

STORMED WITH SHOT AND SHELL

Sultan of Zanzibar's Palace Bombed This Morning by British Warships.

The Usurping Chieftain, Said Khalid, Said "Death Before Surrender."

The Custom House, Palace and Other Buildings are a Mass of Ruins.

Said Khalid and His Followers Fought With Great Persistence.

The Sultan's Armed Steamer Glasgow Blown Up at Her Moorings.

Zanzibar, Aug. 27.—The palace of the Sultan of Zanzibar was bombed this morning and at noon was a mass of blazing ruins.

Yesterday afternoon Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Rawson, C. B., in command of the British Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa stations, and the British consul-general, Mr. A. H. Harding, C. B., after holding a conference, communicated by cable with the government of Great Britain an outline of the situation of affairs here, setting forth that Said Khalid, who seized the palace and proclaimed himself Sultan on the death of the late Sultan, had been strongly reinforced and positively refused to surrender.

The letter, with the reinforcements which arrived yesterday, were: Flagship St. George, Admiral Rawson, smaller quick-firing guns, 550 men; third class cruiser Philomet, third-class cruiser Raccoon first-class gunboat Sparrow, first-class gunboat Thrush.

Later in the day cables instructions were received from London, and a conference was held between the Admiral and the consul-general. Eventually an ultimatum was sent to Said Khalid, ordering him to haul down the flag and surrender with his forces not later than 9 o'clock this morning.

During the past night there were a number of disturbances among the natives in the outskirts of the town, but they were promptly suppressed by 250 British marines and sailors who had been landed to protect the property and guard the consulate of Great Britain. It is understood, however, that Said Khalid received further reinforcements from the slave dealers, who flocked to his support, as the formal hoisting of the British flag over Zanzibar would mean the liberation of 25,000 slaves and a death blow to slavery in this part of East Africa.

Shortly before nine o'clock a naval officer was sent to the palace square with another message for Said Khalid, asking him if he was prepared to surrender in accordance with the terms of the ultimatum, and again notifying him that the palace in which he had barricaded himself would be shelled at 9 o'clock promptly if he failed to haul down the flag before that time.

As before, Said replied that he would do sooner than surrender. His answer was conveyed to Admiral Rawson and the British consul-general, and the crews of the ships, which had been prepared for action the day before when the guns on shore were trained on them, were sent to quarters.

At 9 o'clock the flagship signalled the Raccoon, Thrush and Sparrow to commence firing, and a moment later the muzzles mentioned and two gun boats opened fire with their heavier guns, and ten minutes later had sent a storm of shell and shot into the palace, tearing big gaps in it, scattering death and confusion among the defenders, dismounting some of the guns ashore and putting to flight the gunners handling the pieces.

The fire of the warships was admirably directed and smoke was soon seen issuing from several parts of the palace. During this time the St. George and Philomet were held in reserve, although they occasionally pumped a shell into the enemies' camp, adding to the dismay of its defenders. The Raccoon, Thrush and Sparrow kept up the bombardment until 9:50, when the palace was a mass of ruins. Large reefs were made in the barricades of Said's followers. The latter, however, answered the fire of the warships with great persistence and gallantry and did not stop firing until in response to the flagship's signal of "cease firing," the guns of the warships stopped.

The losses of the enemy are not known, but they must have been heavy, especially among the defenders of the palace proper. During the bombardment the Sultan's armed steamer Glasgow opened fire on a British warship, but a few well-directed shells from the heavy guns of the Raccoon silenced her fire in very short order and sank her at her moorings.

Soon after the palace caught fire and the walls and roofs were sent flying here and there by the shells of the warships. Said Khalid and Said Sales, the latter being the commander of the usurping Sultan's army, escaped, with a number of their leading followers, through the back part of the palace, and hurriedly made their way to the German consulate and asked for protection, which was accorded them.

Admiral Rawson, in order to prevent Said Khalid and followers escaping to the mainland of Africa, where their presence would undoubtedly cause trouble with the slave leaders and their adherents, sent a detachment of marines and local Zanzibaris to occupy all the roads and avenues of escape, thus hemming in the enemy pretty effectually, although many escaped to the mainland and neighboring islands in dhows. When "cease firing" was sent from this place, but all real resistance has ceased.

Shortly after ten o'clock reinforcements of marines and sailors were sent ashore from the British ships and the work of corralling the insurgents, collecting the dead and attending the wounded commenced. During this time a desultory firing was heard on the outskirts of the town from where Captain Raikes notified Admiral Rawson that he was holding all the main roads.

When the insurgents had been compelled to lay down their arms and were securely corralled by the marines and bluejackets, the latter were ordered to try and extinguish the flames in the palace and customs house, which also had been shelled and set on fire, as the insurgents had fortified it. But at noon, in spite of the efforts of the sailors to extinguish the flames, the palace was a blazing ruin, the old custom house laid in ashes, and a number of other buildings, demolished or set on fire by exploding shells, were also in ashes.

No casualties are reported among the British ashore, and though all business is naturally at a standstill, order will be promptly restored before nightfall and the foreign residents will be able to return to their residences ashore. Temporary hospitals for the native wounded have been established here, and they are receiving care from the surgeons of the warships.

The deed were buried this afternoon and, for the present, the government of the island will be administered by Admiral Rawson, pending the receipt of further instructions from the British government.

Zanzibar, capital of the island and state of the same name, is the largest city on the African seaboard next to Alexandria and Tunis. It lies in sheltered waters, from 30 to 40 feet deep, on the west side of the island, in 6 degrees 10 minutes south latitude, about 25 miles northeast of Bagamoyo, its port on the mainland. It comprises two distinct quarters—Shangani, the centre of trade and residence of the Sultan, and the western suburb occupied by the lowest classes (fishermen, porters, slaves, etc.), with a total joint population estimated in 1887 at about 100,000. From the sea the place presents a pleasant prospect with its glittering mosques, palaces, white houses, barracks, forts and minarets towers. But the interior is a labyrinth of narrow, filthy streets, winding through a dense mass of hovels, a cesspool of wickedness, Oriental in its appearance, Mohammedan in its religion. Arabian in its morals.

FROM THE CAPITAL

Wreck of San Pedro to be Removed—Canadian Bankers' Convention.

Ottawa, Aug. 27.—In accordance with the wishes of the residents of Victoria, Hon. Mr. Davies has given his consent to the immediate removal of the wreck of the San Pedro, which has been lying on Brocton ledge for the past four years.

The Canadian Bankers' Association will hold its annual convention here next month in the parliament buildings. Thomas Fish, of the Bank of Nova Scotia, is president. Several important papers will be read. Additional interest will be lent to the proceedings in view of the fact that a resolution may possibly be debated in regard to the conditional acceptance of American silver.

ALL READY FOR LI

New Yorker's Will Give the Chinese Viceroy a Rousing Reception To-Morrow.

A Fleet of U. S. Warships Will Meet the S. S. St. Louis on Arrival.

Reported That Li Hung Chang's Enemies are Plotting in His Absence.

New York, Aug. 27.—Arrangements are completed to give Li Hung Chang a royal welcome on his arrival on the St. Louis in the lower bay to-morrow. It has been decided by the navy department that nineteen guns constitutes the proper salute to the Chinese statesman. The details of his reception by the fleet have been left entirely with Admiral Bruce. Li is understood to will go aboard one of the vessels of the fleet while the others will act as an escort. The naval demonstration, as at present contemplated will only cover the day of Li's arrival. To-morrow morning the fleet will move down the bay, and taking position, will await the arrival of the St. Louis. Li will then be taken aboard one of the war vessels. As the vessel passes by each ship will run to the fore track the imperial colors of China and fire a salute.

The Chinese ambassador will be received by Mayor Strong, acting in his official capacity of chief magistrate of the city of New York, on Tuesday next, at the Merchants' club, of which the mayor is a member. It has been arranged that Monday will be Brooklyn's day for receiving the distinguished Chinese. The mayor, after receiving Li in the Merchants' club will drive him up town under an escort of national guards of the state of New York.

Li will review the various regiments and watch their drills and manoeuvres. He will then be treated to a display of the evolutions of the New York firemen, who will parade with their engines, ten-jacks and hook ladders. John's distinguished visitor will be tendered dinner at the Merchants' club, where he will be the guest of the mayor and General Fitzgerald. After witnessing the drill of the firemen Li will have a chance to see an exhibition of the workings of the various city departments, including the department of public works and the department of street cleaning. He will, of course, be presented to the official heads of the various city departments.

All Chinatown will have a chance to see Li Hung Chang. On the afternoon of Thursday, September 1, the viceroy, accompanied by his suite and escorted by the regulars of the United States army, will make his public entry into and through the Chinese quarter.

The intimation received by Li from Peking that he cut short his travels in the west has given rise to the report that his presence in the Chinese capital is desired at this time not a step to the activity of the Chinese officials, but since his departure been plotting his downfall. This, however, is not thought in well informed quarters to be the real reason for Li's practical recall. It is the commercial treaty with Japan, which requires the viceroy's immediate attention. Li Hung Chang was the imperial commissioner appointed to negotiate the treaty with Japan. He has to relinquish the work when in the middle of it to attend the coronation of the czar as the emperor's representative.

Chang Yin Hoon, a member of the Tsung Li Yamen, and a former minister to the United States, took up the threads of the negotiations where Li Hung Chang had dropped them. Now the treaty is ready to be signed. The Chinese government wants the viceroy to put the finishing touches to the important document, and the Japanese government is only too glad to have his signature affixed to this treaty. A fit capital for the dark continent. Nevertheless Zanzibar, which is now regularly visited by several lines of ocean steamers, is the necessary trade focus of all exploring and missionary work for the interior, the portal through which civilizing influences have penetrated into the eastern section of equatorial Africa. There are several Protestant and Roman Catholic missions in Zanzibar, the health of which has been much improved by a recently constructed aqueduct yielding a good supply of pure water.

WHITNEY-VANDERBILT.

Many Millions Represented at the Wedding at Newport.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 27.—The wedding of Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, to Mr. Harry Payne Whitney, eldest son of the former secretary of the navy, William C. Whitney, took place at noon on Tuesday at The Breakers, the Vanderbilt summer residence. The wedding was given away by her father, who was wheeled into the room in a reclining chair.

The bride and attendants assembled in the open hall and proceeded down the grand staircase. The bride entered the room on the arm of Chauncey M. Depue, and proceeded to the prie-dieu, where she was met by the groom. Miss Vanderbilt was given away by her father, who was wheeled into the room in a reclining chair.

The bride's costume was of white satin trimmed with old lace which has been in the family for years. She wore her mother's bridal veil, a beautiful bouquet of stephanotis and gardenias. The bridesmaids wore mousseline lace, beaded with insertion of the same. The waists were of valenciennes insertion, with puffings of the same material and ruffled collars. The sleeves were of full length, with cuffs of valenciennes insertion and small puffs at the shoulders. Shaded rose-colored belts lent a pleasing touch of color to the costumes. Mr. Whitney wore a boutonniere of gardenias, his best man a white orchid on the lapel of his coat, and the ushers small sprays of lily of the valley. The bouquets of the five bridesmaids were roses and lilies of the valley, caught with broad pink satin ribbons, upon which were embroidered lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids were Misses Sloane, Shepard, and Maclean and Lariviere had a long talk on the school question.

THOMAS REED ON FINANCIAL ILLS

Thousands Hear Speaker Reed Discuss Financial Panic Cause, and Cure.

He Points Out the Fallacies of Candidate Bryan's Argument.

Prosperity Can Only Come From a Restoration of Confidence.

Old Orchard, Me., Aug. 25.—The Republicans of Maine, according to custom, held a grand rally here this afternoon, at which were gathered thousands from all over the state, as well as other parts of New England. Among the speakers were Thomas B. Reed and Lee Fairchild. After a brief introduction Mr. Reed said in part:

"What seemed the great primal curse, that in the sweat of his face should man eat bread, has been found in the wider view of the great cycles of the Almighty to be the foundation of all sound hope, all progress and all permanent power. Man no longer shuns labor as his deadliest foe, but welcomes it as his dearest friend. Nations no longer dream of riches as the spoils of war, but as the fruit of human energy, directed by wise laws and encouraged by peace and goodwill. Battlesments snare forts and castles, armies and navies are day by day less and less the engines of slaughter and more and more the guarantees of peace with honor.

