

factory.
now prepared
of Sash,
the differ-
sheeting.
that all orders
th always
ECHANIE
MEN
PAY
CASE WE
CURE OF
VARICO-
STRICT-
STUNTED
IMPOTEN-
UNNAT-
ent is the
the Age
SEASES
SEASES. If
Are you not
feeling under
dread and
careworn
and prema-
the marriage?
New Method
restored
of Charges.
Disease of
restored C.O.D.
L.B. ST.
MICH.
A FISH.
Inside an Anatra
found in the
fish, known as
is remarkable
weighing as
at the strangest
let that it car-
pung made its
travels it looks
is out open
along the side
to the fish, in a
is about 12 in-
of more in
the fish, or this
is a multitude
plunging like the
pate in want-
restored old and
paper or a
it readily ad-
a very pretty
looks like a bit
as a whole-
ture landscape
ground, but on
surprisingly
single tree-like
species of ene-
fact face the ab-
theory. They
printed on
presents guide to
the pool
its beauti-
photograph.
it gains
the snow
is extremely
his ways.
The
make its home
the engineer
its assurance
else, leading a
it will allow
to intrude
the water
in and year
its residence.
significant min-
a king among
the greater part
of its favorite
back. It is
the water
the savages
sure which they
include that the
photographed
sustance.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.
THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.
Interesting Items About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

CANADA.
Manitoba crop reports indicate a bounteous harvest.
Smallpox has broken out in Westmount, a flourishing suburb of Montreal.
George Higgins, a British army pensioner who had served in India and at the Cape, committed suicide at London.
The Postmaster-General has decided to authorize the issue of partial sets of jubilee stamps to meet the demand for souvenirs.
The new appointments to the Kingston Penitentiary staff have been announced. Daniel O'Leary of Ottawa is Deputy Warden.
The Governor-General is still at Stanley house on the Esplanade but will likely pay a flying visit to Ottawa and Toronto next month.
The body of Ira Cornwall, Secretary of the St. John Board of Trade, who mysteriously disappeared was found in the St. John River twenty miles below the city.
The Dominion Line steamship Canada has beaten the record of 6 days and 18 hours between Queenstown and Boston, having made the trip in 6 days 13 hours and 11 minutes.
Mr. George E. Reid, Premier of New South Wales, arrived in Montreal yesterday, and had a conference with Sir William Van Horne, president of the Canadian Pacific railway.
A farmer near Whitemouth, Man., reports that he saw a balloon twice the size of his house floating in a north-easterly direction, and the question is asked, "Can this be Andrew?"
The Petroleum Oil Trust, which has been boring for oil in the Gaspe district for a long time back has at length been rewarded by a gusher, which will give at least five hundred barrels a day.
Mr. Geo. B. Reeves, general traffic manager of the Grand Trunk railway, says he is greatly pleased with the evidence of returning prosperity in Ontario, which he everywhere observed during his recent tour.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in a letter to a friend in Montreal, states that he was not consulted as to the acceptance of the title and honors bestowed upon him, and that he found the decree signed by the Queen when he arrived at London.
The British steamer Scandinavia, from Glasgow for Boston, ran down and sank the Canadian barkentine Florence twenty miles south of Cape Race on Thursday night. The captain and four of the crew of the Florence were lost.
Mr. Raymond Mathway, a frequent contributor to London magazines and newspapers, is making a tour of Canada for the purpose of writing a series of articles on immigration, the Kingston Military College, and the Canadian Pacific railway.
It was announced on Thursday that S. J. Sanford, late County Treasurer of Simcoe, had appropriated \$64,000 during his twelve years tenure of office. His property and securities will realize \$49,000, so that the taxpayers will require to make up the balance of \$15,000, in addition to law costs.
GREAT BRITAIN.
The First Lancashire Battalion has been ordered to get itself in readiness for duty in Malta.
The amount of prize-money won by the Canadian team at Bingley is about five hundred pounds.
Mr. Andrew Carnegie has offered the town of Sterling, Scotland, six thousand pounds for a Public Library building.
The King of Siam arrived on Friday in England in his royal yacht, and was received by British warships with the royal salute.
Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone on Sunday celebrated the fifty-eighth anniversary of their marriage. They are both in excellent health.
Twenty-one firms of manufacturers of bicycles in England have joined the Employers' Federation in opposition to the striking engineers.
The British Government has placed in the estimates 2500,000 to provide for the construction of four new cruisers and some torpedo-boat destroyers.
It is announced, though not yet official, that Great Britain will send representatives to the international bi-metallic conference to be held in Washington.
In the House of Commons on Thursday Mr. Chamberlain said that the Minister of the Colonies desired further time to consider the Pacific cable scheme.
It is thought probable that the forthcoming visit of the Duke and Duchess of York to Ireland will be signalized by the release of the Irish political prisoners.
Henry Lee, of London Eng., inadvertently married his sister, who had been sold by her father to the gipsies when an infant. When he learned of the relationship he committed suicide.
A small commission has been sent abroad by the United States Department of Agriculture to investigate the possibility of Siberia being a wheat-growing rival of the Western States.
The Japanese Minister at Washington has addressed to the State Department on behalf of his Government a polite but firm protest against the annexation of Hawaii by the United States.
Mr. Curzon stated in the House of Commons on Monday, that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty contained an agreement recognized either by the United States or Great Britain as affecting the annexation of Hawaii.
The Imperial Government has again declined to interfere in the Maybrick case, not finding in the medical reports any reason for mitigating the treatment to which in the ordinary course of affairs she is subjected.
The proposition of Mr. Broderick, Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office that there should be an interchange of troops of the Empire, colonial troops doing duty in England, the British regulars taking their place is very favourably received.
Mr. McLeod Stewart, ex-Mayor of Ottawa, was given a luncheon on Wednesday in the restaurant of the Brit-

ish House of Commons by Lord Lorne, who introduced him to several members, to whom he explained his Georgian Bay and Ottawa Canal schemes.
The British Foreign Office has notified Ambassador Hays that Great Britain accepts the proposition of the United States for an international conference on the question of pelagic sealing in the Behring sea, to be held in Washington during the coming autumn.
UNITED STATES.
A mob lynched one horse thief and shot another at Little Rock, Ark., on Tuesday.
The cloakmakers of New York, who receive starvation wages, propose a strike.
William Karsteins, a teamster, touched a live wire and was electrocuted in Commerce street, Newark, N.J., on Tuesday.
The United States Cabinet had under discussion yesterday the establishment of a military post in Alaska, near Circle City.
Moses P. Handy, of Illinois has been appointed special United States Commissioner to the Paris International Exposition in 1900.
It is very currently reported that Mr. Whitelaw Reid, proprietor of the New York Tribune, will succeed Mr. Sherman as Secretary of State.
What are supposed to be the remains of Minnie Williams, one of the "Murder Holmes" victims, have been found at Momence, Kankakee County, Ill.
President and Mrs. McKinley left Washington for Lake Champlain on a vacation that may keep the President away from the city for six weeks.
Governor Atkinson of Georgia has offered substantial rewards for the arrest and conviction of the men who took part in the recent lynching of Ryder.
San Francisco newspapers speak in terms of strong resentment of the proposition of the Canadian Government to exact royalties on Klondike gold.
The first reunion and dinner of the alumni of the University of Ottawa resident in New York and vicinity took place on Thursday night and was largely attended.
As a protest against the methods employed by the New York police to obtain evidence, Col. Fred Grant has withdrawn from the Board of Police Commissioners.
Howard Benham, accused of murdering his wife by administering prussic acid, was found guilty by a jury in Batavia, N.Y., on Thursday of murder in the first degree.
The United States Secretary of War has appointed a board to make a survey and examination of deep waterways between the great lakes and Atlantic tide water.
Charles Milsky was shot and killed by Andrew Jovaresky in a quarrel in a saloon in Pittsburgh, Pa., on Tuesday night. In attempting to escape Jovaresky shot and seriously wounded two others.
During a warm discussion in a colored Baptist Church at Montgomery, Ala., as to the admission of a deposed minister Editor Patterson of the Argos was shot and killed by a negro named Pritchett.
Notwithstanding that the British flag has waved over Fairways for the last nine years, the United States are laying claim to the island on the basis of a flag discovered by an American citizen in 1802.
