TRADE OF THE WEEK

Pacific Coast Points Most Conspicuous in the Generally Favorable Reports.

Narrow Margin of Profits Reported but Prices of Staples Well Held.

New York, Oct. 7.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: "With the exception of some parts of the south where heavy storms and yellow fever with resulting quarantines check distribution, a very large business appears to be doing, though complaints of narrow margins of profit are well nigh unanimous. While bank clearings of September point to a slightly smaller business done the country over than one year ago, this week's figures point to a fair gain over last year and therefore over all previous records for this week of the year. The volume of distribution as a whole is well up to or above that reported a year ago in most sections. As for some time past most activity is perceptible in the West and Northwest and on the Pacific Coast, particularly at Puget Sound and Columbia river points. Unseasonably warm weather is credited with checking the retail and wholesale demand for heavy winter goods, particularly clothing and shoes, but cooler weather since has imparted a better tone to this business. Accompanying the increased movement in wheat this week have come some rather better advices as to collections, particularly in the spring wheat sections. At leading Eastern markets recently favorable reports are fully maintained with business in the textiles, particularly cotton and woolen goods, least favorably situated. The general industrial situation is a very favorable one. Marked activity continues to be a feature of the iron and steel trades, but the immense rate of production at present, in the absence of immediate new demands, has caused a shading of some few grades of pig iron and steel billets. Movements in an upward direction, however, are reported from the West.

For the first time this year the monthly bank clearings, those for September, showed a total smaller than that of a year ago, but it is to be remembered that the comparison is with a recently occurred exceptional activity, speculative and otherwise, one year ago, and owing to the reduced crop movement this year gains in the West and Northwest are not large enough to offset the quieter tone of business at the East and South. Prices of leading staples, while showing rather more irregularity, are in the main well held.

Bank clearances for the Dominion of Canada were: Montreal, $14,169,376; Toronto $9,836,258, increase 8.66; Winnipeg $2,006,775, increase 36 per cent.; Halifax $1,238,956, decrease 14.1 per cent.; Hamilton $780,927, decrease 4.6 per cent.; St. John, $686,575, increase 9.4 per cent.

SHORT DESPATCHES.

Ismail Bey, civil governor of Crete, has informed the Mussulman notables that the Sultan will withdraw the Turkish troops from Crete, in accordance with the demands of Great Britain, Russia, France and Italy, which on Wednesday presented to the porte a collective note, demanding the recalling of the Ottoman forces, and requiring an answer within a week of that date.

The British Chess club, of London, has accepted the challenge of the Brooklyn Chess club to a cable match for the Newnes trophy, to be played early next year.

Hon. Sherman Hoare died at Concord, Mass., last evening.

The Dutch pianist, Siveking, who was arrested at Ischl, Upper Austria, about six weeks ago, for neglecting to salute a priest who was carrying a viaticum through the streets, has been sentenced to three days' imprisonment for the offence.

MORE SOLDIERS FOR CRETE.

Powers Take Action Without Waiting for Further Parley With the Porte.

Canea, Oct. 7.—The French, Italian and Russian governments have complied with the request of the admirals to send reinforcements to Canea, France sending 80 men. This action is taken without waiting for the reply of the porte to the note of the powers.

The council of the foreign admirals has taken the necessary measures to insure the enforcement of the terms of the note presented to the porte by the representatives of the powers demanding the immediate evacuation of Crete. The presentation of the note and the action of the admirals have caused great rejoicing among the Christian population.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Canadian and United States Representatives Exchange Good Wishes.

Washington, Oct. 7.—At the Episcopal convention to-day Judge Macdonald, the lay representative from Canada, said the stirring war events of the last few months had served to draw together the two great English nations. In the recent struggle sympathy and common feeling was always apparent. It was now being expressed in another form through the meeting of the Anglo-American high commission at Quebec. He closed by quoting the words of Lord Herschell, chairman of the British commissioners at Quebec, that his recent observations had firmly convinced him that never again could there be a war between the two great people speaking the common English tongue.

Rev. Morgan Dix, of New York, chairman of the house of deputies, closed the exchange of cordiality with well wishes for their church in Canada. He, too, noted how the progress of events was bringing together those who speak the glorious English tongue in an inseparable union of heart and hand.

DOCTORS TESTIFY.

There's strong testimony by eminent physicians of wonderful cures made by Dr. Chase's Family Remedies—particularly Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Doctor (to Gilbert, aged four)—Put your tongue out, dear. Little Gilbert protruded the tip of his tongue. Doctor—No, no; put it right out. The little fellow shook his head weakly, and the tears gathered in his eyes. "I can't, doctor, it's fastened on to me."—Modern Society.

USED DAILY GIVES HEALTH.

The daily use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt will keep you in good health. Recommended by medical journals and endorsed by physicians. Sold by druggists everywhere at 60 cents a large bottle. Trial size, 25 cents.

