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Solid Sore. Itching Awful to Tie His Hands to Cured by Cuticura.

y broke out on his head with a zema, when he was four months three doctors, but they did not then used your three CUTICURA d after using them eleven weeks exactly according to directions, he began to steadily improve, and after the use of them for seven months his head was entirely well. When we began using it his head was a solid sore from the crown to his eyebrows. It was also all over his ears, most of his face and small places our different parts of his body. There were sixteen weeks that we had to keep his hands tied to hold them when he was taken keep mittens tied on his hands nger nails out of the sores, as he if he could in any way get h. Ve know your CUTICURA REME. We feel safe in recommending

NETTA HARRIS, Webster, Ind.

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and Skin Purifier, and greatest edies, cleanses the blood of all poisonous elements, and thus ns, while CUTICURA, the great CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite , clear the skin and scalp, and . Thus the CUTICURA REMEry species of itching, burning, nd blotchy skin, scalp and blood, imples to scrofula, from infancy e best physicians fail.

here. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.; SOLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by the AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION,

"How to Cure Skin Diseases," strations, and 100 testimonials.

nd Scalp purified and beautified TICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

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75c. Bottles by all Druggists.

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NE & MUNN, DRUGGISTS, f Douglas and Yates streets, Sole Agent for Victoria.

ENTOMBED IN THEIR HOMES.

The North Pacific Cannery the Scene of a Terrible Accident on the 6th Instant.

Many Human Beings Buried by a Land Slide, the Result of Summer Freshets.

Johnstown's Dreadful Tragedy Repeated Upon a Smaller Stage—Recovery of the Bodies.

At the northern outlet of the Skeena river, backed by precipitous, densely wooded hills of an average elevation of 1,500 feet, lie the North Pacific and Inverness canneries, with the stream between. The canneries, themselves, are built upon piles in the water, while nestling close to them, and shadowed by the dark, bold heights, are the cabins occupied by the Indians, whose services are in demand during the fishing season.

Scarcely more than a week age all was life and business activity at the two canneries, the run having well set in, and all hands available being pressed into service. Now the little settlement is a place of mourning, Death having swept down from the mountains to crush out many lives in one brief moment, and obliterate their humble homes from the face of the earth. The story of the disaster of Monday last is, in many respects, similar to that of the fate of Johnstown, Pa., though no one upon the Skeena could have known of the danger that hung above them.

The weather along the northern rivers had been warm, dry and pleasant for a considerable time, but a sudden change took place at midnight on the 4th, when a steady downpour of rain commenced, which continued without a moment's cessation for three days, the first 24 hours witnessing a fall of about 12 inches. At 2 a.m. on the 6th, a landslide was heard tearing and crashing, in the mountains overheard, and the frightened Indian employes fled in terror to the cannery building for refuge. Standing out in the river, its danger from slides is considerably less than that of the neighboring shanties. After a time, the turmoil above ceased, and no *débris* having reached the mountain foot, the Indians returned to their houses, and at 6 a.m. the majority went, as usual, to their cannery avocations. Suddenly, at 9 a.m., a terrible crashing was heard up the hillside, the mountains themselves seeming to be thundering down, and and in a few seconds the Indian village, with the exception of two cabins outside the line, was utterly obliterated. In its place was a strange conglomeration of mud, gravel, boulders, and giant trees, twisted and broken into a thousand fantastic shapes, which covered the ground to a depth of 12 or fifteen feet. The slide heard in the early morning had filled up the gulch overhead, damming the water until it acquired sufficient weight to sweep everything before it. Then the flood-gates were burst, and the torrents of destruction rushed downward to the river in "the same manner as the flood of many years ago carried death through the Connemaugh valley.

As soon as the natural panic was over, willing volunteers were at work, doing all that men could to rescue the perishing, and many wonderful escapes are recorded. It is not yet known how many lost their lives—though the fatality will not be less than ten or a dozen—while many others have received injuries, more or less serious, and some of which will prove fatal. The first eight bodies—four women and four boys—were those of Indians belonging to Duncan's, New Methlakahtla, mission, to which they were taken for interment by the Cannery steamer "Winnifred." The other victims of the disaster were of the Fort Simpson, Sitka and Nitinat tribes.

Over twenty families lost everything they possessed, two being rescued whose only earthly possessions were their two shirts. When the Louise left the scene of the catastrophe, the whites were doing all in their power to assist the destitute Siwashes. Some of them are housed in the cannery, and others are living in tents; hot coffee and muck-a-muck are served out daily, free to all who apply. A subscription list for the relief of the sufferers has already been opened, the superintendent of the North Pacific cannery heading it with $250. No assistance outside the Skeena river district will be required.