Mr. Carlton, in an interview on the American duty on Canadian lumber, said that he believed that the Dingler high tariff would work the only cure, and that the Democratic party will come into power at the next election.
The State Department at Washington has issued a warrant for the surrender to the Canadian government of Olive Sternaman, who is held at Buffalo on the charge of murdering her husband and who will be tried at Cayuga.
Dr. Andrews, who resigned the Presidency of Brown University because of his views on social questions were too liberal to suit the authorities of the institution, has accepted the Presidency of a new University to be known as the Cosmopolitan.
The coal strike situation becomes more serious. Applications have been made to the Governor of Illinois for troops to protect the miners at Roanoke. Sheriff Lowry of Pittsburgh went to Turtle Creek, Pa., with 50 deputies armed with Winchester rifles.
Prof. Elliott, of the Smithsonian Institute, says that the letter of Mr. Foster, United States Commissioner, on the sealing question, lays him open to a crushing reply from Canada, and that as a matter of fact, Mr. Foster knows no more of the subject of sealing than a parrot.
The reports furnished by the commercial agents of Messrs. Dun and Bradstreet as to the condition of trade in the United States are scarcely of a nature to be regarded as very encouraging, but despatches from the Northern cities state that business is improving and crop prospects are exceptionally good. There has been a marked increase in the foreign demand for grain. Some large cotton mills are closing, and strikes continue to complicate the industrial situation in the coal and iron markets and in some grades of iron prices are a shade lower.
GENERAL.
Torrential rain throughout Lower Austria has done great damage to crops.
Despatches from Bombay and Simla show that the native uprising in the Chitral is serious.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been made a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor by President Faure of France.
In spite of the intense heat the Pope is in his usual health; in fact, he is better than he was last winter.
There seems to be no doubt that both Japan and Hawaii are prepared to submit their differences to arbitration.
Severe storms have prevailed through out Catalonia, Spain, for the past few days, doing great damage to the vineyards.
Li-Hung Tsao, the Chinese statesman who was a strong believer in the anti-foreign policy, and chief opponent of Li-tung-Chang, is dead.
The political situation in Portugal, already grave, has been aggravated by the strong measures taken by the Government to intimidate the Republicans.
Capt. Botcheff, ex-Aide-de-Camp to King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, has been convicted of murdering Anna Szimon, a beautiful singer of Budapest.
In the engagement at Fort Martin near Hartley, South Africa, the noted Chief Mashinombi was killed and 400

of 500 of his followers were taken prisoners.
The Belgian Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill compelling all foreigners who have had a year's residence to enroll themselves on a civic guard.
The Paris Figaro predicts the early issuance of a Papal encyclical censuring the priests who continue to incite the workmen of France and other countries to demand their rights.
The British ship Tasmania, from Calcutta, ran upon sunken rocks off Cape Maria, at the northern extremity of New Zealand on Friday morning, and sank immediately. All on board were saved.
The Paris Figaro says it is probable that an amicable arrangement will be made between Japan and the United States in the Hawaiian question, and that the United States will back down on the most important points.
The Cologne Gazette says that several of the powers, including Germany, have adopted the standpoint that the evacuation of Thessaly by Turkey cannot be demanded unless the indemnity by Greece is paid or guaranteed.
A large body of tribesmen made an attack on Monday night on the camp at Malakand in the Chitral. One private was killed and two officers and another private were wounded. The cavalry are now pursuing the enemy.
The story that Prof. Marconi is contemplating applying wireless telegraphy to exploding magazines against distant warships and automatically synchronizing watches in people's pockets is discredited by Prof. Crookes as the irresponsible chatter of an unsophisticated reporter.
PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT.
Favoured Nation Treaties are Denounced—England's Bold Movement.
A despatch from Berlin says:—The commercial treaty between Great Britain and the German Zollverein, which has been in force since May 30, 1865, was denounced on Friday, by Great Britain, and ceases to be operative a year hence.
The Reichsanzeiger says that the supplementary conventions which were concluded when the treaty was extended to the German States joining the Zollverein will expire with the main treaty next summer.
