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The Colonist.

(SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION.)

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31 1895. VOLUME XXXVII. NO. 53

DURRANT'S DESPERATION.

Six Men Said to Have Been Engaged to Swear to False Statements.

The Defence Expected to Conclude Their Argument Wednesday Evening.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—The Durrant case is nearing its close, and will probably go to the jury on Thursday or Friday. Attorney Dickinson will probably complete his argument to-morrow morning, and if possible Eugene N. Deuprey will take up the afternoon of that day. District Attorney Barnes expects to begin his argument on Wednesday morning and to complete it on that day. Judge Murphy has spent several days and nights working on it. His rulings have been conservative and fair during the trial, and though the records contain many exceptions, they are upon no vital points. How long the jury will take to reach a conclusion is problematical. The exhibits are numerous, and in some cases will require a good deal of study. This is particularly so in the notes of Durrant and Glaser—which Attorney Dickinson said were so different that one could not be said to be a copy of the other—and the handwriting of Durrant and the Rev. Gibson. The surroundings of the sunburners, which involve the extent to which Durrant would have been overcome by gas had he had the experience he alleged, will also have to be considered. This technical evidence is second in importance to the evidence as to Durrant's being in Blanche Lamont's company on the afternoon of the murder. In connection with the college lectures it is understood District Attorney Barnes will parallel the two sets of notes and argue that Durrant's could not be more like Glaser's without having been copied verbatim, and that they are such as would be produced by one making notes from another's reading and discussion. The District Attorney will also attack the roll call, and will again call attention to the error that occurred in marking Student Garvin absent when he was present. The position of the jury as to the roll call will influence the verdict.

As to the handwriting of the address on the package in which the dead girl's rings were returned to Mrs. Noble, the jury will be asked to judge this for itself and to consider the further similarity between the writing on the package sent to Dickinson with a strap on which Blanche Lamont's name was printed. The rings offered to Pawnbroker Oppenheim by witness Lanihan and that of Blanche Lamont, which, it is alleged, was offered for sale by Durrant, have already been examined by the jury, as has been the clothing of the two young men, and those exhibits will probably consume little time. There is a mass of testimony, but most of it has already been digested by the jurors. Owing to its technical nature the general opinion is that the jurors will give it considerable consideration.

The Examiner says that the contents of the mysterious letter which was to be opened in case Theodore Durrant was convicted are known. He makes the statement that he saw the last details of the murder, and saw the Rev. J. George Gibson and another man prominent in church affairs bending over the body of Blanche Lamont. The Examiner says that although Durrant requested his lawyers not to open the letter until he was convicted, they have opened it, and so remarkable were the statements it contained that even they did not believe them, and refrained from using them in Durrant's defence.

The strange story of an alleged plot in connection with the trial came to light to-day through a letter addressed to the coroner. The police claim to have known of the plot for some time and that the knowledge of the plot has been discovered led Attorney Deuprey, of the defence, to abandon the case and leave the closing management of the case to Gen. Dickinson, who, it is alleged, did not know of the plot. Six men, according to the story, were to swear to false statements prepared for them, as alleged, by the defence. The police say the plan was conceived entirely by Durrant and carried out largely under his directions by the aid of one of his counsel. The plan was to make such evidence as would prove an alibi for Durrant and at the same time implicate Rev. George Gibson in the murder of both Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams. One of these alleged witnesses, who by his letter to the coroner confesses his part in the plot, said he and others were ready to manufacture an alibi; but when they were asked to implicate Rev. Mr. Gibson they weakened and gave a hint to the police, which spoiled the whole plot. A letter dated October 27, and signed George Reynolds, is as follows:

