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MINERAL ACT.
(Form F.)
CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.
NOTICE.
Mineral Claim and "Mona"
Mineral Claim, situate in the
ining Division of Chemainus
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ce that Margaret Manley Mel-
Miner's Certificate No. 66588, and
anstone, Free Miner's Certifi-
79437, intend, sixty days from
ereof, to apply to the Mining
r a Certificate of Improvements,
pose of obtaining a Crown Grant
e claim.
her take notice that action, un-
37, must be commenced before
e of such Certificate of Improve-
s 15th day of June, A.D., 1903.
RET MANLEY MELROSE.
r Robt. H. Swinerton, Agent.
M VANSTONE,
r Robt. H. Swinerton, Agent.

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, on which the Daily Times was
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hes, and in every respect the
in first-class condition. Very
or small daily or weekly offices.
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Manager, Times Office.
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The Victoria Times.

TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION

VOL. 34. VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1903. NO. 52.

FIRST VOTE TAKEN AT THE VATICAN

IT RESULTED IN NO POPE BEING ELECTED

Some Cardinals Complain of Their Quarters—They Put in a Restless Night.

Rome, July 30.—At the celebration of the third requiem mass the picture presented by the procession of cardinals in velvet dress and red capes bordered with ermine, escorted by noble guards in scarlet uniforms with drawn swords, the scene being softened by the clouds of incense and the chapel resounding with the strains of the incomparable Sistine choir singing "Libera Me Domine," was impressive.

In the churches of Rome to-day began the offering of the prayers to the Holy Ghost to assist and enlighten the cardinals to choose the right man to sit in the chair of St. Peter. During the conclave the blesed sacrament will be exposed in several churches for the special prayers of the faithful with the same object in view.

Proposed Monument.

The mayor of Carpineto, the birthplace of Pope Leo, who proposed to erect with local contributions a monument to Pope Leo on top of the Lepini mountains, surrounding the village of Carpineto, finding that his project was checked by the large amount of money required, intends to make it an international tribute to the late Pope and will ask all countries to join in the movement.

Witch's Prophesy.

People are now recalling a prophesy which, at the time it was made, produced considerable talk among the superstitious, who held it to be an indication of who was to be the next Pope. Many years ago the late Cardinal Parocchi, who was not then even a bishop, one day met an old woman in the country. She was a typical witch in appearance and planted herself before Parocchi, saying, "The bishop of Santa Rufina will be the next Pope."

Leo's Constitution.

At the ceremony to-day, Mgr. Galli read a long Latin oration in eulogy of the late Pontiff.

The Italia says that the "Constitution" left by Leo to the conclave has been distributed among the cardinals. According to the Italia, it was written in Latin in 1882, and recalls former constitutions, and then complains of the condition of the holy see "under hostile domination," and recommends the quick election of a new Pope.

It advises the holding of the conclave in Rome, unless the Sacred college should not be in the enjoyment of full liberty. It enjoins the election of a new Pope, not according to the personal preferences of the cardinals, but according to the dictation of their consciences, inspired only by the welfare of the church.

Will Not Eat With Others.

The cardinals to-day visited the cells which they are to occupy during the conclave. Some were not satisfied. Perhaps the most dissatisfied is Cardinal Vaszary, who, as primate of Hungary, is the wealthiest of the cardinals, and he insists that he cannot eat with the others, and must have his meals outside.

Historian Named.

It is reported that Count Sodoyni, whose position at the Vatican is that of bearer of the "golden rose," the greatest gift which a Pope can confer upon women of royal families, was entrusted by Leo with the task of writing the history of his pontificate, enjoining upon him the fact that he wished a true history and not a eulogy.

Inspected Meeting Place.

The cardinals will enter the conclave at 5 p.m. Each of them received a medal struck by the camerlingo. Cardinals were named to-day to visit the precincts of the conclave for the purpose of making sure that there will be no possibility of communication with the outside world. They are to make their report to the congregation to-morrow.

The question of the compensation to be given to the physicians who treated the late Pontiff during his last illness was also discussed in the congregation. The executors of Leo's will said that the money remaining after the charitable bequests left by Pope Leo are paid will be only about $4,000. This sum was considered insufficient, and a commission of cardinals was instructed to augment it to such an amount as might seem appropriate.

Rome, July 31.—Those who know the Sacred College best consider it certain that Cardinal Rampolla will command the largest number of votes on the first ballot at the conclave. His strength, it is believed, will be about twenty votes, but even with this large number to start with it is thought he will have difficulty in making headway.

His strongest oponents now appear to be Cardinals Serafino Vannutelli, at about twelve votes, Gotti, with ten, and Oreglia, with eight.