It was believed here that the danger of Great Britain denouncing the commercial treaties with Germany and Belgium was past, and therefore the news that the treaties had been denounced caused all the greater sensation, though it is believed that officials of the Government were not aware of the matter, and that King Leopold of Belgium during his recent visit to Kiel, exchanged views with the Emperor. The event lends great interest to the articles of the Government towards the Agrarians, who will seize the chance to demand that a tariff war with England be waged, as they have already demanded with regard to the United States.
An article published in the Hamburger Correspondent seems to indicate that the Government is not in favor of a war on the tariffs. Various Berlin papers print comments upon the action of Great Britain in denouncing the treaties.
The Freisinnige Zeitung, the organ of Herr Richter, the Radical leader, expresses great surprise, but otherwise contents itself with indicating the bearings of the question, noting that in 1895 Germany's exports to England had fallen to 10 per cent. of her total exports, while her imports from England amounted to 131-2 per cent. of her total imports.
FATAL FIRE IN CHICAGO.
Several People Lose Their Lives—Firemen Killed.
A despatch from Chicago, says:—Six and probably seven lives were lost in an explosion which took place on Thursday evening during a fire in the North-Western grain elevator, at Cook and West Water streets. Three of the dead are firemen. The body of another fireman is thought to be buried in the ruins of the elevator, and three people blown into the Chicago river. From the force with which the explosion swept the spot on which they were standing it is certain they must have been instantly killed. The origin of the blaze is believed to have been in the vicinity of the boiler-house. The dust as dry and inflammable as gunpowder that had been piling up for years aided the blaze. It spread with rapidity, and then came a terrific explosion, completing the work of scattering fire throughout the entire structure. The explosion, stunned for a moment the police and firemen, but they quickly rallied to help those who had been hurt. A dozen men were injured in the withering heat, some of them seriously harmed, and others in the throes of death. It was dangerous work to get them out, but it was gallantly and quickly done, and all of the slightly injured were removed to the hospital. No man could reach their bodies and live. The fire was most difficult to control, as the elevator was surrounded by a number of small buildings, which were continually catching fire. The total loss is estimated at \$300,000, which is fully covered by insurance.
FLOUR IS RISING.
Flour is rising in price in Chicago and has reached \$5 a barrel. Last April it cost \$4.10, the lowest price of the year. The advance has been steady and some of those in the trade think it will continue until war time prices will prevail. The millers say that every advance of one cent in the price of wheat means an advance of five cents in the price of a barrel of flour, and they expect a continuous advance in the price of wheat, basing their opinions on the purchases of foreigners, reports of short crops and the fact that this country has gotten rid of the most of its surplus.
POINT OF DIFFERENCE.
Affable Customer—You share different in Ireland from what you do in America, don't you?
Birber Mulligan, just over.—An' in phew, yes, it is different here you mix latter; there you latter micks.

BAD RAILWAY SMASHUP.
HEAD-END COLLISION ON THE GORGE RAILWAY.
Twenty Persons, Some of Them From Toronto, Injured—Inexcusable Carelessness.
A despatch from Niagara Falls, Ont., says:—At 5 o'clock this afternoon two heavily loaded electric cars on the Gorge Railway on the American side met in a terrific head-end collision at a point where the double tracks converge, and persons to the number of twenty were injured, some probably fatally. The victims include a number of Torontonians. The point at which the accident occurred is on the lower stretch of the river, below the whirlpool, and the track is many feet above the water. Owing to the narrowness of the roadway the outer and inner tracks converge for a space to permit of the rounding of the curve which obstructs the view from either direction. Both cars were heavily loaded and going at full speed, and when the impending calamity became evident a panic took place among the passengers. Many of the men jumped and found safety. Had it not been for the fact that the track used is the inner one of the two, the outer being deemed unsafe, both cars would have rolled into the rapids. The injured were placed on other cars and taken to the Falls, where a staff of eight physicians is in attendance. At a late hour it was reported that no fatalities would result, though several are in a precarious condition.
Mrs. Elizabeth Dunn, 77 Robert street, Toronto, is the most seriously injured. Two ribs on her right side were fractured, and her head was cut open with a wound eight inches long. She was thrown violently from the car and struck the rock embankment. Two physicians are in attendance on her at the Tower Hotel, where she has lain for two hours unconscious.