BELLE ADAMS' TRIAL.

Another Adjournment for a Day Owing to Illness of Counsel for the Defence.

There was another adjournment in the Belle Adams murder trial yesterday, this unexpected prolongation of the case being due to the fact that Mr. Geo. E. Powell, counsel for the prisoner, was unwell and quite unable to attend.

When the court met at 9 o'clock yesterday Mr. S. D. Schultz stated that Mr. Powell was unwell and had completely lost his voice, so that it had been found impossible for him to appear.

Upon this Mr. Justice Irving ordered an adjournment for an hour to give an opportunity for Mr. Schultz to communicate with Mr. Powell.

Upon the court resuming Mr. Schultz explained that Mr. Powell was quite unable to attend and asked for an adjournment till this morning, so that in the event of Mr. Powell still being too indisposed other counsel might in the meantime be instructed.

Mr. Justice Irving while expressing his regret that the jury should have to spend another night under the sheriff's charge, said that under the circumstances when the trial was of so serious a nature, nothing else could be done than grant an adjournment as asked. The trial, however, will go on this morning at 9 o'clock.

Mr. G. F. Cane, of Nanaimo, will conduct the case for the defence to-day, for though Mr. Powell may be able to appear in court he will not be in a condition to plead. Two doctors were attending him yesterday afternoon.

CANADA AND ENGLAND.

The Times and the Yukon Scandals—Sir Charles Views the Plebiscite.

Toronto, Oct. 6—Following is a special cable despatch to the Evening Telegram, dated London, Oct. 6:

The Times to-day editorially remarks, in connection with the alleged Yukon abuses, that the Dominion government investigation might with advantage be carried even beyond the question of official malfeasance.

The Financial Times, referring to the recently issued report of the Grand Trunk railway, says that in granting running arrangements to the Intercolonial, the Grand Trunk deliberately invited into its territory competition which may be able to give more trouble than bargained for. Neither the Wabash nor the Intercolonial, it adds, have so far had the worst of the arrangement.

The Daily News to-day publishes an interview with Sir Charles Tupper, who, referring to the result of the plebiscite in Canada, said it was a serious blow to the prohibition movement. The people, he declared, felt that the government was not in earnest and that even if a large majority was secured no action would be taken. This paralyzed effort. He believed that the temperance party did not poll anything like their full vote. Referring to Principal Grant's utterances, he said that Mr. Grant had very few supporters, even in his own Presbyterian assemblage. Sir Charles Tupper claims that when he was a member of the government he carried through the most stringent and thorough prohibitory law that was ever enacted—the reference being to the Northwest Territories law.

PORTLAND TO VLADIVOSTOCK.

Three Steamships Secured For Temporary Service—The First Cargo.

The Portland Oregonian says: "W. R. Townsend, purchasing agent for Clarkson & Co., Vladivostock, and manager of the Siberian steamship line here, returned last night from a visit to Vancouver, B. C., where he went to meet the steamer Ragnar. This is a new Norwegian steamer, only five months out of the hands of her engine-builders. She carried 2,700 tons of merchandise, of all sorts and descriptions, from Hamburg to Vladivostock, and then came to British Columbia for her charterers, Clarkson & Co., to take a cargo of railway timbers to New Chwang, Manchuria. After delivering this cargo, she will probably return to Portland for a miscellaneous shipment for Vladivostock, and remain regularly on the Portland-Siberian line thereafter.

"While in Vancouver, Mr. Townsend closed a deal with the Canadian Pacific railway company, who are to load their two extra steamers, the Tartar and Athenian, with cargoes for Siberia direct. From there they will proceed to Hongkong for docking and overhauling, preparatory to re-entering the Alaskan trade next spring. One of these steamers will come to Portland this week. The steamer Produce, another Norwegian, is en route from Vladivostock to Portland, and will carry a full cargo of 20,000 barrels of flour back to Siberia."

OPERATIONS ON 'CHANGE.

New York Market Influenced By Developments in the Specialties.

New York, Oct. 6.—The little influences governing the stock market were largely confined to developments in the specialties, which exercised a general effect on values. The status of the war in the Sugar trade was entirely lost sight of owing to consistent support to the stock.

The Evening Post's financial cable from London says:

"The stock markets were quiet to-day. They opened flat on developments regarding Fashoda and closed generally at about the lowest. Not the least important factor is the financial situation in Germany, to which special reference was made in these dispatches on the 3rd of September. Berlin has been speculating in industrials in all parts of the world in addition to American shares, and there is some danger of an overstrain. Bankers here are beginning to throw out a certain class of German bills drawn on German houses, with only foreign agencies here. I learn that large sums were lent to-day to Germany for three months at 4½ per cent. The day's further rise of 1-16 per cent. in London discounts is due to the German position. A rise in the discount rate of the Bank of Germany is looked for by Monday next, but it is not certain. Americans were dull, closing at the lowest. Spanish fours, Portuguese securities and mines were all depressed on Paris selling. Grand Trunk was lower on realization. Consuls were flat on Fashoda."

