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ome of the Bodies Recovered—The Women Were Cooler Than the Men, Who Fought Each Other and Had No Mercy Even on the Little Children-Searching the Ruins.

New York. June 13.—A six-story building, filled with "sweater" shops, at 10 and 12 Montgomery street, caught fire at 8:30 this morning, and in the mad rush to the street of the 250 persons working there at the time, three were killed and several injured. Firemen are low searching the different floors of the burned building. It is probable that the search will result in adding to the death list.

death list.

The men and women who worked in the "sweating" shops are all Russian Hebrews, and under such circumstances very excitable and uncontrollable. This morning they lost their senses completely and acted like wild demons. At the first alarm they rushed to the fire ladders in front of the building, their only way of escape, the interior of the building. way of escape, the interior of the building being filled with flame and smoke. In a minute the fire escapes were crowded, and a terrible panic ensued. Men fought with each other in the endeavor to get a place of safety, and the women, to get a place of safety, and the which, who appeared more composed than their male companions, were brutally brushed aside by the strong hands of the maddened men, who kept up their fight for escape like demons, even knocking down weak little children who chanced to be

Before the firemen arrived the whole front of the building was alive with men women, flame and smoke issuing and women, name and smoke issuing from every window, the women shrieking wildly while people below in the street shouted to them not to jump. When one would make an attempt to go down e fire escape or through a manhole a zen would pull him back. The ladder had not been lowered from

the first floor to the ground from the fire escape, and here there was a block-Some girls had lowered themselves rough a manhole by the hands and dropped to the street without injury.

After a while the unfortunates began to through the manhole, one on top of other. They fell upon each other s the alighted upon the ground and there at times piled three and four deep. From the first floor, many inmates imped to the pavement. The first to mp was a large woman. She alight-on the iron railing in front of the ilding, and rolled over dead. A man mped further into the street, his head striking the pavement. His skull was fractured and he never moved, death being apparently instantaneous. A second man followed him an instant later. He too struck on his head, but did not die immediately. A young girl was the next to leap, and she fell upon her side, receiving serious injuries. Soon people were jumping from all sides, and it looked at one time as if the loss of life would

something appalling. Finally a hook and ladder was swing around the corner, and in a few seconds the ladders were placed against the building and the half-crazed people taken down from their perilous position. Before the firemen could reach her, one woman was caught on the fire escape by a burst of flame and her clothing took fire. The firemen rushed to her assistance, but before they could reach her, the clothing was completely off her body, and she was severely burned. Gussie Augustovisky, aged 20, fell from the second floor and had her leg and nose broken. Samuel Groquen, 50, jumped from the first floor and fell on his head. He was badly in-

The news of the fire spread through-out the neighborhood rapidly and the streets for blocks around were crowded ith wildly excited men and women, relatives and friends of those employed there, who had hurried to the scene, and were almost crazed with excitement un-til they learned the fate of their friends. Again and again, shrieking and crying, men and women pushed their way past the police and would have rushed into burning building, if they had not en held back. Those who escaped uninjured were so badly frightened that they could give no intelligible account of hat happened inside the building after he fire was discovered. One man who scaped with a few injuries was so rightened that he could not talk. The es of the persons killed were car-Madison street police station and n a back room for identification. As as it was known that the bodies been taken to the station a great wd hurried there and struggled to get inside. Four ambulances were summoned and removed the injured to hospitals where their wounds were attended to.

The Theatre Inquest.

Washington, June 13.—A writ of manlamus has been served by the supreme court of the district of Columbia on the cation of Col. Ainsworth, directing deputy coroner to show cause why a tof mandamus should not issue against him to restrain him from continug further proceedings in the inquest ver the remains of the victims of the old theatre building.

From Choleraic Disease. Paris, June 13.—Seven more deaths occurred yesterday from the choleraic disease Drevailing in the town of Alais in southern Engage (Phis is a total of 16 southern France. This is a total of 16 deaths in the two days this week.

