CAN NEWS.

et" Cox Dead.

Sept. 10.—Hon. S. S. this evening.

van Cox was born in , Sept. 30, 1824. He the Ohio university at duated at Brown, 1846. ofession of the law he to begin practice, but and went to Europe. became, in 1853, editor s, O., Statesman, and turned his attention to While editing this shed a gorgeous descrip- noric strain, which pro- e sobriquet of "Sunset he was offered the Sec- egation in London, but soon after went to Lima, r capacity. He remain- ear, and on his return was ress. During the Civil ed the government by and men, although he t part in opposing cen- the administration. In his residence in New was re-elected to Con- He was re-elected in 78 and 1880, serving tive years, making a nal service on his part s. In the summer of sited Sweden, Norway, and Greece. In 1885 ed minister to Turkey, o the United States in ars's absence, and was to Congress. He had f being an effective and er, writer and lecturer. o he came to the coast several of the cities of

e City Flooded.

, Sept. 11.—It is feared ty has suffered severely the sea and several pa- houses and portions of were washed away. rater was up beyond the ton windows and sev- hotels. To-day there is ion whatever with At- e wires are all down e able to get there. A est Jersey road is re- way this side of Atlan- particulars have yet

ave at Newport.

I., Sept. 10.—The surf beach was very high s morning, sweeping ay and doing damage It has now probably t, as a strong north- gradually knocking it outside is still too heavy land and Naragansett

lite-Killen Fight.

, Sept. 11.—Joe Mc- n heavy weight pugil- and Pat Killen, of St. of the Northwest, t Golden Gate club e purse of $2,500. The rounds and was won

ntic Storms.

Sept. 11.—Steamships from the east and south rough a storm of al- d severity.

nitary Trips.

Sept. 11.—Nine pilots on steamers which they m port. They could not s to bring them back. to take involuntary trips others to Southern ports. entitled to receive $25 first-class board during bsence from port.

inal Libel.

Sept. 11.—E. D. Mann, Topics, was arraigned on a charge of criminal his paper that Doctor Hamilton, late Philip wo wives and two sets he statement occurred Robert Ray Hamilton. Dr. Hamilton is the Mann declined to plead was committed to the

of Tammany Hall.

Sept. 11.—A. B. Tap- elected Grand Sachem all, in place of Sheriff

ge Robbed.

Sept. 11.—This morn- Bartlett's stage was d men ten miles from mit of the mountain, 's box stolen.

eeper Absconds.

Sept. 11.—C. K. Drane, he San Pedro Lumber s absconded. His de- said, foot up $20,000. kept the company's ac- dro. He spent money r wine, and on fast thought to have gone to nds.

Floods in Mexico.

, Sept. 11.—A terri- vailed at Tampico for ys. Two hundred and nd it necessary to seek public buildings. The co and Temphal are s have been destroyed ding country. In the he crops are also badly

y His Wife.

., Sept. 11.—John H. ployee of the B.O. and was shot and fatally wife last night. They ten years. Three parated, but recently d and a series of broils ng together again. He ed her, and last night, ol, she found him in a shot him twice. Both and he will die.

natic Storm.

, Sept. 11.—The de- t by the storm at t. All the porch col- els and cottages are e doors and windows furniture is floating The seas last night the second story of and Congress Hall, six feet deep through rniture is floating in n was sent last night ellers on the beach. by a large number hands and wading r waist deep. They to the cars one by joined hands.

ke for a Thief.

pt. 11.—Many bur- of late have led p with firearms at rday morning Mrs. dow, was shot dead Starr, who saw her the room adjoining ed quickly without investigation. The y through the un- eck, killing her in-

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1889.

AN OLD TRICK—BEWARE!

We learn that, in his canvass, in Lillooet District, Mr. Saul, the Opposition candidate, finding the current of popular opinion running strongly in favor of the Government, has been endeavoring to adapt himself to circumstances by pretending not to be unfriendly to the party now in power. In fact, to some he has actually been posing as one willing to give the Government an independent support. One elector informs us that Mr. Saul had gone the length of assuring him that he would support the policy of the present Government. Now, although it seems scarcely necessary that we should expose such an old and transparent electioneering trick, we feel it to be our duty to warn the electors of Lillooet against being misled by any such statements. Mr. Saul never was, is not, and in all probability never will be in sympathy with the party now in power. He is a dyed-in-the-wool Oppositionist, is now put forward by the opposition, and no matter what he may say or pretend in order to catch votes, if elected, he would ally himself with the wretched and hopeless opposition, and Lillooet would be out and injured,—practically disfranchised. No, no; if Lillooet be alive to her own interests, she will cast a solid vote for the Government candidate and thereby ensure her full share of representation and of the good things going in the last session of the term.