"To-night I will seek rest from all worldly cares in these waters near the Cliff house. I write this so you need have no inquest or identification. I was some months ago to be a witness in the Durrant trial for the murder of Minnie Williams. I send you a statement prepared for me to learn, with five other men named Smythe, Dugan, Stewart, Taylor and Harrington. I object to take part in the matter because part of the plan is to implicate Preacher Gibson. I assisted E. M. Thayer, Durrant's friend, in fixing up the plan. Smythe, Dugan and Stewart were to be witnesses in the Lamont case. I tried to get the statements of the other five to enclose with this, but they would not give them up. Smythe was to say Blanche Lamont was at his house near Haywards, until April 5, when she left for home. The strap with Blanche Lamont's name on it I marked myself with her name. I cut off the end of the strap and sent it to Chief Crowley three months ago, with other matter. Dickinson's explanation about the strap is clever, but very improbable. I am not surprised Deuprey is sick, and I should think Dickinson would be sick, too. Dugan and Stewart were to say they had been at Dr. Anthony's funeral in Oakland on Friday, April 5, and when returning saw Miss Lamont on the ferry boat, Dugan knowing her well. A plan was also to produce a bloody handkerchief with the initial G, meaning Gibson, upon it. I lettered five other handkerchiefs, and Thayer sent them by messenger to Gibson, with a card written by Smythe saying: 'From four infant class girls.' The bloody handkerchief was to be offered as having been found in a lot back of the church on April 14, but it was never delivered, because we declined to take part in a plot to implicate Gibson. This is all I have to say. Let Durrant tell the rest. George Reynolds."

Accompanying the letter was a lengthy statement comprising the purported bogus testimony, which Reynolds was to learn before going on the witness stand. This statement was typewritten and backed in legal form. It was not written by the writer of the letter, because in the typewritten statement several corrections had been made with a pen in a handwriting which differed from that in Reynolds' letter.

Coroner Hawkins said: "I have turned this letter over to the police for investigation. It looks like a hoax, but it is possible that Durrant or someone connected with the defence may have prepared this story as Reynolds says. The statement which accompanied the letter shows careful work, and was no doubt prepared by someone who had made a close study of the case. If Durrant could prove what is stated in the document he would go forth a free man."

The substance of Reynolds' typewritten statement was that he had known Durrant for ten years, that he had met him on the evening of April 12, the night Minnie Williams was murdered. The statement says he met him on Howard street, where they talked some time. In a friendly scuffle Durrant was unintentionally thrown to the ground. Durrant said he was sorry he had got dirt on his clothes as he had got to go to a party where there would be ladies present. Durrant then left for Dr. Vogel's house and witness, looking at the clock, noticed it was 8 35 p.m.

George R. King is annoyed, but in no way exercised, over a rumor to the effect that he has no alibi for the night Minnie Williams was murdered. He thinks he is more competent to settle the question of his whereabouts on the evening of the 12 h of April than the residents of the Mission. He claims that he can establish a complete alibi for that fateful night in April, and that he can produce witnesses to prove where he was at certain hours and how he passed the time. He is very confident concerning the reliability of his alibi, and ridicules the possibility of its being shattered. He says he passed the evening as he often did other evenings at the Tivoli, and that nothing unusual occurred. To the police George King made the statement that he was at the Tivoli on the evening of April 12, and that he was accompanied by Jack Howard. This statement is verified by Howard.

CAPITAL NOTES.

A. W. Wright, Toronto, to Inquire Into the Alleged Sweating System.

Additional Representation for Alberta—New Victorian Tariff Favorable to Canada.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Oct. 28.—A. W. Wright, of Toronto, the well known Knight of Labor, has been appointed to investigate the alleged prevalence of the sweating system in Canada.

The ministers, it is hinted, will hold a series of meetings in Ontario this Fall. At Owen Sound on Thursday Hon. Messrs. Foster, Haggart, Ouimet and Montague speak.

At the forthcoming session the government intends giving an additional representative to Alberta.

The government has received copies of the new Victorian tariff which shows that the all round reduction will greatly help Canadian trade.

Robert White's decision to retire from the representation of Cardwell is irrevocable. His manifesto to the electors will be issued this week.

OTTAWA, Oct. 29.—Hon. Mr. Dickey contemplates the adoption of a new policy in connection with militia force, viz: To apply the principle adopted in Colonel Gibson's case to all city regiments, by appointing their commanding officers on their retirement to be hon. colonels of their respective corps, after long service.

Recent Newfoundland papers justify "Gat" Howard's action on the Labrador coast.

The mounted police report shows that prairie fires covered a wide area of the territories.

Surveyor William Ogilvie will winter at Fort Cudahy. He is surveying Dominion lands there to enable the the department to issue patents for mining claims.

The marine officials are delighted to hear of the Quadra's safety.