Praised by Van Horne. Montreal, June 13.—Mr. W. C. Van Horne has returned from his annual cial tour to the coast. Speaking of results of his observations on that ip he says he deplores more than ever he general ignorance of easterners or heir persistent indifference to the pos-sibilities and attractions of the Pacific Province, and all the distant west. housands of American investors, ers and prospectors are coming into Brit-Columbia, principally into the Koot Many of those had told Van Horne that neither Nevada nor olorado, nor any other portion of the arch of which they knew, would compare in mineral wealth with the district Contenay. It was the intention of C.P.R. Company to extend their elstoke branch at once to Arrow ake, so as to penetrate this region. As the Northwest crops, he said the out-look was excellent and all the prairie arm country was rapidly extending and

Russell on Pelagic Sealing. Paris, June 13.—At to-day's Behring Sea tribunal of arbitration, Sir Charles sell, of the British counsel, said that the United States proposed regulations of fisheries that would leave British in-

terests in worse condition than they

Were under the Russian ukase in 1821, in regard to the sealing industry. Sir Charles contended that facts concerning seal life show that if the enforcement of regulation outside the three mile limit was necessary to preserve the species, 20 miles would be sufficient for the purpose, A 20 mile zone would empurpose, A 20 mile zone would empurpose, and Sir Charles that male seals did not eat during the breeding season. Both British and Americans, he said, admitted that male seals did not eat during the breeding season, and Sir Charles contended that males were not alone peculiar in this respect, but female seals also went without food during the time of breeding, hence Sir Charles claimed pelagic sealers did not find female seals.

Ottawa. June 13.—The court of arbitration between the Dominion and the provinces of Quebec and Ontario resumed its sittings again to-day. The supreme court question, which occupied the attention of the board all forenoon, was that of interest.

PAID THE PENALTY.

Osmond, the Wife Murderer, Electrocuted at Sing Sing.

sing Sing, N. Y., June 12.—John L. Osmond, who shot and killed his wife, Mary, and John C. Burchell, with whom she had been living, was electrocuted at 11:45 a. m. to-day. The execution was one of the most successful in Sing Sing. Osmond was a brass finisher, and the crime of which he was convicted was committed in New York city on October 3rd, 1891. He admitted having committed the crime and said he was under the influence of liquor at the time. He told Father Creeden, the prison chaplain, that he regretted what he had done, and was prepared to pay the penalty. He said good bye to his two brothers yesterday, and seemed perfectly satisfied with his fate. He retired early last night and slept soundly. Father Creeden was with him all morning and remained at his side to the end. The electric chair and apparatus used were the same as employed in Harris' electrocution. Witnesses assembled in the warden's office at 11 o'clock. At 11:30 the warden called the roll of witnesses and took them to the death house in the prison yard. State Electrician Davis tested the apparatus by connection of the electrodes with a board upon which 20 inthe apparatus by connection of the elec-trodes with a board upon which 20 in-candescent lamps were mounted, and which was placed across the arms of the electric chair. When all was ready Head electric chair. When all was ready Head Keeper Connaughton brought Osmond in. He looked pale, but walked to the chair without faltering. Father Creeden followed him, and his lips moved as he murmured responses to the prayers the priest was repeating. It was 11:40 when he entered. He was strapped to the chair and electrodes fastened to his head and about the calf of his right leg. At 11:41 the current was turned on.

and about the cair of his right leg. 11:41 the current was turned on.

The muffled figure in the chair straightened up until the straps creaked. For three seconds 1750 volts surged through Osmond's body. Then the current was reduced to 150 volts and at the end of 40 seconds was shut off altogether. The duced to 150 volts and at the end of 40 seconds was shut off altogether. The body dropped back in the chair and Drs. Irving and Sheehan listened at the heart for a moment, then pronounced the man dead. There were no signs of burning or scorching, and the physicians present declared the electrocution a successful

one.
Osmond was convicted of the murder of his wife Mary and her cousin, John C. Burchell. The wife lived in Burchell's apartments, 609 Third avenue, New York city. Osmond became jealous of the cousin, and after repeated quarrels left the house, and Mrs. Osmond began proceedings for divorce. He went to the flat on October 3rd, 1891, and killed the woman and her admirer. and killed the woman and her admirer. His conviction for murder in the first degree was confirmed by the court of appeal. Osmond was in one of the death cells in Sing Sing prison on the night of the escape of Palister and Roehl, and was the only eye-witness to the overpowering of jail-guards by these two murderers. When Osmond was brought before Judge Ingraham for sentence, his lawyers called the attention of the court to the fact that Osmond had had an op-portunity to make his escape with Palis-ter and Roehl, but declined to take ad-vantage of it. The judge said, however, that the only thing he could do was to impose the sentence of death.

HAS AN EXCUSE.