The remainder of the votes will be scattered among the lesser candidates, more as marks of personal favor than with much idea of ultimate success.

As for the two votes, two-thirds are necessary to elect, the first ballot will be immediately followed by a second, called accessit, or supplementary vote; that is, each cardinal choosing if he wishes a fresh candiate, but one who has already been vote for. It is thought very unlikely, considering the widely scattered character of the voting which will occur on the first ballot, that any candidate will receive the prescribed two-thirds in the first accessit.

Neutrals Spoken Of.

If Rampolla's vote is not augmented to enough to elect, it is believed that he will be obliged to throw his strength to some other member of his party, and in such an event Gotti and Di Pietro are most frequently mentioned. The latter, as well as Oreglia, however, have repeatedly declared that they do not covet the election.

If in the accessit vote Saturday morning Rampolla's forces, or those of one of his party, are considerably augmented, it is believed that the election of the new Pope might occur at the balloting Saturday afternoon, or almost surely in those to be taken on Sunday.

If, however, there are no decided breaks in the accessit vote, the contest may be prolonged until the leaders, finding their own success impossible, come to some agreement among themselves on a neutral candidate, among whom Cardinal Richelmy, Archbishop of Turin, and Cardinal Bacilleri, Bishop of Verona, are most spoken of. The majority of the diplomatic body accredited to the Vatican are of the opinion that if Rampolla does not succeed, Gotti will be elected.

Inaugural Mass.

The ceremony of the entrance of the cardinals in conclave, which is always given as solemn a character as possible, was inaugurated this morning with the celebration of the mass of the Holy Ghost in the Paulin chaped of the Vatican. Before 1870, the mass was celebrated in the Chapel of Choir, at St. Peter's.

The Sacred College, numbering sixty-two Cardinals, the diplomatic corps, the Roman aristocracy, the Knights of Malta, and a few outsiders, especially invited, were present, with a profusion of guards, who to-day had off the mourning emblems they had been wearing for Leo XIII.

Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli officiated. After the Veni Sancte Spiritu had been intoned, Mgr. Serafi, from the pulpit which was draped in red and stood in the choir, having before him the Pontifical cross, read the Latin oration, Pro Eligendo Pontife Maximo, exhorting the cardinals to make a wise choice in the task before them, that the one elected to the supreme dignity shall be a worthy vicar of Christ on earth. Printed copies of the oration were handed to all the cardinals present.

Cardinals Assembled.

After the mass of the Holy Ghost, the cardinals assembled as usual in congregation, in the hall of the Consistory, where, contrary to usage, the rules of the conclave were read and each cardinal took the oath to obey them. This ceremony generally occurs in the Sistine chapel, in the evening, just before shutting up the cardinals for the conclave.

After this ceremony the cardinals hurried away from the Vatican to return later with the more or less numerous articles which they deem necessary for their attendance at the conclave. Some of them have made preparations as though for a year's absence, while others were content to prepare for a few days sojourn at the Vatican.

The discomfort which the cardinals will experience by being shut up in the Vatican is somewhat lessened by the exceptional weather, which is cloudy, cool and windy, the thermometer only reaching 75 in the shade, while, generally, at this season, the mercury reaches as high as 100 in the shade at noon.

Selecting Guards.

The confusion which ensued from the loss of the temporal power of the Papacy made it necessary to cut down expenses, and among many other things, the numbers of the noble guard were much reduced, so that now there are only about forty of these soldiers. As it is customary for each cardinal to have a guard told off for his service in the conclave, and there are sixty-two cardinals, it has been decided to press into this service the cadets. The latter are not full-fledged soldiers, and were drawn by lot.

The question of which cardinal they fell to is a matter of serious import to them, as each guard congratulates his cardinal and wishes him good luck in the coming election, for which good wishes he receives, if his particular cardinal is elected Pope, the sum of $10,000, or lucrative employment. The excitement over the drawings of the lots is intense, as the soldiers do not usually get such a reward for a few good wishes.

Limited Attendance.

The marshal of the conclave, Prince Chigo Albani, having insisted that the number of people who are to enter the conclave must be reduced to a really indispensable number, there will be only about 275 persons present.

Rumors at Rome.

The Messagero says that among the petitions for relief out of the money left by Pope Leo is one from Counts Mastai and Ferrati, nephews of Pope Pius IX., who are in extreme poverty.

It is rumored in Vatican circles that some of the cardinals, especially the foreigners, having announced their intention of voting for Cardinal Ferrati, the latter has been induced to withdraw his candidature after having been promised by Rampolla, Gotti and Serafino Vannuttelli that if any one of them is elected Pope he will appoint Ferrati secretary of state.