STUPIDITY AND IGNORANCE AT A PREMIUM.

Fault has been found with British criminal proceedings. It is said that they are too hurried. This cannot be said of the way in which criminal trials are conducted in the United States. It takes longer there to select a jury than it does in England to complete the trial. Where the American lawyer's ideal juryman is to be found it is hard to tell. He must be a man who is too stupid to take an interest in what is going on around him, and too dull and too ignorant to understand what he reads and hears. The obstacles which are being placed in the way of selecting a jury to try the men accused of the murder of Dr. Cronin seem to be really insurmountable. The formation of an opinion on any of the points involved in the case is made an effectual bar to being chosen to sit on that jury. The lawyers for the defence and the Court appear to forget that the formation of an opinion is involuntary, and that it altogether depends upon the nature of the evidence presented. A, for instance, has known B for many years, and is of opinion—very strongly of opinion—that he could not commit a criminal act, say, rob his employer. B is accused of that crime. A is incredulous and indignant. He has as much faith in his friend's integrity as he has in his own. He honestly believes that B would rather die than steal. B is apprehended. A naturally attends the trial and takes a deep interest in the proceedings. He goes into the court-house strongly prepossessed in favor of his friend, the prisoner. He hears first one witness and then another give his testimony. The evidence is very strong against B. In spite of his affection for him, in spite of his belief in his innocence, the conviction is forced upon him that his friend is guilty. He does not want to believe that he has committed the crime. He would give anything to believe that he is innocent, but he is unable to resist the force of the testimony against him. The conviction is forced upon him that the friend in whom he had the utmost confidence is guilty. His opinion is changed against his will. Provided A is honest as well as intelligent, would he not be fit to be one of the jury that tried B? Should the opinion that he had formed of his innocence disqualify him for taking a seat in the jury box? We think not. Everyone who has a head on his shoulders has been compelled by the force of of testimony to change his opinions. It is perfectly safe to appeal from an honest man ill-informed to the same man well-informed. Opinions formed on false information or on insufficient evidence are changed by every one every day. People are all the time changing or modifying some opinion they had formed on insufficient or improper evidence. This being the case nothing can be more stupid than the judge who is to try the Cronin case allowing the counsel for the defense to challenge a talesman because he cannot honestly give a negative answer to the following questions:

First—Have you formed an opinion as to whether Dr. Cronin was driven to the Carlson cottage by the horse and buggy engaged by Daniel Coughlin from Dinan, the liveryman?

Second—Have you formed an opinion as to whether or not Martin Burke, one of the defendants, was a tenant of said Carlson cottage?

Third—Have you formed an opinion that the so-called Clan-na-Gael Society is in any way to blame for the death of Dr. Cronin?

Fourth—Have you formed an opinion as to whether the death of Dr. Cronin was the result of a conspiracy?

Fifth—Have you formed an opinion as to whether any of these defendants was a member of said conspiracy?

A man might make a competent juryman and might try the accused men fairly who answered "yes" to every one of these questions.

If the Court is satisfied that the man is honest and intelligent it may safely leave him to form or to correct his opinions from the evidence. The man in Chicago who has not formed some kind of an opinion on the Cronin case, of which the newspapers have been full, and which has been discussed in every company, high and low, well-informed and ignorant, must be too un-intelligent and too wooden-headed to sit on any jury. But an upright man and one capable of weighing the evidence will do what is right no matter how strong his prepossessions may be. This wonderful scrupulosity in the selection of jurymen is resorted to rather to defeat the ends of justice than to promote them. We are convinced that if the first twelve men named were drafted as the jury they would be quite as competent to try the men accused of the murder of Dr. Cronin as the twelve who will be selected after a month's squabbling in court.

A PROPOSED LAW REFORM.