The Atlanta's Commander Can Explain Why the Delay Occurred.

New York, June 13.—Captain F. J. Higginson, formerly commander of the United States cruiser Atlanta, who was relieved from command of the vessel by Secretary Herbert because there was de-lay in getting the vessel to sea when the Atlanta was ordered to protect the rights and property of citizens of the United States in Nicaragua, arrived here to-day on the steamer Atlas. Captain Higginson has an explanation for the delay in the departure of the Atlanta, but owing to the regulations of the navy department, he feels that he is not at liberty to make any public statement with regard to the matter. When seen this evening Captain Higginson said:

"I think there was some misunder-standing concerning the Atlanta affair. I shall explain the matter to the department, and I hope that my explanation will be accepted. I shall go to Washington in a day or two. I do not know just what I shall do at present. My position is such that I can make no statement to the press. The matter is entirely in the hands of the navy department and it would be most improper for me to say anything for publication con-cerning the explanation which I shall

make. Captain Higginson also said that the Nicaraguan revolution was ended and that peace was practically restored. He said that the junta in Nicaragua was control, pending an

The Washington Accident. Washington, D. C., June 12.—The military court of enquiry to investigate the accident at Ford's theatre will convene at the war department at 2 o'clock to-It is expected that the board will do nothing more than organize. It is impossible that the taking of testimony can be begun in earnest for at least a week, as nearly all the witnesses who are likely to be summoned, including Col. Ainsworth, will probably be in attendance at the coroner's inquest until that

Nice, June 12.—Cipriani, a relative of the notorious socialist of the same name, was arrested as a spy in this city today. He had been surveying the roads on the Italian frontier and his work was almost completed when he was taken in-to custody. In his baggage were found plans of several French forts on the Italian frontier. These he acknowledg-ed were intended for the use of the Italian government.

Cattle Shippers Losing Money. London, June 13.—At Deptworth to-day trade was firmer; 425 Canadian aniday trade was firmer; 425 Canadian animals of the primest quality sold at 4s 2d per eight pounds, second quality 3s 8d. Thirteen hundred Canadian cattle at Glasgow included some first-class cattle, but while trade has been no worse, shippers are losing, it is reported, no end

WORLD'S CHARITIES.

Congress of Philanthropists at the World's Fair.

THE SUBJECTS UNDER DISCUSSION

A Large Attendance and Great Interest Taken-Distinguished Men From All Parts of the World Discussing Suffering Humanity.

Chicago, June 14.—For the third time the eight sections of the World's Congress of Charities, Correction and Philanthrophy convened this morning with an attendance fully as large as that of an attendance fully as large as that of either of the two preceding days. The gathering thus far has been one of the most largely attended yet held in the Art Palace, notwithstanding the fact that the sub-division of the work cuders it impossible for a single person to participate in or listen to more than a small proportion of the proceedings of the entire body. The success of the congress, however, is largely attributed to this division of the work, as everyone interested in philanthropic work of any kind is thus afforded an opportunity of giving his or her views, and listening to those of others in a meeting called for that express purpose.

those of others in a meeting called for that express purpose.

Section 1, which is considering the public treatment of pauperism, did not come together until 2 o'clock in the atternoon, when the proceedings were opened by M. de Queker, of Brussels, and Prosper Van Geert, of Antwerp, who discussed "Poor Relief in Belgium." The remainder of the session was occupied with the following papers: "Poor Relief in Mexico," by Signor Nicholas Islasy Bustamente; "The Extent of Pauperism, Absolute and Relative, in the United States, England, Germany, France and other Countries," by Mr. Frank B. Sanborn, of Massachusetts; and "Cause of Pauperism, and Efforts of the Part on the States to Determine Causes and Prevent Pauperism," by Mr. A. O. Wright, of Wisconsin.

The section devoted to the care of neglected children also held its session in the afternon, when the consideration of "The Cave of the Faeble-mindel and

in the afternon, when the consideration of "The Care of the Feeble-minded and of "The Care of the Feeble-minded and otherwise Defective Classes," was taken up, and discussed informally. Chairman John S. Billing, of Section 3 called his department to order at 2 o'clock, and presented Dr. Robert Harvey, princ.pal medical officer of the British frontier at Peshawur, India, who read an interesting paper on "Movable Hospitals in India." Dr. J. L. Notter, of England, then discussed "Army Hospitals," and was followed by Dr. William Wallace Ord, of the same country, on "The Util-Ord, of the same country, on "The Util-

Ord, of the same country, on "The Utility, Peculiarities and special needs of hospitals for Children."