The Tribuna says that the congregation of cardinals has approved the protest to be made against the occupation of pontifical states and the law of Italian parliament enacted contrary to apostolic sovereignty.

Criticised Rampolla.

The Italia this morning says that Cardinal Gibbons at the Vatican yesterday criticized the policy of Cardinal Rampolla, saying that for the purpose of retaining the friendship of governments, no matter how formed, he had thrown into the sea the best and most trusted friends of the religion.

He is said to have cited France as an example, and as having said that the same thing would happen to Spain, in which sentiments Cardinal Sanchay Hervas, Archbishop of Toledo, is said to have agreed. Other Spanish cardinals present, the Italia says, were attracted by the discussion.

Latest Bulletins.

Cardinals in their carriages are now arriving at the Vatican, and are going to their cells. They will not leave the Vatican till the new Pope is elected.

Munich, Bavaria, July 31.—The Papal nuncio here received a dispatch from Rome to-day which causes him to believe the conclave will elect a Pope to-morrow.

Rome, July 31.—The largest conclave in the history of the Roman Catholic church is now assembled in the Sistine chapel for the purpose of electing a successor to Leo XIII. Sixty-two cardinals with over two hundred clerical and lay attendants are to all intents and purposes prisoners within the vatican. One of them. Cardinal Herraro y Espinosa, Archbishop of Valencia, was prostrated immediately after entering the conclave and lies ill in his cell.

To-morrow morning the cardinals will enter upon the solemn duty of choosing the new Pope by ballot. The general impression exists that within two or three days, possibly, though not probably tomorrow a new Pope will have been chosen. But no matter how long it may be required to select the new Pope, the absolute seclusion of the princes of the church from the outer world must, according to the church law, continue until a choice is made. Cardinals Rampolla, Serafino Vannutelli, Di Pietro, Gotti and Oreglia, continue to be most frequently mentioned as the likliest candidates, but the moment the name of one of them is mentioned a hundred reasons are supplied to show that he could not possibly be elected.

Will Be an Italian.

So seldom have the majority of the cardinals now here met each other and so widely do they differ in nationality and personality, that no organized movement in support of any one candidate has thus far been practicable nor in fact seriously attempted. This does not apply to the Italian cardinals, who naturally are well acquainted with each other. With their numerical strength the Italians could, if united, practically insure the election of a Pontiff of their own choosing. It is the disunion and rivalry among the cardinals which, in fact, makes the question of Leo's successor so open as to make one guess, at most, as good as another. The rival claims of the leading Italian cardinals, so freely ventilated in the local press, are matters which are all important in connection with the decision of the conclave, because it is assumed as a forgone conclusion that the next occupant of the Holy See will be an Italian.

The foreign cardinals have shown no indication of opposition to this assumption, but however willing they may be to honor an Italian, it is believed that the serious differences among the Italians themselves on matters of political and religious opposition must be reconciled before a man suitable to all sections can be elected.

Rome, Aug. 1.—The first vote of the cardinals in conclave to-day did not result in the election of a new Pope. The cardinals all awoke at an early hour this morning, to the ringing of a loud bell, to realize the solemn business before them. Mass was said in the Paulin chapel by Cardinal Oreglia, the Camerlingo, who afterwards administered communion to each cardinal.

The scene was most majestic, when the members of the Sacred College, as humble communicants, advanced to receive the communion from the hands of the Camerlingo, who gave subsequently a short address on the solemn nature of the occasion. Afterwards each cardinal celebrated another mass, either at an altar on the Sala Ducale or in his rooms, at a table altar prepared for the purpose.

Breakfast, consisting of a cup of coffee and rolls, followed. This was taken privately by the cardinals in their cells.

Preliminary Services.

Then the great business of the day was at hand. At 10 o'clock all the cardinals assembled in the Sistine chapel for the first ballot. Many were the grumblings at the uncomfortable beds, the heat, the odors and other discomforts endured, one cardinal declaring he had not slept a wink because of the mosquitoes.

The chapel presented a picture of much animation and great beauty. Violet was the leading note of color. Six candles on the altar gave a peculiar light in conjunction with the daylight streaming through the windows, and from the gleaming empty throne soon to be filled, and on the long line of seats, with their ballachinos (canopies) occupied by the cardinals intent upon the business in hand.

Everything in the Catholic church is symbolic, even the baldachinos over the cardinals' chairs in the Sistine chapel are a sign that each member of the Sacred College has a personal part in the sovereignty of the vacant apostolic see. When a Pope is elected they are removed, the new Pontiff alone remaining with this symbol of power.

The cardinals went to the Sistine chapel accompanied by their conclavists carrying portfolios and papers. When Cardinal Oreglia was seated all the others following his example, prayers were called, after which Mgr. Calgiano, the governor of the conclave, called "exit Omnes," thus announcing to the conclavists and prelates that they must retire and leave the cardinals alone.