Prices closed as follows: A. C. O., 35⅝; Tobacco, 124⅝; pfd., 125; American Sugar, 114; pfd., 106⅝; Amn. Spirits, 11⅝; pfd., 32½; A. T. & S. F., all paid, 12⅝; pfd., 33⅝; Can. Sou., 53; C. & O., 22; Chgo. B. & Q., 114⅝; Chgo. Gas, 104⅞; C. & N. W., 131¼; R. I. & P., 101⅝; Chgo. M. & St. P., 107¼; Cons. Gas, N. Y., 172; D. & R. G., pfd., 55; H. V., 4⅞; J. C., 91⅝; Lac. Gas, 49⅝; Lake Erie & W., pfd., 80; L. & N., 64⅞; Man. Elev., 93⅝; Mo. Pac., 32⅞; Nat. Lead, 32½; N. Amn., 6⅝; Nor. Pac., com., new, 40⅝; pfd., 75⅝; Omaha com., 79; Pac. Mail, 32½; P. & R., all paid, 17⅝; Sou. Ry., pfd., 33⅝; T. C. & I., 28; Tex. Pac., 13⅞; U. S. Leather, pfd., 64⅞; U. S. Rubber, 39⅝; pfd., 103; U. P. rcts., 32⅝; pfd., 64⅞; W. U., 91⅞; Met. Traction, 164⅝; B. R. T., 60⅝.

Commercial cable in Montreal, 181½ and 179⅞; C. P. R. in London, 88½.

Money on call steady at 2 to 2¾ per cent. Last loan, 2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3½ to 4½ per cent. Sterling exchange firmer at 4.84¼ to ¼ for demand and at 4.81⅝ to ⅞ for sixty days. Posted rates, 4.82½ and 4.85. Commercial bills, 4.80½. Copper firm; brokers, $12.00; exchange, $12.25 to $12.37½. Lead dull and easy. Tin firmer; plates steady.

Wheat closed: March, 70¼c.; May, 69⅝c.; Dec., 63¼c.

A SMART RUN TO PORT

Canadian-Australian Steamer Warrimoo Reaches Port Ahead of Her Time Table Date.

The Str. Mona's Experience Descending the Stikine—The Yamaguchi Maru.

After another smart run from the South Sea colonies, the R.M.S. Warrimoo, Captain William Hay, arrived here yesterday afternoon, full twenty-four hours in advance of her time table date. She left Sydney at 2:10 on the afternoon of September 10, and had moderate to strong westerly winds to Wellington, reached at 5:50 p.m. on the 14th ult. This port was left at 5 the next day, unsettled weather and northeast winds holding with the ship until Suva, Fiji, was reached. From there the liner proceeded on her voyage at 7:45 the following morning, experiencing fresh trade winds through the Fiji group which was cleared the same evening. Thence to Honolulu the trades were variable and unsteady, the equator being crossed on the afternoon of September 24 and Honolulu made on the 29th. The Hawaiian capital was left behind the next day, the trades continuing until the 3rd inst., when the wind hauled to the northeast with fine weather all the way to Flattery, reached at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The most important incidents of the voyage were the speaking of the Aorangi, south of Portland island, N.Z., on the morning of the 16th September, and of the Miowera on September 30, six hours out of Honolulu. On the 26th ult. a large waterspout was observed in latitude 8 north, longitude 165:30 west. Of the passengers the most notable is Miss Marsden, who has been making an extended stay in Siberia, studying the leper problem, in connection with which she has more recently been spending some time at Molokai. The cargo list of the Warrimoo totalled 1,320 tons for Canadian ports, or 3,326 tons in all—the Canadian shipments being: 1,086 cases preserved meats, 700 carcases mutton, 225 cases fruit, 9,650 sacks sugar, 16 cases frozen hares and 8 cases frozen rabbits (an experimental shipment for the American market), 149 bales furs, 87 bags coffee, 174 bunches bananas, 15 crates pineapples, 188 bales hemp, and 18 packages sundries. The first class passengers were: Mrs. H. W. Berry, Dr. Gregg Wilson, Miss E. Davey, Miss E. Turner, D. Sampler, Mrs. I. Bushby, Masters Roberts (2), E. Kraemer, Mrs. F. W. Smythe, Mrs. Stadthagen, Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. W. I. Harkino, H. Young and wife, Miss A. Case, Miss Woodward, E. Grant, J. White, Stanley Green, Miss Morley, W. Harris, E. A. Henderson, Miss Marsden, T. C. Whitfield, D. Horton and wife, Mr. Usher and wife, E. A. Pounder, P. F. Huskin, W. R. Ross, W. J. Smythe, W. A. Crole, Mr. Dunsmoor, I. I. Nelis, W. Mailman.