The fololwing numbers were then presented: "Naval Hospitals," Dr. James D. Gatewood, surgeon, U.S. navy; "Army Hospitals," Dr. A. C. Girard, surgeon, U.S. army; "Detention Hospitals for Insane and Alcoholic Patients," Dr. Matthew B. Field, examiner in lunacy, New York; "Cottage Hospitals," Mr. Francis Bacher, London, England; "Hospital Plans," illustrated by Dr. L. "Hospital Plans," illustrated by Dr. L. S. Pilcher, Brooklyn; "Special Hospitals," Dr. D. C. Hirst, Philadelphia; "Hospitals for Contagious and Infectious Diseases," Dr. M. L. Davis, Landards Beauty Dr. M. L. Davis, Landards Beauty Dr. M. L. Davis, Landards Beauty Bea

London; "Private Nursing," Miss A.
Hintz, Boston; "Infirmary Nursing,"
Miss Josephine D. Pledge, London;
"Nursing in Alms Houses," Miss A. C.
Gibson, Birmingham, Eng.; "Nursing in Sanitariums," Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, London.

The section devoted to the care of the insane met in Hall 22 shortly after noon, and Chairman G. Alder Blumer presented Dr. H. E. Allison, of New York, who read an interesting paper on "The Care and Custody of the Criminal Insane in the United States." The remainder of the United States." The remainder of the programme comprised the following papers: "The Mental Examination of Convicts," by Dr. Jules Morel, Ghent; "The French Law in its Relation to the Irresponsibility of the Insane," Dr. Victor Parant, France; "Statistics of Insanity in New South Wales" Dr. Chisholm Ross. Section 5 considered the "Relation of Education to Crime," the subject being considered informally; section 6 considered "Relief in Work-Labor Tests:" section 7 resumed the lengthy or Tests;" section 7 resumed the lengthy programme on Sociology. Section 8, on the care of feeble-minded children, was addressed by Dr. George E. Simitle-worth, of Lancaster, England, on "State Care of the Feeble-minded—The Question in Europe." An animated discussion followed in which Dr. A. H. Wildsmerter of Wartenburger.

sion followed in which Dr. A. H. Wild-ermouth, of Wurtemburg, and Professor Kjellburg were the leaders. Dr. A. C. Rogers, of Faribault, Minn., discussed "State Care of the Feeble-minded in America," and the discussion which fol-lowed was participated in by Drs. F. M. Powell, of Iowa; J. C. Blake, Fort Wayne, Ind.; and W. N. Ashman, of Philadelphia.

KOOTENAY'S GRIEVANCES.

The Grand Jury at Kaslo Boldly Voices Complaints. Following is the presentment handed in by the grand jury at the Kasio as-

May it Please Your Lordship:-The grand jury for the Kootenay Lake per-tion of West Kootenay electoral district, having given attention to such matters as were laid before them, beg leave to present their report:

The number of indictments considered and of true bills returned is the best proof that the people of this section of the province are law-abiding citizens. even as much so as were the people of the earlier-discovered mining districts. A numerously signed petition was presented to us, and we have made due inquiry regarding the qustions thus called to our attention. We found that the complaint of the petitioners was based on the spread of the social evil; a ques-tion that has been found a troublesome

one to deal with in all civilized countries. We believe that the regulation of the evil should be left to the authorities, but that the authorities have been neglectful in the past, as certain of the houses complained of have been allowed to flourish in close proximity to houses occupied by respectable families, many of whom have children. Another of the houses complained of (a place of public base of the houses) entertainment) has had its respectability attested by the holding of a session of court within its walls. This appears to us to be an unwise action on the part of the authorities; for if the courts are to be respected, their sessions should be held amid surroundings that are sug-

gestive of respectability.

We, in order to aid the authorities, brought in a true bill against one of the houses complained of by the petitioners; and we do recommend that hereafter sessions of court be not held in buildings used for a business that is considered by many of our people productive of vice and dissipation.