Mr. H. B. Cameron, of the N.P. cannery, to whom the COLONIST is indebted for much information regarding the fatal avalanche, says that it will be a serious blow for the cannery, not alone in the value of the houses destroyed, but in the demoralization of the Indians in this the busiest part of the season. None of them will now sleep on the side of the river visited; they go across each night to the Inverness, which, while not suffering, has also had an unpleasant experience with landslides lately. At about one o'clock on the morning of the 6th, a large slide came straight for the dwelling occupied by Mr. Stapledon, his bookkeeper, and the white employes of the Inverness, but within fifteen yards of the house it deflected slightly to the left, and passed by, within six feet of the house, leaving the yard jammed with boulders and immense logs.

Charles Hoverg, a passenger down by the Louise, has given the following to the press. He says: "At a quarter to six, on Monday morning, those working and residing near the cannery heard a loud, rushing noise in the direction of the high, steep mountain at the back of the cannery. In a moment an avalanche of rocks earth and trees was upon the doomed settlement, carrying everything before it into the slough close to the cannery. The occupants of one of the houses had time to get outside of the building, but, before they could get out of the way of the avalanche-like rush of debris, they were caught and carried along at a fearful velocity. In all nine houses, with their occupants, were destroyed, including the mess-house and residence of the foreman of the cannery. In the mess-room at the time of the catastrophe was the Swedish wife of the foreman, and she was carried along with the mass of earth. I am not sure of the name of the foreman, but believe it to be Nelson or Johnson. He was formerly in charge of the British Columbia cannery, but since the syndicate bought out these canneries he has been in charge of the North Pacific. The Indians claim that in the destroyed houses were about forty Indians of the Port Simpson, Sitka, Methlakahtla and Nitinat tribes, all of whom are surely killed. Up to the time I left, two days after the slide, thirteen bodies of the Indians had been recovered and taken to Port Essington for burial. The body of the foreman's wife had not been recovered, but there was not the slightest hope of any living thing within the range of the terrible slide of boulders, rocks, trees, earth and water. The slide just missed the cannery building by about two feet, some of the loose earth actually scraping the corner. In the cannery were the foreman and about sixty Indians, getting ready to receive the boats which were expected, as it was the slack time of the tide at the time. Had the slide struck the cannery or occurred half an hour before, when all the people would have been in the house, the death roll would have reached 100 persons. It had been raining in torrents incessantly for the previous four days, and it is thought that the accumulation of water in the ravines on the mountain sides broke away, carrying death and destruction in its course. The destruction was fearful, and the slough is nearly filled with the debris that came tearing down from the mountains. The Indians are greatly excited over the disaster and are bitterly mourning for their dead. The boats and their crews were fortunate enough to be out of reach of the slide."

GIGANTIC MINING OCTOPUS.

Eastern Syndicate Purchases Mineral Producing Properties in Utah.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The final steps were taken, to-day, in the formation of a mining and smelting trust, in which foreign capitalists and members of the Standard Oil and Lead trusts are said to be interested. For several days Manager Franklin, of the Niagara Mining and Smelting Company, of Utah, has been here, in telegraphic communication with the promoters of the project, which is a union of all lead, silver and gold producing mines in the Utah belt. Among the backers are said to be companies in London and Brussels, the manager of the Standard Oil Company, several members of the Lead trust, and G. Palen, brother-in-law of Jay Gould. A number of properties held out until to-day. These, it is said, are the Utah, Live Pine, Indiana, Miller, Climax and Spanish groups. It is asserted that the combine will control the largest lead producing mines in the world. The company will at once increase its capital stock from $2,000,000 to $10,000,000. The claim is made that the successful consummation of the deal will make Salt Lake valley the smelting center of the United States.

POISONED HER HUSBAND.

A Pittsburg Woman Puts Paris Green in His Beer.

PITTSBURG, July 12.—Mrs. Martin Farrell, a wealthy woman of this city, was arrested to-night, on the charge of poisoning her husband.

The couple were married about five years ago, but never lived happily together. The bone of contention has been a fortune of $60,000 left Mrs. Farrell, which she has persistently held in her own name. Some time ago they parted, but yesterday made up the quarrel and spent the night in drinking. This morning she gave her husband a bottle of beer, in which, it is alleged, she put a quantity of paris green. He drained the bottle and is now dying. A quantity of the poison was found in the house and a considerable amount on her clothing.