INFORMATION ON NAVIGATION.

The department of marine and fisheries has issued the following notice to mariners: Captain Walbran, has located Mouse rock, off Ivory island, junction of Seaforth channel and Millbank sound, about ½ cable west of the position shown on admiralty chart No. 2,449. This rock is of very small extent, has a depth of 5 feet on it at extreme low water, and is marked by kelp. The master of the Quadra also reports that Denny rock is not dangerous, no depth of less than 7 fathoms being found. He also reports that the shoal shown on admiralty chart No. 583, north of Village island, and on the starboard side of the dotted track in Templar channel, Clayoquot sound, west coast of Vancouver island, is actually further west than shown, and on the port side of the steamboat track is a rock of small extent, slightly marked by kelp, and has a depth of 4 feet on it at low water spring tides. There is a depth of 4 fathoms close to it on each side, except to the southward, where a ledge exists with 2¼ fathoms on it. He further reports the existence of two rocks off the eastern shore of Wakemennish island, on the port side of the fairway. The more southerly rock has 4 feet on it at low water springs, the more northerly dries 2 feet. Both these rocks are marked by kelp. Midway between them is a small patch with 12 feet on it, 3 and 4 fathoms on each side of it. Captain Foot reports that the large bank extending into Disappointment inlet, from its east shore, extends farther north than shown on the chart, and that a channel with 2½ fathoms runs close to the islands on the west shore.

TO RELIEVE CONGESTION.

In consequence of the interruption in the service caused by the accident to the Kinshiu Maru it is probable that an extra ship will be placed on the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line for a trip or so. There is already a cargo awaiting the Yamaguschi Maru in Seattle and it is feared that long before the next regular sailing another cargo will have accumulated. The local agent, J. H. Rogers, is working hard to have the steamers call here regularly on the outward voyage as well as on the inward trip but owing to the Puget Sound manager having resigned within the last few days an early reply to his correspondence on the matter is not looked for.

MISHAP TO THE MONA.

Victorians, who came down from the North on the steamer Manauense, have a different story to tell about the accident to the river steamer Mona on the Stikine than has already been chronicled. According to their version of the news the Mona left Glenora on the 29th ult. on her last trip down stream for the season. She was loaded heavily with mules and other freight, and passengers. After leaving Glenora she grounded but floating off made good headway until below the canyon. Here the steamer's wheel caught in a snag on the embankment and its iron casings were spun out like ribbon, and in the effort to free it the wheel was totally destroyed. Then the current swept the vessel hard on a rocky ledge. A few of the Indians and some of the crew jumped ashore, and with ropes succeeded in making her secure. Next morning the steamer was hauled across stream and made fast in a more favorable spot. The Casca, on her last trip up stream for the season, then came along, and caching some of her own freight ashore, loaded the Mona's freight and passengers and took all to Wrangel.

Karl's Clover Root Tea for Constipation It's the Best and if after using it you don't say so, return the package and get your money. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

DOMINION NEWS NOTES.

Temperance Without Prohibitory Law—Explosion of Acetylene—Dearer Beer.

Rev. R. W. Rayson, rector of All Saints' church, Kingston, has issued an appeal to the Dominion Alliance to drop prohibition, if not for good and all, at least for the present, for he feels confident that 85 per cent. of those who did not vote for it will give it sufficient support to make the abolition of bars and saloons possible, and the adoption of either the Gothenburg or Carolina dispensary system a complete success.

Montreal reports that beer is likely to go up one dollar a barrel, owing to high prices for hops and malt.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts left Quebec yesterday for Boston by special train over the Quebec Central, after having made a host of friends in Quebec.

Some of the polling subdivisions in the outer parts of Toronto city are in East and West York electoral divisions. The official returns, which are only just made from these, show that every ward in Toronto gave a majority against prohibition, the total against being 4,279.

By the explosion of an acetylene gas generator, E. H. Morse, a promihent dry goods merchant of Blenheim, Ont., has received injuries which may prove fatal.

The American commissioners gave a banquet at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, last night, at which 85 ladies and gentlemen were present. Senator Fairbanks presided. The dinner was not public, and the only toasts were the Queen and the President of the United States.

Commissioner Herchmer, of the Northwest mounted police, is still very ill with fever at Regina.

Senator Temple, of York, N. B., is in Winnipeg.

AN EPIDEMIC OF DIVORCE.

Ill Considered Marriages Bear Their Natural Fruit In New South Wales.