The proposal to establish a Court of Criminal Appeal in Great Britain does not emanate from amateur reformers. It is advocated by experienced lawyers who know all that can be known about the virtues and the defects of British procedure in criminal cases. Lord Esher, Master of the Rolls, believes that it is necessary, and the London Times, which is in such matters exceedingly conservative, argues strongly in favor of the reform. The Master of the Rolls in a letter to the Times gives a sketch of what, in his opinion, such a court ought to be. He makes it essential that it must be prompt in its action. It must take up any case that is referred to it without delay, and it should not be restricted in any way with regard to the evidence that may come before it. The prime object of such a court would be to arrive at the truth regarding the crime for which the criminal was condemned, and any testimony at all calculated to throw light upon its commission, whether it was heard at the original trial or not, should not be rejected. He would have the court composed of seven judges, five of whom should be a quorum. These judges should be bound in case of a conviction and sentence of death at any inconvenience to other business to attend in London within seven days after any such sentence, and in other cases at any time fixed by the President of the Court. He would have this court lean to mercy's side, and any circumstances which might be regarded as extenuating should have their full weight with the judges. He would not take from the Crown the prerogative of mercy. The prisoner even after his conviction had been confirmed by the Court of Criminal Appeal might be pardoned by the Sovereign. But the work of the Home Secretary in cases that had been reviewed by the court would be very simple to what it is now, when he is virtually required to do the work of a Court of Appeal without possessing the powers of judges to elicit the truth or their experience in the investigation of criminal cases. The Home Office in England and the Department of Justice in Canada are now, to all intents and purposes, Courts of Appeal in capital cases, so that the establishment of such a court would not really be anything new. It would be merely substituting a properly constituted court for one that is confessedly defective.

The Times directs attention to the fact that the Home Secretary is not only not a judge with the powers of a judge, but a politician, and must necessarily be influenced more or less by the public opinion of the hour. Its remarks are as applicable to the Canadian Minister of Justice as they are to the Imperial Home Secretary. It says of the Home Secretary:

"He has not power to examine witnesses or to administer an oath. He must rehear the case as best he can with the aid of a report from the judge before whom the trial has taken place. In the absence of a properly constituted Court of Appeal it is an invidious task which is thrust upon the Home Secretary. Public clamor is a thing which our judges can disregard. To a politician it is of more consequence. He is a servant of many masters, and he would be glad, we may be sure, to be relieved of the thankless task which brings him into collision with any of them."

Lord Fitzgerald, who introduced the subject into the House of Lords, directed attention to the anomaly of giving the right of appeal in civil cases where only property is at stake and denying it in criminal cases when character and liberty and life are the issues. The conclusion that this points to is that British law regards property of greater importance than the good name of a citizen or even his life. Lawyers who are wedded to the old system deny that any such inference can fairly be drawn from the British practice, but when men of common sense see a fellow citizen condemned to a disgraceful death, it may be, by an ignorant jury under the direction of a prejudiced judge, without an appeal from the unrighteous verdict; and when they know that in a case in which property to the amount of two or three hundred dollars is involved the suitor who considers himself injured by the decision of judge and jury has the privilege of appealing to a higher court they know that the lawyers must be wrong, though they may not be able to show exactly how or where. The Lord Chancellor is opposed to the establishment of a court of criminal appeal. The Times says of him that "he appears to be imbued with the old-fashioned prejudice which prevailed thirty or forty years ago." The tone of the English newspapers, in our opinion, makes it quite certain that a court of criminal appeal will, before very long, be established in Great Britain.

THREE NEW STEAMERS

For the Canadian Pacific Mail Service to China.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—A Montreal special says: S. G. Shaughnessy, assistant general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has been appointed assistant president. He leaves for England, via New York, to-day, to contract for three steamers of 5,000 tons, to steam sixteen knots, for the Pacific Mail service to China and Japan. They are to be of the same model as the North German Lloyds steamer Lahn, and will cost $1,000,000 apiece. They are to be delivered at Vancouver in eighteen months.

President Van Horne, in an interview to-day, says only universal disaster will prevent the company from earning $20,000,000 next year and $8,000,000 net, or 6 per cent. on the capital. The government guarantee of 3 per cent. ends in 1893.

An Aeronaut's Escape.

BUFFALO, Sept. 7.—As Prof. Hogan, aeronaut, was starting on a trip skyward from the fair grounds to-day, the balloon filled with hot air, it caught fire. It went swiftly upward, and Hogan had hardly time to detach his parachute before the balloon collapsed. It was a narrow escape, as the balloon struck the earth before Hogan did.

No Jury Yet Selected.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—After about five hours tedious examination of the talesmen in the Cronin case, the court adjourned this afternoon until Monday morning, George Creghton and O. C. Simmonds being held over Sunday as possible jurors. Simmonds was the last man on the sixth venire and was passed by the State just as the hands of the clock marked the hour of adjournment. Eighteen talesmen were excused for cause to-day, and the State defense each used up two peremptory challenges.

CABLE NEWS.

Melbourne Sends $50,000 for the London Strikers.

Burns, the Strike Leader, Denounces American Workmen.

The Paris Exposition to Close on Oct. 31st —Russia Massing Troops—The New German Army Bill.