NEWS FROM CHILI.

The Revolution is Stationary—Conspiracy Discovery.

LONDON, July 12.—An official dispatch from Santiago, Chili, says: The revolution is stationary. A famine prevails at Tarapaco and Antofogasta. There is no discipline among the rebel press. Balmaceda, at the cost of the state, has sent all political prisoners on board the steamer Bolivia, bound for Iquique, where they will be at liberty to act as they please.

A plot has been discovered to destroy the government squadron at Valparaiso. All the conspirators were seized excepting one, who hanged himself.

A reconnoitering force from Coquimbo temporarily occupied Huasco and Vallenaar, where food is scarce. Complete order prevails.

CRESCENT CORRESPONDENCE.

The First Wagon to Pass Over the New Road—A Serious Accident.

PORT CRESCENT, July 7.—Messrs. Charles Jones and Arthur Moore, the Soleduck pioneer leaders, returned, yesterday, with a party of settlers for the famous valley, where grandeur of scenery, excellence of soil and immensity of timber are triple rivals. Miss Alice M. Lyle, the first lady resident, also returned from her visit to Port Townsend. Her spirit and good humor have made her the idol of the settlers. In about two weeks, a horse trail will be completed between Lake Crescent and the Soleduck river, which will bring the valley within convenient access. A great colony will then go in to their ranches.

Mr. M. J. Carrigan, editor of the Port Crescent Leader, went to Tacoma, this morning, to meet his sister, Miss Margaret, who is expected from Chillicothe, Ohio.

Dr. W. T. Strother, returned, yesterday, from Victoria.

The viewers on this division of the county road have resumed work.

The telegraph line between Port Townsend and Cape Flattery is completed to this place.

PORT CRESCENT, July 11.—The first wagon passed over the road from this place to Lake Crescent yesterday. As it has been built over the mountains by voluntary subscriptions of settlers and business men, the people are as proud of it as if it were a turnpike. It is to be further improved this summer.

Mr. R. McDonnell, of the Hotel Markham, was badly injured, yesterday, on the wharf. His horse became frightened and backed the rear wheels of the vehicle off the wharf. Bystanders caught the wagon and horse, but Mr. McDonnell was pinned between the dash-board and a post, and the pointed dash-rail was forced into his thigh, to the depth of three inches.

Miss Margaret Carrigan, of Chillicothe, Ohio, a lady of unusual intelligence and accomplishments, has arrived for a visit to her brother, Mr. M. J. Carrigan, editor of the Port Crescent Leader.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—Professor T. C. Mendenhall has received official notice from Washington City of his appointment as one of the commissioners for the United States in investigating the condition of seal fisheries. Professor Mendenhall is superintendent of the United States coast and geological survey, and has been for some time recently in Alaska, from where he has just returned. He will leave with his colleague, Professor C. Hart Merriam, on one of the Government boats for Behring's sea. They will meet the British commissioners at Victoria.

CHOLERA IN SYRIA.

The cholera is extending in Southern Syria, and hundreds of deaths have occurred.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Celebrating the "Glorious, Pious and Immortal Memory"—The McGreevy Case—A Royal Commission.

The Day's Doings—The Petroleum Deposits at Crow's Nest—Calling Out the Troops at Wellington.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, July 13.—Hon. Mr. Tupper introduced a bill to empower the inspectors of hulls to reject bad tackle, gearing, &c., on ships.

Five thousand Orangemen, of this district, and their friends, celebrated the Battle of the Boyne, to-day, at Carleton Place.

Dr. Selwyn, Director of the Geological Survey, went west, to-night, to inspect the petroleum deposits of the Crows Nest Pass Company.

The independent Conservative papers are urging the Government to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the alleged boodling by public officials.

Sir Adolph Caron informed Mr. Gordon, M.P., that the militia were called out at Wellington last autumn at the instance of Dunsmuir & Sons, who guaranteed the expenses of the troops, the Government had received no accounts whatever in connection with the affair.

Parliament will be asked to vote a statute to the memory of the late Premier, erected on the Parliament grounds.

Sir Hector Langevin informed Mr. Amyot, to-day, that Mr. Tupper was acting on his own responsibility, in advising Imperial federation.

The House had a dull and uninteresting session. But few members were present owing to the heat. Official interference, with elections, and the saw dust pollution of the streams under discussion.

Tarte committee held no session, to-day.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Orangemen's Demonstration at Nanaimo—Fierce Fire on Seymour Creek—Valuable Timber Destroyed.