Mrs. Alexander Sinclair, 71 Bleeker street, Toronto, had both ankles and right wrist sprained and face and head cut. She is seriously bruised about the body.
Mrs. J. E. Johnston, Dayton, Ohio, had her feet forced through her cheek and was badly bruised about the body. She is infirm, and is terribly prostrated.
Miss Mabel Spencer, of Toronto was badly shaken up, but not seriously injured.
Mrs. E. Robinson, of Toronto is slightly injured.
Mr. and Mrs. McCormick of Baltimore, had bruises on head and limbs. Mrs. McCormick, who is a lady of 50 years, is seriously hurt in the back, and has a bad scalp wound and cuts on the face.
Mr. James G. Lapp, American customs officer of Suspension Bridge, who was on the car with his sister, Mrs. Day of Lockport, N.Y., with a party of lady visitors from Michigan were also on the car, and were badly shaken up. One of the party, Miss Craddock, a young lady of twenty years, was badly bruised, and had the two bones of her left arm fractured.
The high tide in the river was: Mrs. C. S. Gled, Toledo, Kansas, ankle sprained and chest bruised; Mr. C. S. Gled and daughter, facial and other bruises; Mrs. Anne Anderson and daughter, Buffalo, external injuries, a number of passengers were carried to private houses, and their names and injuries have been difficult to obtain. The exact nature of the injuries has not been fully ascertained, but it is believed that a large proportion of Canadians is not easily explained, as the road has been unpopular with Canadians since the recent edict calling for the discharge of its Canadian employees.
THE SULTAN'S SURRENDER.
The Peace Preliminaries to be Signed on Saturday.
A special despatch from Athens says the Sultan has instructed Tewfik Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to sign the peace preliminaries on Saturday next.
A despatch from Malta says that the 1st Lancashire Battalion has been ordered to get itself in readiness for duty in Crete.
A despatch from Constantinople, says:—The demand of the German Ambassador, Baron Saurma Dejetsch, that a provision be inserted in the treaty between Greece and Turkey for the maintenance of Greek finances, meets with disfavor among the other Ambassadors and the Turks as well. They consider that it is not covered by their instructions, but should be made the subject of direct negotiations between Germany and the other powers.
At a meeting of the Ambassadors an indemnity clause in a form satisfactory to the view of Germany was agreed upon. It now awaits the approval of the respective foreign officers. Another meeting will be held on Saturday, when, so far as the Ambassadors are concerned, the negotiations will be concluded.
THE UNION JACK.
The origin of the word "Jack" is unknown. The meaning, as understood to-day, is "something shown," and in this sense the application of the word is now limited to the Union flag. Some have supposed it to be derived from the Jack of Jacque, the tunic worn in early times by men-at-arms, those of Englishmen being decorated with the cross of St. George, which jackets, when put in use, were hung in rows, side by side, thus displaying the blood-red cross, which was at once their banner and their shield. Others regard the name as coming from that of the sovereign, James, Jacobus or Jacques, who was the first to hoist it as a national emblem.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.
THE THIRD ATTACK MADE ON FORT CHAKDORA.
The Fanatics Are Driven Back but the Fatal Outbreak is Rapidly Spreading—Hard Fighting in the Garrison at Night and Harassed by Day.
The situation in India is undoubtedly serious, and will assuredly in any case utterly cripple the finances of the British Administration and take the revenues that could be realized for many years to come.
The total British loss in the two days' fighting is thirteen killed and forty-three wounded. Sergt. Byrne of the Madras Sappers was among the killed and the wounded include Lieut. Ford of the 31st Punjab Infantry, who is severely hurt; Lieut. Swintry, 22nd Punjab Infantry, slightly.
The Malakand garrison is short of ammunition and every effort is being made to hurry on the reinforcements.
First came the disastrous famine, whose effects are still visible; then the plague, next the cholera, and afterwards the earthquakes. Then native disaffection, and finally war in two different places on the extremely inaccessible frontier.
