

## HOME WITH FORTUNES

Amounting to a Million and a Half.

DIRECT FROM DAWSON

A Steamer Has Arrived at Seattle from St. Michaels.—Cold Carried in Hundred Pound Sacks and Many of Them.

SEATTLE, July 26.—(Special)—Steamer Charles Nelson has arrived from St. Michael's with 157 passengers from Dawson, bringing gold dust estimated from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000. One man had \$175,000, another \$126,000. Prof. Libby, his father and two brothers carried off the steamer nine canvas sacks, weighing about 100 pounds each. This was a clean up from Libby's claim in the Eldorado.

### NOTICE!

W. W. Beer will for a few days be found at his office for the purpose of receiving amounts due the firm of Beer Bros. All amounts not then paid will be placed in other hands for collection.—Beer Bros.

# LOOK!

\$1.25



Ladies' Dongola Lace Boot for \$1.25. Dongola Shoe 89 cents.

## GOFF BROS.

If You Want a Picture Framed

For a present or for yourself come and we will do it cheap. We have on hand a large stock of Picture Moulding to choose from. Just arrived by S.S. Coils 1500 feet of Picture Moulding of all the latest designs. Call in and see samples.

F. J. HORNSBY, Books and Stationery, Victoria Row, Opposite Post Office.

## HISTORY OF CUBA

In its Relation to the Foreign Powers.

EUROPEAN NATIONS.

Spain, United States, Great Britain and France Have Claimed a More or Less Equal Interest in That Country.

New York Sun.

Among the articles in the London periodicals for July which discuss the relations of Great Britain and the United States, one is of particular value. We refer to a paper signed "Diplomatics" in the Fortnightly Review, which brings forward some positive evidence for believing that the two countries have arrived at a cordial understanding, based on a reciprocal recognition of their common interests in Cuba. This evidence is the complete departure at the present time from the policy hitherto firmly pursued by England with reference to Cuba, a departure which has compelled France also, much against her will, to retreat from the position which she formerly occupied with regard to the same island.

There is no doubt that the attitude now maintained by the British foreign office on the Cuban question constitutes a complete reversal of the policy followed by Lord Salisbury's predecessor over seventy years. By the great maritime powers of western Europe the Cuban question has never been acknowledged to be what we have termed it, a purely American or at widest, a Hispano-American question. In theory and in fact, for the better part of a century, it has been an international question, wherein four powers, Spain, the United States, Great Britain and France, have claimed a more or less equal interest. The impression that this attitude taken by Lord Salisbury is patterned upon the policy adopted by Mr. Canning in regard to the rebellions of the Spanish-American colonies on the mainland is a mistake. From the viewpoint of England's interests, he drew a sharp distinction between the colonies and Cuba, and he was especially determined that the island should not pass from the possession of Spain into that of any strong maritime power. In his time, as for many years after, the United States and France were both anxious to acquire the pearl of the Antilles. Aware of these aspirations, Canning in 1822 expressed the opinion that "what cannot or must not be, is that any great maritime power should get possession of Cuba," and set forth the following reasons in a memorandum proposing the despatch of a squadron to Havana "to keep in check the Americans."

"The possession by the United States of both shores of the channel, through which our Jamaica trade must pass, would, in time of war with the United States, or indeed if a war in the United States might be neutral, but in which we continued to claim the right of search

and the Americans to resist it, amount to a suspension of that trade and to a consequent ruin of a great portion of our West India interests."

In 1825 France secretly organized an expedition to seize Havana, which was defeated by Canning's vigilance. Thereafter the persistency with which the United States pursued annexationist designs had the effect of uniting Great Britain and France in a tacit understanding for the protection of Cuba, which remained in force until very recently.

As time went on, however, the Anglo-French understanding was based less upon the relation of Cuba to West India interests, which had become relatively insignificant, than upon the strategic importance of the island with reference to interoceanic waterway at Panama or at Nicaragua. In 1852 Sir John Crampton, British minister at Washington, said in a note to Mr. Webster, secretary of state:

"There is, at the present time, evident tendency in the maritime commerce of the world to avail itself of the shorter passages from one ocean to another, offered by the different routes, existing or in contemplation, across the isthmus of Central America. The island of Cuba, of considerable importance in itself, is so placed geographically that the nation which may possess it, if the naval forces of the nation should be considerable, might either protect or obstruct the commercial routes from one ocean to the other. Now if the maritime powers are, on the one hand, out of respect to the rights of Spain, and from a sense of international duty, bound to dismiss all intention of obtaining possession of Cuba, so, on the other hand, are they obliged, out of consideration for the interests of their own subjects or citizens, and the protection of the commerce of other nations, who are entitled to the use of the great highways of commerce on the equal terms, to proclaim and assure, as far as in them lies, the present and future neutrality of the island of Cuba."