"The world longs for now is not the pagantry and devastation of war, but the agrandissement of the few, but the full utilization of human energy for the benefit of all mankind. To the 75,000,000 people who make up the great republic, the opportunities to labor means more than that to all the world beside. It means the development of resources greatly beyond the comprehension of any mortal, and diffusion among all of riches to which the glories of the Arabian Nights are but the glitter of the parashop, and to which the sheen of all the jewels of this earth but the glimmer of glowworms in the parlor of the dawn. Only by combination each with the other can good results be had. No more striking proof of this can anywhere be found than in that complex union of men which makes up modern nations and modern enterprises. The nature of man craves also liberty and individuality. The complex, wonderfully complex, condition of modern society, with its warping fold of the process of warping fold, it was found that gun-cotton mines proved the best method of shattering the ice. Very high ice-floes prevailed and their termination could not be described even by the use of telescopes. It often looked like a hopeless task, breaking out of the ice by foot, but with a liberal use of explosives and owing to the peculiar construction of our boat, we finally succeeded.

THE CRETAN TROUBLE.

The London Times' Views on the Situation.

London, Aug. 27.—The Times, in an article on the Cretan question, says: "We have heard from various sources, some of them of Greek origin, of help being extended to the insurgents by some agitators among the subjects of King George. If Tewfik Pasha's statements are to be trusted this assistance has now assumed formidable dimensions. He alleges that a considerable body of Greek officers, in uniform, with mounted guns and large quantities of supplies and ammunition has landed in Crete. It is on a scale which is pretty certain, Tewfik Pasha says, to give rise to strained relations between Constantinople and Athens, and this warning should be laid to heart by the Cretan government.

THE PINCH OF POVERTY.

Impels Mrs. Hutchison to Commit a Terrible Deed.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Last night Mrs. James Hutchison burned her four months old baby to death and fatally burned herself, death resulting this morning. Her husband has been out of work for some time and the unfortunate circumstances is supposed to have impaired her mind. Mr. Hutchison returned home late in the evening without having secured any work that day and broke down, completely when notified of his wife's deed.

JOHN JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

Sailed for America on the Teutonic To-day.

London, Aug. 27.—Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, accompanied by Mrs. Chamberlain, (formerly Miss Endicott, of Boston) sailed from Liverpool for New York on board the steamer Teutonic to-day. Although the arrangements for the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain was made with the greatest secrecy, a large crowd was in waiting when the secretary and his wife reached the landing stage at Liverpool and cheered them heartily.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Chicago, Aug. 27.—Yesterday afternoon Dr. Reilly, of the health department, has brought to his notice a case said to be genuine Asiatic cholera, from which the patient had died. The victim, Jas. McFarland, a retail coal dealer, was taken sick late on Monday night and died on Tuesday morning. The health officer did not hear of the case until Tuesday and an inspector was sent to the house at once to make an investigation. He found that the man's death resulted from a malignant attack of the dread disease, and the place was carefully disinfected.

"That minister is the most absent-minded I ever knew," said a hospital ward yesterday were all the patients happened to be asleep.

"Forget himself and began to deliver a sermon."

"She—I think we should be able to live nicely on \$3,000 a year."

"He—\$3,000 a year, and only \$2,000."

"I know it dear, but my clothes come to \$1,000 a year and I have enough now to last for the twelve months."

THE FRAM'S VOYAGE

Captain Sverdrup's Account of the Trip After Nansen Left the Ship.

The Little Vessel Was Enclosed for a Time in the Centre of Ice Fields.

London, Aug. 27.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Tromsø, signed by Dr. Nansen, gives Captain Sverdrup's account of the voyage of the Fram after Dr. Nansen left the boat. The dispatch says: The ice pressures were never so severe as upon several occasions before Dr. Nansen left us during June, 1894. We were regularly exposed, however, to violent pressures, caused by the changing spring tides. The Fram was once or twice daily lifted from six to nine feet. The bottom became visible as the ice footed the ice. So little effect did this have on the Fram's timbers that the men continued their slumbering undisturbed. An easier Arctic exploring expedition could hardly imagine. The principal work was to take regular observations, sleep and eat. The health of the men was perfect during the entire expedition. Not a sign of scurvy was apparent among any of the men. When all efforts to advance the boat through the ice by force of steam or the process of warping failed it was found that gun-cotton mines proved the best method of shattering the ice. Very high ice-floes prevailed and their termination could not be described even by the use of telescopes. It often looked like a hopeless task, breaking out of the ice by foot, but with a liberal use of explosives and owing to the peculiar construction of our boat, we finally succeeded.

"The sachems of New England had no financial troubles, no strikes. The currency question was a simple string of ruybars. In Central Africa the banks never break, and checks are never dishonored, for neither banks nor checks are needed for their kind of prosperity. Before the factory system reigned, combinations of workmen were few, and the workers were not so numerous, but also no progress, and there was no sharing by the toiler of the profits and the pleasures. What are the causes of prosperity, and what are the causes of poverty? Are they mysterious, and beyond human ken? If you analyze, you find whatever the remote causes are, they are different every time. The immediate cause of prosperity is the confidence of all the people in each other, and the situation in the future. When the people all work together, when they all have faith in each other, then prosperity reigns. After prosperity reigns for some time, longer or shorter, men think that the times are permanently done away with, and get wild, and over-prosperity sets in. Then some wise men, earlier than others to see that the world cannot absorb all that is made, cannot permanently support the enterprises which are the confidence of men has set in action, he begins to doubt, to refuse discounts, to hoard money and to call a halt to speculation. Then the distrust spreads, and hard times follow. Then we set to work to cure out of trouble, and the process is slow. While we are climbing out we suffer.

"In 1820 England had one of these paroxysms like the one we are passing through now. Everything there had been prosperous for long time. The hum of industry was heard all over the land. Men's eyes looked into each other with trust and faith in all mankind. Capital was accumulated in legitimate business, which is the supply of each other's wants. Then accumulated capital, eager for employment, burst the restraints of society, and speculation set in. Companies were formed to do everything under the sun, and lend everybody money, from the czar of Russia to the king of the Mosquito shore. Pretty soon, after a slight drain of gold, it occurred to some one to figure up all these contracts, and the astonished nation found that England had agreed to lend more money than there was in the world, twice over. Then the bubble burst, merchants failed, banks broke, universal distrust poured over the land. For one day trade absolutely ceased in London. Nobody would take anybody's notes or buy anybody's securities. There was the difference between New-England prosperous and England at a standstill. It was all in the change of one word. Confidence was prosperity. Distrust was ruin. Then began the slow growth of confidence again, which took years, but England's prosperity did not perish.

"In our own country we have had many such instances, many more than I mean to mention, for history on that subject is as cheap and as abundant as wheat when times are hard. We have just passed through another of those terrible crises and are on our way to other years of wealth, with this additional benefit, that the distribution of wealth, when we reach it, will be more even as well as more abundant than ever before. In 1835 we had as great a crash as we had in 1873; all the world went with us. In 1892 we thought hard times had been banished forever; we were sure that work and high wages were never more to be separated, but we were mistaken. Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall. The election of 1892 was a great misfortune. It may be we would have had a collapse then; no one can be quite sure; but if we had been in skillful hands we should never have gone so far and suffered so much.

"When the Sherman act was struggling to be repealed, the Democratic press and even some Republicans, told us that repeal would be the final remedy and business would revive. I never shared that belief; on the contrary, just three years ago to-day, lacking two days, while I was consorting with good Democrats, and I hope to consort with the like in this campaign, I took occasion in the presence of 3,000 men, women and children, to declare that the repeal of the Sherman law was only one step in the onward march; since then many bad things have happened, plunging us deeper and deeper in the mire. In that very discourse I told the Democrats that I did not expect the Democratic party to be 'utterly bad,' but I had not at that time the slightest idea what the Chicago convention would do or say in 1896. Since that speech in 1893, we have had a severe lesson. When 'the tariff act' was proposed by Mr. Bryan and his associates was presented in the house it was certainly a great shock to the business interests of the country. The change was radical, and men like Mr. Bryan were carried away with the possibilities of their own eloquence; there seemed no possibility to the limit of the evil. Now I do not propose to charge the Democrats with that bill. The one they finally passed was a vastly different one. But the mischief had been done. The shock had stopped business. Then came the income tax, unconstitutional and destructive, declared so by the supreme court, and then the attendant deficiency. That deficiency has been a breeding sore ever since. It has scared and frightened our people beyond all reason. What are \$400,000,000 increase of debt to a nation so rich that one of its big railroads, on half its lines, can lose twice as much as paid the whole revenue of good Queen Bess in the days of her highest glory, and never pass a coupon or refuse a dividend. Why has this \$400,000,000 frightened us so? Because the government has refused to either raise revenue or separate the deficit from the redemption of greenbacks. Had the house revenue bill of last session passed and become a law, the country, with full faith in a Republican administration in the near future, would then have started upward and onward.

"We must restore confidence. How can we restore confidence? First, by putting us on a steady course, and all manner of disturbance. Peace and a stable government are the first necessity."

VANCOUVER'S SMELTER.

Construction Expected to be Commenced Within Thirty Days.

W. R. Rust, superintendent of the Tacoma Smelting & Refining Company, will leave the city at 7 o'clock this morning for Vancouver, B. C., says the Tacoma Ledger, where he goes to meet a number of representatives of British and American capitalists. They will select a site in the vicinity of Vancouver for a large smelting and refining works, of which Mr. Rust will be manager. Mr. Rust returned last week from a visit to the east. One of the results of his trip was the organization of a company which will construct and operate the smelting and refining plant referred to. Speaking to a Ledger representative last evening on the plant to be erected in Vancouver, Mr. Rust said:

"We expect to be at work on the construction of the new plant within thirty days. It will have a capacity of about 400 tons of ore per day, or four times the present capacity of the Tacoma smelter, and will smelt and refine copper, lead, gold, silver and other metals. Four stacks will be erected and the works will run day and night, employing 250 men steadily. I expect the plant will start up about six months hence. The company which will erect and operate the works was organized during my late visit east, after conferences held at Montreal and New York with capitalists. The head of the syndicate is C. D. Simpson, of Scranton, Pa., one of the most extensive miners in that state, and reputed to be worth \$3,000,000. Other members of the syndicate, I am not at liberty to name. Neither can I state the names of those I will meet at Vancouver to-morrow. The capital stock of the syndicate is one million dollars, and every cent of it is paid up. The smelting and refining company will be incorporated under the laws of British Columbia.

"The ore for the new smelter will come from the mines in the Rossland and Slooan mining districts in British Columbia." Replying to a question why the new smelter is to be erected in British Columbia instead of American territory, Mr. Rust said that the tariff on silver and lead ore had considerably to do with it and that eastern capitalists were timid about investing money in smelting enterprises until the election is over and they know what the policy of the government is to be.

A prominent citizen quoted Mr. Rust as saying that the reason the smelting plant was going to British Columbia was because English capitalists, who are largely interested in the scheme, would not invest money in the United States owing to the free silver craze. If McKinley is elected and a sound and stable currency is assured, foreign capital will then take hold and be invested for the development of American resources. It is well known that under the McKinley law large plants were established all over the west and they all prospered because an era of good times reigned and American workmen were given a chance to earn honest money. During that period, also, not a single smelter was erected in British Columbia or any of the Canadian provinces, although then the tariff on lead, silver and copper was more than double what it is to-day.

Humorist's Wife.—What in the world are you sending all these mother-in-law and number jokes to the Daily Blower for? They are as old as the hills.

Humorist.—Yes, my dear; but the editor who selects them for matter for that paper is a young fellow just out of college, and they'll all be new to him.

ROYAL Baking Powder has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

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Construction Expected to be Commenced Within Thirty Days.