The Strike Situation.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—A meeting of the striking workmen was held at Tower Hill to-day. Mr. Tillet, one of the leaders of the strike, and founder of the dock laborers union, addressed the strikers. He said he believed that the mediation of Cardinal Manning between the men and their employers would result in an early settlement of the question in dispute between them. John Burns announced the receipt of a number of subscriptions from Australia for the benefit of the strikers. He said that the workmen of America had forwarded sentiment and sympathy enough to encircle the globe if it were committed to paper, but not a single cent to relieve the wants of their fellow workmen. He was ashamed of the organized workingmen of America.

Cardinal Manning's Intervention Fails.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The second compromise submitted to the strikers for their consideration has met the fate of the first, and has been rejected. This was a proposal made by Cardinal Manning on his invitation, and which had not received the approval of the other mediators, nor of the dock directors. It provided for the immediate resumption of work by the strikers, and the concession of the increased pay demanded, to date from November first. Mr. Burns told Cardinal Manning to-night that the temper of the men was such that it would be futile to urge the November compromise.

Subscriptions Flowing In.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Subscriptions for the benefit of the strikers continue to flow in, and the result is that many of the dock laborers are faring better in idleness than they were while working, and though this is only true of the more shiftless of the men, the fact has a potent influence in postponing the day of settlement.

Suit For Damages.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—In the case of Berinton vs. the Allen Line Steamship Co., for damages arising out of the delayed sailing of the steamer Lydian Monarch, owing to the strike of the dock men, the magistrate decided in favor of the plaintiff. The case will go to the superior court.

Doncaster Races.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The first race of the Doncaster September meeting to-day, the race for the Champagne Stakes, was won by "Reviere;" "Lenord" second, "Alloway" third.

The Right Kind of Sympathy.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The people of Melbourne, Australia, have sent ten thousand pounds as a contribution to the relief fund of the London strikers.

To Stop Intimidation.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Many members of the corn exchange have signed a bill asking the home office to put a stop to the intimidating by strikers of men who are willing to work.

Cardinal Manning as a Mediator.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Cardinal Manning will address the strike committee this evening in a supreme effort to affect a settlement of the differences between the men and their employers.

Complaints Against a Consul.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—The Vossaache Zeitung publishes a complaint signed by a number of merchants of Berlin, in which it says it is stated that Mr. Edwards, United States Consul at Berlin, subjected exporters to trivial vexations in the matter of verifying invoices, thus hampering trade with America. The merchants intend to call a meeting shortly to protest against Consul Edward's action and request the German foreign office to intervene.

Burns Reproved.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Some of the newspapers mildly reprove Burns, the strikers' leader, for his tirade against the American organized workmen, and gently point out to him that in all the great strikes which have taken place in America within the past few years, if English trade unions contributed any sympathy to their cousins across the water, it was all they did contribute. Cash has never been so universally a medium of exchange as sympathy between organized industry in England and America, and it is hardly fair for Mr. Burns to alter the accepted currency without some notice before hand. As a matter of fact, under similar circumstances, England has never sent a penny to American strikers.

Germany's New Army Bill.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Chronicle's Berlin correspondent says it is reported that the new German army bill will involve the expenditure of two hundred million marks.

Massing of Russian Troops.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—A despatch from Vienna to the Times says: "Confirmatory advices have been received there concerning the reported massing of large forces of Russian troops in Armenia on the Russo-Turkish frontier.

The Czar to Visit Berlin.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—The National Zeitung asserts that the Czar will pay a visit to Berlin after the army manœuvers in September.

Closing of the Paris Exhibition.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—It is not definitely decided that the exposition will not remain open beyond the time originally set. In response to the public appeals from many quarters for a postponement of the time for closing, the directors to-day announced that the exhibition must close on October 31st.

The Antwerp Disaster.

ANTWERP, Sept. 10.—It is now known that the official report of the explosion and fire on Friday last under-rated the number of those who lost their lives. There were 106 persons killed and 79 wounded.

Russian Judges Arrested.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 10.—The entire bench of judges of the district courts in the department of Riza have been arrested by order of the government. They are accused of persistently using the German language on the bench after they have received orders from St. Petersburg to use the Russian only.

Claiming their Rights.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The bishop of Metz has writted to M. Thevenet, Minister of Justice, protesting against the circular letter recently sent by that minister to the bishops, reminding them that they are forbidden by law to take part in the elections, and stating the government would prosecute any ecclesiastic who might overstep the lines enjoined. In his letter the bishop states that the circular of the Minister of Justice wounds the dignity and patriotism of the clergy. Continuing, he says, as French citizens we claim our rights, of which you cannot deprive us.