It was in pursuance of these views that, in the year named, Great Britain and France proposed to the United States a tripartite, self-denying treaty, "by which they should bind themselves, severally and collectively, to renounce, both now and hereafter, all intention to obtain possession of the island of Cuba and to discountenance all attempts to that effect on the part of the Cubans." The proposed treaty was not to prejudice the right of the Cubans to assert and win their independence; nevertheless, it was rejected by President Fillmore, who, in his reply, plainly hinted that Cuba was no concern of England and France. This reply elicited from Lord John Russell, then secretary for foreign affairs, a snappish definition of his country's position. "If it is intended," wrote Lord John, "on the part of the United States, to maintain that Great Britain and France have no interest in the maintenance of the present status quo in Cuba, and that the United States alone have a right to a voice in that matter, her majesty's government at once refused to admit such a claim. Her majesty's possession in the West Indies alone, without insisting on the importance of Mexico and other friendly states of the present distribution of power, give her majesty an interest in this question which she can not forego. While fully admitting the right of the United States to reject the proposal, Great Britain must at once resume her entire liberty; and, upon an occasion that may call for it, be free to act singly or in conjunction with other powers as to her may seem fit."

Much weight was added, as we have said, to the considerations advanced by Lord John Russell by the launching of the Panama and Nicaragua canal schemes and the opening up of the markets of the Far East. At the time of the Virginia affair Gen. Grant's administration found that it was hopeless to assert the view that the Cuban question was exclusively American, and recognized the rights claimed by Lord John twenty-three years before by asking the European powers to countenance the intervention which was then contemplated. All the powers returned unfavorable replies, but it has been recently avowed in the North American Review that Hamilton Fish, Grant's secretary of state, was the authority for the statement that, had England stood out, as she is now doing, intervention would have then proceeded, and the work undertaken by President McKinley would have been performed by President Grant.

It may be alleged, of course, that England's present attitude on the Cuban question need not be ascribed to the existence of an understanding between that country and the United States, for the reason that the joint resolution of congress, by which the war was inaugurated, promises complete political independence to the island, a state of things to which neither Canning, nor Lord John Russell, nor any other head of the British foreign office has objected. The writer in the Fortnightly Review assigns several reasons for not attaching much value to this argument. He points out, in the first place that Great Britain's sympathetic attitude toward the United States was of earlier date than the passage of the resolution by congress to which we have referred. In the second place, the self-denying clause of the resolution does not seem to have been contemplated when the war was cast, for there was no suggestion of it in the

## EUROPEAN INTERFERENCE

### Is Now Announced as a Certainty.

## RUSSIA IS AGGRESSIVE

### The Americans Will Not be Allowed to Annex the Philippines.—Activity of Spaniards at Headquarters Greatly Aroused.—The Porto Rican Expedition Landed After a Skirmish With the Spaniards.

MADRID, July 26.—(Special)—A private despatch states that a strong American squadron appeared before Bahia Monday, but the Americans' attempt to disembark was repulsed.

GIBRALTAR, July 26.—(Special)—According to instructions the American Consul Agent issued safe conducts to the Spanish steamers to proceed to Santiago to take the surrendered troops to Spain.

HONG KONG, July 26.—(Special)—It is reported that telegraph reports from European capitals announce that all the European nations have agreed that the Americans shall not annex the Philippine Islands. This has greatly aroused the activity of the Spaniards at headquarters here. Encouraging reports have been sent to the governor of Manila and an attempt to buy Aguinaldo from the insurgent leader has been renewed with vigor.

Consul General Wildman is harassed by Spanish spies. He has moved to Victoria peak.

message in which President McKinley demanded a mandate to intervene in Cuban affairs. Even more significant is the fact that an assurance of precisely the same kind was offered to Great Britain by President Grant in 1875, but it had no mollifying effect upon the British foreign office. Finally, it is distinctly recognized by the writer in the Fortnightly Review that the fulfillment of such a self-denying pledge is not always within the power of the state making it, and that if John Quincy Adams's assertion that the population of Cuba "are not competent to a system of permanent self-dependence" still holds good, the pledge would not only prove worthless, even with the best intentions. Hence it is pronounced by the writer that the self-denying resolution, by which it is to be done with the friendly assistance of Great Britain, for if her abandonment of her old policy did not take place before this resolution was passed, the hasty and ill-considered pledge given by congress was scarcely sufficient in view of the importance of the issues involved to justify it afterward.

The conclusion is that the Anglo-American understanding is based on the reciprocal recognition of the substantial identity of the interests of England and America in the markets of the Far East. This recognized identity of interests deprived the British foreign office of its chief excuse for fettering the liberty of American action in Cuba. The island being regarded as a possible blockhouse of great strategical value on the interoceanic highway, which will some day widen and deepen the community of Anglo-American interests in the "open door" to the Celestial Empire, it has become a matter of great moment to England that the Pearl of the Antilles should be in the possession, or, at least, under the tutelage, of a power to which she has offered every tie which makes for enduring political union.

FOR SCIATICA, PLEURISY, STITCHES, CRICKS, RHEUMATISM, LAME BACK.

### MENTHOL D&L PLASTER

THE BEST ANTI-RHEUMATIC PLASTER MADE

EACH PLASTER IN ENAMELED TIN BOX PRICE 25¢ ALSO IN YARD ROLLS PRICE \$1.00

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. LTD. MANUFACTURERS MONTREAL

NEW YORK, July 26.—(Special)—The World's Madrid despatch says it is authoritatively stated that Russia is even more active than either Germany or Austria in diplomatically prompting Spain and in moving for a combination of continental powers to do something to checkmate the United States.