W. R. Rust, superintendent of the Tacoma Smelting & Refining Company, will leave the city at 7 o'clock this morning for Vancouver, B. C., says the Tacoma Ledger, where he goes to meet a number of representatives of British and American capitalists. They will select a site in the vicinity of Vancouver for a large smelting and refining works, of which Mr. Rust will be manager. Mr. Rust returned last week from a visit to the east. One of the results of his trip was the organization of a company which will construct and operate the smelting and refining plant referred to. Speaking to a Ledger representative last evening on the plant to be erected in Vancouver, Mr. Rust said:

"We expect to be at work on the construction of the new plant within thirty days. It will have a capacity of about 400 tons of ore per day, or four times the present capacity of the Tacoma smelter, and will smelt and refine copper, lead, gold, silver and other metals. Four stacks will be erected and the works will run day and night, employing 250 men steadily. I expect the plant will start up about six months hence. The company which will erect and operate the works was organized during my late visit east, after conferences held at Montreal and New York with capitalists. The head of the syndicate is C. D. Simpson, of Scranton, Pa., one of the most extensive miners in that state, and reputed to be worth \$3,000,000. Other members of the syndicate, I am not at liberty to name. Neither can I state the names of those I will meet at Vancouver to-morrow. The capital stock of the syndicate is one million dollars, and every cent of it is paid up. The smelting and refining company will be incorporated under the laws of British Columbia.

"The ore for the new smelter will come from the mines in the Rossland and Slooan mining districts in British Columbia." Replying to a question why the new smelter is to be erected in British Columbia instead of American territory, Mr. Rust said that the tariff on silver and lead ore had considerably to do with it and that eastern capitalists were timid about investing money in smelting enterprises until the election is over and they know what the policy of the government is to be.

A prominent citizen quoted Mr. Rust as saying that the reason the smelting plant was going to British Columbia was because English capitalists, who are largely interested in the scheme, would not invest money in the United States owing to the free silver craze. If McKinley is elected and a sound and stable currency is assured, foreign capital will then take hold and be invested for the development of American resources. It is well known that under the McKinley law large plants were established all over the west and they all prospered because an era of good times reigned and American workmen were given a chance to earn honest money. During that period, also, not a single smelter was erected in British Columbia or any of the Canadian provinces, although then the tariff on lead, silver and copper was more than double what it is to-day.

Humorist's Wife.—What in the world are you sending all these mother-in-law and number jokes to the Daily Blower for? They are as old as the hills.

Humorist.—Yes, my dear; but the editor who selects them for matter for that paper is a young fellow just out of college, and they'll all be new to him.

ROYAL Baking Powder has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

THE ANGRY IRISHMEN

Far From Pleased Over the Release of the Irish Political Prisoners.

Great Hulla-balloo Over the Sufferings of the Prisoners are Said to Have Endured.

The Kilkenny Journal Makes a Brutal Attack Upon the Queen.

London, Aug. 26.—The release of the Irish prisoners is likely to act as a boomerang, in a political sense. Instead of pleasing the Irish it simply calls attention to the mental and physical sufferings the prisoners have endured and lends color to the charges that they have been the victims of a severity that amounted to cruelty.

As already cabled, Gallagher is practically insane, Daly is demented and Whitehead is raging the country a hopeless, pitiful lunatic. Scarcely parties are scouring in every direction.

Already the moral sense of all right-minded Englishmen is outraged by the recital of the horrifying facts, while among the Irish a state of positive fury exists, and they are only restraining the full utterance of their wrathful feelings until all the convicts are safely outside of the jail doors.

Not only will this horror call attention to the monstrous prison system in England, at present a disgrace to civilization by reason of the callous severity, but by welding all sections of the Irish party by bonds of common sympathy it may pave a renewal of the political agitation in its most dangerous form.

The health of John Daly, who was released from Portland prison last Friday, where he was incarcerated for life in 1883, having been sentenced for complicity in an alleged political plot, is said to be improving. It was declared when he was first released that he might be a hopeless invalid for the remainder of his days.

Dublin, Aug. 26.—The Kilkenny Journal, commenting upon the release of John Daly, the Irish political prisoner from Portland prison, says: "The red Indian torture of captives is humane when compared with the torture inflicted upon Daly in England."

The bodies of two dead infants were found this morning, one in the public lavatory on the island and the other in the bay. Foul play is evident in each case.

Niagara Falls, Aug. 25.—Daniel Malloy, owner of this town, has been drowned in the Whirlpool rapids. He was bathing some distance above and was swept down by the current.

Campbellford, Aug. 25.—Mrs. Hubbard, the wife of a farmer of Ghandos township, and her daughter, were drowned in the Deer river on Sunday. The girl accidentally fell into the river and her mother plunged in after her, when she sank.

Fenelon Falls, Aug. 25.—John Chambers, reeve of Fenelon and ex-warden of Victoria, died to-day.

Lindsay, Aug. 25.—R. J. Mitchell, Grand Trunk ticket agent here, also agent for the Canadian Express company and several lines of steamers, has absconded, leaving a considerable shortage in his accounts. The Grand Trunk and express company are secured, but the steamship lines concerned are out.

Mitchell is believed to have been scuttling.

A LITTLE OLD MAN. Strange Case of Senile Debility at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Aug. 21.—Sherman Robert Burch died of senile debility at the age of 8 months. The child was born last December and last Monday he died of old age. He passed through all the intellectual phases that are common to mankind, but so rapidly that he had not time nor opportunity to gather the knowledge the common of experience and precept or the wisdom born of thought.

His brain developed and then withered with a rapidity comparable only to the growth of Jonah's gourd.

The face and head of the child made a striking feature. The head was wedge-shaped, broad at the top and tapering to a point at the chin. It was surmounted by a crop of dark brown hair, rather scant, but strong and of full size. It was not such hair as grows on the head of an 8 month old baby. It was strong and as coarse as that of a man of mature age.

"The baby was unusually bright," said the father. "He began to notice almost as soon as he was born, and by the time he was a week old he seemed to know as much as his elder brother who was a year old. He didn't try to talk, but would look at you as though he knew what you were thinking about. He never did look like a child nor act like one. He was a little old man."

BROWN TO BE EXPELLED. Ministers Outspoken in the Desire to Cast Him Out.

San Francisco, Aug. 24.—The friends of ex-Pastor Brown are beginning a systematic effort to prevent his expulsion from the ministry by the Bay conference. Since the confessions of Mattie Overman and Mrs. Tunnell have been made public, the sentiment of the ministers composing the Bay Association has crystallized in a manner that augurs ill for the ex-pastor. Many of them are outspoken in their desire that he should at once be summarily dismissed from the ministry, and if the conference was convened at once it is probable that such action would find few opponents.

AN OLD TIMER TALKS.

Mr. Montgomery, a Pioneer of the Big Bend and Other Districts.

C. F. Montgomery, who represents a heavy company of San Francisco capitalists and who returned from a prospecting trip in the Big Bend Tuesday, is one of those interesting people, now met so seldom, known as pioneers of the old timers.

He first started in mining experiences at Alder Gulch in 1862, then at Salmon Arm in 1864, which was one of the earliest gold finds in British Columbia. He next traveled to Whitestone at the mouth of Okanagan in 1865, then to Kettle River and Rock Creek, getting back to Colville, the prospectors' mecca of those days, in the fall of that year.

In the spring of 1896 he made the first trip on the Forty-Nine into the Big Bend and Canoe river till the fall of 1897, when the excitement at Perry Creek drew him thither. From Perry Creek he went to Cedar Creek, Montana, then to White Pine, Arizona, and in 1898, and on to the Peace River excitement in Omineca. In Omineca he remained seven years, working at Slate Creek and other businesses.

He is familiar with every foot of the gold country in the Bend, and as a result, is also pretty familiar with most of British Columbia. He has lately been into Rossland and says this upper country in the Bend will beat anything in sight when opened up.

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NEW BRITISH CRUISERS.

Five Classes—Powerful, Arrogant, Niobe, Doris and Pelorus.

While much has been said of the new battleships of the Majestic class which England is fast putting into active service, perhaps less is generally known of her latest cruisers.

The two largest and most remarkable of these are the Powerful, built at Barrow-in-Furness, and the Terrible at Clydebank. These are virtually completed, but did not take part in the present summer's evolutions. They have been described with some detail of late, and it will be sufficient now to recall that they have the great length of 500 feet between perpendiculars, an extreme breadth of 71½ feet, and a mean draught of 27, giving them a displacement of 14,200 tons; that they have the unprecedented horse-power of 25,000, designed to give them a speed of 22½ knots, under natural draught alone, and that their maximum coal capacity is only 25 tons less than 3000; that they carry each two 9.2 inch and two twelve rapid-fire 6-inch guns, and that the crew is 840 men.

Turning to the Niobe and Andromeda class, of which four are building at Barrow, Fairfield, Clydebank and Pembroke, with four more shortly to be ordered, if not already spoken for, we find them described as "small Powerfuls," the difference being not in the general outline of form, but in dimensions, speed, and other particulars. They have a length of 435 feet, an extreme breadth of 63, a mean draught of 20½, and a displacement of 11,000 tons. Their indicated horse-power, 16,500, is intended to give them 20½ knots, and they will have a maximum coal capacity of 2000 tons. It is noted that while none of England's great battleships of the Majestic class can pass through the Suez canal, nor can the Powerful or Terrible, the Niobe class can do so. Our own battleships and cruisers are restricted to much lighter draught than the English, with a view to service in our waters, and the fact that the largest and most powerful of the British ships cannot reach the far East through the Mediterranean and the Red Sea is certainly very striking.

In noting the difference between the Niobe class and that of the Powerful, the Niobe class, Engineering accounts for practically the whole of it by the reduced boiler space required for the latter. This space is only 132 feet for the Niobe against 186 for the Powerful, whereas there is little difference in the engine room, 56 feet against 60. The Niobe has 30 boilers and the Powerful 48, the Belleville type in both cases. A weight of 400 tons is saved in boilers alone.

The Niobe does not have the 9.2 inch guns of the Powerful, but it has four extra 6-inch guns. All her guns are quick-firers, but it may be said that there has been some criticism against the Niobe class on the ground that vessels so large should carry some heavier guns than the 6-inch. The Niobe has 16 6-inch guns and a good secondary battery, besides two 18-inch submerged torpedo tubes on the broadside, and one protected tube through the stern above the water line. The ammunition hoists for the 6-inch guns are electric, which is a new departure, the hoists of the Powerful and Terrible being worked by hand.

The protective deck of the Niobe is much like that of the Powerful, having three thicknesses of plate, making 4 inches on the slopes and 2½ inches elsewhere. In both vessels there is a great rise of arch, which the authority already quoted speaks of as a trait of modern classes. In the Niobe this rise is ten feet, starting from the shell of the ship, 6½ feet being under the water line, and in the Powerful it is half a foot more in each case. The extension of the deck six or seven feet below the water line diminishes the exposure of the outer shell, even if the ships rolls heavily in action; and at the junction of the protective deck and the framing there is a strong cellular structure above and below the armored deck. In the Niobe, as in the Powerful, there are casemates for all the 6-inch guns. Both vessels also have a very high freeboard, the Niobe's being 32 feet, forward and amidships, 15½ feet to the upper and 24 feet to the boat deck. Two great advantages are a higher gun platform, thus allowing accurate firing in any way, and more comfort for the crew; the drawback is a greater target for the enemy's fire. The Niobe, like the Powerful, will have four funnels, but whereas in the latter the four funnels are circular and the three other elliptical, in the Niobe all four will be circular, and thus more symmetrical in appearance. There are no military tops on the masts of the Niobe class, whereas the Powerful has two on each mast. Next comes the new Minerva class, to

which the Juno and Doris belong, none in all of which are built by contract and three in its dockyards. They have been described by Engineering as evolved out of the Latona class by giving them 50 feet more length, four feet greater draught, and a displacement of 2200 tons greater. The cost also has been increased to \$1,850,000 against \$1,000,000 for the prototype. The Doris, launched this year, has a length of 350 feet, an extreme breadth of 54, a mean draught of 20½, a displacement of 5000 tons, a top speed of 20½ knots, a maximum coal capacity of 3000 tons, and an indicated horse-power of 12,000. The Doris is a development of the Latona class, but with a heavier protective deck, with double the radius of action. The ammunition, coal and provision space is, of course, enlarged, so that the Doris class can keep the sea longer. The greater muzzle velocity increases the freeboard by 5 feet, and adds another deck. The maximum coal supply is 1065, against only 552 tons for the Latona. In the Doris there are no military tops, whereas the Latona class has none. Of the Doris' three funnels, two are submerged, while the Latona's four tubes are all above water. In addition to her 5 6-inch guns the Doris carries four 7-inch guns.

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MARK THE DIFFERENCE

Between Diamond Dyes and Imitations.

To the thrifty and economical housewife Diamond Dyes offer advantages and results that no other dyes can guarantee.