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, July 13.—Nearly 600 people left this morning by the steamer Islander to attend the Orange celebration at Nanaimo. About 60 were from Chilliwhack, 250 from New Westminster, and the balance from this city.

A fierce fire is raging to-day in Seymour and Lynn creek valleys. Millions of feet of fine timber are being destroyed.

CANADIAN NEWS.

OTTAWA, July 13.—Prof. Robertson, Dominion Inspector, leaves, on Wednesday, for Brandon, to attend the conventions of the Manitoba Dairymens' Association, and Northwest Live Stock Breeders' Association, where he will deliver an address. After visiting Indian Head, he will lecture at various points in the Fraser River and Okanagon Valleys.

TORONTO, July 13.—In an article on last week's "Events in Ottawa," the Mail says, after speaking of the disclosures before the Privileges and Elections committee: "If the Public Works Department has suffered during the week, so, too, has the Department of the Interior, and in respect of that branch of the Government, the end of the inquiry is not by any means reached yet. The present week is to be marked by features not less sensational than those of the week just passed."

HALIFAX, N. S., July 13.—A dispatch from St. George's Bay, Newfoundland, says that Sir Baldwin Walker's proclamation closing sixty British lobster factories along the coast of Newfoundland, is practically an edict of starvation to hundreds of people, and unless the people of Canada organize a relief fund, great destitution, if not actual starvation, will ensue.

OTTAWA, July 11.—At the Privileges and Elections committee meeting, to-day, the examination of Nick Connolly was continued. He said he was an Irishman, born a British subject. He had lived in the United States, but had never taken out naturalization papers. Amyot attempted to gain further information on this point, but without success, as Connolly positively refused to answer him, following the advice of his counsel, who said the questions were not relevant to the inquiry. Amyot replied that he wished to test the credibility of the witness, as there had been an action for perjury instituted against him.

Fitzpatrick said the action had been withdrawn, and Amyet had no right to use the committee to obtain evidence for the Crown prosecutor at Quebec.

This enraged Amyot, who turned indignantly to the chairman and asked: "How many lawyers are there?"

"You've got one to deal with now," sarcastically replied Fitzpatrick.

Witness then called upon Amyot to apologize for asserting that he had been tried for perjury, otherwise he would be under the painful necessity of seeing the Colonel outside.

"Those threats do not influence me, Mr. Murphy," began Amyot, when witness interrupted him.

"Don't call me Murphy, if you please," he almost shouted.

Amyot asked to be excused for confounding names, and added that he had not said witness was on trial for perjury.

BRANTFORD, July 11.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of George P. Buchanan, a former manager of the Bank of B.N.A. here, charged with forging three notes, amounting in all to $45,000.

OTTAWA, June 11. — A. M. Burgess, Deputy Minister of the Interior, said to a correspondent, this morning: "My resignation has been handed to the Minister, and at the next meeting of the Public Acts Committee the reason for my action will be fully given. Till then I must decline to make any statement. I may add, that my resignation is not an acknowledgement of wrong doings."

OTTAWA, July 11.—During the month of June, the debt of the Dominion was reduced by $612,000, it being now $233,530,221 as against $234,142,372 on the first of the month. The expenditure for the month, both on account of consolidated fund and capital account, shows a large reduction as compared with the corresponding month in previous years. The expenditure on account of consolidated funds was $1,980,000. The revenue for the month was $2,846,000. For the fiscal year, ending last month, the revenue and expenditure was as follows: Expenditure on capital accounts, $4,039,000; expenditure of consolidated fund, $39,906,170; total expenditure, $43,940,565; revenue, $37,689,130; surplus above expenditure, $2,748,575, and surplus of revenue over expenditure, on account of consolidated fund, amounts to $6,779,000.

WINNIPEG, July 10.—E. D. Cordingly who was brought back to Calgary from Vancouver, for trial on a charge of larceny was honorably acquitted at the trial to-day

Alaska Tourists Coming.

WINNIPEG, July 14. — The Raymond Alaska excursion party, which left Montreal yesterday, will arrive here at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning. The excursionists are travelling on a special train, comprising six sleepers and a dining car, besides baggage cars. The party will take the steamer for Alaska at Victoria.

Big Fire in Montreal.