Divorce is becoming so increasingly prevalent in New South Wales as to have apparently reached the dimensions among some classes of an epidemic. The main cause of the trouble would seem to be ill-considered marriages, but, whatever the reason, the effect of competition is being felt in the divorce market, as in all other markets, in the cheapening of prices. Some suggestive examples of this have recently occurred. In one case an applicant explained to the judge that the reason he had not secured a divorce before was that he could not afford it at prices formerly ruling. He tried three or four solicitors in 1892, and the lowest price they asked was £30, while most of them asked £40. Now he was pleading "in forma pauperis," and expected to get through for £3. In any other form, counsel explained, divorce was still an expensive luxury, in spite of the fall in prices. On this particular day the judge dealt with a dozen cases, during the course of one of which it appeared that Sir Alfred Stephen's inclusion of simple desertion as a sufficient ground of divorce had led to people coming from Queensland in order to be able to take advantage of a provision which does not obtain in the northern colony, or in any of the other colonies except Victoria.

ROSSLAND'S ORE DEPOSITS.

Mining men who visit the Rossland camp for the first time are prone to shake their heads in an opinionated way and say that there are no veins here. They will tell of mineral veins in other countries where veins can be traced for miles. These, they say, have perfect walls, the mineral is in place, and it is impossible to work out of the vein. All that you have here, they say, is a sort of a mineralized zone, and there is no telling sometimes where the ore is to be found, and for that reason mining must be uncertain and precarious here, because one cannot tell when the mineral pay chute may be lost. For very similar reasons the first experts who visited the Rossland camp turned down the mining properties here, and had it not been for the faith of a few individuals the place might have been abandoned. This surely would have been the case had the few who were faithful to the camp listened to the dictum of the earlier experts.

Here is what R. G. McConnell, of the geological survey of Canada, had to say in part regarding the ore bodies of the camp:

"In this Rossland ore there is a large system of lines of fracture with an east by west and a northeast by southwest trend and a persistent northerly dip, along which more or less ore has concentrated, either as bodies of solid sulphides or sulphides scattered through the country rock. Some of these fissures can apparently be traced through several 1500 foot claims, and along them are the large ore shutes now being mined or developed, the maximum width of the pay ore so far being 35 feet and the maximum length 210 feet. Many of these fissures have been or are now being prospected, and in many instances with surface indications of the most unfavorable character, the improvement has been very marked in the increase of the amount of ore and its value, and the great probability that more rich ore chutes will be found by following these fissures has made all such properties valuable, and is deciding the commencement of extensive exploratory work. The surface of these ore chutes is covered with the typical iron capping, and experience enables the prospector to distinguish between disintegrating sulphides and barren diorite heavily iron stained by the oxidization of the bisilicates or the iron pyrites nearly always present in the rock. Wherever the ore is found to consist of almost pure sulphides it will be found lying along and parallel to one wall, after which the ore is more or less disseminated by the inclosing rock, often following along small fissures that in some cases form small veins of good ore that run for a considerable distance from the main deposit."

This report was written four years since when the camp was in its infancy, and since that time the explorations have verified the conclusions of Mr. McConnell. Rich ore chutes have been found.

This is notably the case with the Le Roi, where an ore body that is 42 feet 8 inches wide is now being stoped. What difference does it make whether the ore is found in "perfect veins" or in chutes or in dikes as long as the values exist and it can be mined at a profit. This latter fact is about the only one that the investor should take into consideration. Because the ore bodies are different here from what they are in South Africa or California should cut no figure. As far as this is concerned the mines of each section have different characteristics. The only question to be considered, after all, is, will mining pay in the Rossland camp? This has been satisfactorily answered, and this should be sufficient answer to those who criticise the manner in which nature has deposited the gold and copper in the Rossland camp.—Rossland Miner.

BELLE ADAMS SPEAKS.

The Prisoner Voluntarily Enters the Witness Box and Gives Her Evidence.

Her Story of the Killing Is That She Acted in Self Defence.

The expectations that the Belle Adams trial would close last night were not fulfilled, for at 5:30 there still remained rebuttal evidence to be called, and the addresses of the counsel to the jury would certainly not have been finished by midnight. Consequently the court adjourned until 9 o'clock on Monday morning, and the jury have another day to put in under the sheriff's charge. The sensational part of the proceedings yesterday was the putting of the prisoner in the box by the defence, to tell her story of the killing, which brings the whole question down to one of self-defence. The cross-examination of the prisoner was not entered upon by the Crown, but will be the first thing to come up tomorrow morning.

Mr. George E. Powell was well enough to attend yesterday, and conducted the examination of the prisoner, but the rest of the case was conducted for the defence by Mr. G. F. Cane, owing to Mr. Powell's throat being in bad condition yet.

The first witness for the defence was Maud Baker, who said she saw Kincaid chase Belle Adams in the Empire hotel with a razor, threatening to kill her, while the prisoner cried out, begging him not to. The witness said also that Georgie Scudder, one of the Crown's witnesses, had said the prisoner ought to hang.

Mabel Brockway was called, with the idea of showing that Georgie Scudder had a bias against the prisoner, while Frederick Kingsland, bar-tender of the Empire, said that just previous to the killing, he heard a woman scream and say, "Oh, Charlie, don't."

Samuel Raby stated that the prisoner and Kincaid had frequent rows.