The Diamond Dyes that all chemical experts pronounce to be the purest and best, possess more than double the dyeing strength of all other dyes. The colors are made to endure in spite of soap, rain or sun.

Diamond Dye colors are brilliant and bright; imitation dyes give dull and blotched colors. Diamond Dyes are prepared scientifically; imitation dyes are prepared and mixed without regard to the user's interests; the fact is, they are made to swindle and deceive the unsuspecting.

If you would dye well, easily and successfully, you must use the "Diamond." Tell your dealer plainly that you have no use for miserable imitation dyes.

Money Rates Have Hardened

NELSON GRAND JURY

They Insisted on Drawing up a Presentment According to Their Own Ideas.

Chief Justice Davis Was Indignant, but His Orders Did Not Prevail.

Nelson Tribune: Chief Justice Davis provoked a quarrel with the grand jury this week which could easily have been avoided. The jury's presentment did not include a certain matter which the chief justice considered it should have included, but it did embrace many matters...

Chief Justice Davis, chief justice of the province of British Columbia. May I please your lordship... The grand jury of the district of West Kootenay at the present session, beg to present the following: We, the grand jury of the town of Nelson, in the province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that the powder magazine in the town of Nelson, is a nuisance and a menace to the health of the town...

Attached to the presentment was a recommendation for several indictments. They were directed against several men and women, the keepers, inmates and male attaches of certain houses of ill-fame, several Chinamen and others for keeping pig sties, Mrs. McLeod, for keeping a cow in the town...

When the clerk had finished reading the documents to the grand jury, the foreman, inquired: Is that all? G. O. Buchanan—Yes. You have nothing to say about the powder magazine? No, your lordship. The matter was before the grand jury, but not enough votes could be counted...

the house of lords did to the house of commons. "When the house of lords is refractory the government simply makes more lords. That is exactly what we shall have to do in this case. With this we dissent out of the box for further consultation."

The jury made its second presentment shortly after eight o'clock Friday evening, the court room being filled with spectators. When G. O. Buchanan announced in the presentment Chief Justice Davis stanned it over before permitting the clerk to read it in open court. His annoyance was evident...

Chief Justice Davis, chief justice of the province of British Columbia. May I please your lordship... We, the grand jury of the district of West Kootenay, beg herewith to return indictments against several parties for maintaining nuisances in the town of Nelson...

Chief Justice Davis, chief justice of the province of British Columbia. May I please your lordship... We, the grand jury of the town of Nelson, do hereby certify that the powder magazine in the town of Nelson, is a nuisance and a menace to the health of the town...

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of the attorney-general or by the consent of the judge, and if my consent is required to these indictments, that is, if the attorney-general is not here, or some one in his behalf, to direct their attention to the facts, I shall have to look into each one and the circumstances connected with it, to see if they are proper to be presented or further deferred.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form. From Tuesday's Daily. Mr. T. E. Munro and Miss Olivia L. Verge were married at the manse by Rev. Dr. Campbell last evening.

The city health officials yesterday paid a visit to Darcy Island and found that one of the lepers had died. Du nother disease is making very rapid progress.

Reports from Barkerville, Cariboo, state that terrible forest fires are raging there, compelling many prospectors to stop work. It was only by very hard work night and day lighting fire that the reduction works were saved.

At the quarterly meeting of the Sons of St. George held last evening a very encouraging report was presented, showing the steady progress of the lodge. The annual masquerade ball will be held on October 23rd.

The value of the output of minerals from the Kootenay during the twelve months in June 30 is as below. Returns not being at hand, the Revelstoke figures are estimated, but the others have been supplied by the customs office.

Pandy Zacharis, an Italian fisherman, was fined \$10.25 in the city police court this morning for assaulting a Chinaman. The row occurred over the purchase of a load of salmon from Inland.

An important meeting of St. John's Guild will be held at the rectory on Thursday evening. Yesterday a meeting of the Guild was held, when all the accounts in connection with the recent excursion were submitted.

There was a large attendance at the concert given at Cedar Hill last evening in aid of St. Luke's Sunday school. Refreshments were served and the following programme was acceptably rendered.

The success of the Victoria Labor Day celebration is now assured. The committee having the charge of the affair met last evening and arrangements were perfected. The celebration will take place on the Caledonia Park on Labor Day, Monday, September 7.

A party of Nithat Indians who arrived in the city yesterday, last evening with the assistance of a Chinaman, had a little potlatch in which several bottles of whiskey played an important part.

Another excursion will take place on Saturday with the object of assisting the Protestant Orphan Home. Messrs. Dunsnuirs have generously placed the fast and commodious steamer Joan at the disposal of the orphanage committee.

Mr. J. P. Walls, solicitor for Charles Frederick Taylor, a painter, of 8 Edmont street, Spring Ridge, filed a petition with the registrar of the supreme court this morning, asking that the marriage contract between Mr. Taylor and his wife, Ann Taylor, formerly Ann Smith, be dissolved.

to the extent of \$1000. Mrs. Taylor is about 20 years of age and was only 17 at the time of the marriage. The many friends in Victoria of Mrs. Alexander McBean, will be grieved to hear of that lady's death, which occurred in Oakland, Cal., last week.

The charge against Andrew Benson of stealing \$80 from a companion, was withdrawn this morning by the police, they not having sufficient evidence to convict him.

The residence of Rev. Dr. Campbell was crowded last evening, the attraction being an ice cream social under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of the First Presbyterian church.

The North Pacific regatta opens at Vancouver on Monday, Aug. 31. A large number of Victorians will go up on the steamer Riffith, which leaves for New Westminster on Sunday night at 11 o'clock.

From Wednesday's Daily. A government street merchant was fined this morning for riding his bicycle on the sidewalk.

Charles Charlton and bride, nee King, of Nanaimo, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon on wheels. They were married in the Coal City on Monday morning, and immediately after the wedding breakfast started for Victoria.

Mr. Thomas Garvie last evening received a telegram containing the sad news of the death of his brother James, which occurred in South Africa on the 11th of July, one of the dreaded African wars being in progress.

The funeral of Clarence Ireland, infant son of J. W. Creighton, took place today at 10 o'clock from the family residence, No. 68 Princess avenue. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved parents, it being their only child.

Samuel Smith, summoned for shooting a pheasant, contrary to the game act, got off with a lighter fine than is usual in such cases. Previous to the last session of the legislature the minimum fine was \$25, but an amendment leaves the amount to the discretion of the magistrate, although he cannot exceed \$100.

The consolidated Railway Company's car which runs between Point Ellice and Esquimalt, jumped the track in front of Col. Baker's residence this morning, and was very much damaged.

A party of Nithat Indians who arrived in the city yesterday, last evening with the assistance of a Chinaman, had a little potlatch in which several bottles of whiskey played an important part.

The question as to whether the city has any jurisdiction over the railway bridge and can enforce the by-law to prevent teams from running over that bridge was brought up in the police court this morning by Mr. W. H. Langley.

The Spokane fruit show will be held from October 6 to 17 inclusive, and the Northwest mining convention will be held there at the same time. In response to an invitation for the province to send exhibits to the Provincial Fruit-growers' Association has appointed the following committee to make arrangements and gather exhibits.

From Thursday's Daily. The annual Provincial Convention of Presbyterian Sunday Schools will be held in the First Presbyterian church here, on Wednesday next.

Segler's Council, Y.M.C., will hold their annual picnic at Sidney on Labor Day, September 7th. There will be boat races, a lacrosse match and other sports.

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proceeds to be devoted to the formation of a school library. Miss Russell was placed in charge of Miss Shraggell being transferred to the 7th division and Miss Christie to the 6th division.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field. THE WHEEL. BICYCLE RECORD BROKEN. Spokane, Aug. 25.—Curtis Harold and Harry Ellsworth went on a flying start to-day and made it in 21:5, which lowers the world's record by one hour, seven and two minutes.

Half mile, professional—Morgan won, Campbell second; dead heat between Hill and Schoenmaker for third time, 1:04 1/5. One mile, amateur—Harold won, Mayer second, Cowley third, time, 2:16 4/5.

Two miles, professional—Hill won, Campbell second, Morgan third, time, 4:47 1/5. One and one-eighth miles, amateur—Cowley won, Meyer second, time, 2:47 2/5.

THE RELAY RACERS. San Francisco, Aug. 27.—The Examination relay race-racers are making rapid progress on the continent. A 3:43 o'clock last night the race was carried into White Plains, Nevada, up to that time the riders had gone 251 miles in one day eight hours and forty-three minutes.

SATURDAY'S MEET. Officers of the day have been chosen as follows for the Friday and Saturday season, which is to be held at the Oak Bay track on Saturday: Referee, T. W. Edwards; starter, A. J. Dalziel; judges, Frank E. Alley, Robert Dunsnuir and H. R. Ella; scorers, W. H. Perry, F. M. Hattaway, and B. S. Oldy; timers, C. Wenger, W. S. Hurst and J. E. Church; clerk of the course, C. E. Church.

A MYSTERY OF THE ARCTIC. Explorers in Spitzbergen Find Traces of a Missing Man. Mr. J. R. Jeaffreson of the Jeaffreson-Farnham Arctic Expedition, writing from Cape Thorsen on July 15, says: "In the last letter I wrote you I said we were starting to try and reach Nordenskiold, our old winter quarters, in 1876, and where, so it was supposed, one of the crew of the lost walrus ship had been left to die in February. I also said that previous attempts to reach him had failed, owing to the thick pack which surrounded the shore, and that I was going to try."

"Well, we started in the steam launch Express, taking with us Mr. Witt, the Norwegian owner of the boat, and one of the Swedes, and some others, and we had the luck for the first time in our lives to get through the pack and land at a little bay. After a tough scramble up the cliffs, we reached the huts."

"To our surprise, we found the man neither dead nor alive, but there was every trace of his recovery of the attack of scurvy from which he was suffering when he was deserted by his companions. He had killed a deer, built a sled, and was in the best of health, as well as a bow and arrow maker, and made a shovel and a sort of crossbow out of wood, which I found with some ptarmigan feathers, proving that he had killed game. But his gun, clothes, and all the other things were gone, and the speculation as to how he got there, was a puzzle."

"Baron de Ders is here now, camped with Sir M. Conway's party at the bay. The Matterhorn and the Batty have gone up the Rendal Valley from Sarsen Bay. We move up on Dickson's Bay to-morrow, to cross the White Bay and the inland ice of New-Friesland. It is full of attempts to get up the Matterhorn and the Batty. Do Lane killed a few reindeer and seals, but he is in no condition. Wild fowl are very plentiful. I will send an account of the Andree balloon expedition. I shall see him start from Amsterdam on August 3rd."

Writing again on July 21, Jeaffreson says: "We have lost our walrus boat, the Little Cousin. She was pitched on shore in the land water on July 16, near the mouth of Dickson's Bay, by the heavy party ice. We are sixty miles from civilization. By civilization I mean the nearest expedition. Fortunately we have a tent, six guns, and six weeks' food. We have made three attempts by land, but only got thirteen miles in twenty-nine hours, walking the last mile step by step with our ice axes up perpendicular slopes of ice and shale, and had to give it up."

"One of our party who has been up in the Himalayas, says they are not going to build a raft or a punt, but are going to build an old wrecked whaler's hut, to try and cross Ice Field. If we can do it we are saved. If not, unless the steamer comes to look for us, our position will be serious. It is a worst case I was ever in, but we have the satisfaction of having been in land where mortal man has never been."

In a foot note written later Mr. Jeaffreson states that he and his party have been rescued by a valiant boat crew, who have sailed from the bay, that they go on with their exploring—London Daily News.

DIED. McDONALD—In this city, on the 25th inst., Joseph Charles McDONALD, son of Daniel and Elizabeth McDONALD, aged five months.

NEW BICYCLES AT COST—One of the best makers, Shore's Hardware, at 48-49 Johnson street.

British Columbia

The recent discovery of Rock creek district, James T. Atwood, Thomas Wake, Chalmers, the Crown "No. 3." The claim miles above the mine, but three-fourths of "old man James" Point claim contains, which has been explored for about two miles from seven to two and runs north and east. The ore walls are lime and says from the ore, high, some reaching 1,000 feet, and 69 per cent assay is 30 ounces gold. The gold being about \$2. The yet made is over 200 tons of ore, which is guarded by prospectors work in, but since there have been no strikes, Mr. Hill, of Columbia Exploration, recently visited the claim. Douglas regards the by good one and being well developed is an important yet made country.