PORTO RICO, PORTO RICO, July 26.—(Special)—The United States military expedition which left Guantanamo Thursday, landed here successfully Monday, after a skirmish with the Spanish troops.

No Americans were killed. There is a splendid fourteen foot macadamized road leading directly across the island to San Juan on the north shore.

The road was little effected by rain so it might be possible for the American troops, accompanied by field artillery, to march across the seventy miles to San Juan in good time with considerable losses.

MONTREAL, July 26.—(Special)—Lt. Ramon Carranza, of letter writing fame, sailed from Quebec Sunday last.

### CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 26.—[Special]—The following are the closing rates: July wheat, 70½; corn 34½; oats, 25 pork, 9 55. Sept wheat, 65½; corn, 34½; oats, 20½; pork, 9 62. Dec. wheat, 65½; corn, 35½; oats, —; pork —. Atoheson, 35; New York Central —; Burlington, 106½; Cotton. —

INEBRIETY IS A DISEASE—Fancies can be cured at the KEELEY INSTITUTE, Portland, Maine of Alcoholism, Morphism, Cigarettes and Tobacco; also from Neurasthenia or Nerve Exhaustion. The undersigned citizens will cheerfully give information to any person who wishes to be cured of any of the above diseases and desire to live a better and healthier life. You may call upon them for such facts as is placed in their hands. This is the nearest Keeley Institute to the Maritime Provinces hence practically the cheapest.

R. C. GORP, L.C. WORTHY, WILLIAM TURNER, P. P. ARCHIBALD, Queen Hotel; ALEX. ANDER HORNE, W. B. ROBERTSON, Sheriff SIMON W. CRABBE, A. I. JOHNSON, Pres. W. O. T. U.; Mrs. R. J. CAMPBELL. Oct 21-44 wks. Should the reader prefer not to confer with any of the above references, write or come direct to the Institute without consulting our neighbors.

## HOT WEATHER AD.

You Want a HAMMOCK

You Want It Now

You Can't Do Without It.

You Can Buy it at a Low Price at

## HASZARD & MOORE'S

Sunnyside Bookstore.

## THE EARL OF MINTO.

Is Now Expected to Succeed Lord Aberdeen.

OTTAWA, July 26.—[Special]—The Governor General's office is not yet notified of the appointment of the Earl of Minto to succeed Aberdeen but a cabled report to that effect is accepted as correct.

Gilbert John Elliott, fourth Earl of Minto was born in 1845, has been in the Scots Fusilier Guards was a volunteer in the Egyptian campaign, and commands the South of Scotland volunteers, with the rank of colonel. He is a liberal and retired from the army in 1870. He was secretary and military secretary to the governor general of Canada in 1883-86, and served as chief of staff in the Northwest rebellion in Canada in 1885.

## PETERSON HAS FAILED.

Too Much Influence Behind the Present Line.

OTTAWA, July 26.—(Special)—The statement of Peterson's failure to carry forward a fast Atlantic line is confirmed here. The failure is largely attributed to the opposition of forces behind the existing Canadian trans-Atlantic line.

### THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—(Special)—Fair, except showers in southern portion variable winds.

## PIMPLES CURED BY CUTICURA SOAP

Before using CUTICURA SOAP, my face and hands were just as rough as could be and my face was all covered with pimples. I was unfit to look at, but after using CUTICURA SOAP three weeks, my face was equal to velvet.

Feb. 6, 1895. PAUL DUPRE, Chatter, La.

I suffered with blackheads and pimples for two or three years until it became chronic. I tried everything imaginable, but it did me no good. CUTICURA SOAP cured me.

Feb. 20, '98. L. V. GILLIAM, Oak P. O., Va.

I was troubled for eight years with pimples on the face. I commenced using CUTICURA SOAP. In a very short time the pimples all disappeared and my skin is now in a healthy condition.

Feb. 17, 1898. Dickson, Allegheny Co., Pa.

Sold throughout the world. Price, 50c. For Sale by ALL DRUGGISTS, Sole Proprietors, Boston.

Low to Prevent and Cure Pimples, mailed free.

## SPECIAL

## Carters Bookstore

We have secured a number of lines of Fancy Goods, China ware etc. at big discounts and are going to give the public the benefit. Watch this space for eye openers in above lines.

On Tuesday morning 28th we commence with a line of Vases, 50 doz each worth 10c each. If you come early you can get them at 2 for 10c. See samples in our show window.

We want you to visit our New Annex and see the display of useful articles on sale there. No room to enumerate them here, call in and see for yourself, it will pay you.

Geo. Carter & Co., Importers, etc. etc.

## You May Be

as careful as possible but a careless neighbor may put all your plans to naught. Through a careless neighbor you may be ruined by fire. My Co's Insurance protects you against the carelessness of your neighbor. They are good stock Co's and never contest a claim.

## E. R. BROW

INSURANCE AGENT, Charlottetown