Frederick Gilmore was living at the Empire at the latter end of April or the beginning of May, while the prisoner and Kincaid lived there. He knew of a few little rows between them. One day he saw Kincaid chasing the prisoner from her room. She ran into the street, and Kincaid, who had a knife or razor in his hand, called foul names after her. The prisoner screamed as she left her room.

Ah Lok, a Chinaman, who cleaned the rooms at the Empire hotel, saw Kincaid and the prisoner fighting once in their room at the Empire. When the row was on Charlie had a stick in his hand to hit the prisoner, who ran into another room. Afterwards the two became amicable again. Charlie did not seem to be very angry while he stood outside the door, and was asking the prisoner to come back.

Fannie Lord said that Kincaid came after the prisoner one time when she was at witness' house on Chatham street. All that the witness had to tell was that the prisoner had left a satchel at her house, and that Kincaid came after it.

J. E. Hawkins, of Seattle, formerly attorney, knew the prisoner and Kincaid in Seattle, Kincaid there going by the name of Brown. They were living together there, and witness saw Kincaid make an assault upon the prisoner at Lake Washington with a razor. On that occasion he saw Belle Adams running out of a room and Kincaid following with a knife, trying to cut her. A man named Ernest Dalliance caught hold of Kincaid and held him, the knife falling down to the ground. Witness picked up the knife, and, some days after returned it to Dalliance.

In cross-examination, witness said he was a member of the bar of Washington. He might have said that he would help the defence in this case if he could. He might possibly have said that Kincaid did not get half what he deserved, and that Kincaid was no good. Witness denied having said since he came to Victoria that the knife was a dagger, and he had taken it from Kincaid. He did not recall saying that the blade was five inches long.

W. Burnes had seen prisoner two weeks before the murder. Prisoner and Kincaid were squabbling over some money matters. Kincaid slapped her on the face and threatened to kill her, and then killed herself. Again, early on the morning of the murder, he heard an awful row in the room occupied by Kincaid and the prisoner at the Burnes house. He rushed to the room, and Kincaid told him it was nothing; but the woman said Kincaid was trying to kill her. A little later he heard an unmerciful yell and, rushing back, opened the door and found Kincaid choking the woman. Witness knocked the man over, and Kincaid tried to get at the woman again. Witness stopped him, whereupon Kincaid said if he had his razor he would cut the woman's throat. The woman was unconscious from the choking she received. Witness accompanied Kincaid out of the room to see he did not return, and threatened to call a policeman.

Cross-examined, witness said it was 20 minutes before the woman came to, after she was choked.

The prisoner herself was put in the box next. She told about the trouble at Lake Washington, when Kincaid chased her, and said she had had lots of trouble with him in Victoria. He had threatened to kill her because she was going to leave him. This occurred several times, and he had two or three times threatened her with a razor. One of the times was when she ran out of the room at the Empire, and shut herself up in another room. He had also threatened her and struck her with his stick. It was because he threatened to kill her that she took her hand-bag to the Lord woman's house, and afterwards went to sleep at the Grand Pacific. She could not get her trunk away from Kincaid, and when she tried to move it on the occasion when Fred. Bevan helped her, Kincaid came upstairs in the Empire and threatened to kill her. She got her trunk away to the Pritchard house once, and afterwards Kincaid followed her into Levy's restaurant, and when she refused to go back with him, he threatened to kill her. Questioned about her row with Rita, the prisoner said she had not made any threats against Kincaid's life. In the course of the examination, a note written by the prisoner to Kincaid, saying she was leaving him, was read. She spoke so low, however, that a good deal of her testimony was not audible in the body of the court-room. Coming down to the night of Kincaid's killing, the prisoner said she had gone with him to his room at his request. He told her he had some business to attend to, and then went out. He returned about 9 o'clock, after having been away a couple of hours. She told him this, and he replied: "What are you waiting for me for; why don't you get out and rustle?" She said she would not do it, and he replied that he could get a white girl to rustle for him. He proceeded to call her names, caught hold of her and slapped her two or three times, and pushed her down on the floor. He swore at her and said he would fix her, and, taking a razor out, came towards her. She put up her hand and pushed his arm back, and the razor struck his lips. She tried to get away from him, and started towards the door. He came at her again and caught hold of her, and in the scuffle the razor fell on the table, and he put up his hand to her lips. Then she caught up the razor, and he came back at her, trying to recover the razor. She knew that if he did he would kill her, and she made a cut at him with it, while he held her. Then she saw blood and realized what she had done. Kincaid started from the door and went downstairs, she following.

The time being now 5:30, Mr. Powell pointed out that as the court had decided that they would not sit on Sunday, it would handicap the counsel if an adjournment over Sunday had to be taken in the middle of the address to the jury.

The Crown had a little rebuttal evidence to call also, and in consequence of the impossibility of finishing before Sunday morning, Mr. Justice Irving adjourned the court till to-morrow at 9 o'clock.