Since the completion of Star began operation, most exclusively on far over 2,500 tons of ore. Most of the ore has produced one to averaging 90 ounces to 70 per cent, in lead put through the mill. The damper contained ore. Most of the ore has produced one to averaging 90 ounces to 70 per cent, in lead put through the mill. The damper contained ore. Most of the ore has produced one to averaging 90 ounces to 70 per cent, in lead put through the mill.

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British Columbia.

ROCK CREEK (Rosland Miner).

The recent discovery made in the Rock creek district is exciting attention. The find was made by Messrs. James Atwood, John Douglas and Thomas Wake, who located three claims, the Crown Point, "No. 2" and "No. 3." The claims are about seven miles above the mouth of Rock creek, eight miles from Boundary Falls and three-fourths of a mile south from "old man James" ranch. The Crown Point claim contains the principal lead, but has been exposed on the surface for about two hundred feet. The vein is from seven to twenty-five feet wide and runs north and south, dipping to the east. The ore is galena and quartz. The walls are fine and the ore is astonishingly high, some going as high as 600 ounces silver, and 60 per cent lead; the lowest assay is 30 ounces silver and 60 per cent lead. The mean of all assays being about \$200 ounces silver. This yet makes it a poor field to be regarded by prospectors as a poor field to work in, but since the spot until here has been a hundred or more miles from the mouth of the Boundary river, the British Columbia Exploration Company, who recently visited the claims with Mr. John Douglas regards the find as an important development, and one of the most important yet made in the Boundary country.

ROSLAND.

Since the concentrator on the Slocan Star began operations it has worked almost exclusively on the old dumps. So far over 2,500 tons of concentrates have been produced and much ore still remains to be treated. It is now evident that the dumps contained nearly 20,000 tons of ore. Most of the ore already treated produced one ton of concentrates averaging 90 ounces in silver and nearly 70 per cent in lead for each four tons put through the mill. Byron N. White, the general manager of the company, states that they will realize at least \$300,000 from the old dumps.

James D. Sward has just closed a lucky deal in the Slocan country. Two weeks ago he shipped over to New Denver and secured a bond on the Noonday and Curley, two claims in the area known as the Galena dump, and adjoining known as the Currie, the claim on which C. W. Callahan has made his great discovery. Mr. Sward sold his bond last Thursday to C. W. Callahan, Gen. C. S. Warren, B. F. Shaubert and Gen. C. W. Turner. Just how much he made on the transaction is not exactly known, but was certainly a handsome sum.

Col. S. M. Wharton yesterday showed a Miner representative a letter from F. T. Kelley, one of his partners in the Reco mine near Sandon, notifying him that everything was now ready for him to proceed with the incorporation of the company under the laws of the province. In the course of his letter he states that the No. 6 tunnel has for the past two weeks shown six inches of galena which will ship 700 to 800 ounces in silver per ton. The No. 2 tunnel shows from six to ten inches of ruby silver galena. Mr. Kelley estimates the amount of ore in sight at \$1,000,000.

B. F. Shaubert, who recently arrived here from London, came over from Sandon Lake on Tuesday evening and he proceeded with the miner an account of his impressions of the strike on the Galena Farm. "This property," said he, "was recently bonded to C. W. Callahan, representing a wealthy London syndicate, which made at least \$250,000 out of its operations in the Transvaal and Coolgardie. Mr. Callahan agreed to pay \$50,000 for the property on a bond. A shaft 65 feet deep had been sunk on the Currie, one of the claims of the group. They had run off the ore and the shaft did not look as if they had started west on the 50 foot level both east and west and he has extended both drifts 35 feet. He came into solid ore on both sides and has continued in it ever since, no walls being in sight. I never saw such a showing of ore as there was being shown on the Currie. The Slocan Star or anything else. The ore runs over 100 ounces in silver and fully 65 per cent lead. There are already 2500 tons of ore on the dump. Callahan has now enough ore out to pay for the property, and it is not unreasonable to say that he has \$200,000 in sight."

ROSLAND.

A very large body of solid ore has been discovered in the Great Western. The ore has a fair value in gold and has a bright, lively appearance, being a good deal mixed with white quartz. Additional interest attaches to this discovery in the Great Western from the fact that the ground is within the city limits and is now being surveyed and platted for town lots. The owners of the Great Western and Golden Chariot came to a compromise arrangement with Mr. Corbin, representing the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway land grant, and the title to the land is now vested in trustees, without a dispute, the mineral of the Great Western Mining Company, as well as an interest in the surface rights.

A party of seven headed by Sir Charles Ross, Bart., and Cowper-Coles, left last evening for some point across the Columbia. They took horses from here and rode enough to last a week. Their destination is a secret, at least the Miner could not ascertain it, but the expedition is supposed to indicate some new and sensational discovery of ore.

A dispatch from Nelson states that Charles D. McCreedy, who has been on trial before Chief Justice Davis on the charge of murdering Al. White in Rossland on July 2nd, has been acquitted. Wilson, Q. C., and J. A. Forin, of Rossland.

An important deal touching the Robert E. Lee and Maid of Erin has been closed. These properties have not actually changed hands but Mr. Blackwell of Toronto has purchased the Dunn and Sullivan bond of \$28,000 held against the Lee and Maid and on October 25. If the bond is not taken up the claims will pass into the hands of Mr. Blackstock. The matter was handled by W. A. Campbell.

65 feet and is all in ore. For some distance it has been wider than the workings and is a solid sulphide of fine grain. The percentage of copper is very uniform, averaging from four to five per cent. Only one assay for silver was ever taken and that went ten ounces. The gold value is very variable. Assays run in the way of a trace to \$80 just as they do in all the other big mines of the camp.

The Novelty was sold last Wednesday for \$20,000. This claim is situated on the south slope of Red Mountain adjoining the California on the north. The east tunnel of the Josie, which originates on the Poorman fraction, now shows ten feet of solid sulphide ore, which averages \$60. It is the hand-somest showing that the Josie, ever had and has seldom been equalled in the camp. The War Eagle and the Le Roi are the only mines in the camp which can show ore bodies of such a width and grade.

O. G. Labaree arrived from Toronto via Spokane last evening. He will once again begin work with a good force on the Mason, Eldorado, Snowshoe and Southern Belle in addition to the properties he is already working.

A new ledge was found on the east end of the Mugwump Thursday morning. A diamond drill has been at work on that part of the claim for ten days or two weeks, but has found nothing of consequence. The discovery on Thursday was made by some men who had been stripping the ground and running open cuts.

The Little Giant group is the name given to four adjoining mineral claims on Lookout mountain, about one and a half miles from Trail Landing. Speaking of this property to a Miner representative, Mr. Bates said: "Over three distinct leads running in a northerly and southerly direction, one crosses the Little Giant, Tillie Hill, and Little Vitte, and shows solid iron and pyrites of copper, from which assays of \$13 and \$16 in gold and 5 and 8 per cent copper have been obtained. The next parallel lead runs through the Copper King shows copper, arsenical iron and black sulphides 6 feet wide, from which gold assays of \$8 and \$10 have been obtained. A cross lead runs through the Little Vitte, Tillie Hill, and Copper King from east to west and shows a ledge nine feet wide of rose quartz, carrying iron and copper assays in gold \$10.40 and \$12.40."

On the Deer Park at a depth of 70 feet the shaft now shows 13 inches of \$24 ore. This has gradually widened from a tiny streak in the last ten feet, and still appears to be widening.

The Homestake company has placed an order with James D. Sward, local representative of the Ingersoll-Sergeant company, for a complete machinery plant, consisting of a five-drill compressor, steam hoist, pumps, and accompanying boilers, etc., the whole to be delivered in 30 days. There are now 200 tons of ore on the Homestake dump, and regular weekly shipments will be made from this, and the new ore obtained in developing the property, so that the mine is expected to have a steady income from the beginning of the season.

Two government officials on Thursday paid an official visit to the Rosland Water & Light Company's reservoir at the head of Centre Star gulch. The state of affairs which they reported is really frightful. The tank which is only 25 feet by 45 feet on the water line, measured barely 15 1/2 inches in depth, while the supplying pipe was discharging into the tank less than four cubic inches of water. Putting aside the question of fire protection altogether, we ask if this is sufficient water supply for a city of between 4,000 to 5,000 inhabitants?

Clive Phillips Wooley, provincial sanitary inspector, arrived in Rosland on Tuesday. He entered on the discharge of his duties at once, and is busily engaged in putting the town in good sanitary condition.

Mr. Gordon, of the Trail Mining Company, has been making a number of the tests of the ore from the Kootenay mine and the results are quite satisfactory. The assays run from \$8 to \$50 and the average is about \$25. This makes it a safe shipping ore.

The O. K. compressor was brought up from Trail Tuesday and is now being put in place beneath the substantial building erected for this mine. As soon as this new plant is put in operation the O. K. will be heard from as there is a great quantity of ore to be taken out.

A shaft is being sunk on the east end of the Celtic Queen and is now down about 30 feet. The first 20 feet was in drift which is very heavy at this point. The ledge was found wide and strong and some very good ore is now in sight. The indications for a body of reasonably high grade ore are very good.

Solid copper ore is now found in the Wallingford on Record mountain, an account of which appeared in the Miner last week. The improvements in the ore during the past few days has been very marked. There is hardly a doubt now that Record mountain is cut by at least one copper bearing ledge.

The Evening Star tunnel is now six feet into the vein and the ore averages \$20 per ton. The tunnel was run 147 1/2 feet before the vein was cut, which proves that it dips at about an angle of 45 degrees. The ore so far found is much the same in appearance as that found on the surface. It is highly silicious but carries a fair percentage of both iron and copper. Only one average sample has been taken, and that went \$20. The same ore on the foot wall on the surface only went \$5 to \$4, so that a clute of higher grade ore may be expected to be cut before the hanging wall is reached, as it was on the hanging wall that the high grade ore was found on the surface.

There is a prospect that the West Le Roi and Josie property will soon be rid of all its entanglements and sold to a strong company. There were large transfers of the company's shares last week and it transpires that the Jones Warren wing have secured control, they now holding over 400,000 out of the 500,000 shares. The deal has been engineered chiefly by J. B. Jones, of Spokane, though General Warren has been in close touch with him. Sam Silverman and most of the Butte crowd have sold out, the price realized being about 14 cents.

the camp for the present, especially since the leading mines are sending their ore to Nelson. The Le Roi alone would be able to keep the smelter running for many months with even its increased capacity of 450 tons a day, if the ore could be treated alone. But it is so silicious that it has a greater percentage of copper and a greater percentage of iron are absolutely necessary. The Le Roi consequently ships a goodly percentage of its output to American smelters.

This Josie output will now cut an important figure in the shipments from the camp. The ore body in the face of the tunnel running into the Josie from the Poorman end is now so large and so solid that almost a carload is knocked down with each round of shots. And it may be added every carload of this ore is worth nearly \$1,000. The Trail smelter has not heretofore secured any Josie ore, but since the mine has so greatly improved the output will be a matter of hot competition and the Trail smelter is a pretty hot bidder when it starts in.

Before the next issue of the Miner appears the great compressor plant of the Trail Mining Company will be in operation. The Trail Mining Company, as is generally known, owns the Columbia, Kootenay, Tip Top and Copper Jack claims, the former two being among the best known in the camp. The plant has a capacity of 30 air drills and was built by the Ingersoll-Sergeant company. It is the largest compressor plant ever supplied by this or any other concern at any place in British Columbia.

A local syndicate has purchased the Cambridge claim and has let a contract to sink the present shaft to the 50-foot level. The claim is owned by the base of Lookout mountain near the St. Mary. The showing at present averages \$20 in gold and copper.

The Wild Horse district is about half way between Waneta and Nelson on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railroad. The Prairie brothers own locations in there about a year ago, but it was not until two or three weeks since that attention was aroused to any considerable extent. Joe Young, of Seattle, in charge of the Mugwump mine, acquired an interest in a claim called the Elsie and had a number of assays made of the surface ore. None of the assays went below \$50 in gold and many of them went \$100, and one as high as \$1,048. The ore is carried in quartz and the ledges run from southwest to northeast. The country about the mine is a fine one.

The rock is slate and the veins are true fissures, both the foot and hanging walls being smooth and there being a talc seam between the walls and the ore.