As regards the epidemics, they have already cost many European lives, apart from the thousands of the natives who have perished. The famine has left its indelible mark upon entire districts, and sedition has been spread broadcast through territories inhabited by the Bengali and the Hindoo. Elsewhere the disaffection has made little progress. The Sikhs and their kindred races detest the effeminate and cowardly Hindoos with a contempt which is almost loathing. While they have not the brains they are the fighting men of the East, and if the British withdrew they would soon sweep over India.
ANOTHER FORCE SURPRISED.
A few days ago some thousand fanatics surprised another force in Chitral, and again caused a severe loss in officers and men, while the following despatches received on Friday chronicle more fighting in the same region. Telegraphic communication with Malakand has been reopened. After severe fighting the north Malakand camp has been abandoned, and the troops are concentrated on the Kotul. Fighting recommenced on July 27 at 8.30 p.m. On that day the enemy made a determined attack on our position, and did not retire until daylight. Throughout July 28 desultory fighting in the vicinity of the camp continued, the enemy driving in the pickets of the 31st Punjab Infantry, which lost 12 killed and 19 wounded. At one time during the fighting the 4th Sikhs were hard pressed, losing one killed and fifteen wounded. The 24th Punjab Infantry, led by Lieut. Climo drove back large bodies of the enemy, who lost about 90 killed. As the day wore on, however, still collecting in large numbers, further hard fighting is anticipated. Dargal has been reinforced by 50 rifles.
The total British loss in the two days' fighting is 13 killed and 43 wounded. Sergeant Byrne, of the Madras Sappers was among the killed and the wounded include Lieutenant Ford, of the 31st Punjab Infantry, who is severely hurt; Lieutenant Swintry, of the 27th Dogras; Lieutenant MacLean, Corps of Guides; and Lieutenant Costello, 22nd Punjab Infantry, slightly injured.
The Malakand garrison is short of ammunition, and every effort is being made to hurry on the reinforcements.
AWFUL BATTLE IN BRAZIL.
THREE THOUSAND GOVERNMENT SOLDIERS KILLED.
The Fanatic's Terrible Rush—They Numbered Ten Thousand, and Swept Whole Brigades Before Them as They Went.
A despatch from Rio Janeiro, Brazil, says that authentic information has reached that city to the effect that more than 3,000 soldiers have been killed in a big battle near the site of Canudos.
The fanatics numbering more than 10,000 men, all well-armed, attacked the Government troops. Whole brigades of the soldiers were swept down destroyed, and trampled under foot as the victorious fanatics, with wild shouts of triumph, passed over them. The full extent of the loss of life cannot be told. There is no reasonable doubt, however, that the loss, killed, on both sides, is more than three thousand.
Five miles the ground around Canudos is strewn with the dead and dying, the Government troops being compelled to leave their dead on the field and flee to save themselves from complete destruction by the advance of the fanatics.
When the report of the awful battle reached Rio Janeiro, it was considered by the President and Ministry, and it was decided to send the Minister of War to the scene next week with 4,000 men, who are now gathering. They will carry with them a store of ammunition, and will endeavour to dislodge the fanatics from the positions they now hold. Fighting has been in progress at Canudos for several weeks. In the meantime, while the fanatics fought apparently with little heart, they have been gathering their forces from all directions. The result was the final attack on the Government troops, which led to such awful results.
STRATEGIC MOVEMENTS.
First Boy—See here! Didn't I see you running down street yesterday with Bill Bounce after you, wanting to lick you?
Second Boy—Yes.
What did you run for?
I was only running so as to get him away from home, so his mother couldn't see him fighting; but by the way we was out of sight of his house, we got in sight of our house; and then as my mother would see me if I stopped to hit him, I went in, so as to tempt o' temptation.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MINES.
WHAT IS GOING ON AT AND AROUND ROSSLAND.
More Progress Made than in any District in the World—Opinion of an Expert—Rossland has been Overbuilt, But the Mines Are All Right.