MONTREAL, July 14. — Shortly before midnight, last night, fire started in the sash factory and lumber yards of Charles Bouillette & Co., St. Catherine street, and spread with such rapidity that the entire block bounded by Papineau road, Shaw street, St. Catherine and Kent streets, which largely consisted of lumber yards and wood manufacturing concerns, was in flames before the first division of the fire brigade reached the scene. Despite great bravery, on the part of the first brigade, the flames, aided by a high wind, spread to the opposite sides of the streets named, and a score or more of stores, dwellings, restaurants and boarding houses were destroyed, many with their contents, or else severely damaged. The principal sufferers are Charles Bouillette & Co., sash factory; Jos. Robert & Co., lumber merchants; Prefontaine, lumber and building supplies; Lamie Bros., machine works; J. Brosseau, lumber merchant; Boudier, lumber merchant. The total loss is about $50,000.

LATER.—The total loss by the fire is now estimated not to exceed $75,000. J. Brosseau's lumber yard suffers most heavily, the property being valued at $30,000, on which there is no insurance. Chas. Brouillett, door and sash factory, has a total loss of $10,000. Joseph Dobest & Bros. lost lumber valued at $20,000, insured; J. Laurie & Bros., engine manufacturers, lost $6,000. About ten smaller buildings, occupied as residences and restaurants, were destroyed.

Fraudulent Chinese Certificates.

OTTAWA, June 14.—The Government has been appraised that the practice of transferring certificates by Chinese residents of British Columbia, is on the increase. In this way newly arriving immigrants escape the poll tax of $50. On a recent steamer there were 40 Chinamen, all duly certificated, who did not answer to the description contained in their papers. They were closely examined and only a few allowed to pass. The agents in China are making big money by dealing in these certificates. Extra vigilance will be used to prevent the imposition.

Imperial Federation.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 14th—In the House of Commons, Sir Hector Langevin, replying to Mr. Amyot's question respecting Sir Charles Tupper and Imperial federation, stated that the High Commissioner for Canada in England had no authority from the Canadian Government to promote Imperial federation, and the Government had not considered the advisability of adopting a policy in regard to the question.

Sheriff of Renfrew.

TORONTO, July 14.—Wm. Moffatt, of Pembroke, has been appointed sheriff of Renfrew, in place of Thomas Murray.

TWENTY THOUSAND TEACHERS.

Convention of the National Education Society at Toronto—Seattle Bidding for Next Year's Convention.

TORONTO, July 13.—There are 10,000 teachers and educationalists here, with 10,000 more due to-morrow, to attend the convention of the National Education Society, which begins its session to-morrow. The principal business to-day was electioneering on the part of delegates who have already arrived to obtain the convention for their cities next year.

Helena, Mont., seemes to be in the lead, but Seattle is a very close second, with Boston and Saratoga in the dim distance. The only question which hampers the far Western city, as well as Helena, is doubt as to its ability to furnish accommodation for the delegates, of whom there are this year 20,000.

A WIDOW'S SACRIFICE.

She Submits to a Trying Operation to Save a Sufferer's Life.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—Mrs. Lucy Pratt, a young widow, to-day, sold forty-five square inches of her skin for $100. A strip of skin, nine by five inches, was cut from her body by the surgeons and grafted on to the leg of William A. Daggett, the railway mail clerk, who was frightfully injured in a railroad accident at Port Costa. His right leg was terribly burned and the wound would not heal, and, as a last resort, skin grafting was resorted to. W. G. McGregor, a fellow clerk of the sufferer, volunteered to make the sacrifice, but when he learned the amount of skin needed he backed out. Mrs. Pratt is one of the trained nurses at the hospital for children and training school for nurses. She has three children and needed money, so she offered to furnish the necessary amount of skin. She submitted bravely to the operation, which was successfully performed, and was paid $100 for her sacrifice.

CUPID IN THE CLOUDS.

Here's a Chance for Some One To Be a Balloon Bride.

ANSONIA, Conn., July 11.—When the firemen of Birmingham gave their annual picnic in the Derby Driving Park last August one of the attractions was a balloon ascension. Chief Engineer Colwell, a widower, advertised that he would marry the first girl who would dare go up in a balloon with him, other things being satisfactory. He was overwhelmed with offers from young women, but when the time came none of them appeared. This year another balloon ascension is to take place at the same grounds, and Mr. Colwell has renewed his offer. He stipulates that the young woman must be of pleasing appearance, of respectable family, intelligent and a good housewife. She must write to him, giving her true name, and must make the ascension with him in the balloon on the day of the picnic.

Mining News.

MINING experts note that cholera never attacks the bowels of the earth, but humanity in general find it necessary to use Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for bowel complaints, dysentery, diarrhœa, etc. It is a sure cure.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Precautions for the Safe Passage of the Kaiser to Edinburgh.

His Imperial Majesty Delighted With His Visit to Hatfield House.

Congregational Conference.