NAKUSP.

Nelson Miner. Some new locations have been made on Upper Arrow Lake that assay high in gold and silver. Negotiations for bonds on several Cariboo Creek properties are under way, but particulars are not yet made public. The C. & K. S. N. Co. intend building their mill at this place, a larger boat than the Nakusp. The new steamer will be fitted for passenger and freight traffic. The increasing traffic compels them to add to their fleet.

On Saturday last the C. & K. S. N. Co. launched their big transfer barge. She will be ready for use in a few days. The dimensions are 150 feet by 36 feet, fitted to carry eight cars. Work has commenced on the same company to propel the barge.

NELSON.

Nelson Tribune. William H. Hennessy was committed to jail yesterday for alleged contempt in not complying with an order issued by Justice McCreight, to furnish an account of his dealings with partnership property belonging to himself, Hendry and Hayward. An action was commenced this morning for Hennessy's release. An action for damages will probably follow.

C. L. Webb, who has been conducting the negotiations for the purchase of the Montezuma mine, returned to Kaslo early in the week, with E. C. Hughes, an attorney from Seattle. Terms have been arranged and the first payment will be made upon the completion of one or two legal formalities. Mr. Patrick, manager for the purchase of the mine, and the results are satisfactory. A party train laden with supplies and tools. Several miners also went up to work on the claim. The trail will be improved and active development work vigorously prosecuted.

It is reported that a rich gold strike has been made in the vicinity of the Big Jam. The ledge is said to be nearly forty feet in width and assays that have been made run from forty to fifty dollars in gold. As a result of the discovery to the left for the scene of the discovery was made an examination and share in the prospective wealth.

Several parties are in the district examining properties with a view to purchasing. J. J. Browne, of the Spokane Chronicle is of the Spokane and has inquiries concerning some of the claims in the vicinity of the Iron Hand. C. S. Warren of Montana, with a Mr. Hall, of the Anaconda Smelting works, and an expert, have also been making a tour of the district. The former has gone to Trout lake to have a look at some of the properties in that locality.

The Nelson Miner. E. P. Whalley, of the Hall Mines, has returned from Rosland where he purchased on behalf of the company 400 tons of Nickel Plate and Kootenay and Columbia ore for treatment at Nelson. He has also obtained options over ore from other mines in the district.

Four men are at work on the Queen Victoria, engaged in development work under the direction of Mr. B. R. Hedley. Contained finds are reported from the north fork of the Salmon river as well as from many other parts of the district.

The new air compressor for the Silver King from the Ingersoll Rock Drill Co. of Montreal has arrived. It consists of two 12 by 60 horizontal tubular boilers weighing about four tons each and other heavy parts. The first boiler started with eight horses on its journey up to the mine yesterday morning, but was stopped by the Nelson Sawmill Company's flume. A gang of men were sent for to dig out the road to a depth of three feet to enable the boiler to pass beneath.

are situated some way from the head of the creek itself and about 1 1/2 miles from the line of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard railway. The owners of the claims are Thomas Black, Ralph White and E. S. Topping. There are three parallel veins on the property about 200 feet apart and shafts have been sunk some ten to fifteen feet. The assays are as follows, No. 1 shaft, 21 oz. silver, \$6 gold, from a four foot vein. No. 2 shaft, 12 oz. in silver, \$8 in gold, also from a four foot vein. No. 3 shaft, \$150 in gold, 8 oz. silver and 8 per cent copper, vein 3 feet.

KASLO.

The Kootenayan. The woods are full these days of motored men looking for mining investment. Within the Kootenayan knowledge no less than half a dozen important deals are now pending.

Supt. Whitney, of the new sampling works, is pushing things with all possible haste. He already has timber on the ground and a force of men at work on the foundation. The survey for the extension of the K. & S. track to the works has been made and the work of grading will commence soon.

The government trail builders who for the past three weeks have been engaged on the Duncan river trail, came in on Thursday, having completed the work as far as East river, two miles this side of the mouth of Hall creek.

Oliver Seaton came down from the north this morning. He is a well known name. H. E. Tomlinson's find on the Blizard, recorded in this paper last week, and which crosses the World's Fair at an angle, is, he says, a crack-jack and adds greatly to the value of all property concerned. The lead has been the exclusive of the United States, considering that section for years, but the ore was covered by a white quartz capping and never took the trouble to put a pick into it until Mr. Tomlinson in doing assessment work uncovered the ore with a few shots.

Charles Kent last week sold to his partners, Jack Whittier and Jack Thompson, all his one-quarter interest in the Goodenough mine, the consideration being \$7500 cash.

After seven days of illness, due to a party failure of the water supply, the Washington concentrator resumed operations last Friday and is now running up to its full capacity. The difficulty was overcome by tapping another stream farther up and around the mountain, thus giving ample supply for all purposes. Supt. Mann, of the Washington, says that the water supply of the country is 50 per cent less than in Aug. of 1895, and much less than appears on record in the Slocan.

John L. Retalack, as local agent for Mr. H. E. Tomlinson in the matter of purchasing the water debentures, this week received notice from Mr. Bostock's solicitor to the effect that the form of debentures submitted by the city had not been approved. It now only remains to secure and execute the debentures, and upon their delivery the money will be paid into the city treasury. E. W. Cummings the new city engineer, returned from Spokane on Wednesday, and on Thursday began his work on survey for the pipe lines. No time will be lost, and it is likely that the material will go forward in a few days.

The first strike of the season in the Duncan country was reported here on Monday, when Phil McDonald and Hy. Griffiths returned from Hall creek, where, with Dan and Duncan, they had been prospecting. The Silver Bottom, Bannockburn and Silver Reef, Griffiths and McDonald went in by way of Trout Lake some time ago to do assessment work on their claims, and the strike was made shortly after they began their deal. The showing shows for 200 feet across the three claims, and for a distance of 500 feet where it has been stripped, the lead showing shipping ore. The pay-streak will average three feet in width and assays from 50 to 200 ounces silver, 60 per cent lead, and runs from \$5 to \$100 per ton. The order up Hall creek about three miles from the Duncan river, and about 3000 feet from the Wagner group.

The Noble Five Consolidated Mining and Milling Company, John G. McGuinnis, manager, began operations this week with a large crew of men. A portion of the force will work ahead of the assessment work already laid out, and the remainder will take out ore, an immense quantity of which has been blocked out. The high grade ore will be sacked for immediate shipment, and the concentrating will be piled up to await the completion of the mill.

The re-staking of the Eureka, one of the oldest and most extensively worked mines in the country, by Alex. Cummings, on Thursday of last week, was a leading topic of conversation in these parts for several days. The public is puzzled to account for the action, rather than the inaction of the owners, the Greens, of Saginaw, and Manager J. C. Ryan, in allowing the property to 'ape' by not recording the assessment work.

The Eureka was originally located by Bob and Neal McDonald of Sandon. J. D. Moore, Jack Whittier, and J. D. McMillan, the latter was killed by a snow slide at the mine not long afterwards. The mine was bonded in 1893 by S. H. Green, of Saginaw, for \$80,000, since which time it has been developed to the extent of about \$2,000 feet. Considerable ore has been stripped and it was only last June that Manager Ryan closed down and went east. It is estimated that besides the money paid out on the bond, the Greens have spent \$10,000 on the mine, some of which was taken out.

Sandon has been more or less feverish since last Saturday over the discovery, almost in the heart of the town, of what will unquestionably be the means of placing another prospect upon the long list of Slocan mines. Several months ago Billy Sadro staked for himself and partners, Jack Whittier, and Jack Thompson, a claim which he named the Argo, and which extends from the K. & S. tracks, just above Reco avenue, up the hill across the Cody branch.

Sadro began to strip the lead for the purpose of getting good ideas of the property. He continued to strip and during Friday and Saturday uncovered three feet of solid ore. The ore bears a striking resemblance to the Slocan Star ore and is about the same in grade. A little work on the striping made last week proved that the ore body not only goes down, but is widening out.

A rumor of a big gold strike, in which Kaslo men are interested, on the Duncan has been floating around for the past several days, but no one seemed to know from what source the story came,

or from whom. It has leaked out that the story is true, though as yet reliable details are lacking. Mayor Green is the Kaslo man interested and Harry Matthews and a man named Simpson made the discovery. The two latter were sent out by Mr. Green some weeks ago, to start down from the big jam on the Duncan on Wednesday of last week, and secured assays of samples. Next morning they left hurriedly on their return. They gave out no information concerning the discovery, but a number saw the rock at Green Bros. store, and ten or twelve have since slipped away and are now in the vicinity of the big jam where the strike was made. The records show that on August 13, R. F. Green recorded the Little Giant on Duncan River, and H. T. Matthews recorded the Mayflower, same place. It is not known exactly where the claims are located, except that they are near the big jam. The ledge is said to be forty feet in width, but the assays on the samples are a secret beyond that Mr. Green assures the Kootenayan that they were better than \$20 a ton. Some of the rock is free milling. The big jam is about 40 miles from Kaslo, on the Duncan river, and is easily reached by lake and trail.

THE WAR IN CUBA

General Gomez Asserts That Cuba Must and Shall be Free. "I have forbidden the discussion of the subject in my camp. For weeks the men fairly held their breaths waiting word from Washington. It was a waste of time. Long ago I realized that, we must fight this war alone and unaided. We can win our independence while the executive of the United States is considering the question of our possible belligerency. I have no doubt of the sympathy of the American people as a whole. In fact I have the best evidence of their good will. Many Americans are fighting in my ranks, and good, true men they are. The only man who is an American from Boston and no braver man lives."

No Half Way War Measures to Obtain on the Island Hereafter.

New York, Aug. 24.—The Herald this morning publishes the following correspondence from Santa Ana, Cuba, under date of August 13. In speaking of the attitude of the United States towards Cuba and the possibility of President Cleveland recognizing the belligerency of the insurgents, Gen. Gomez said: "I have forbidden the discussion of the subject in my camp. For weeks the men fairly held their breaths waiting word from Washington. It was a waste of time. Long ago I realized that, we must fight this war alone and unaided. We can win our independence while the executive of the United States is considering the question of our possible belligerency. I have no doubt of the sympathy of the American people as a whole. In fact I have the best evidence of their good will. Many Americans are fighting in my ranks, and good, true men they are. The only man who is an American from Boston and no braver man lives."

"How long do you think the war will continue?" "I prefer not to appear in the guise of a prophet. I leave that to Gen. Weyler," was the reply. "You are confident of success in the end?" "As certain of it as I am that Cuba is an island, but I must fight the battle in my own way. I know that we are called guerillas, that some people may be because we prefer to fight from ambush, but we are in this war to win. Ammunition is scarce, and I think I know how to use it to advantage."

"Cuba is ours. It is true the Spaniards hold most of the important cities and some of the interior towns, but in the latter they are getting very tired. We don't let them do much and now we will see that they do less. The city of Puerto Principe is hungry now, Guaymar is suffering, Victoria de Las Tunas is nearly starved, Salomace is abandoned. The cattle of Camaguey and Santiago de Cuba provinces are out of the reach of the Spaniards, and from this time forth there will be no more carrying of fruit and vegetables into the cities by pacificos. We will have no more pacificos. Every man on this island must be for Cuba or for Spain."

"I have requested the French coffee growers who did not care to take up arms for the common liberty to take a little vacation in France. Some have obeyed. It will not be for long. If they do not, I will have no more coffee. My wife will grow suspicious and destroy their estates, as she has those of Americans whom I tried to protect."

"Will there be this coming fall any exceptions made in your order against grain?" "Not one," replied the general. "Nothing will be tolerated which may yield revenue to Spain. Lack of money is Spain's weak point, and I am going to take advantage of it. I have no desire to destroy property, but Cuba must be freed. I will have no more coffee. My wife will grow suspicious and destroy their estates, as she has those of Americans whom I tried to protect."

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AN EPIDEMIC OF SUICIDES.

Suicide appears to be an epidemic in Austria at present. Vienna had 207 suicides during the first six months of the year, which is double the average for the last ten years. At Lemberg, in the same period, seven soldiers in the Thirtieth Infantry regiment killed themselves. Quite recently a shoemaker in Vienna adopted a spectacular mode of exit. He joined a party of English tourists visiting the steeple of St. Stephen's Cathedral. When they had reached the platform from which Count Starckenberg watched the Turks during the siege of 1683 he jumped off, landing on his neck on the roof below.