We inspected the jail at Nelson. Although it is but two years since this \$220,000 as value in the Aspen mine.

adequate for its purpose and lacking in many things necessary for its good management. We found a prisoner who had been seriously injured confined in one of the cells, and the jailer without any appliances for his treatment; there is neither bath nor wash rooms and only a small stove. The unplastered walls, should they become infested with vermin, could never afterwards be rid of them. With a large force of railroad men in proximity, we fear that the authorities will find 'themselves in close quarters this summer, and we urge upon quarters this summer, and we urge upon the government the necessity for the re-novation of the building. We found scrupulous cleanliness and order as far as the means at the disposal of the jailer

would permit.

The inconvenience of the present system of registering titles has been brought before us. With some 20 registered town plats (several of which are rapidly growing towns) and which are rapidly growing towns), and a large number of conveyances executed in the district, we have no registration office nearer than Victoria. We submit that it would scarcely cost the government more to have the work of registration done here than at Victoria, and the economy of time and expense, to say nothing of the trouble and annoyance, thereby effected

to our people would be enormous.

A lack of facilities for the collection of small debts is a standing grievance in the district. Our people are denied regular times at which to settle their differences in court. This, we believe, is not because of an overworked judiciary, but because of an unwillness on the part of the government to grant our

people what is granted those of other and more favored sections.

We find much complaint of the mail service throughout the district. Our de-velopment has more than kept pace with the liberality of the postoffice department. There are five newspapers published in this portion of the district, three banks in operation, six passenger steamers make daily trips, a large number of the district of the postoffic house of the district of the postoffic house of house of the postoffic house of the postoffic house of house o ber of mercantile houses are established, and our population and commercial interests require great efficiency of mail service; but from the reports that reach us, we find there is a total lack of confidence in the postoffice as a medium for the punctual or regular transmission of mail. Letters and papers, in great number, are carried by private conveyance; and the sale of United States stamps, to be used on letters posted in the United States by outgoing travelers, causes a not inconsiderable loss to the revenues of the postoffice department. In conclusion, we can but return our thanks for the great consideration shown us by your lordship and for the many courtesies extended us by the officials of the court.

FRANK FLETCHER, foreman.

Kaslo, June 3, 1893.

HIS TRIP MAY BE USELESS.

Sheriff Warfield Has the Wrong Kind of Papers for Rev. Reams. The extradition of Rev. Alfred Reams, the Methodist minister of Merced, Cali-fornia, held here for the abduction of Miss Rucker, his pretty organist, will not be accomplished so easily as may be imagined. At least a long delay in the matter is inevitable. Sheriff Warfield is expected here this evening, but unless he can talk Reams into going with him he might as well not come. The requisition which the sheriff carried in his pock-

tious Diseases," Dr. M. L. Davis, Lancaster, Pa.

The sub-section on nursing met at the same hour, the following programme being presented: "The Requirements of Nurses and Specialties of Nursing." Miss M. A. Sniveley, Toronto, Ont.; "District Nursing," Miss Dacre Craven, London: "Private Nursing." Miss A. London: "Private Nursing." Miss A. ington, D. C., and Ottawa. He said in an interview at Olympia that he thought his man was on the Sound when he left California. He will probably come on here and have Rev. Reams held to await his readiness and then secure interna-tional extradition papers. The question tional extradition papers. The question in the difference in the "age of consent" between the two statutes will have to be fought out most likely before any-

thing else is done with Reams. The British Army of To-Day. A blue book has just been issued in London giving preliminary returns of the British army for 1892 with abstracts for the years 1873 to 1892. From this it appears that the average effective for the years 1873 to 1892. From this it appears that the average effective strength of the army for last year was 213,540, composed as follows: Household cavalry, 1318; cavalry of the line, 18,387; royal artillery, horse, 3,740; field, 14,308 mountain, 1,277; garrison,including corps of ordance artificers, 16,536; royal enginneers, 7,458; foot guards, 5,949; infantry of the line, 113,110; colonial corps,4,387; army service corps, 3,492; ordnance store corps, 830; corps of armorers, 317; medical staff corps,2,432. The average number of officers was 7,653; and of sergents, 13,331. The troops was distributed thus: At home, 106,115; colonies and Egypt, 34,240; India, 73,185. The strength of the army in 1873 was 188,379. The effective strength of all arms increased from 203,163 on the first day of 1892 to 209,283 on January 1 of this year. Of the recruits 2450 were long-service men, while 2108 joined for three years, and 37.101 for seven years on the short service system. Thirty-two thousand and ninety-four were raised in England. 3567 in Scotland, and 3860 in Ireland. Fifteen thousand, five hundred and seventy-eight recruits were rejected by medical officers and 3892 after attests. seventy-eight recruits were rejected by medical officers, and 3822 after attestation as unfit for service with the colors. A table of ages show that 1305 recruits were under 17. The majority were between 18 and 19. Those over 20 years of age composed less than a third of the whole number.

