

The Weekly Times.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1893.

PART 1.

VERAGUA IS RUINED

Columbus' Descendant Finds Himself Without a Penny.

HE TRUSTED A PARISIAN FINANCIER

Commissioner Palmer Comforts the Afflicted Spaniard.

His Estates Seized by Creditors—Veragua Leaves for Spain—Believed the People of America and West India Will Help Him—A Subscription Already Mooted.

Chicago, July 5.—The financial crisis through which the Duke of Veragua is now passing seems to have been caused in a great measure by speculation in Paris, the Duke having trusted his money to another. The story of the Duke's troubles comes from himself. Just before his departure from Chicago he called upon Thomas W. Palmer, president of the national commission, and told President Palmer he had been speculating with the major portion of his fortune in Paris, and had just been informed by cablegram that he had lost every dollar. President Palmer sympathized with the Duke and promised to do everything in his power to assist him out of his trouble. The hopeful view of the World's Fair official took of the situation put the Duke in a more cheerful mood, and only few of those who stood close to him knew of his misfortune.

Things did not become critical until he reached New York. There he received word that his beautiful home had been seized by his creditors and that his beautiful home had also been attached by the law. Then the Duke hastened to leave this country, and on Saturday started for Spain. Before he left he communicated with President Palmer and told him of his latest calamity.

It was not until he had sailed for his greater portion of his estate, in the hands of a Parisian, who was instructed to invest it in such a manner as would produce the largest returns. This was several years ago, and loss followed loss in quick succession, and the Duke's \$350,000 had been reduced to \$150,000. He was apprehensive of the entire loss of his estates even then. All through his entertainment in this country his mind was burdened. He often said to his friends that he was going to leave his son and daughter.

Although a guest of the country, the fact that he was being so royally treated brought with it its penalties, for he was compelled to spend a large sum, and this he could not readily do. It was decided that not only will the United States be asked to assist the Duke, but all the other American republics and the West Indian Islands will be asked for assistance. When a large sum has been realized it will be invested in first-class American securities, the income of which will be paid Don Cristoval Colon, the son, and Donna Maria del Pilar, the daughter of the Duke of Veragua. That is as far as the scheme has progressed. It has not yet been decided in what manner the subscription will be pushed.

Mexican Happenings.

City of Mexico, July 5.—Adam Contreras, 18, a member of one of the wealthiest and most distinguished families in Mexico, committed suicide last night in a hotel by shooting himself. He left a letter saying unrequited love was the cause.

The experiment of prohibiting bull fighting and cocking means has been fully tried by the state of Michacan, and the results have been unsatisfactory to the people that the legislature of that state has just passed a bill allowing those sports to be given. It is probable that similar laws passed by other states will soon be repealed.

South American Affairs.

Rio de Janeiro, July 5.—Rumors have reached the Brazilian capital of the discovery of revolutionary movements in Bahia.

Buenos Ayres, July 5.—Officials in La Plata are troubled there owing to the course pursued by the Argentine minister, President Pena, replying to a delegation of commercial men, said: "The ministers and myself have embarked in the same boat. We will either be saved or wrecked together."

A warship has been ordered to intercept a vessel bringing arms from Montevideo to the revolutionists.

General Saravia has arrived at Villa Hobar with 7,000 troops. The Castilian forces are retreating.

China Resents Interference.

Paris, July 5.—Dispatches from Peking say the Chinese government resents French interference in Siam and will oppose annexation or a protectorate.

Evening is quiet in the city this morning. It is believed the strong measures of the government are having their proper effect in the restoring of order. Two hundred rioters were arrested last night.

Died on Her Birth Day.

Mrs. Susanah R. Milne, of Riverbridge, Sooke, aged 75, died on Friday. The date of her death was the anniversary of her birth. Deceased leaves behind her a family of two sons and four daughters. She was a native of Greenock, Scotland.

General Dispatches.

Berlin, July 7.—Prince Bittel Frederick, second son of the emperor, is ten years old to-day, and the younger prince signified his birthday by making his first appearance with his regiment of the

FOSTER'S FAILINGS

The American Ex-Secretary of Finance Criticised.