Another Yankee vessel has been nabbed for violating the laws.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—It was on account of the activity of Minister Dupuy de Lome, Spanish representative in Washington City, that the large bands of Cubans charged in Delaware with being filibusters have been apprehended in one of the Bahama islands. Since the acquittal at Wilmington, Del., of the Cubans, the Minister has received constant reports of their movements, but took no steps towards their apprehension until they reached one of the Bahama islands and were under the jurisdiction of the British authorities. The latter were quick to act on information from Washington, and as no British war vessel was at the point of the Cuban rendezvous a ship was ordered to proceed from Jamaica. The capture was effected without difficulty, and the prisoners taken to Nassau, where they will be tried by the British in a summary way. The capture is regarded as one of the most important thus far.

HAMILTON, Oct. 28.—At the T. H. & B. tunnel one of the shoring supports fell on a number of workmen, injuring seven of them.

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

TEN THOUSAND TIMES.

Ten thousand times over Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam has proved itself a sure cure for coughs, colds, bronchitis; asthma, sore throat, quinsy and all pulmonary complaints.

CABLE NEWS.

An Alsatian Deputy Arrested for Anti-German Declarations—Sensational Divorce Suit.

Resignation of the French Ministry—Gladstone's Denunciation of Armenian Outrage.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Mme. Novkoff recently received the following letter from Mr. Gladstone anent the Sultan and the Armenians. "Dear Mme. Novkoff: I shall carefully and for many reasons keep myself to myself. I see in my mind that wretched sultan whom God has given as a curse to mankind waving his flag in triumph, and the adversaries at his feet are Russia, France and England. As to the division of shame among them I care little enough, but hope that my country will, for its own good, be made conscious and exhibited to the world for its own full share, whatever that may be. May God in His mercy send a speedy end to the governing Turk and all his doings—as I said when I could say, and even sometimes do, so I say in my political decrepitude or death. Always sincerely yours.

WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE."

The bridal bouquet intended for Miss C. Vanderbilt upon the occasion of her marriage on November 6 to the Duke of Marlborough will be taken to New York to-day by a steamship sailing from Liverpool. It is exceptionally large and beautiful and is made from the choicest and most valuable flowers ever gathered in the historic gardens and conservatories of Blenheim palace. This magnificent bouquet, which is most tastefully arranged, is twelve feet in circumference.

According to a dispatch to Novoe Vremya from Seoul, the capital of Korea, the King has chosen another Queen, and has assumed the title of Emperor. It is also stated that the heir apparent is being sent as an envoy to America and England with the object of getting him out of the country, and preparing the way to the throne for the Prince, who stands in high favor.

An extensive anti-foreign outbreak is expected at Canton. Four hundred braves enlisted here by the viceroy have gone to that city.

A sensation has been caused in Strasburg by the arrest at Colmar of Herr Preiss, a deputy from Alsace Lorraine, charged with declaring in an interview that the Alsatians do not recognize the Franco-German treaty, ceding Alsace and Lorraine to Germany, and that they look to France to make good the humiliations of 1870-71. The police made a visit to Herr Preiss' house with no known result, and the latter has promised the authorities to publish a contradiction of the alleged interview.

The French ministry, which has just resigned, was formed on January 26 by M. Ribot, after the fall of the Dupuy ministry. It was composed of the following members: M. Ribot, prime minister and minister of finance; M. Hanotaux, minister of foreign affairs; General Surlinder, minister of war; Admiral Besnard, minister of marine; M. Trarieux, minister of justice; M. Leygues, minister of the interior; M. Poincarre, minister of public instruction and worship; M. Dupuy Dutemps, minister of public works; M. Lebon, minister of commerce; M. Gadaud, minister of agriculture; M. Chautemps, minister of the colonies.

It was officially announced to-day that Princess Maud of Wales, youngest daughter of the Prince and Princess of Wales, is betrothed to Prince Charles of Denmark. The Princess was born Nov. 26, 1869 and the Prince was born Aug. 3, 1872. Prince Charles is the second son of Prince Fredeerick, heir apparent to the throne of Denmark, whose father, the King of Denmark, is also the father of the Princess of Wales.