Bloomers in Boston.

Boston is in a state of mind over the appearance on her streets of a number of prominent ladies arrayed in a wide departure from the conventional feminine costume of the day. They are said to be at least a dozen of the advanced thinkers of the female sex, who have appeared in public in the new costume which they have determined to adopt. The things might be called "bloomers" or "divided skirts," but they are simply "pants," cut very full and gathered at the ankles, but still pants. Among the more prominent people who have appeared in these garments are Mrs. B. O. Flower, wife of the editor of the Arena, and Miss Laura Lee, a prominent artist. Both have been sporting in their Syrian trousers, and they call them by that name. They both say that their unique attire has caused them no other annoyance than to be stared at. They like it and mean to stick to it.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. Bloomers in Boston.

Valparaiso, June 13.—A despatch from Artegas says that the government forces under Generals Telles and Lima have been passed across the Uruguayan frontier by the revolutionists into Rio Grande do Sul. They were disarmed by the Uruguayan troops who guard the border. Gen. Telles, in the name of Brazil, protested against the disarming of his troops and accused the Uruguayans of favoring the revolutionists. of favoring the revolutionists.

Denver, Colo., June 13.—The litigation between A. W. Rucker and Harvey Young, in which Rucker sought to recover one-sixth interest in the famous Aspen mine at Aspen, and one-sixth of its output during the past five years, has been amicably settled. It involved nearly \$2,000,000. The basis of compromise is that Rucker is to receive \$220,000 as value in full for his interest

The Crazy Freak of a Mother in New York State.

She Wanted to Sacrifice Her Baby-A Daring Sailor Captured and Held by Indians-Secretary of State Hamblin Interprets the Chinese Exclusion Law -The Cattle Trade.

Managua, Nicaragua, June 13.-A revolution in Leon against the provisional government of Nicaragua has been suppressed, and the leaders of the proposed uprising are now in prison. The citizens of Leon have not received the new government of Nicaragua cordially. The old jealousies against the citizens of Granada, who have again gained control through the revolution, have been aroused, and the Leonese have seen an opening to show their opposition to the new government. They supposed their opportunity had come when exaggerated accounts reached them of the disorders which attended the march of the revolu-tionary troops into Maduro. It was re-ported in Leon that the government had been overthrown and that provisional president Machada Sanchez had been

imprisoned.

The stories greatly agitated the Leonese, who believed the time had come to start a new revolution and overthrow the hated "Granadinos." Urged by Sebastian, Salmas and others, hundreds of excited Leonese rushed to the arsenal to seize the arms stored there, with which they proposed to renew the war. Cooler prisoned. they proposed to renew the war. Cooler advisers, however, prevailed upon the mob to move slowly, and thus prevented a new revolution. The outbreak was suppressed without bloodshed, and Sebastian and others are in jail. An epidemic of small-pox now prevails

Crazed by Religion. Hancock, N. Y., June 13.—Mrs. Mc-Kenna, wife of Mathew McKenna, who lives at Keryville, walked into town today wheeling a baby five months old in a baby carriage and singing. She went to St. Paul's cathedral, of which Rev. Mr. Hughes is pastor, and laid the baby on the altar. Then she knelt below a picture of the Virgin and prayed aloud, offering to God the baby as a living sacoffering to God the baby as a living sacrifice. A number of village women and three men had entered the church be-fore she had finished her prayer, and they were startled to see her abruptly rise, and, running to the altar, throw herself on the prattling infant. She would have strangled it in an instant but for the appearance of the men. Mrs. McKenna afterwards grew rational and was taken home by her husband.

Captured by the Yaquins. San Antonio, Tex., June 13.—Two French sailors, Louis Malatre and Eu-gene Basset, who left Ensenada, on the coast of Lower California, two months ago, on a tramp across Mexico to the port of Vera Cruz, where they intended to embark for France, have been made captives by the Yaqui Indians, and there seems little prospect of their escape. These venturesome young men passed through here about a month ago and were warned not to attempt to pene-trate the Yaqui country. They were told these Indians had never permitted a white man to cross their reservation. but the sailors disregarded the advice. No attempt will be made to rescue them, as it would be unsuccessful and provoke bloodshed.