CHARGED WITH SOME GRAVE OFFENCES

A Friend Makes the Exposure With Merciless Zeal.

Foster Ruined Many More People Than Those for Whom He is Famous—Accident to the Bawmoro—Reached at Mendocino Badly Damaged.

Washington, July 10.—Congressman John Davis, of the fifth Kansas district, who was swept into the House on the crest of the People's Party wave two years ago, and was re-elected last November, is likely to find himself in bad odor among his colleagues of both parties when he returns here for the extra session next month, and all because of an open letter that he has written extolling to condole with him on account of his recent business reverses, but in reality bearing him for his alleged "official" "rascality," and advising him to resign for trying to mitigate the distress of the men whom his official mendacity has misled and ruined.

Davis' letter, which was first given currency through the official journal of the Knights of Labor, has now been put into pamphlet form, and it is said every member of the Senate and House of Representatives has or will be in receipt of a copy through the mail. There are 6000 words of it, Davis charging that the people swamped by the failure in Foster's are scarcely a tithe of the men, women and children who have been destroyed or damaged; that the latter, for example as a business man and his official reports and teachings had misled thousands, that his ignorance in matters of finance was most culpable, that he refused to open his eyes to the facts, swore monthly to official reports that there was more money afloat for capital than ever before, that he refused to open his eyes when the facts were pointed out to him, and that he slept at his post of duty.

The letter concluded in this ironical vein: "Let me close, my brother, by urging that this affliction of yours is merely a discipline for your good and the good of others. Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth and scourgeth. Let me pray you now that you harden not your heart unto destruction. It is best to yield early that the discipline may cease. With your knowledge of the wily ways of Shylock you may yet do as well as I have done. Mitigating the wrongs which your misleading official reports have caused. Do not make it necessary for history to imitate the owner of the lamented little canines before you yield to the chastening rod of humanity. Our country is now on the road which leads to the grave of liberty. From that tomb can only arise the sceptre of despotism or the red cloud of murderous anarchy and a dark chaos of uncertainty. In the days of your prosperity you led us along this road to certain death. In your adversity you will not see your error and join that band of patriots who desire to call a halt—who wish to induce a "right about face?"

GERMAN REICHTAG.

Chancellor Caprivi Introduces the Army Bill as Amended.

Berlin, July 7.—When the new reichstag met to-day, for the first time, for the consideration of regular business, nearly all the 377 members were in their places, for it was known that the amended would at once introduce the amended army bill, and general interest was felt as to the concessions, if any, that the government has made on the original bill. Immediately the formal opening of the house was concluded, Chancellor Caprivi ascended the tribune and in a long speech introduced the amended measure. He stated that the present form of the bill represented the minimum that the government would accept in men or money. The government demands were the lowest possible consistent with the safety of the empire. The previous bill had been before parliament and the country for nine months, and everybody understood what the government wanted. It was, therefore, needless to repeat the argument that had been advanced in favor of the measure.

Herr Liebknecht, the well known Socialist Democratic leader, said that the government did not want an increased army because it feared France or Russia, but because it desired to fortify itself against the German people. His assertion was greeted with cries of "shame, shame."

The Printers' Home.

Chicago, July 7.—In accordance with the resolution adopted at the recent convention in this city of the International Typographical Union, and the appropriation of \$5,000 made at the same time, the work of strengthening the Home for Aged and Infirm Printers at Colorado Springs will shortly be commenced. The foundation is to be strengthened and the north tower entirely rebuilt. A new roof will be put on and the walls generally braced. The work will be done under strict supervision, and it is thought that the expenditure of money will put it in good condition for several years.

Berlin Briefs.

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RED HOT ROMANS.

Lively Interchange of Compliments in the Italian Assembly.

Rome, July 8.—The final debate on the bank bill in the chamber of deputies today was tumultuous, and Senor Bevit, who has been energetic in pressing forward the investigation of frauds, made the speech of the day. "The time has come," he said, "for all implicated in the bank bribery to explain their actions. Deputies, senators, ministers, who had soiled their hands with the corruption funds scattered by the banks of issue, ought now to confess and defend themselves, if they could. The country ought to learn who are its dishonest servants. If the senate will appoint a new committee of enquiry, I will refrain from naming the guilty men. I demand, however, that the guilty men abstain from voting on the measure before the house, if they do not. I will name them."