The Dock Companies Want Protection.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The dock managers sent a representative to-day to Chief of Police Munroe, imploring him to take steps to prevent the strikers from posting pickets about their premises for the purpose of intimidating the men who have been engaged to work on the docks. These men say they are willing and anxious to go to work, but are frightened off by threatening language and menacing insinuations of the pickets. The chief of police replied that he held himself ready to protect the companies in their rights and if these were being interfered with he would take such steps as seemed necessary to prevent a continuance of such interference. Their proposal, however, involved fine questions of law, and he should prefer before taking any action to advise himself as to the point whether the pickets had a right under the law to accost persons on the public highway and advise them to refrain from work. If their action amounted to no more than this he did not see his way clear to using the police for their suppression. He advised the dock managers to reduce their complaint to writing, and to indicate what particular law they claimed the pickets were violating.

Strikers Resuming Work.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Several more wharfingers have conceded the demands of the strikers, and nearly one thousand resumed work this morning. The strikers are as resolute as ever in the stand they have taken. Their pickets display greater activity and have prevented many batches of men engaged to take the places of the strikers from proceeding to the docks.

Meeting of the Strikers.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A large meeting of workingmen was held at Tower Hill this morning. Champion and Tillet addressed the crowd, and congratulated the men on the increased subscriptions to the fund. The speakers believed that Cardinal Manning, who was deeply impressed with the demands of the strikers, would succeed to-day in arranging a settlement with the dock directors.

The New Tenants League.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Archbishop Croke and Parnell had a long conference in Dublin to-day over the new tenants league. Important results are expected to follow from the conference.

The St. Leger.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—At Doncaster to-day, the race for the St. Leger stakes, was won by "Donovan;" "Miguel" second, and "Davenport" third.

Boulangists Need Not Apply.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The Prefect of the Seine has refused to accept the declarations of candidates for membership in the chamber of deputies made by General Bonlanger and Henri Rochefort.

Reward for Bushiri's Head.

ZANZIBAR, Sept. 11.—Capt. Wissman has offered a reward of £5,000 for the head of Chief Bushiri. This has been done in consequence of Bushiri's threat to destroy the missions in the interior. The stations are not sufficiently fortified to withstand an attack.

HORRIBLE BUTCHERY.

"Jack the Ripper" Resumes His Ghastly Work.

The Last Murder the Most Horrible of the Series.

As Usual, the Mysterious Assassin Accomplishes the Deed and Escapes Without Leaving a Trace.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—At half past five this morning a policeman found the body of an abandoned woman lying in the corner of the railway arch spanning Cable street, in Whitechapel. Examination of the body showed that the head and legs had been cut off and carried away, and the stomach ripped open, leaving the bowels lying upon the ground. The police authorities immediately placed a cordon of officers around the spot, but no arrests were made. A policeman passed the place where the body was found every fifteen minutes throughout the night and saw nothing to arouse his suspicions. The physicians who examined the body believe that the murder occupied nearly an hour, and it is surmised that the murderer carried away the head and legs in a bag. The murder is the most horrible of the whole Whitechapel series. A dissection of the body showed that

THE PERPETRATOR

possessed considerable surgical skill. The murdered woman was about thirty years of age, and was evidently addicted to the use of spirituous liquors. Her clothing was shabby. As yet she has not been identified. The murder has created tremendous excitement and a large crowd of agitated humanity surrounds the morgue whither the body was taken. Further examination reveals the fact that there was no blood on the ground where the body was found, nor was there any indications of a struggle. This confirms the general belief that the woman was

MURDERED IN A HOUSE

and her body taken to the spot where it was discovered. The trunk was nude, and a torn and bloody chemise was lying near it. Experts are of the opinion that the woman was killed two days ago. Three sailors were, subsequently to the discovery of the body, found sleeping in the adjoining arch. They were arrested, but convinced the police that they had neither seen nor heard anything of the murder and were discharged.

THERE ARE TWO RIPPERS.

Men familiar with the details of the recent London horrors of this class say that this last murder must be classed with those known as the "embankment murders," of which there have now been four in all, including the one in which the headless body of a victim was recently discovered in Chelsea, and of which the head has never been found. Although there is a general resemblance between the horrible work of the two murders, in both special pains being taken to mutilate the victims and to carry off portions of the bodies, the murderer in each case carried off a different portion. Besides, there are other evidences in expertness in the surgical work involved in all the mutilations, the embankment murder being by far the most scientific of the two. For some time it was doubtful whether all these horrors were the work of one or of two persons; but this last murder convinces the medical men that there are two entirely distinct sets of murders and two different men responsible for them. It is believed that in the present instance the body was purposely brought to the Whitechapel district to throw the police off the scent, by inducing the belief that the body was that of another victim of "Jack the Ripper." The perpetrator, however, went to trouble that is entirely superfluous, for the police are as much in a fog about the one class of murders as the other.

WITH CLOSED DOORS.