LONDON, July 13.—The Congregational Conference opened this morning, in Memorial Hall, with a large attendance from the British Isles, and a full representation from the United States.

The Liberation Society gave a breakfast, to-day, to the ministers, at the Holborn restaurant Alfred DeWingham, M. P. for West Bradford, presided. In his introductory speech he deplored the continuance of the church establishment, and dwelt eloquently upon the progress of congregationalism in the United States. Mr. Bradford, of Montclair, N.J., responded for the United States, saying it was fortunate they had no establishment, else Governors Hill, Carter, Harrison and Hugh grant might control it by virtue of their possessions. To-morrow, Messrs. Dunning and Boynton, of Boston, will speak of "The American Model," and Mr. Br. Bradford, of Montclair, N.J., of "Church Fellowship." On Thursday, Mr. F. Northrup, of Minneapolis, will trest of "Congregationalism in Relation to the State in America," and Mr. Gladdon, of Columbus, Ohio, will review "The Relations of Capital and Labor." On Friday, Mr. Irish, of Chicago, will describe "The American System of Training Ministers." Mr. Patterson, of Hanover, N.H., will make an argument in favor of "Federation of the Church," and English speakers will advocate "Universal Peace." On the following Monday, Mr. Little, of Boston, will be heard from, and on Tuesday, the closing day of the convention, Messrs. Stempson, of St. Louis, and Clark and Griffis, of Boston, will make farewell speeches.

Anxiety at Scotland Yard.

LONDON, July 13.—It is probable that the Scotland Yard officials and the railway managers will feel like holding praise meetings after to-morrow, in view of having gotten safely through with the Emperor William. Inspector Melville told a sympathizing reporter at Hatfield House, today, that nobody would ever know the extent of the anxiety at the Yard since July 4th. Every person known to entertain extreme views on socialistic or political questions, whether he be native or foreign-born, has been shadowed night and day, to make sure that he committed no overt act against the Kaiser. The precautions that were taken by the railway companies have been unprecedented. A man was placed or every bridge, over which the Kaiser's train passed, on every journey, and numerous other steps were taken to guard against accident or attack, in addition to the track watching, which is customary on all occasions when royal persons travel by rail The special schedule of to-night's journey to Edinburgh has been seen by your correspondent. The train consists of an engine, tender, brake van, composite car, two sleepers and a composite brake van. The number of conductors and and guards is doubled. The chief officers of the railway will be aboard the train. All traffic on the road is to be shunted and the track kept absolutely clear for twenty minutes, before and after the Emperor's train passes. The station-master at every station, whether or not it be a stopping-place, has been ordered to be personally on the platform at his station for twenty minutes before and after the train passes. A man is to be placed at each pair of facing points, at each end of every tunnel and every level crossing.

Municipal Elections at Metz.

BERLIN, July 13.—The municipal elections at Metz, yesterday, resulted in the choice of a council composed of nine Germans and 23 Protestants against the German denomination of Alsace-Lorraine. The result has created a sensation here.

Newfoundland Fisheries.

LONDON, July 13.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Sir James Ferguson, under foreign secretary, said, in answer to a question, that the French government had not yet moved in the Chamber of Deputies to assent to the submission of the Newfoundland fisheries question to arbitration. On motion of Mr. Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer, the House agreed to summon Mr. DeCobain, she absconding Tory member of Belfast, to attend the sitting of the House on the 23rd and answer the charges of immorality lodged against him.

Delighted With Hatfield House.

LONDON, July 13.—The Kaiser returned from Hatfield House this afternoon and proceeded direct to Windsor, whither he was escorted by the Life Guards. The Queen met him at the entrance to the castle and led her Imperial guest to her private apartment, where she embraced him with much warmth. After an hour's conversation, the Queen bade him an affectionate good bye, and the Kaiser took his departure for London. Here he joined the Kaiserin and proceed to the railway station, where she took train for Foulkstone, to remain a month at that place with her children. The Kaiser expressed himself as delighted with his visit to Hatfield House.

The Land Bill.

LONDON, July 14.—In the House of Lords, this evening, Lord Denman moved that the third reading of the Land bill be postponed for ten months. Earl Spencer opposed the motion. He expressed his belief that the government's proposals would be of some good, though they were, as a whole, unsatisfactory to the Irish tenants. The bill was read for the third time without discussion.

The Chicago Fair.