A regular riot broke loose in the chamber, as Signor Bevit made this threat, and some of the deputies shouted, "Name them." Others turned on Bevit with clenched fists and called him a boaster, a liar and a hypocrite. Insults were exchanged on every side and a dozen or more fights were prevented only by the interference of a few cool men, who held back their more pugnacious colleagues. After endeavoring in vain for five minutes to restore order, the president of the chamber suspended the sitting.

When the proceedings resumed Signor Bevit yielded to the importunities of his friends and declined to continue his speech. The bank bill was then passed by a vote of 222 to 135. The chamber then adjourned for the summer holidays.

WRECK OF THE BAWMORO.

Strikes Garda Rocks in a Fog and is Seriously Damaged.

San Francisco, July 10.—The British tramp steamer Bawmoro, which sailed from Hong Kong for San Francisco in ballast last Friday, ran on Garda Rocks at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, and at once began to fill. There was a dense fog at the time. The steam pumps were started, and a great quantity of water was worked off the rocks and headed back for San Francisco. The pumps were kept going at full speed, but the water gained rapidly, and it was soon seen that the injuries received were far more serious than was at first supposed. The Bawmoro is not a fast steamer, and her crew realized that unless assistance could be had the chances of reaching San Francisco were very slim. Captain Woodside hoisted signals of distress, which were seen by the steam schooner Delport, which took the disabled ship in tow and started for Golden Gate. There was a strong sea running, and as both vessels were high out of the water, progress was slow. The Delport held on to the Bawmoro for six hours and then the hawser parted. Believing the steamer was doomed the crew hastily packed up their clothes and got ready to leave her. The steam schooner Weest and Emily reached the disabled steamer at 9:30 on Saturday evening. The steamer Pomeroy was also alongside. The Bawmoro was then so deep in the water the crew were afraid she would sink under their feet, so they decided to abandon the vessel, leaving her to the mercy of the waves and were taken on board. Capt. Woodside refused to leave his vessel, however, and said he would sink or swim with her. Finding that nothing could be done to save the vessel, the crew was taken on to San Francisco, leaving the Weest and Emily lying near the Bawmoro and preparing to take her in tow. A dispatch received at the Merchants' Exchange last night from Mendocino states that the steamer Emily was hoisted by another steamer was towing the Bawmoro stern first into harbor; her bow was very low in water. They beached her there.

The Cyclone's Victims.

Pomeroy, Iowa, July 8.—The dead here now number 48. It is one of the saddest scenes ever witnessed, and even the strongest are compelled to turn away from some of the sights at the city hall, consistent with the worst of the 108 injured are. Governor Boies is still on the ground, doing all in his power for the comfort of the sufferers. The total number of deaths, so far as heard from, is 63. Two hundred and eight houses were swept completely from the face of the earth and not a board left. Hardly a residence remains untouched and the business portion is so badly wrecked it can be said with truth that Pomeroy is no more.

The total damage done in the state by the cyclone is estimated at \$800,000.

Loss of the Alfons.

St. Petersburg, July 8.—Fuller particulars of the burning of the steamer Alfons near Romonoff, on the Volga river, on July 4, has been received here. The steamer was loaded with bales of wadding, which had been badly packed. The fire, it is supposed, was started by a spark from the pipe of a careless smoker and the steamer was soon completely enveloped in flames. Through an error on the part of the man at the wheel the vessel ran aground some distance below the landing stage. The passengers became panic-stricken and dozens jumped overboard. Many were drawn under by the current and the still revolving propellers. Nearly 50 persons, it is believed, were drowned. The large loss of life was partly due to the inhuman conduct of the peasants on the river bank, who refused to go to the rescue unless they were paid for the work. Their demands varied from 100 to 400 rubles for each person. Everything except the iron work of the vessel was destroyed.

HORRIBLE DEATHS.

Thirty Gallant Firemen Roasted to Death in Chicago.