FRENCH-CANADIAN PATRIARCH.

In Killbuck, Conn., says a Hartford correspondent of the New York Herald, there lives a French-Canadian named Levi Bradshaw. He has been a resident of that town about 13 years, and is now 89 years and 4 months old. He has been married three times and is the father of 41 children. Forty of these are now living. The last child died shortly after its birth a few weeks ago. His first wife bore him six children, three being twins; the second wife, five; the second wife was the mother of 24 children, of whom twelve are twins, and his present consort presented him with 11 children.

Bradshaw was first married when under 14 years of age. His eldest son is now 54 years of age, and has several children and grandchildren. Twenty-nine of his sons and daughters are married, all having children.

This man does not know just how large his family of grandchildren and great-grandchildren has become, as the sons and daughters have scattered, but he can count up more than 150 descendants that he is certain about. Mr. Bradshaw married his last wife in Danielson about 13 years ago, and the last child born to him is the only one dead.

A POOR MAN'S COMFORT.

Cold and hunger are no respecter of persons. The winter wind howls around the rich man just as searchingly as it sweeps through a poor one. And 'Père Chamis is equally a boon to both with its wonderful, healthful, warming qualities, its light weight, and trifling cost. Those to whom money is no object prefer using it to be burdened down by the weight of many wraps and those who perform outdoor duties in cold weather find it invaluable as it keeps out all wind and cold—not for an hour or so, but for all day, and yet adds nothing which hampers them no matter what their exercise may be. With it through their outer garments everyone can enjoy winter's coldest snaps in perfect comfort.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Retail Quotations for Farmers' Produce Carefully Corrected.

Table listing market prices for various goods including flour, butter, and other commodities. Items include Victoria flour, butter, sugar, and various types of meat and produce.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Highest of all in leavening strength. Restores the bloom system, and specially restores the bloom system, and specially restores the bloom system, and specially restores the bloom system.

ARREARS FOR WATER

Prominent Residents Outside the City Have Not Paid Their Water Rates.

No Action Taken on Alderman Marchant's Motion to Re-sub-divide the City.

At last evening's meeting of the council at which all the members with the exception of Ald. Williams were present, a report from the water commissioner evoked considerable discussion. It contained the names of all those outside the city limits who are in arrears for water rates. This report was in compliance with a resolution from the city council. The total arrears amounted to \$217.28. The list, which follows, shows that some of the delinquents were punished by having their water turned off, but those owing the larger amounts have so far escaped punishment:

Table listing names and amounts of water arrears: Hon. T. Davis, 14 months, \$72.23; Hon. D. M. Eberts, 7 months, 21.50; J. S. Yates, 1 month, 1.75; John Braden, 7 months, 10.75; Talmie Estate, 1 month, 2.57; W. Grahame (turned off), 12.50; A. Leech, one month, 1.25; T. Pim, 1 month, 1.25; C. T. Piper, 6 months, 6.40; C. P. Brown (turned off), 12.50; C. P. Wolley, 1 month, 1.50; M. Reed (turned off), 11.00; R. Cunningham, 5 months, 7.50; G. Leiser, 2 1/2 months, 3.75; Driving Park, 2 months, 20.48; J. Bowker, 2 1/2 months, 3.75; J. K. Garrow, 6 months, 10.00; Lawson & Saul, 4 months, 4.00; McKay & McNeill, 1 month, 2.75; J. C. Poote, 3 months, 3.75.

Total, \$217.28. Alderman Macmillan moved that the report be received and that the water commissioner be instructed to take proceedings to collect all sums in excess of \$5 due the city for water rates outside the limits, and that the water be turned off until the sums in excess of this amount are paid. The alderman remarked that certain persons were always ready to certify the city to meet all obligations, but were equally ready to repudiate their obligations to the city. They are always clamoring for improvements, but they could not be attended to until such moneys were paid. The city always made the more humble water users in the city pay promptly and it would be better for the city to confine itself to carrying water within the limits and giving those that pay a better system.

Alderman Thiarks asked if the water commissioner had not the necessary authority to turn the water off when the rates were not paid.

The mayor replied that he had and some of the delinquents had their water turned off like.

Alderman Macmillan—Was the water turned off when there is over 14 months' rates in arrears.

The Mayor—It is not so marked.

Alderman Thiarks—If one is turned off why not all?

Alderman Partridge thought it too pointed a question and that the matter should have been left in the hands of the water commissioner.

Alderman Humphrey thought \$5 too small an amount to take into the courts, but he agreed with the rest of the motion.

Alderman Marchant thought the motion as worded would not deal equitably with all the delinquents. Five dollars represented five months' rates for one man and only one month's for another. He moved that the words "five dollars" be struck out and the words "three months in arrears for rates" inserted. This amendment was seconded by Alderman Thiarks.

Ald. Macmillan thought Ald. Marchant's amendment would discriminate against the poorer classes within the city limits, whose water was promptly turned off if they were in arrears for more than one month. Alderman Marchant would allow a poor man in the city only \$1.25 credit, but would allow the Driving Park \$30 credit.

Alderman Marchant claimed that it was the common practice in all branches of business, all who received credit were given the same time, 30 days, 60 days or whatever the case may be. Alderman Macmillan would allow five months' credit to some people outside the city limits, who he considered an unwise thing. The amendment then carried.

Mr. Beaumont, at present at Duncan's, stated that he was appointed by Mr. Renouf caretaker of the Agricultural grounds and buildings, that he had left his wife and sons in charge when he went to Duncan's, and that since then a horseman named Johnston had been appointed caretaker. He considered that he had been unfairly treated in the matter.

The mayor explained the circumstances in connection with the matter. Mr. Beaumont went to Duncan's without notifying the council, and Mr. Johnston had been appointed on the recommendation of Mr. Adams. The communication was received and filed.

Mr. Field-Johnston, secretary of the anti-Mongolian Society, forwarded copies of the petition and notified the council.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR.

CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.

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

oil that at least two delegates would be down to attend Friday's meeting. Received and filed.

C. Dubois Mason, the city solicitor, advised the council in reference to the St. John's church property. If the council consented to arbitration it could be referred to a judge of the supreme court. The council decided not to arbitrate. Sanitary Officer Chichester reported on the chemical works nuisance complained of. He suggested how this could be abated. The report was received and the matter was left in the hands of the sanitary officer to deal with.

Drake Jackson & Helmecken wrote with reference to drainage of the Metavish property. The communication was referred to the street committee and the city engineer.

The first item recommended that an electric gong be purchased to replace the one in James Bay hall, which is to be removed to Victoria West. The report was adopted.

Alderman Williams and Thiarks reported as follows:

Victoria, August 21, 1896. Gentlemen,—We, your committee appointed in accordance with a resolution of the council as contained in a letter from the city clerk dated July 6, 1896, receiving financial aid from the provincial government towards the construction of a steel bridge, have waited upon the provincial government and placed the question most carefully before them. Acting upon the suggestion of the government the committee beg to recommend that the question of financial aid be placed before the government in writing, has received the assurance of the Hon. the Provincial Secretary that the same will receive the careful consideration of the executive.

That the city clerk be now instructed to place in the hands of the Hon. Col. Baker full information as to the desire of the council as expressed in the resolution dated 3rd July, 1896, "re steel bridge."

Alderman Macmillan pointed out that no committee was appointed to wait upon the government to secure financial aid for the building of a bridge at Point Ellice. Alderman Macmillan was chairman of the committee appointed to inquire into the cost of the bridges and no such instructions were given. He declined to call the meeting together until the council clearly pointed out what they wanted.

In answer to Alderman Marchant, Ald. Thiarks admitted that the only member of the government interviewed was the Hon. Col. Baker.

The report was received and filed and Col. Baker was furnished with a typewritten copy of the resolution passed by the council on July 3rd.

Alderman Marchant moved and Alderman Cameron seconded the resolution that the city clerk be instructed to inquire into the cost of the bridges and no such instructions were given. He declined to call the meeting together until the council clearly pointed out what they wanted.

Alderman Marchant pointed out the marked differences that existed in the size and population of the wards as they at present existed. If the city is divided into four wards with two aldermen for each there would be a casting vote in the council and remove the chances of a deadlock such as came up in the Dr. Duncan case. He also thought it better to have a two years' elective system instead of one year as at present.

Ald. Wilson would like to see the wards done away with altogether. He would oppose Ald. Marchant's resolution.

Alderman Macmillan would support the resolution because population and not property should be considered in redistribution. He would oppose the abolition of wards until proportional representation was introduced.

Alderman Partridge quoted figures to show that the assessed value of the different wards were about equal. He moved that the council adjourn. This motion was defeated.

Alderman Cameron then moved that the debate be adjourned until the next meeting. This was carried.

Alderman Partridge's resolution "asking for information as to waterworks contract was then carried."

The market by-law was reconsidered, adopted and finally passed. The same course was adopted with the by-law regulating the Railway traffic.

The council then adjourned to the committee room, where important business introduced by the mayor was discussed in private.

SARITA DISTRICT.

Some Good Prospects Discovered by Mr. Lorimer and Party.

William Lorimer returned on the steamer Tees from a three weeks' prospecting trip at the head waters of the Sarita river. The country is a very rough one, but the prospects are good. It took the party four days to reach the head waters of the river, it being necessary to drag the canoes over the bed of the river for a long distance. The lake being finally reached, a raft was built and the lake crossed. The party prospected the head waters of the Sarita and also two branches running into the Nitinat and Granite Creek. Mr. Lorimer found colors wherever they washed. The rock is a blue quartz, heavily charged with pyrites. On the west side of the lake, on the mountain side, a large deposit of quartz was found, which Mr. Lorimer traced for two miles. This he believes may prove to be very rich. The country travelled is, however, not entirely a mining district. There is some splendid agricultural land along the river banks and also around the lakes. It is also a veritable sportsman's paradise, some caught measuring from twelve to twenty-four inches. Elk are very plentiful one hand of moose having been seen by Mr. Lorimer, who succeeded in shooting one.

Travelling through the district is far from easy, it being a very rough country.

Are You Tired.

All the time? This condition is a sure indication that your blood is not rich and nourishing as it ought to be and as it may be if you will take a few bottles of the great blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands write that Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured them of that tired feeling by giving them rich, red blood.

HOOD'S PILLS act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cure sick headache.

Closing out bicycles, a few left. Shore's Hardware.

TEES' TRIAL TRIP.

C. P. N. Co.'s New Steamer Returns from Her Initial Trip to the West Coast.

Bringing Back a Number of Excursionists Who Enjoyed Their Outing.

The Company's Efficient West Coast Service—The Grandeur of the Route.

Capt. Jno. Irving, the Popular Manager of C. P. N. Co., Presented With an Address.

The steamer Tees arrived from her initial trip to the West Coast at 6 o'clock this morning, having made the harbor with difficulty in the dense fog, which settled down on the Straits early in the morning. In groping around in the mist the sunken portion of the hull of the San Pedro, which is still securely affixed to Brocton ledge, regardless of the prayers of Messrs. Prior and Earle, was grazed for an instant, but the Tees was moving so gently and carefully that no damage was done—not even to the unsightly bulk. But the interview with the San Pedro wrecked the Tees to find the outer wharf through the thick fog, and almost immediately afterwards she was tied up at the dock, terminating a most enjoyable trip of four days.

The Tees left Victoria on Friday night for Barclay Sound and Alberni, having on board about twenty excursionists and several passengers for West Coast points, expecting to return on Monday, but the voyage was extended to Clayoquot and Ahouset, and about twenty landings were made in all sorts of places, thus prolonging the trip a little. Calls were made at Port Kennewick, Carmanah, Cla-ooch, Sarita river, Alberni, Escondido, Udelet, Clayoquot, Ahouset, Pt. Esfingham, and Willage Bay, and on the return trip at least half of these places were visited again.

The efforts of the company to give the scattered traders, miners and settlers of the West Coast facilities for travelling, and by which they can forward freight and supplies, will be better appreciated after a visit.