Inquest on the Body of the "Ripper's" Latest Victim.

Precautions to Prevent the Medical Testimony Being Made Public.

Strange Rumor in Connection with a Prominent London Surgeon—Belief that the Police Have a Clue.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The inquest to day in the case of the woman whose headless body was discovered in Whitechapel district yesterday morning, was conducted with closed doors, and extraordinary precautions were taken to prevent the medical testimony being made public. A rumor is afloat but cannot be traced to an authoritative source that one of the doctors has pointed out that the surgical work of the fiend who committed the murder bears a remarkable resemblance in certain features noted by the profession to the work of a well-known London surgeon, a man of the highest standing in his profession, but exceedingly eccentric. The police maintain a discreet silence, and refuse to either deny or verify the rumor. They appear to be active, however, and their conduct indicates they have a clue of some sort.

WESTMINSTER SPECIAL.

Serious Accident at the Royal City Planing Mills.

Opening of the Presbytery of British Columbia—List of the Delegates Present

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, Sept. 10.—An employee in the Royal City Mills was severely injured this afternoon in the head by falling lumber. He was removed to St. Mary's hospital, where he now lies in a dangerous condition.

A general meeting of the Presbyterians in St. Andrew's church was held this afternoon. Rev. Mr. Fraser, of Victoria, took the chair until the arrival of Mr. Tait, of Langley, who was appointed moderator of the presbytery. Present: Reverends G. Thompson, of Vancouver; Scouler, of New Westminster; P. McF. Macleod, of Victoria; E. D. McLaren, of Vancouver; John J. Jaffery, of North Arm; W. W. Warner, of Ladner's Landing; J. K. Wright, of Spallumcheen; J. Chisholin, of Kamloops, and A. C. Jamieson, of Westminster.

WESTMINSTER NEWS.

[From The Truth.]

Passengers from down the river bring word that the Mongolians there are becoming very lawless, and are in the habit of carrying on their person loaded revolvers and sheath-knives.

Some ides of our canning trade may be formed from the fact that there were shipped yesterday over the Canadian Pacific fourteen carloads of canned salmon. The train was time freight.

A. L. Poudrier, a Dominion land surveyor and civil engineer, well-known in the mountains as an explorer, was in Westminster this week. He is making an accurate map of British Columbia, and is on his way to the north end of Vancouver Island and the upper west coast in the interest of eastern lumber men, and in his trip will pick up notes for his map.

The manager of the Banff coal mines company was in Port Moody yesterday making arrangements for the erection of large-sized bunkers on the hillside in rear of the railway station. It is stated that the above named company has made arrangements with a firm in San Francisco for a large supply of anthracite coal, and the company intend to ship 1,000 tons from Banff to Port Moody every day for that purpose.

NORTHERN AND CANADIAN.

Competition Building of the Two Roads in Dominion Territory.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 7.—A Pioneer Press special from Duluth says: Some new and important information was obtained here in regard to the movements of the Canadian Pacific railroad in the northwest. It marks a new shape in their contest with the Northern Pacific. The Northern Pacific is heading through Montana and Northwest territory, of which line one or two hundred miles are built from Winnipeg for the Saskatchewan river, and expected to reach there next year. The Canadian Pacific will take immediate steps to head it off and hasten a contract which is not yet made public, to build about 700 miles of new road. It will build this fall from Regina to Prince Albert, on the Saskatchewan river, to which place the Northern Pacific is also headed under a charter granted to the Regina & Long Lake Railway Company. Next spring the line will be extended from Prince Albert westward through Edmonton and Yellowhead pass of the Rocky Mountains to Vancouver. The Yellowhead pass is said to be the best and easiest of all the Rocky Mountain passes. Thirty thousand tons of steel rails are now on the way from England for the new lines.

Referring to the above despatch the Port Townsend Argus says:

"The route through the Yellowhead, or Tete Jaune Pass, is the same which the great engineer of the C.P.R., Marcus Smith, recommended that road to take so that it could come by the Waddington route via Bute Inlet, across Valdelz Island to Seymour Narrows, which can be crossed by a suspension bridge to Vancouver Island, and thence down the east side of that island to Victoria. Marcus Smith's wise plan was overruled, and the present expensive route through the Kicking Horse Pass and down the Fraser River to Vancouver was adopted. But when the Canadian Western Railway Company was chartered by the legislature of British Columbia last April and announced their intention of coming through the Yellowhead Pass and over this same route, the C. P. R. went before the legislatures to obtain a grant of lands through this same fertile and valuable region in exchange for the worthless lands on the Fraser and through the Selkirk mountains, but their polite request was not granted, as it looked on its face to be a movement to head off the Canadian Western, which was not desired. Now it appears that the Northern Pacific is reaching out and attempting to interfere with the Canadian Pacific on its own soil, and this new movement of the C.P.R. is to squelch the Northern Pacific's aggressiveness and to anticipate the Canadian Western by building through the Yellowhead first, and thus getting to Victoria, where that road must eventually go.