LONDON, July 13.—The appointment of the council of the Society of Arts as a royal commission on British art at the Chicago fair, is likely to cause some grumbling among disappointed seekers after the honor, but it cannot be denied that the council is a competent body. Nearly every member has been connected in some capacity with national or international fairs in recent years, and the experience thus gained will be very useful to them in their new task. The secretary of the council, Sir Henry Drummand Wood, was secretary of the Mansion House committee for the great Paris exposition of 1889, which was the first occasion when a British section in any foreign exhibition was made self-supporting. Lord Salisbury concluded, however, not to follow the custom of sending private commissioners, as he was shortly advised they suffered in comparison with officially authorized bodies, no matter how effective they might be. Sir Henry Wood is an enthusiast as well as an expert and he declares his intention to organize a phenomenally fine art section, having in view the fact that the Americans are the best buyers in the world.

Death of Father Smythe.

LONDON, July 13.—Rev. Mr. Smythe, undoubtedly the oldest clergyman in England, died, to-day, at Farrow Point, Lancashire. He was 96 years of age and had been continuously in the ministry for 71 years. He never attained prominence as a preacher, but was widely known in dissenting circles as an organizer and a vigorous worker in the Presbyterian church. It was he who founded the Irish Presbyterian Assembly, of which he was commonly called the father.

Railroad to be Built in China.

LONDON, July 13.—Herr Brandt, of Cologne, one of the best known railway engineers and constructors in Germany, has been entrusted by the Chinese Government with the work of building a railway in China. The terms upon which he has undertaken the work are understood to be much more liberal than any concession which the Chinese Government has hitherto expressed a willingness to grant. Only German labor and German material are to be employed.

Canadian Riflemen the Victors.

LONDON, July 13.—At Bisley, to-day, the Canadian rifle team defeated the Cambridge riflemen by 28 points.

Balmaceda's New Warships.

LONDON, July 13.—The Times' Lisbon correspondent says: The new Chilean cruiser Errazuriz sailed, to-day, from France for Portuguese ports, where she will complete the work of taking supplies. The hurrying away of the vessel incompletely victualled from French shores, shows how uncertain Balmaceda's delegates felt their position to be. The telegraph lines to Santiago have been closed for a week, possibly by Balmaceda's orders, and probably the wires have been cut.

Coming Rowing Contest on the Thames.

LONDON, July 13.—The Oxford University Club extends an invitation to the Harvards to participate in a rowing contest on the Thames early in September.

A Big Bank Loan.

MADRID, July 14.—The Bank of Spain has negotiated a loan of $10,000,000 with the Banque De Paris and the Rothschilds. It gives treasury bonds as a guarantee for the repayment of the money.

The Kaiser Thanks the Lord Mayor.

LONDON, July 14.—The Lord Mayor of London, Sir Joseph Savory, has received a letter from Count Von Hatzfeldt, the ambassador of Germany, conveying the thanks of the Emperor to the Lord Mayor for the generous hospitality extended him by the city of London, and asking Sir Joseph Savory to thank the citizens of London for the magnificent reception accorded him.

THE ROCKEFELLERS' AMBITION.

Desirous of Owning a Railroad Line From Ocean to Ocean.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—A Chronicle's Los Angeles special says: Reports of a startling nature have been received here from New York regarding a railroad deal of great magnitude. Well-known citizens of Los Angeles recently learned in New York that the Huntington and Searles interest, carrying the control of the Southern Pacific had changed hands and it has been acquired by the Standard Oil Company, Rockefeller, Payne, Brice, Thomas and others, who will be expected to go into the directory of the company on September 1st, when Mr. Rockefeller will assume the office of president. According to this report the Standard Oil company held control previous to the last annual meeting in March, and could have then assumed the administration of the company's affairs, but an agreement was made by which Huntington was to remain at the head until certain objects have been attained. The informant says he heard from Rockefeller's own lips of this report, when the Standard Oil king said it had long been his ambition to control a transcontinental railroad. His ambition would not rest with the acquisition of the Southern Pacific system, for he will be content with nothing short of a through line from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

DEEDS OF A MAD WOMAN.

Killed Horses and Cattle Because of Her Son's Conviction.

ERIE, Pa., July 13.—Mrs. Jane Leland, a woman of 60 years and connected with some of the best families in Pennsylvania, lies in the Erie county jail, to-night, raving mad. Her son Frank was recently sent to prison for stealing some cattle, and the mother swore vengeance upon all who had anything to do with his conviction. Witnesses and jurors since then have been pursued by a common nemesis and their horses and cattle have been killed by poison. Suspicion resulted in her detection this morning, just as she had inoculated a valuable stallion with arsenic. Mrs. Leland and her daughter fought the officers with axes, but were overpowered.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Victory for the Insurgents.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 14.—Commander Janero, of the Mexican man-of-war Democrata, in this harbor, has received a despatch from the Navy Department of the Mexican Government to the effect that a naval engagement took place off the Chilian coast, two days ago, between the insurgent cruiser Magellanes and several government vessels. The engagement resulted in a decisive victory for the insurgents, and two government vessels were almost destroyed.