BISHOP OF ALASKA.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 28.—The Episcopal convention in session here has appointed Rev. Peter S. Rowe, of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, to be Bishop of Alaska. The proposition to appoint a missionary bishop for that territory was at first strongly opposed by the House of Bishops, but the objection was overcome by the personal guarantee of Bishop Potter, of New York, of the new bishop's salary for three years. It is understood that Bishop Potter has secured the guarantee from J. Pierpont Morgan. Bishop-elect Rowe is a graduate of Trinity college, Toronto. The convention also named Rev. J. M. Francis Bishop of Kioto, Japan. He is professor of systematic divinity in the theological school of the American church missions in Japan, and has been five years in that field.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Henry M. Stanley, on his return here from a trip to the Canadian Northwest, said in an interview to-day: "I visited the mines in the Kootenay country between the Canadian Pacific line and the U. S boundary. Part of these mines are in the U S. The gold production is wonderful. I think the mines will be second only to those in South Africa."

THREE METHODIST LEADERS

Have All used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder and Declared Strongly in its Favor.

The clergy of Canada, of all denominations, seldom hesitate to speak frankly in the interests of a good cause, or on behalf of some meritorious article. Force is given to utterances of this character when the men can speak from individual experience. This is the case with the Rev. A. B. Chambers, LL.B., Rev. William Galbraith, LL.B., and Rev. W. H. Withrow, D.D., than whom few ministers of the Methodist church are better known in Toronto or elsewhere throughout the Dominion. As with many others these brethren have been sufferers from cold in the head and its invariable successor catarrh. A remedy, however, was within their reach. They used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder and found, as everyone else finds, that relief was speedy and effective, and desiring to benefit others they frankly make this statement to the world over their own signatures.

One short puff of the breath through the blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves in ten minutes and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis and Deafness. Sixty cents. Sample bottle and blower sent on receipt of two three cent stamps. B. G. Ditchon, 14 Church street, Toronto, Sold by Dean & Cryderman and Hall & Co.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Mr. J. Israel Tarte Claims a Politically Clean Reputation.

Grain Standards—The Imperial Penny Postage—Disastrous Fire at Emerson.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

TORONTO, Oct. 26.—It is rumored here that John A. McGillivray, of Bridge, a barrister, and well known as grand secretary of the I O.F, will get the Conservative nomination for the representation of North Ontario in the House of Commons, made vacant by the death yesterday of Mr. Madill.

MONTREAL, Oct. 26.—Dominion Cotton Co.'s six per cent. debentures to the amount of $1,500,000, all of which are held in Montreal and other parts of Canada, will fall due on January 2, and Mr. A. F. Gault, president of the company, has received a cable from David Morrice saying that a new issue has been made in London at 4½ per cent. The news was well received on the street. It means that $1,500,000 of English money will be brought to Canada.

WOODSTOCK, Oct. 26.—The current issue of the Woodstock Times contains some reflections upon J. Israel Tarte, M.P., who has taken umbrage thereat, and signifies his intention of entering an action for libel.

YARMOUTH, N.S., Oct. 26.—A fatality occurred at Miller's shooting gallery last evening, resulting in the death of Irvine Patten, son of the late Benjamin Patten, who was shot through the head by a gun in the hands of a young boy.

PICTOU, N. S., Oct. 26.—The Pictou Academy was badly damaged by fire this morning. The building is insured for $12,000 in the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co. The academy, which is of brick, was erected in 1881 at a cost of $25,000.

MONTREAL, Oct. 26.—A Witness special from Quebec says there is no longer any doubt that Hon. Mr. Pelletier is going to Ottawa to accept a portfolio.

BEAVERTON, Oct. 26.—Frank Madill, M. P. for North Ontario, died yesterday. On Monday, October 21, he had a stroke of paralysis, and a second one last Tuesday, since which time he has been unconscious.

OTTAWA, Oct. 26.—The Northwest will soon be a perfect network of railways on paper. This week's applications to parliament include one for a line from Winnipeg to the crossing of the Saskatchewan river at Grand Rapids, thence to deep water navigation on Hudson's bay, with a branch line from the international boundary running in a northerly or northwesterly direction to the Saskatchewan with power to build a branch line from Grand Rapids to Edmonton via Prince Albert and Battleford. Another concern is the Edmonton District Railway Co., which seeks to build from Edmonton southerly to connect with the Calgary-Edmonton railway; northwesterly to the Athabasca river at Fort Assiniboine with a branch to Stony Plains; easterly to Saskatchewan with a branch to the Sturgeon river; also to acquire and operate ferries across, and steamers and other craft upon the Saskatchewan, Pembina and Athabaska rivers.