TWO HUNDRED FEET ABOVE GROUND

Thirty Thousand People Gaze Upward Horror Stricken.

Beyond the Reach of Human Help—Crowded on a Flaming Cupola They Meet an Awful Death—Some Take the Fearful Leap to Instant Destruction—Fell Into a Chasm.

World's Fair Grounds, Chicago, July 10.—No less than thirty firemen lost their lives at the World's Fair this afternoon just before 2 o'clock. At that time the cold storage warehouse just south of the 64th street gate caught fire in the top cupola, which rests fully 200 feet from the ground. Through this cupola a chimney passes. The cupola is of wood, overlaid with columns and pillars near the top stand. The fire broke out about thirty feet above this. As soon as the firemen arrived about thirty-five or forty of them climbed ladders to this landing and prepared to throw streams of water on the burning portion, when the fire, which had eaten its way inside the building to a point below where the firemen stood, broke out with great violence on all sides. Exclamations of horror broke out from the lips of the 20,000 people assembled about the building to see the fire. Some firemen saved themselves by sliding down ropes, but before the others could follow the flames had burned away the ropes, and the unfortunate fellows, who remained huddled together on the north side of the cupola, were doomed. It was beyond the reach of any of the ladders, and the crowd stood horror-stricken and powerless to rescue or to help them.

The flames ran higher and higher until the men were almost concealed from view. At this moment one of the firemen sprang out into the air and was dashed to pieces on the roof below. Another and another followed his example, crazed by the awful heat and doubtless preferring to be killed by the fall than burned to death. When five had thus jumped, the remaining firemen were swallowed up in the seething mass of burning timbers.

Meaning all the fire engines on the grounds had been called, and aid summoned from Hyde Park, but the main portion of the fire was far above the reach of the streams of water. It is probable that the entire building will be totally destroyed.

The cost of \$200,000 and is stored with meats, fruits and wine, and the building will probably reach half a million. The structure was built and occupied by the Hercules Iron Works Company, manufacturers of refrigerating machinery.

The wind is blowing strongly from the north and sweeping from one building to the other. If the wind does not change to the south or west the fire will probably be confined to the cold storage building. If it should veer around it would sweep directly into the Administration building, after destroying the Pennsylvania railroad building. The flames in this writing are eating their way in directly to the lower building.

At 2:40 p. m. the entire cold storage warehouse was in flames, and it was reported that three women and several clerks employed in the office on the third floor were crushed by the falling of the cupola. The cupolas of the north side fell into the building, carrying the third floor down to the second. Thirty or forty streams are playing on the building from all sides, but with no effect whatever.

Corrigan's Contumacy.

Rondont, N.Y., July 8.—A correspondent called upon Dr. Richard L. Burtwell this morning and saw him in relation to the published statement that Archbishop Corrigan had failed to reinstate him to the church of the Epiphany as directed by Mr. Stoll. Dr. Burtwell said: "The day after the petition was presented to Mr. Stoll by the deputation of the Paris epiphany, I received from the official news authorized by Mr. Stoll on the presentation of the petition by Mr. Stoll. Dr. Burtwell said: "I would take all the necessary steps for my reinstatement to the church of the Epiphany, and that out of courtesy he would request the archbishop of New York to do it. On June 12 I received official information authorized by Mr. Stoll that he proffered the request to Archbishop Corrigan, but that the archbishop thought fit to decline to accede to the request, and that now the way was open for the propaganda and the Pope to act."

Frightened Depositors.

Chicago, July 10.—The deposits in the local banks, especially those making a specialty of savings, have largely increased during the present week. This is believed to be due to the fact that numbers of people who during the recent flurry withdrew their deposits from savings institutions and placed them in safety deposit vaults, are now returning them as regular deposits in the banks, in the assurance that the flurry will not be repeated. Two weeks ago it was a most important to obtain a single box at any one of the safety deposit institutions, but enquiry to-day developed the fact that the demand had ceased, and that scores of boxes are daily being stripped of their contents for return to the banks.

Fell Into a Chasm.