Mr. Frank J. Loring, the well-known mining engineer from the Pacific province says, he has been in British Columbia since 1893. Speaking of the drop in the Rossland boom, Mr. Loring said that the mines and the town are two different propositions. Rossland, he said, like all other mining towns, has been overbuilt. For instance, there are about twice as many stores as the trade of the place requires, and half the number of hotels which now exist would very comfortably handle the travel of the camp. However, this has nothing whatever to do with the mines or their output, which was greater last month than before. There are, he said, now no less than thirty mines being operated within two miles of Rossland, with an output of not less than one thousand tons per day, while the population of the town proper is fully seven thousand. The government of the city is perfect, and the water and gas supply is as good as in the older towns of the South and East.
CHEAP TREATMENT OF ORE.
In Mr. Loring's opinion, the future of Rossland as a mining camp depends on the cheap treatment of the mineral deposits of low grade ore, and this, of course, will be solved by the completion of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway. Although he says, this ore runs about \$15 per ton there are mines producing a great deal of the ore, but all the money they could scrape together into development work, and consequently it is the expense of freight and treatment that pinches them. Mines, however, like the Le Roy, the War Eagle, Centre Star, Columbia and Kootenay, will soon have smelters of their own, and the policy in the future will tend in this direction.
The Centre Star has adopted the policy of piling up ore, and while they have shipped little or none at all, for the simple reason that this ore is comparatively increasing in value. Mr. Loring explains this as follows:—Today the freight and treatment amounts to about \$14 per ton, while in two years' time, when the Crow's Nest Pass is in operation, and coal, with other supplies, at greatly diminished cost, the cost will be reduced fully fifty per cent. Thus he is giving a double profit to those mines that have patiently waited and dumped their ore. Proceeding further with these deductions, Mr. Loring says that in a year, the additional profit would be \$1,000,000 per year, were they to hold to their ore; this, in fact, is what they are doing to a considerable extent. All the stories to the effect that the War Eagle is fast giving out are wide of the mark. Messrs. Gooderham and Blackstock are at present in look camp, and their interest in the purchase was made.
THE STOCK BOOM.
Mr. Loring had also a word to say with regard to the booming of stocks. He admitted that there was a certain value of stocks depreciated, but it did not affect the value of the mines. In other words, you cannot sell the stock of the War Eagle, you can only control the cases of the Monte Cristo, and in possession of Mr. Hosmer and his associates, and the amalgamation of the transfer of the Homestake to the Toronto company, all of which indicates a centralizing tendency.
Speaking generally of British Columbia mining affairs, Mr. Loring said that the entire province shows almost the greatest possibilities as Rossland, the veins extending from the Rocky Mountains to Vancouver Island, and carrying silver lead ores like those of the Slovan and Ainsworth countries. Mr. Loring is of the opinion that the value of the Slovan ores is higher than any silver lead ore in the world. "I have," he adds, "made more progress during the last two years than was known, other mineral regions of mind-and-day, immense quantities of mining machinery is going into the Rossland, Slovan and Ainsworth districts. The agent for one company in the province of Quebec told me that he had sold within the last twelve months no less than thirty air compressors of plants, representing upwards of \$200,000, and it is quite likely that a second crop of firm, also in the trade, has sold as many more."
After five years of work in the Slovan silver camp, the owners of the Highlander mine, wealthy eastern capitalists, show their faith in their prospects by suddenly entering upon the property by suddenly entering upon the erection of a concentrator having a daily capacity of 100 tons, the cost of which will be in the neighbourhood of \$300,000.
BUILT BY CANADIANS.
Fortis Chakdora and Malakand Designed and Constructed by Graduates of the Royal Military College.
Fort Chakdora, in the Chitral district, India, the garrison of which has just been relieved by the British army under Gen. Blood, is the work of two graduates of the Royal Military College. That the garrison was saved, having held out so well, is attributed to the excellence of the construction of the Fort by Capt. George Duff, Royal Engineers, son of Lieut. Col. Duff, Kingston, and nephew of Sir Oliver Mowat. When a few years ago it was determined to fortify this district, out of the forty officers of the engineer forces in India two Canadians were selected for the work, both graduates of the Royal Military College. Capt. Nanton, formerly of the College, was placed in charge of the operation, and Lieut. Duff, in charge of the construction of the fortifications. These officers had to lay out and superintend the erection of the fortifications, and thoroughly well they seem to have done their duty. It is only reasonable to expect that their good work will be acknowledged by future favors by the army authorities.