HAMILTON, Oct. 26.—Hattie Koch, daughter of Antoine Koch, who was suffocated in the burning hotel, died yesterday. This makes the fourth victim of the fire, the two boys having died yesterday. The condition of Mrs. Andrew, who was a guest at the hotel, and Miss Cronan, servant, still in the hospital is critical.

DUNGANNON, Oct 26.—The West Huron Liberals have unanimously nominated M. C. Cameron for the Commons vacancy, caused by the appointment of Hon. J. C. Patterson to the Lieut.-Governorship of Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 29.—The large barn and stables of Mr. Thomson, three miles from Emerson were burned to the ground last night. Thirty cows and several horses were consumed before they could be got out. The loss is estimated at $5,000; insurance, $2,000 in the Commercial Union.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 29.—At the police court to-day, Ed. Dumarecq, representative of a Quebec fur establishment, was fined $50 and costs for carrying on business as a transient trader without a license.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Thomas A. Power, deputy collector of inland revenue, here, died to-day.

LUCAN, Oct. 29.—Francis J. Neil,s house was burned at Osborne at 4 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Neil perished in the flames. Mr. Neil was badly burned on the hands and arms. They were but recently married.

FATHER POINT, Oct. 29.—The steamship Tritonia, from Glasgow, passed inward with Captain Cave and all the remaining officers and crew of the wrecked Mariposa.

QUEBEC, Oct. 29.—Jean Boucher, aged 53, was killed by falling from a yacht at the Louise embankment.

WALLACEBURG, Oct. 29.—The Sydenham Glass Company's packing building and storage shed were burned last night. Loss $10,000; partly insured.

TORONTO, Oct. 29.—A warrant has been issued for an inquest into the death yesterday of Percy Roberts Beck, son of Thomas Beck, the boy who died while under Christian Science treatment.

TORONTO, Oct. 29.—One of the most severe gales felt on Lake Ontario for a number of years prevailed yesterday. Such local steamers as are still running were very late getting in and had rough trips, the waves sweeping their pilot houses.

MONTREAL, Oct. 29.—J. I. Tarte, who is back from his Ontario tour with Mr. Laurier, expressed great indignation over the charge made in the Toronto World of boodling in connection with the Temiscouata railway. He said: "I shall enter an action at once, and when the case is tried we shall see who did the boodling. I have for a long time allowed unjust accusations to go unrepliled to, because they were, as a rule, beneath my notice; but this attack I shall accept as a challenge, and I will make it hot for somebody before I get through with them."

SHERBROOKE, Oct. 29.—Yesterday afternoon Pine Ridge was visited by a destructive fire. The Dominion Lime Company's extensive works, comprising several buildings, are a total loss. Thousands of cords of firewood and immense quantities of lumber was also destroyed. The loss is estimated at over $50,000.

LINDSAY, Ont., Oct. 29.—Robert Fee, a defaulting bookkeeper for Sadler, Dundas & Flavelle, was up yesterday before Judge Dean for sentence. A petition largely signed by citizens praying for leniency on account of the accused's previous good conduct was presented, and he was allowed his liberty on suspended sentence.

DEAN LAKE, Ont., Oct. 29.—Wm. McDonald, of Alexandria, Ont., was accidentally killed yesterday in the Central Lumber Company's camp, twenty miles north of here. While working at log piling one fell on him with fatal results.

OTTAWA, Oct. 29.—J. W. Lowndes, of London, England, is here on an Imperial penny postage mission. He points out the possibility of a compromise so that only letters from Great Britain to the colonies should be at this uniform rate. The deputy postmaster general thinks the affair is at a standstill in spite of the agitation in Great Britain and Sir Adolphe Caron said his latest report in the matter was received from Sir Henniker-Heaton, eighteen months ago.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 29.—An important meeting of the Winnipeg grain exchange will be held to-morrow. It is understood the grain exchange has received word that only three of the Manitoba grades of wheat adopted by the grain standards board will be allowed export on the Atlantic seaboard. This announcement causes consternation among the ranks of the grain men.