Law Must be Obeyed.

Boston, June 13.—Acting Secretary of the Treasury Hamblin has just made an important decision on the Chinese law. A Chinese laundry man of Wakefield, who has complied with all the provisions of the Geary act, has acquired a competence and wishes to go home to China to see the old folks and eventually come back. The question arises as to whether or not he would be allowed to land at any port in the United States on his return. His lawyer wrote to Secretary Carlisle and received this answer from Acting Secretary Hamblin: "I have to inform you that a Chinese laborer to inform you that a Chinese laborer May, 1891, and departs from the United States, will not be provided States, will not be permitted to return thereto, as Chinese laborers are prohibited by law from landing in the United States."

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

The 17th of June has been fixed for the laying of the corner stone of the new \$30,000 Presbyterian church, Paris. Dr. Macdonald, M.P. for Huron, is building a \$12,000 block in Wingham. It will be completed by the end of the

Joseph Bingham, who rented a farm from Mrs. Harper, a widow, on the 6th line, Erin, found the remains of a child in a glass jar in one of the rooms.

Chatham Board of Trade has taken steps to endeavor to have Rondeau Point at Lake Eric converted into a national or public park. Adjoining municipalities have been asked to co-operate. The report that Sir W. Dawson, principal of McGill University since 1885; has sent in his resignation is confirmed. His failing health compels him to retire. He is in his 73rd year.

Controller Wallace has extended his orders respecting American cheese, so that hereafter American butter shipped from Montreal will be marked "Product of the United States" before being allowed on shipboard.

The secretary of the province of Quebec board of health has written to Hon. A. R. Angers, stating that the board visited Grosse Isle last week and consider it admirably equipped. In fact, they believe that no better quarantine station exists on the continent. A patent case was heard in the exche-

quer court at Ottawa. Jas. Conan is suing P. Larkin and Connolly Bros. for royalty on a patent dredge, which defendants obtained from him nearly 20 years ago. The defendants plead that Conan agreed not to charge a royalty. The Quebec schooner Souvenir was seized by the cruiser Constance for not reporting at the customs. Officer Mc-Ghee was violently assaulted at the time the Souvenir was first seized, but the vessel escaped. Since then the gov-ernent cruiser has been on the lookout

for her. Quite a row occurred at the Toronto Quite a row occurred at the Toronto conference over the charge made through a law firm on behalf of a client whose name is withheld to the effect that in the Methodist camp at Grimsby cigars and bananas were sold on Sundays. Rev. Dr. Sutherland, who is a director

of the camp, said the person who made the charge was a liar. The Sabbath desecration committee is investigating.

Michael A. Redmond, who was born in 1820, being the first male child born in London township, is dead.

Mader, convicted of manslaughter in Lunenburg, N. S., has been sentenced to four years in the penitentiary.

A fire destroyed the stables of the street car company in Winnipeg on Saturday and destroyed 68 horses. The loss is \$20,000.

The government wrote the city clerk

The government wrote the city clerk of Toronto that, except in cases when Dominion Day fell on Sunday, the cabinet had no power to change the date of the celebration to Monday.

The marine department has been notified of the seizure of the Yankee fishing schooner Lewis H. Giles by a Canadian cruiser for fishing inside the three-mile limit on the coast of Prince Edward Island.

A despatch from Leeds, Megantic, says that Mrs. Vanklecker, of that place, has given birth to four children, two girls and two boys, one of the boys having three hands, two of which are attached to the control of the same to the same wrist.

The Globe's Ottawa correspondent says that if a prominent cabinet minister from Ontario knows the intentions of the government, it is not the intention to open Cardwell at any time during the present realisment. ing the present parliament.

George H. Clarke of Chicago and Charles Harrah of Detroit have purchased 165 acres of land near Windsor. They intend building a boulevard from the Grand Trunk railway to the lake front, and will erect a large hotel with adjacent parks. adjacent parks.

When the Rev. David Campbell, Scotland, Bruce county, was a student, he is alleged to have promised to marry Miss Agnes Clark, of Leith. He has since married another girl. Miss Clark has brought a breach of promise action for \$5,000 against him.