Navajoes on the Warpath.

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz., July 14.—A sheepherder, just arrived, reports that the Navajoes seem to be great excited, and are gathering in large numbers to resist any attemps on the part of the Government to arrest the leaders of the numerous raids made on the cattle and sheep ranches. They have warned all stockmen to leave, and the belief is general that an outbreak will shortly occur. Twenty-five men left here, last night, to reinforce the sheriff and his posse of cowboys, and the governor has been asked to have troops in readiness to quell any outbreak that may take place.

A FORGETFUL WITNESS.

What Murphy Doesn't Know About that Ten Thousand Dollars—Cornered by Osler.

His Memory Failed Terribly Since His Direct Examination—Good Then, Bad Now.

(From the Toronto Empire.)

OTTAWA, July 7.—At the meeting of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, during the cross-examination of O. E. Murphy by Mr. Osler, the following was elicited:—

You say you paid Sir Hector $10,000 in his house? Yes.

Can you remember the season of the year? No.

You do not know whether it was in midsummer or in midwinter? I have no recollection.

The occasion has gone from you; you cannot bring the circumstance to mind to enable you to fix the date? No.

It is gone from you altogether; well, where did you get the money? In the bank.

What bank? We were dealing at this—

What bank? I cannot tell which of the two banks it was.

You have no idea which of the two banks? I do not recollect at the present time; I have——

Do you or do you not recollect?

Mr. Lavergne—Why should not the witness be allowed to finish his answer? Counsel prevents him from finishing his answer.

Mr. Osler—I want a direct answer to my question.

Witness—I gave the answer to the best of my recollection and knowledge; I have no recollection; it was either the Bank of British North America or the Union Bank.

You do not know which? You have my answer.

Have you any idea; which would you think? I can't tell from my present recollection; it would be impossible to tell.

Have you any opinion on the subject? I connot exactly—

Have you any opinion on the subject? No.

At page 186 of the printed evidence this appears: "Question—Do you know on what bank they were? Answer—To the best of my opinion they were on the Bank of British North America." Was your recollection better the other day than it is today? No.

Now, what time of the day was it, or night? As far as I can recollect I think it was daytime; I think on both occasions.

Did you pay it twice? Yes.

There were two occasions when you paid it were there? Yes.

Now, sir, what cheques would help you; was it your own cheque or the firm's cheque? That I cannot tell.

You cannot tell whether it was your account or the firm's account? It was on the firm's account that I paid it.

But which account did you draw from; from your bank account or the firm's bank account for the immediate money? I think it would be the firm's bank account.

Did you draw the cheques? That I cannot tell.

What is your view; what is your opinion? It is impossible; there were so many cheques; I may or may not have drawn it.

You cannot aid in the date by a reference to the cheque at all? No, I do not think I can at present.

To whose order were those cheques drawn; can you tell that; it is all gone from you? That I do not know; we have been in the habit of drawing cheques—

I want the answer to the specific question; do you know to whose orders these cheques were drawn; Sometimes, I would draw cheques to Mr. Connolly's order.

That is not the answer? That is my answer.

I asked you do you know to whose order those cheques were drawn; I want a specific answer! I do not recollect; it may be to mine; it might; but it may be to Mr. Connolly's; there were so many cheques drawn, so many transactions of this kind, it is impossible to say.

At page 185, two-thirds down, we read: "You drew these two amounts by cheques to the order of Nicholas Connolly? Ans.—Yes, I signed the name of Larkin, Connolly & Co. to the cheques and believe Nicholas Connolly endorsed each of them"? I thought so; I drew the money and paid it.

What size bills were they? To the best of my recollection they were hundred-dollar bills; sometimes I asked for bills and the bank would not have them.

But on this specific occasion can you distinguish between this time and another as to what bills you got? I was drawing a cheque for one of these parties and I asked for hundred-dollar bills in the bank.

On this occasion? I won't say this occasion; I got twenties and fifties.

I am asking you to answer a specific question; can you recollect the transaction of getting bills on this occasion from the bank, and if so, the sizes of the bills? I cannot tell.

Is it gone from you? Yes.

You cannot distinguish between that and any other transaction? And other transactions of that kind.