MONTREAL, Oct. 29.—The letter of resignation of R. S. White, M.P., to his constituents will be published to-morrow. It makes about a column and reviews the circumstances leading up to his decision to leave Parliament and thus leave the government free to fill the Montreal collectorship. In concluding, Mr. White hopes the electors of Cardwell will remain true to Conservative principles and asks their support for Mr Willoughby, the Conservative candidate.

TORONTO, Oct. 29.—Isaac M. Chaffey, one of the oldest residents of the city, has died of heart failure.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

Russian War Vessels Inside and Outside the Harbor of Port Arthur.

Anti Foreign Feeling Again Asserting Itself Throughout China.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Times publishes a dispatch from Hongkong which says: "Speaking at a public banquet at Vladivostock, on September 27, which was given in his honor, on the occasion of his departure for Europe, General Doukhosky, governor of Eastern Siberia, referred to the new Manchurian concession and strongly urged that the community be not alarmed by it, for Vladivostock must remain the headquarters, though a portion of the fleet would be at Port Arthur. The Governor and Port Admiral of Vladivostock spoke in the same strain."

Three missions, with an escort of 100 Cossacks each, have started respectively from Nerchinsk, Blagovestichenak and Nikolsk to explore and survey certain portions of the interior of Manchuria.

A Shanghai telegram states that five Russian warships are inside and nine are outside of the harbor at Port Arthur.

An Odessa despatch to the Times says that another cruiser of the Russian volunteer fleet has started with a contingent of sailors, ammunition and war material to join the Russian fleet cruising near Japan.

The Times says editorially: "The official denial of our Hongkong despatch is given in a form leaving no doubt that at least as regards the double approach to Port Arthur our correspondent at Tientsin was misled. Yet if he erred it was in good company, the governor of Siberia having been under the same impression."

The Standard, Conservative, says in an editorial: "Russia has got her answer, and her intended treaty with China was torn up before it came into existence."

The news received from Hongkong that an outbreak against foreigners is expected at Canton, seems to indicate that there has been a renewal of the widespread anti-foreign feeling. The British consul at Hankow, it is known, was warned that an outbreak would occur at Wucheng on September 12. In view of this the Swedish and American ladies left Wucheng and sought shelter in the consulate at Hankow, and later the children of the American Episcopal missionaries were taken to a place of safety. It appears that the Chinese braves who were ordered to disband after the war objected to doing so and plotted to attack the foreigners, although none of the latter were to be killed. The governor of Wucheng thought it best not to carry out the disbanding decree, and thus the outbreak was averted.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—A despatch received from Seoul to-day says that the Japanese officials have announced their intention of evacuating Korea at the same time as the evacuation of the Liao Tung peninsula takes place. The despatch also says that the disbanding of the Korean troops trained by the Japanese, as demanded by the Russian and French government, is regarded with anxiety in Japanese circles, as, it is claimed, this would leave the kingdom of Korea without any force with which to maintain order after the Japanese depart.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 29.—The Vladivostock correspondent of the Novoe Vremya telegraphs that the Chinese secret societies are showing marked activity, and that they are enjoying the support of many officials who are members of these organizations. The situation is regarded as being very critical.

The Novoe Vremya publishes a dispatch from Vladivostock saying that the British squadron of warships in the waters of the far East has been concentrated at Fou Chan, and adds: "Great Britain is zealously seeking a pretext for declaring war upon China in order to counteract the success of Russia and restore her shattered prestige in the Pacific."

MONTREAL, Oct. 28.—Madame Bureau, who died on Saturday evening, at the St. Lawrence Hall, willed $30,000 to the Providence nuns of this city.

FRENCH CABINET CRISIS.

Circumstances Which Led to the Resignation of Premier Ribot and His Colleagues.

Sweeping Charges in Connection With Panama Canal and South of France Railway.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—In the chamber of deputies Monday M. Roumaunet, who has been prominent in exposing those who were connected with the Panama canal and Southern railroad syndicates, questioned the government regarding the South of France railroad scandal, it being alleged that a number of senators, deputies and others have made large profits out of the company by fair or unfair means. He asked for explanations as to the partiality which had been shown toward those involved in the scandal, claiming that the authorities had been afraid to prosecute them because deputies and senators involved with the late Baron Reinach, of Panama canal fame, had disposed of 8,850,000 francs in devious ways on behalf of the Southern railways. He demanded that the minister of justice, M. Trarieux, publish the documents in the case which were in his possession, and which would throw light on the subject.