Cure that Cough with Shiloh's Cure. The best Cough Cure. Relieves Croup promptly. One million bottles sold last year. 40 doses for 25 cts. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

Current Comment

BRITAIN'S VITALITY.

We are sometimes told that the British race is deteriorating. That the British Empire has passed its zenith and has commenced its decline and fall. Needless to say, these statements issue only from the mouths of our enemies, and that the wish is father to the thought we do not for a moment doubt. Yet recent events have somewhat shattered the reputation of these pessimistic prophets. If any evidence were needed of Britain's vitality it has surely been produced during the last few weeks. During the last eighteen months Great Britain has passed through a period of almost unexampled strain and difficulty. A period more trying than it has been her lot to encounter since the long wars. Never have storm gatherings from all sides been so numerous and dark, and never has the political sky been so thickly overcast and her feeling of isolation so keenly felt. Cabinet ministers, even, have taken the alarm, and warned British citizens that the balance of power was so shiftable that shifted it they would have to seriously consider whether the old policy of fredeom from entanglements would not have to give way to that of a clear and definite alliance with some strong military power. We were warned that the new earth-hunger that had seized the souls of our strong neighbors on the continent, was likely to menace our over-sea empire at many points, and that sea-power was growing so rapidly among them that our naval supremacy was not likely to be in the future what it had been in the past. We had differences with America, France, Germany, Russia, and the Transvaal—the Crete difficulty is both more recent and more general—that might at any moment ripen into quarrels and bring about a strong combination of armed forces into the field against us. The continental press was almost wholly hostile, and Italy alone seemed to breathe a benevolent neutrality. We were gibed and insulted, squeezed and threatened, on all hands; and we were only spared the kicks that are being dealt out to "under dog" because our revilers had not a whole-hearted belief in the cries they uttered and hoped were true.

To-day we have shaken ourselves free from most of the dangers that beset us, as a dog rids itself of the water, and we stand before false prophets like the Britons of old. Moreover, we have lost neither dignity nor "face" in the operation of clearing the dangers. Atbara and Omdurman have carried their own morals, and the man who believed that British soldiers and British diplomacy are not what they were has had the scales plucked from his eyes. We are aware of the disease called "swelled head;" but we believe there is a legitimate amount of honest pride allowed to him who has accomplished a praiseworthy feat in the sight of all men. That this pride and congratulation be allowed under any circumstances we believe it can be claimed by Britishers at the present moment. Behold the transformation scene. We have won the warm friendship of our cousins in the West by our sturdy moral support given them ungrudgingly in a trying hour. A support which they felt assured would yield material assistance if events warranted it. We have policed the arena and kept the ring to see they had a square fight; and we have reaped our reward in the conference now sitting in Canada, and the movements now afoot to bring the mother and daughter together in an alliance of hearts as well as words.—United Service Gazette.

MR. MULOCK'S ECONOMIES.

The Colonist wants the postoffice inspector to inquire into the matter of three letters taking nine, eight and seven days, respectively, to reach Whitewater, B. C., from Victoria. Good Colonist, you are hard to satisfy. Don't worry the postoffice inspector about a little matter of that kind. If we told some of the experiences of letters in the Boundary Creek country, you would advocate the lynching of the postoffice inspector, because he refuses or neglects to inquire into the matter. Nine days from Victoria to Whitewater, B. C., is a prompt service. It is 20 miles from Grand Forks, B. C., to Greenwood, B. C., and it sometimes takes seven days for a letter to travel the distance—sometimes a letter gives up in disgust and never reaches here at all. The postoffice inspector ought to be left alone. He must enjoy the interesting irregularities in the British Columbia postal service, and his pleasures should not be curtailed. The people of Boundary Creek used to kick in early days when the service was reasonably bad, but now that it is worse they are afraid to complain, lest they get no letters at all. The Colonist ought to know by this time that it is never well for the postoffice inspector to inquire into matters. Each inquiry means a worse service.—Boundary Creek Times.

DREADFULLY NERVOUS.

Gents:—I was dreadfully nervous, and for relief took your Karl's Clover Root Tea. It quieted my nerves and strengthened my whole nervous System. I was troubled with Constipation, Kidney and Bowel trouble. Your Tea soon cleansed my system so thoroughly that I rapidly regained health and strength. Mrs. S. A. Sweet, Hartford, Conn. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

Provincial

COLUMBIA VALLEY RANCHING.