After the steamer Labrador passed After the steamer Labrador passed Grosse Isle a passenger on board got sick and developed symptoms of cholera. On the arrival of the vessel at Quebec the cholera suspect was landed at Levis and Dr. Callet of that place was called on to attend him, the patient being completely isolated.

Grubs are reported to be doing considerable damage to wheat in some parts of Manitoba. The Big Plain north of Carberry has had several fields destroyed. The damage is mostly confined to summer fallows that were allowed to grow up in weeds and so furnish a rest-ing place for the larvae.

A. Findlay Smith, for 26 years a resident in Hongkong, interviewed the minister of trade and commerce at Ottawa. He believes there is a great possibility for trade in certain classes of food pro-ducts between Canada and Hongkong. He has left for Chicago, Winnipeg and Victoria on his return to China.

Evidence at the Lachine canal enquiry Friday showed that the superintendent has been in the habit of charging expens-es that should have gone to the repair account to capital account. A number of names of canal employees were given who had worked on the residence of Superintendent Kennedy while on the government pay list.

Forwarding companies were never kept as busy handling grain on the St. Lawrence as this season. Since April the Kingston & Montreal Forwarding company has received 1,672,000 bushels and handled at Ogdensburg 500,000 bushels additional. As much grain has been received up to the present as was handled in the whole season before.

The controller of customs is about to make an important departure affecting officers who have to examine the baggage of travellers arriving by train or boat at the different parts of Canada, whether on seaboard or at inland ports. In future all customs officers who come in actual contact with travellers shall wear a neat uniform, which the depart-

ment will furnish. The Ontario Poultry association recently protested to the minister of customs against any duty being put on eggs imported into Canada from Great Britain for improving stock. A reply has been received refusing to make any change in the duty on imported eggs.
George Pyke, ex-accountant of the Imperial bank, Toronto, who embezzled some \$12,000 of the bank's funds, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment at hard labor.

Rev. Dr. Campbell, professor of church history in the Montreal Presbyte-rian college, is on trial before the Montreal presbytery on a charge of heresy, based on an address delivered by him last February in Queen's college, Kingston. In that address Dr. Campbell declared that he could not believe in the typical Old Testament God. Dr. Campbell is at present away on a vacation. As a result of the meeting of the presbytery a special committee was appointed to confer with Dr. Campbell and report to another meeting to be held in July. Mrs. J. B. Bebbee and son, of Egg Lake, south of Victoria, were in town on Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Bebbee came from Spokane, Washington, in June last, with a band of horses and cattle, which were driven from Black-foot, Montana. Mr. Bebbee is now in Washington to bring the remainder of his effects including a thresher, which his effects, including a thresher, which will be of great advantage to the settlement of Egg Lake. Both horses and cattle wintered well, although in poor

condition when they arrived. Mrs. Bebbee is well satisfied with the country and climate, although the past winter was colder than in Washington.—Edmonton Bulletin. There was a big fire at Longue Pointe, six miles from Montreal. The fire started in a small bakery in close proximity to the Roman Catholic church.

The Montreal brigade was summoned to the scene, but before the firemen arrived the fire had almost completely deed the fire had almost completely destroyed the church, the presbytery and a number of houses adjoining. The church was an ancient structure built in 1725, and valued at \$18,000. The presbytery was a new building, just completed at a cost of \$8000. The church and presbytery were insured. The other losses are small. It was reported that the famous Longue Pointe Asylum was in flames, but the fire was some distance from the asylum and it was in no danger.

It has leaked out from a reliable source that Sir Charles Tupper is coming to Canada very shortly. Our information is that his errand is a private and personal one; but while here he will no doubt have conferences with members of his party as to matters political. Whether Sir Charles will or will not re-enter Canadian politics is a question which we have no means of deciding, but it is sufficient that at the time his visit is announced there is a revival of the rumor that Premier Thompson may retire from political life to take the chief-justiceship of the supreme court of Canada. But there are rumors and rumors in these times, and this one may have no deep significance.—St. John Tele-

She Had a History.

graph.

Kingston, Ont., June 13.—Mrs. Snyder, colored, is dead in the general hospital, aged 100 years. She was the oldest resident in this district and lived in the city for ever 60 years. Her parents were slaves in Virginia, and some of her relatives were owned by General Washington.

Miss Mamie Wise of New Westminster is visiting the family of Thomas J. Burnes.