Marcus Smith said years ago that the Yellowhead pass and the road through the Chilcotin valley was the best and that eventually Victoria would be the terminus for the Canadian transcontinental railways, and that the great fight for the ocean commerce, from Japan, China and the Indies, would be between Victoria and Port Townsend. This movement of the Canadian Pacific proves that Marcus Smith was correct as to the best pass, and a very short time will prove that he was also correct as regards Victoria and Port Townsend, and that the Argus is correctly informed on all that we said about the railroads which will terminate on these two sides of Fuca strait, through which the commerce of the Indies and the east must enter, making it eventually the great highway for the commerce of the northern world. There are children now living here who can read these words, who will live to witness the truth of our predictions, that this will be the metropolis of the North-West.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

The Democrats of Washington Select Their Candidates.

The Democratic State Convention at Ellensburg, W. T., has concluded its abors, following being the ticket:

For Member of Congress, T. C. Griffits, of Spokane.

For Governor—Eugene Semple, of Pierce.

For Lieutenant-Governor—L. H. Plattor, of Whitman.

For Secretary of State—W. H. Whittlesey, of Jefferson.

For Auditor—John Miller Murphy, of Thurston.

For Treasurer—M. Kaufman, of Pierce.

For Attorney-General—H. J. Snively, of Yakima.

For Commissioner of Lands—M. Z. Goodell, of Chehalis.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. H. Morgan, of Kittitas.

For Supreme Judges—W. H. White, of King; B. L. Sharpstein, of Walla Walla; John P. Judson, of Pierce; John B. Reavis, of Yakima; Frank Ganahl, of Spokane.

FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

J. A. St. John Offers to Back Jake Gaudaur to Row Searle for $5,000 a Side, the Race to Be Rowed in America.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10.—J. A. St. John says he will back Gaudaur to beat Searle for $5,000 a side, if Searle will consent to row in this country. He considers Americans at a disadvantage in rowing on the tide-waters of the Thames.

A BIG GUN BURST.

A Shell Shatters One of the Ajax's Battery.

LONDON, September 3.—While Her Majesty's turret ship Ajax was below the mull of Galloway on Monday and the crew were at practice the thirty-eight ton gun exploded. The crew had run out the gun to fire it, when a shell exploded inside the gun, shattering it a few feet from the muzzle. Parts of the gun flew outward to sea, only a small portion going inside the turret. One blue-jacket was slightly wounded on the forehead. The Ajax is a guard-ship on the Clyde.

WILL THE BLOOD TELL THE TALE?

The counsel for defence in the Cronin case has asked leave of the Court to have analyzed by experts the blood stains on the trunk in which Cronin's remains were carted to the catch basin, those in the Carlson cottage, in the cotton batting and also in the towel found in the catch basin. This opens up a vista of the line of defense, and an exceedingly interesting one, too. It is evidently the purpose to show that the cottage has had no connection with the crime, and that the stains therein found were not human blood stains at all. Whatever the purpose of these experiments, they cannot fail to be of interest to science and to medical and criminal jurisprudence. The trailing of murderers by blood stains is exceedingly difficult, as old detectives declare. How a murderer is to be caved by a difference in the corpuscles of blood may be a novelty in store for us in this most celebrated case.—News Letter.

KAMLOOPS TOURNAMENT.

The Amities Defeated After a Close Game.

The Victoria Team Will Play Their Opponents Again This Afternoon, the Townsends Retiring.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

KAMLOOPS, Sept. 11.—When the scheduled morning game, Vancover vs. Port Townsend, was called at 9 o'clock to-day, the Vancouvers failed to put in an appearance, having quietly dropped out of the lists. At 10:30 a.m. the great game of the tournament between Kamloops and the Amities commenced, the home team going first to bat. They were retired in one, two, three order. Victoria's champions of yesterday, with Hannan playing Duck's position in the opening game, scored early in the game, but after "Jiggs" Parritt had fallen to the Kamloops' pitcher.

Gus Gowen took first on balls, went to second on Burnes' out, and home on McCrumm's error. Neither scored in the second. Kamloops failed in the third, after "Jiggs" Parritt and Gus Gowen had been retired. Burnes hit safe, Parritt and Borthwick followed suit, Burnes scoring. Two runs to nothing.