M. Binder, a member of the right, at once charged the ministers with culpable lenity, and demanded that the guilty be punished.

M. Trarieux replied, denying that he had leng had in his possession documents which required the arrest of M. Edmond Magnier, formerly senator for Var and recently editor-in-chief of the Evenement, who was recently sentenced to a term of imprisonment for having received part of the profits of the syndicate. Continuing, the minister of justice said that whenever the government believed it had incriminating evidence it had prosecuted the parties involved. No deputy, he added, was included among the guilty parties. Amid continued Radical interruptions, M. Trarieux managed to say in addition that several names were known to the government as having figured in the report of the expert, M. Flory, the official accountant, who made an inquiry into the finances of the South of France road. He was interrupted by excited voices of "Names, names, names." In reply M. Trarieux said: "Rouvier, Jules Roche, Etienne, Daleniele, Bardoux and others." When he was able to make himself heard, the minister of justice added that the majority of those whose names had been mentioned had explained their position, and he concluded with the remark: "The chamber knows the truth, and if parliament considers its dignity and honor compromised the government will join the chamber in voting for repressive measures, and in the face of these explanations asks the chamber for a vote of confidence."

The order of the day, pure and simple, was then submitted to the chamber and rejected by a vote of 406 to 106.

M. Haberts then moved that the chamber agree to prohibit members of parliament from joining in financial syndicates. The motion was accepted by the premier, M. Ribot, and was adopted unanimously.

Later M. Rounaunet submitted a motion demanding that full light be thrown upon the South of France railroad scandals, and asked the government to prosecute those who have been found to be implicated in them, and submitted to the chamber the report of the expert who inquired into the finances of the company.

M. Ribot thereupon said it was useless to submit the expert's report, and as to the prosecutions, he added, the work of justice had been accomplished and could not be reopened.

M. Rounaunet's motion asking for an explanation as to the partiality which had been shown toward those involved in the scandals, claiming that the authorities had been afraid to prosecute them and demanding that the minister of justice publish the documents in the case which were in his possession, was then adopted by a vote of 275 to 196.

After the adoption of this motion the ministers left the chamber of deputies in a body, amid ironical ridicule, and went to the Elysee palace, where they handed in their resignaeions to President Faure, who accepted them. The chamber of deputies was adjourned for a week.

The defeat of the government is not surprising, in view of the sweeping charges made against the senators, deputies and even ministers involved, first of all in the Panama canal syndicate, and more recently in the south of France railway management scandals, which became public as the result of an investigation made by M. Flory, the official accountant of that company, brought about by accusations against various prominent men made in the chamber of deputies and by M. Rounaunet, which culminated recently in the arrest, trial and imprisonment of M. Edmond Magnier, formerly senator for the Var and editor-in-chief of the Evenement, who is said to have received the sum of 87,500 francs as part of the profits of the syndicate referred to.

Le Figaro recently said that the following members of the chamber of deputies who were members of the South of France railway syndicate made the profits set against their names: Jules Roche, 28,000 francs; M. Rouvier, 6,850; M. Etienne, 3,000; M. Daleniele, 5,000; M. Passy, 12,500; M. Lemerirer, 4,500. The Figaro added that these deputies were not prosecuted because the official accountant was of the opinion that the formation of the syndicate was perfectly regular and therefore its members were not guilty of corruption. It was upon this subject that the debate arose which eventually resulted in the defeat of the government, the latter having control of the railways in France. Ex-Senator Magnier was found guilty of corruption in connection with the administration of the South of France railway committee, and was sentenced on October 19 to a year's imprisonment.

This story of the crisis does not take into account the Madagascar question. The ministry, was, it is said, about to resign on the day that Antananarivo was taken, and the victory gave M. Ribot and his colleagues a short lease of official life. The conquest of the island cost an enormous sum of money, and Madagascar will probably not pay expenses. The French possessions in Asia do not. The French masses are less clamorous for glory than at any time in the last century.