The Tees started out with a good cargo, but it was principally for two or three points of the very small settlements going to the majority of the places named. Still the steamer called at every point, wharf or no wharf, passenger or no passenger, freight or no freight. In one instance the ship came close to the shore where a solitary fisherman's house stood to deliver his mail, consisting of one letter and a copy of the Weekly Times, and at another point a boat was sent ashore after dark to fetch a mail bag for a hermit's home on an island near the head of Barclay Sound—but the traveller had decided not to go down until next trip. Freight or passengers are landed anywhere as a matter of course, and the result can be done to accommodate the residents and to build up a trade still in its infancy and requiring all the fostering care it can get, is left undone by the painstaking Commodore Irving and the crew of the Tees.

Clayoquot, for instance, the Rev. Mr. Stone, a Methodist missionary, was picked up on the return trip and carried to San Juan, although the small amount received for his fare would scarcely compensate for the steam used to convey him. These facts are mentioned simply to show that the C. P. N. company is doing everything in its power to meet the wishes of the still small settlements of the coast, and to convey the idea that there is no trade, for to certain points and in certain seasons a very considerable trade has been built up within the last half-dozen years by this enterprise, and it was with the view of increasing the number of passengers of the traffic, as well as to be prepared for the rapid growth expected with the early development of the mining industry, that the Tees was bought and placed on the route. The appearance of the Tees, however, was not so much a matter of surprise as it might be said without any disrespect to the Maude that the strength, size and engine power of the new vessel at once indicated a more advanced sort of feeling that causes one to be indifferent as to whether there is a life preserver near or not—which was not universally the case on board her predecessor when a vicious southwest wind was blowing and the increased danger could only be seen by aid of the vivid descriptions of former travellers. But enough was visible of Barclay Sound, and of the hundred islands of Clayoquot, to impress one with the incomparable beauty of our western shore. At the entrance of both Sounds there is a Thousand Islands on an enlarged scale that reminds one of the St. Lawrence, only that they are, if not more beautiful, more impressive, and more majestic; while the Alberni Canal, for thirty or forty miles, seems like the St. Lawrence set between two ranges of the Selkirk, only that the St. Lawrence is not deep enough or the Selkirk green enough to make the comparison a perfect one.

The canning industry at Clayoquot and Nootka has been up to the present time practically a failure. The Clayoquot Fish company has only put up 500 or 600 cases, not having added the catch since the last trip of the Maude. The West Coast Canning company at Nootka, whose steamer Alert was met at Clayoquot, has not canned more than a dozen cases. At both canneries, however, there is still hope that considerable fish will be taken, and the cobble run, which has yet to come, may possibly enable both companies to secure a small pack before the season ends.

The Tees' passenger list on the return trip was as follows: G. Obenauer, H.

C. Briggs, W. Templeman, J. B. Lovell, C. F. Gardner, F. Elworthy, D. R. Ker, J. Holland, A. J. C. Galletly, Ald. R. T. Williams, T. J. Jones, L. D. S., W. Wilson, H. P. Bell, C. E., G. P. Baser, T. Smith, Mrs. W. Smith, E. E. Ward, T. B. Gosner, Wm. Lorimer, W. Christie, Jerry Griffiths, and a lady with several children from San Juan. On nearing Victoria, Capt. Irving, manager of the C. P. N. Co., was invited to the cabin and presented with a letter of appreciation, which was read by Mr. William Wilson: To Capt. John Irving, Manager C. P. N. Co.

Dear Sir:—We the undersigned passengers on the pioneer trip of the steamer Tees to Alberni and other interesting places on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, take this opportunity before separating to heartily thank you for your considerate kindness in enabling us to visit the important mining districts of Barclay Sound, Alberni and China Creek. We assure you that we greatly appreciate all you and your officers have done to make our trip most pleasant and enjoyable. As a slight expression of our esteem and friendship we will ask you to have the West Coast route well known from the first wash-up of the Duke of York claim, the pioneer successful hydraulic mine of Vancouver Island. Your enterprise in placing such a comfortable, commodious and seaworthy vessel as the Tees on the West Coast route will, we are sure be appreciated by everybody either directly or indirectly interested in the development of mining, agricultural and fishing interests which it will do much to assist and advance. We wish you a most profitable business with the steamer Tees. Yours faithfully,

WM. WILSON, C. F. GARDNER, T. J. JONES, W. DALBY, R. T. WILLIAMS, W. TEMPLEMAN, J. HOLLAND, H. B. BELL, J. B. LOVELL, F. E. WARD, THOS. SMITH, C. P. BAKER, R. T. WILLIAMS, F. ELWORTHY, H. C. BRIGGS, A. J. C. GALLETTY, G. A. KIRK, G. O. OBENAUER, JR.

Captain Irving replied happily, expressing his pleasure at receiving this evidence that the public appreciated the efforts of his company to provide for the carrying trade of the West Coast. He would, he said, be proud to wear a pin made of gold from the first wash-up at the Duke of York, and he would be still more pleased to earn that company's gold by carrying a largely increased quantity of freight in consequence of the successful operation of that mine.

The wash-up on the Duke of York was not made before the Tees left Alberni on Monday, but it was expected that it would be made on Tuesday. The manager, Mr. Lovell, does not look for any big results, as the actual time the monitor has been at work was only 240 hours, and the ground washed at the lower end of the property is not believed to be as rich as much of that higher up the creek. Mr. Kirk, one of the owners, remained to witness the wash-up.

The dozen tourists who visited the Duke of York were delighted with the carrying trade of the West Coast. They felt that each one had a foretaste of walking over the trail and wagon road. At the mine they were hospitably entertained by the company and the operation of the monitor and the extensive work that had been done by the company, which interested and curiosity by the entire party.

At the meeting of the council which was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Milne being present by invitation, it was decided that the Mayor should telegraph Hon. Mr. Tarte asking permission to proceed with the pile bridge at Point Ellice. Dr. Milne suggested that they apply for permission to complete the pile bridge as a temporary structure. The council adopted the suggestion and Dr. Milne was asked to telegraph to Ottawa to that effect. This morning the Doctor received the following reply:

Ottawa, Aug. 26th. Dr. G. L. Milne, Have prevailed on Mr. Tarte to allow temporary bridge to be built. Thos. R. McInnes. No doubt the injunction will be immediately dissolved and the work of completing the bridge proceeded with. Ald. Partridge and Thiarks refused to retain at the meeting of the council because of the presence of Dr. Milne.

SIR WALTER SCOTT AS SHERIFF. No one would suspect, from the biography of Scott, that he was sheriff for the lengthy period of 30 years. Yet he was inordinately proud of his position. When he went to the sheriff court he used to hobble into Selkirk and pace backwards and forwards before the court buildings until the court officer arrived with the key. This officer was a character in many ways.

"Owre soon again," used to be his greeting, which Scott did not resent. However, he became so officious that the sheriff snubbed him effectively one day. He acted as mace, and when the court opened, with the idea of being grand, cried out, though no one was speaking, "Silence!"

"Man, Jamie," said Scott one day, "ye're the only body that's makin' a noise."

Scott is best remembered as a sheriff by his raid on the border gypsies, who troubled the country gentlemen at that time (as to-day) by poaching. He prosecuted them for trifles with the idea, as he said, of hunting them into England.

His next achievement as sheriff was when a large number of paroled French soldiers came to live at Selkirk. Two of them were brought before him for fighting a duel, and he sentenced each of them to a month's imprisonment. He thus showed his disapproval of duelling, so that all R. H. Hutton's criticism on Scott preparing to fight a duel with Gourgand might have been saved.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she clung to Castoria. When she became Miss, she cried for Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

ROYAL Baking Powder has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

STEEL AND STONE

That is the Material That Must be Used in Construction of Point Ellice Bridge.

Messrs Templeman and Milne to Confer With Council on Bridge Question.

There is a possibility of Victoria West and Esquimalt again being deprived of a direct route to the city, and that, too, for some time to come. It is said that Messrs. Dunsuir are getting tired of the railway bridge being used as a traffic bridge, and the minister of public works has refused to agree to a dissolution of the injunction which stands in the way of the council proceeding with the pile bridge at Point Ellice.

After the regular meeting of the council last evening the mayor called the aldermen together and read to them a letter he had written to the public works department of the Dominion giving reasons why the city should be allowed to proceed with the bridge, and the answer he had received from the minister. The correspondence has not yet been made public, but it has been learned that the department refuses to agree to a dissolution of the injunction and has decided that if any bridge is built it must be a steel and stone structure with two one hundred foot draws, one or either side to allow the passage of steamers. The decision is said to have been based on the report of the resident government engineer, and was evidently given with the idea that Victoria Arm, above Point Ellice bridge, is a part of the harbor and used by steamers.

The council did not arrive at any decision last evening, but another meeting was called for 4 o'clock this afternoon. Messrs. Templeman and Milne were invited to be present so that they could ascertain the views of the council and lay them before the Dominion government.

MAY COMPLETE THE BRIDGE. Dr. Milne Gets a Satisfactory Reply From Ottawa Re the Bridge.

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ANDREE'S VOYAGE.

General Greely Declares the Balloon Scheme Impracticable.

Amesbury, Mass., Aug. 21.—General Greely, the Arctic explorer and chief of the United States weather bureau, who is summing near here, in an interview on the Andree balloon expedition to the North Pole said:

"I met Andree at the geographical convention in London last summer, and he proposed expedition. I did not feel that his chances of ever reaching his destination with the balloon were very good, and I am of the same opinion now. It is a very hazardous undertaking. Andree told me that he appreciated the fact that his undertaking was a dangerous one, and that he might never return. He starts from Spitzbergen, seven hundred miles from the pole, and he hopes to make the journey in some 50 hours. The balloon will be kept inflated for a month. He expects to go up with a south wind, and also coast America. I pointed out to him that in my opinion it would be impossible, as if he did return it would be with a north wind, and that he would land on the Asiatic coast. His expedition is a private one, although the King of Sweden, I think, subscribed \$100,000 toward the undertaking, and the Swedish minister in Russia and other countries have been instructed to have men on the lookout for the balloon should it return. Andree told me of his system of guide ropes and sails, three in number, hanging so as to drag along the land or water, and by shifting them around the bearing ring of the balloon it turns in that proportion.

"Andree appeared to me very honest in his undertaking. At that time he had selected one companion, Dr. Andree made some observations for the International Society in 1882 and 1883, and is a semi-scientific man. I am of the opinion that when he reaches the far north he will be confused and not know what direction to follow to return. This same scheme was conceived ten years ago by two French aeronauts who, however, have never made a start. Andree, who is a man of about 38 years of age, explained his proposed expedition to the geographical society at London while he was there. It did not seem to anyone present as a feasible one. I also made some remarks on the subject at the time. Dr. Eckholm, who accompanies Andree, is an experienced aeronaut and a considerably older man. At my London meeting with Andree I explained to him that he should make some expedition of this kind over a civilized country for an experiment previous to starting for the pole. I explained further to him the dangers of the proposed voyage in the air. He appeared to appreciate them, but he was still willing to make the voyage."

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of people who have used them prove this fact. Dr. G. L. Milne.

At the seaside hotel—Don (shy)—I became engaged to Mr. Albert last night. Cora—Oh, you lucky girl! You are sure to have a pretty lovely time this summer now. You know was engaged to him myself last year.

London, Aug. 26.—It is proposed, at a meeting of the forms could be effectively under the continuous of eign consults. The which from advices in accepted by the authority to Crete granted to Lebanon, the great powers forming a cil. It is proposed, ac to 10,000 Turkish soldiers to the sultan by the Crete. The insurgents proposals of the power tion of their way to Crete. Crete will also accept the power to be issued here shortly accepted by Washington, an editorial this morning upon the issuance of the Times says: "We press men's object in issuing blue book. The sultan's Schomburgk's letters in boundary mission station 1844 was for the purpose alteration of the burk line twenty years burgk line's death." Contin says: "The blue book myths very completely, and silencing imputation never to have been made Britain."

The Westminster Gazette appealing to the lenders to treat the Ag in the same spirit as the lords treat their tenants, cultural depression, and rates of interest both in the international harmony.

The betrothal of Queen of the Netherlands, to be September, Queen Wilhelmina, 16 years of age on August 18 last.

Constantinople, Aug. 25.—which yesterday caused ment through Constantinople at an end. The mob which attacked the Ottoman bank and the pelled from Turkey. The count of the troubles riots to an organized effort of the central committee revolutionists to stir up Berlin, Aug. 25, says there is a general

St. Petersburg, Aug. 26.—and czarina left St. Peter day of their way to V. Just arrived by a route. She will probably remain out of the riots.

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