In the fourth inning Schoonmaker took first on N. Gowen's error, Heron and Watson followed with a base hit, Schoonmaker and Heron scoring. Watson scored later on T. Parritt's and Burnes' errors. The Amities failed to score in their half of the inning. The fifth was a double blank.

Sixth innings—Kamloops went out in order. For the Amities, T. Parritt hit safe; Borthwick got to first on an error of third base; Parritt scored on Jackson's sacrifice hit; Borthwick on a wild pitch. Score 4 to 3 in our favor, and so it should have ended, but N. Gowen made a fatal error in the 7th innings, which allowed Kamloops to even up.

Seventh innings—After Chesley and Herkimer had been retired, the latter at the home plate, Shoonmaker, who reached first, scored on N. Gowen's fumble of an easy grounder. McCrumm was retired immediately after. The Amities failed to score in their half. Score, 4 to 4. Neither scored until Kamloop's tenth, when two base hits after two men were out won the game, the Amities failing to score in their behalf.

Following is the score:

KAMLOOPS.

	AB.	R.	BH.	E.
McCrumm	5	0	0	1
Schoonmaker	5	2	1	0
Hearn	5	1	2	0
Watson	5	1	1	0
Reade	4	0	1	0
Chesley	4	0	0	0
Herkimer	3	0	0	1
Armstrong	4	1	1	1
March	4	0	0	0
Totals	39	5	6	3

AMITIES.

	AB.	R.	BH.	E.
Parritt, G	5	0	2	0
Gowen, G	4	1	0	1
Burnes, T	5	1	1	1
Parritt, T	4	1	2	1
Borthwick, G	4	1	1	0
Hannon, J	4	0	0	0
Gowen, A	4	0	1	3
Turnbull, R	4	0	0	0
Jackson, F	4	0	0	0
Totals	38	4	7	6

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Kamloops	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	—5
Amities	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—4

There was no game this afternoon between Port Townsend and Kamloops on account of the latter refusing to allow McCarthy to catch for Port Townsend. Neither side seemed anxious to play which leaves Kamloops stronger to meet the Amities to-morrow at 2:30.

THRILLING INCIDENT.

A Boy Carried up by a Rope Hanging from a Balloon.

PORTLAND, Sept. 9.—A very exciting and thrilling incident occurred here this evening. Prof. P. H. Redmond, an aeronaut, was to make an ascension this evening in a hot-air balloon. Just as the large air-ship sailed away skyward, a lad aged 12 years, named Eddie Hall, became entangled in the ropes attached to the trapeze. His neck got caught in a half-noose, and the boy could not possibly extricate himself. He clung desperately to the ropes with both hands, and by winding them around both arms managed to save himself from falling and from choking to death. The balloon rose over 1,000 feet, and drifted several miles away to the southeast.

The air-ship was seven minutes in the air. It came down light as a feather, and the lad came down without a scratch. The boy was frightened nearly to death, but soon recovered after finding himself safely on earth again.

Prof. Redmond did not go up at all; if he had his weight would have choked the boy to death. When he saw how the lad was caught, he let go the ropes and remained on the ground. The ascension was witnessed by over 6,000 people. Great excitement prevailed during the time the balloon was in the air.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Suit for Damages.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Mrs. Dr. Mary Jones, proprietress of a woman's hospital, has sued the Eagle for $150,000 damages for libel, the alleged libel being publication of charges of malpractice, murder, forgery, conspiracy and larceny in connection with the treatment of patients in the hospital.

Split in the Mormon Church.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 11.—Orson Snow, a son of Erastus Snow, one of the twelve apostles of the Mormon church, has just been convicted at Beaver, Utah, of indecent assault on an eleven-year old daughter of Bishop Frothingham. It was elicited in the progress of the trial that the case had been tried by the highest council of the Mormon church, and that Snow was excommunicated, and that the whole affair had been the cause of a split in the church throughout southern Utah.

A Coal Mine Caves In.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 11.—The big cave in at No. 5 colliery, Poke Hollow, is worse than at first reported. The disaster is the greatest that has occurred in this coal region for years. In some places the earth has gone down twenty feet, and twelve caves in all are badly damaged. The loss will exceed $100,000.

Secret Conference.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Commissioner Tanner left the President at 3:45. Secretary Tracey and Windom and Attorney-General Miller came to the executive shortly after, having been summoned by the President. Mr. Tanner refused to make any statement to a reporter.

A St. Louis Scandal.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 11.—An evening paper publishes an article charging that Chas. E Meade, Mayor Noonan's private secretary, was guilty of forgery in signing the mayor's name to official documents, and that he was engaged in the barter and sale of the mayor's influence without the mayor's knowledge. The charges are against a city official, and are the talk of the city.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—Prince