J. L. Mackay arrived in Golden last week with four carloads of cattle which the company for which he is manager have sent for stocking the range which they had taken over in the Columbia valley. The stock included four pure-bred Hereford bulls, three pure-bred Durham bulls and 21 thoroughbred heifers, of which seven were Herefords and 14 Durhams. There were also 60 calves and a number of breeding cows, nearly pure-bred Durhams, making 112 head of cattle in all. The shipment also included three pure-bred Yorkshire pigs, one Shropshire Down ram for the Mackay's ranch flock, and a number of Plymouth Rock fowls. The stock was imported from Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, and this importation marks a new period in the history of ranching in the Columbia valley. There is no better stock country in Canada than the stretch of country from Golden to Canal Flat, and visitors to the district have been impressed with the successful results of stock-raising there by those who have systematically gone in for it. There is no doubt that there is a great future for stock-raising in the Columbia valley, where there must always be a superior local market, owing to the limited area of land available, and the great mineral resources of the district and consequent employment of a large population.

TOWNSITE OF ATHELMAR.

The Hon. F. W. Aylmer has purchased from J. L. Mackay the block of land at the Salmon Beds. Mr. Aylmer intends laying this out as a townsite. He has a thorough knowledge of the district from his long residence, and has regarded this piece of land as an ideal townsite, being a natural junction for Toby, Horsethief and No. 2 creeks, for the road between East and West Kootenay over the divide, and being the only available site for a bridge over the river for miles around that locality. From the configuration of the country, an overhead bridge can be built there so as not to interfere with navigation, and yet be always available for traffic. Applications have already been made to Mr. Aylmer for a blacksmith's shop, store and hotel, the need of which has been greatly felt at that point during the past summer by the many prospectors and mining men who have been obliged to land or camp there.—Golden Era.

The Kamloops Standard says it is reported that the Indians around Cache creek can get whiskey as freely as they do water.

An outbreak of scarlet fever is reported from Slocan City, necessitating the closing up of the school for a short time.

John Marsh, one of Kaslo's citizens, has been drowned in the Lardo river. Marsh and an Indian had taken a boat load of potatoes from Murphy's ranch, on the Lardo river, down to Argenta in a canoe and were returning to the ranch. After entering the mouth of the river they hoisted a large sail and had not gone far when the craft became unmanageable through the want of ballast and the heavy gale that was blowing, and ran on to a snag and capsized. The Indian immediately struck out for the bank, but Marsh hung on to the boat and drifted down stream. He was seen to let go and shortly after he threw up one hand and sank, and was not seen again. The deceased was a young man and leaves a wife and one little baby, at present at Pilot Bay.

Oscar Johnson, a laborer employed on the Rossland-Penticton grade, was killed by a flying piece of rock. He was fully 200 feet away from the blast, but was struck in the chest and killed instantly.

The murder case of regina vs. Phillips did not come to trial at the recent assizes at Nelson and the prisoner was admitted to bail, the same being fixed at $10,000, the prisoner's father being accepted for $10,000 and four sureties of $2,500 each to be approved by the court. The accused, Phillips, is a son of the Indian agent at Fort Steele, and the charge against him is for having murdered a teamster named Bawlf, who was employed by the railway contractors.

A semi-weekly mail service has been established on the Crow's Nest Pass railway from Macleod to Cranbrook. Residents of Christina lake are clamoring for the establishment of post offices at Brooklyn, Gladstone and Englishman Point, as at present a miserable mail service exists at that point.

It is one of the marvels of the age that the Crow's Nest Pass railway has been completed from Lethbridge to Kootenay lake, a distance of about 300 miles, within a period of fourteen months. Even the engineering work was hardly commenced fourteen months ago. Yet this railway has been built through two ranges of mountains, the Selkirks and the Rockies, and will, before the close of the year, be completed in every respect as to side tracks, bridges, water tanks, section houses and all other accessories.

On Saturday morning the adjourned case of Staymer vs. the Hall Mines company came up for final hearing at Nelson. The jury after an absence of about an hour and a half returned with a verdict favorable to the plaintiff, to whom they awarded damages to the extent of $700.

Nelson has been flooded of late with sick and destitute strangers. The halt and the lame and the indigent drift to Nelson as a haven of peace and rest.

J. M. Lindsay is a candidate for provincial constable at Moyie.

J. D. Moore is a candidate for gold commissioner in the Nelson district.

The editor of the Kaslo Kootenaian and the preachers of that city are now arguing the question of Sabbath observance.

Golden will shortly be able to boast of a curling and skating rink. There will be a skating rink 88 feet by 50 feet in the centre of the building and a curling ring will be arranged on each side.

To all who find themselves with health gradually slipping away, kidneys and liver so disorganized that they are incapable of keeping the system free from poisonous waste material, stomach disordered, bowels constipated, head aching, back paining, take Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. The quick way they help you back to health will surprise you.

"How do the seasons move?" asked the cross-eyed boarder of the observant boarder.

"How do the seasons move?" repeated the latter. "I'm afraid I don't grasp your idea."

"Well, at this time of the year the seasons move autumnatically."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

"H'm," snapped the chambermaid to the nurse girl, "what common bawls you attend!"

"Indeed," was the disdainful reply. "Well, they're better than a cheap sheet and pillowcase party like you."—Philadelphia Bulletin.