City of Mexico, July 10.—Mariano Leyva, a wealthy farmer of the Valley of Mexico, was crossing a range of mountains recently when he lost his footing and was precipitated into a deep

FIGHTING IN THE STREETS.

Desperate Conflict Between Parisian Gardenerie and Populace.

Paris, July 7.—This evening opened with the police apprehensive of riots in many parts of the Latin quarter. Traffic was stopped on the principal streets; every open space had been occupied by mounted police, and all the side streets were patrolled. Street speakers were compelled to move on whenever they tried to call a crowd. Most of the agitators, therefore, retired to the cafes, where they denounced the police and exhorted their hearers to clear the streets of the military. Round the Place de la Republique the signs of trouble were especially noticeable.

At the corner of the Rue d'Angouleme the rioters in the Boulevard Voltaire were met by a body of dragoons and janissaries. They were ordered back, but pressed ahead. The military charged, but although many rioters were knocked down and trampled the mob did not yield. The soldiers were received with showers of stones and scattering shots. Several were struck with clubs. The charge was repeated and the mob began retreating slowly. There was no scattering or sign of panic. The men backed off step by step, those in front wielding their clubs right and left, and those behind splitting up boots and kiosks into weapons with which to fight.

After six charges the military forced the mob back to the Boulevard Richard Lenoir, where the fighting was suspended. In their retreat the rioters had set fire to the booths which they did not split into clubs. For five blocks the Boulevard Voltaire is strewn with broken timbers, charred boards and torn and bloody clothing. Most of the windows were smashed during the conflict.

Thirty or forty rioters are known to have been seriously wounded. Many others received slight injuries. The rioters are said to have been wounded by revolver shots. In the Boulevard du Temple similar encounters took place. The mob was driven back, but only after hard fighting. In the Avenue de la Republique and the Quai de Volney, the Faubourg St. Martin, fighting between the rioters and the Republican guards was almost uninterrupted from 8:45 to 10 o'clock. Booths and carts were dragged to the middle of the street and set afire. Brands were thrown among the guards. When the mob was pushed by the military from the Avenue de la Republique into the side street du Grand Prieur, the allies of the rioters began firing from the windows on the military, and several soldiers were wounded. Dozens of rioters are reported as having been injured during the fighting in the inside street. Several newspaper men were assaulted and beaten by the police. All of them have, it is charged, been subjected to as many indignities as the police found opportunity to inflict upon them.

Twenty-Seven Drowned.

London, July 10.—Further dispatches concerning the Skegness yacht accident state that all the persons drowned were railway builders, who with thousands of other excursionists, had gone to the little watering place on a day's sport. The yacht Stanton, licensed to carry 60 passengers, took out 30 of them. When well out the yacht was overwhelmed by a thunderstorm. The darkening out of the sky, combined with the rain, obscured Mr. Stanton's view of the shore at the time of the accident. After the sky cleared the yacht was seen bottom upwards with three men clinging to her. The other 27 were drowned. An old fishboat, the only craft available, was launched and three survivors brought ashore. Twelve bodies have been recovered. The three survivors agree that nobody was to blame for the accident, as the suddenness of the squall could not be anticipated.

Men With Brains.

Chicago, July 10.—The world's congress of authors, historians, historical students, librarians, theologians, and folklorists, will open at the Art Palace this afternoon, and a large number of delegates registered in the reception hall this morning, are being informally received and welcomed by a committee of local litterateurs. One of the lions of the occasion is Walter Besant, the English novelist, who has brought over a number of papers from eminent literary men abroad to be read at the convention.

Peary's Polar Party.

Portland, Me., July 8.—The steamer Falcon, bearing the Peary Arctic expedition, sailed from this port at 1 o'clock this afternoon. There was a big crowd on the wharf to see her off. As she steamed away cheer after cheer went up from the crowd. Captain Peary and party were on the deck and waved their acknowledgments. The lieutenant proposes to make a brief stop at Eagle Island, 14 acres large and five miles off Harspell. He bought this island soon after he left college, and as it is the only real estate he owns he wants to go ashore there and take a look at his property. After visiting the island the Falcon will sail direct for St. John, Newfoundland.