the interest has been met. These bonds are in gold, and their interest is to be met in gold, and at this rate of exchange that interest is excessive, and it is only a matter of time, unless there is a favorable change in silver, until this republic will be unable to stand it. Repudiation has an ugly sound, but something very much like it under present circumstances must result. The railway corporations and other foreign companies here have to meet a gold interest with a medium that is ever decreasing in value. It does not matter, however, great the business and the capacity for making money, because the money earned is inadequate to meet the obligations abroad. There is one thing for them to do—decrease their foreign debt was contracted in silver. Business of all kinds is paralyzed and all orders for abroad have been countermanded. The manager of the Scotch thread monopoly here has advanced prices on thread 25 per cent, and the French importers of dry goods have followed suit. A prominent banker said that he believed exchange would go to 150 per cent. premium. He considered the outlook to be most serious for this country; in fact he considered it too gloomy to speculate upon.

GERMANY FLOOD SWEPT.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—The cloudbursts and inundations which have recently devastated the eastern parts of Germany were the worst since 1870. According to local statistics 105 persons were killed in Silesia alone and in Saxony the number of killed will not fall short of 180. The financial losses foot up over 150,000,000 marks. At Pillnitz, the country river of the Queen of Saxony, the river Elbe rose so fast that it flooded the lower floor of the royal castle, forcing the King and Queen to seek refuge at Dresden.

BACK FROM DYEA.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 7.—The Capilano returned from Dyea yesterday. Capt. Powys says he met six steamers on his way back, all bound for Dyea. The Capilano landed all her cattle and horses safely. Dyea was crowded but there were enough pack horses there to enable everyone to make the 35 miles overland to river navigation before winter.

A WASHINGTON ROMANCER.

He Seeks to Excite the United States Authorities by a Foolish Story. WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Representative J. Hamilton Lewis, of the state of Washington, has had a conference with the treasury officials in regard to customs matters on the Alaska-Canadian frontier. Mr. Lewis said that he had received information which he deemed trustworthy to the effect that the Canadian Commissioner of Customs had issued a special order fixing an exorbitant rate of duty on everything bought by miners entering the Klondyke country by way of Alaska. According to Mr. Lewis' information this duty was fifteen cents a pound on goods of every character. The treasury officials are inclined to doubt the accuracy of this report, but have taken means to ascertain the facts. If, however, it should be found to be true, the action of the department in establishing a branch custom house at Dyea may be reconsidered and steps taken to protect the rights of American miners in the premises.

Russia's Poor Harvest.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says he learns by special dispatches from Warsaw that the Russian government intends to prohibit the export of grain this year owing to the expected bad harvest.

The Sugar Trade.

MONTREAL, Aug. 9.—An important meeting was held to-day between the wholesale sugar merchants and refiners, with the object of establishing prices and other arrangements for selling the product of the refiners.

THAT OVERLAND ROUTE.

An Easy Path to Yukon Promised Across The Prairie Country From Edmonton.

Survey To Be Made Immediately For English Promoters of Transportation Enterprise.

NELSON, Aug. 7.—Mr. J. B. Powell, civil engineer, late managing director and engineer of the London Gold Mining and Development Company, has been appointed engineer and director-in-chief by the Great Commonwealth Development and Mining Company to establish a transportation overland route to Klondyke, starting from Edmonton, N. W. T. Mr. Powell starts for Edmonton in a few days to locate the route and survey the line. The company contemplates being in a position in the spring to take all kinds of freight and passengers to the new Eldorado of the North. Six hundred miles of this route will be over a beautiful prairie country and 300 through the plateau or basin between the head waters of the Yukon and the west branch of the Mackenzie rivers.

MINEERS' FAMILIES DISTRESSED.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 9.—Appeals for food and provisions are numerous at the headquarters of the miners' officials in this city. It appears as if there was a wall from every section of the district, and miners in person were present to ask that the suffering ones be looked after. Secretary Warner was kept busy answering their appeals, and he stated that he had sent more than \$10,000 worth of provisions to various parts of the district. The appeals are now coming in from the miners' camps, and which are at the various mining camps where their influence to keep other men from working. A series of meetings are to be held every day, and it is expected to keep up the interest in every section and strengthen every point where there is the least indication of weakness. The vigil on the mines of the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Co. are to be kept up and the vigor increased from day to day. Early this morning the miners of West Elizabeth made a march on the mines of the Elizabeth Mining Company, formerly operated by Horner & Roberts. About fifty men were going to the mine to demand that they be allowed to finish loading a freight. They agreed to go out as soon as it was loaded, which will take several days. Officials of the company made an effort to get permission from the miners' officials to continue work on a 60 cent basis, but this was not given. It is expected that the mine will be idle as soon as the flat is loaded.

THE SEALING COMMISSION.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Aug. 9.—The Behring Sea sealers commission will be in session again shortly. The commission will meet in the provincial assembly building at the head of one hundred picked men, backed up by two Maxim guns, stood in their path. Creek claims are to be reduced in length from 500 to 100 feet. Justice McGuire, of Prince Albert, is to establish a criminal court at Cudady, and Hon. Henry Aylmer, of Sherbrooke, Que., is to be registrar of the district.

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They Have Distinguished Themselves at Banff and Will Make Further Ventures. WINNIPEG, Aug. 9.—Prof. Fay has been successful in reaching the summit of Mount Lefroy at Banff. The party consisted of nine people, including a Swiss guide and Mr. Colly, a well known mountain climber from England, who declares that Mount Lefroy is more difficult to ascend than the Matterhorn. The same party will try the ascent of the Green mountain and Mount Assiniboine. The last has been tried over and over again with no success. It is about 11,000 feet high and looks from the level to be almost perpendicular for 1,000 feet. Howard Douglas of Calgary will become superintendent of the National Park at Banff on September 1.

MEXICO VERY UNEASY.

The Fall in Silver May Make Debt Repudiation a Necessity. MEXICO, Aug. 9.—The continual fall of silver and the corresponding rise in exchange has reached the point when this country is brought face to face with what may be a serious crisis. No sophistry can hide the real condition of affairs here. At this moment Mexican bonds being sold in London, principally owing to the scrupulous exactness under which the interest has been met. These bonds are in gold, and their interest is to be met in gold, and at this rate of exchange that interest is excessive, and it is only a matter of time, unless there is a favorable change in silver, until this republic will be unable to stand it. Repudiation has an ugly sound, but something very much like it under present circumstances must result. The railway corporations and other foreign