Method of Voting.

The voting papers used by their eminences are somewhat different from those of 1878, being a little longer and narrower.

The printed inscriptions are the same, the blank slips being filled in, at the moment of voting, with the name of the voter at the top, and that of cardinal voted for in the centre, and a Latin quotation at the bottom.

Some of the cardinals did not know how to fold their papers, which caused considerable confusion. Cardinal Oreglia, the Camerlengo, demonstrated the folding of a ballot to those near him, and they in turn showed others how it must be folded. Each ballot was sealed with no distinguishing mark.

The next ballot will proceed much more smoothly and quickly as the cardinals will have learned the procedure. Each cardinal, in turn, holding his ballot between his first finger and thumb, so that every one present could see it, advanced slowly to the altar, where a large chalice was standing, knelt and prayed briefly for guidance, and then, rising, took the following oath: "I call God to witness, he who shall judge me, that I elect him who I think should be elected, according to God. This I promise to do also in the accessit vote." So saying, the cardinal dropped his ballot in the chalice, bowed before the altar, and returned to his place.

An Accissit Vote.

The balloting took a very long time as many of the cardinals, owing to their advanced age and illness, moved slowly and were obliged to have the assistance of their colleagues. After the balloting was finished the chalice was covered, well shaken, and the ballots were publicly counted, then passing them into a receptacle, placed on the table in the centre of the chapel, the two cardinal scrutineers opened the first ballot, and then passed to a third cardinal, who read it out in a loud voice, and the other cardinals noted the votes in a printed list of names with which each was provided.

As no cardinal received the prescribed two-thirds of the votes, a supplementary ballot was taken, with no better results, consequently at 11.20 a. m. all the ballots were burned, the smoke being seen from the left side piazza of St. Peter's, where a few curious people, mostly newspapermen, had gathered to record this mute message.

Two Cardinals Ill.

It was said on good authority that Cardinals Merro and Langeniex were unable to leave their cells this morning, so that when the time came for voting, immediately after having taken to the altar his own vote, Cardinal Oreglia showed the members of the Sacred College a small empty box having a tiny slit in the cover. This box was placed on the altar, after which the three cardinal scrutineers carried the box to the apartments of the invalids, who after taking the prescribed oath, dropped their ballots through the slit in the top of the box, which was taken back to the Sistine chapel, unlocked, and the ballots deposited with those of the other cardinals in the chalice on the table.

HAS LEFT FOR HOME.

Ralph Smith Does Not Intend to Enter Provincial Politics—Edward Blake Is Ill.

Ottawa, July 31.—Ralph Smith, M. P., who has been ill for several weeks, left for home to-day. Although he has almost recovered, his doctor advised him to return to the coast, where it is expected he will be fully restored in the course of a week or two.

The British Columbia papers mention Mr. Smith as a probable candidate for the local House. On being asked if he intended leaving the House of Commons, he said that he had not been invited to run for a local constituency, and it was not his intention to do so. His friends here on both sides of politics would regret to lose Mr. Smith, who has won the respect and confidence alike of the members of the government and the leading members of the opposition.

Edward Blake Is Ill.

Recent cables indicate that Hon. Edward Blake is seriously ill, and it is doubtful if he will be able to argue Canada's case in the Alaska boundary dispute.

Premier Villaverde, of Spain, has published an official note declaring that no alliance exists between Spain and France, but that a good understanding exists which may possibly serve as a base for something more in the future.

BABY'S DEATH TO BE INQUIRED INTO

MRS. ADAMS CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER

Major Merritt's Compliment to Canadian Cavalry—News From Different Points In the Dominion.

Toronto, July 31.—Mrs. Henrietta Adams, who runs a baby farm, was before the police magistrate this morning, charged with killing and slaying a baby named Kidd. When the baby was only a few months old, it was taken from the woman by the police. It was in a very emaciated condition, and died shortly afterwards at the Infants' home. The doctor said that death was due to want of nutrition. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter.

Disapprove of Statue.

A movement has been instituted by the Imperial Daughters of the Empire to influence the British authorities to prevent the erection in St. Paul, London, Cathedral, of a statue to George Washington.

Suggested Cavalry Trials.

Montreal, July 31.—The Star's London cable says: Major W. H. Merritt, of Lord Minto's staff, writes to the army authorities, asserting that Canadian cavalry could give the British many wrinkles in the art of mobility and efficiency, and suggests that Canada and Great Britain should compete, each putting a team of four men and five horses in the field, fully equipped, for a test extending from London to Edinburgh, and including tests, bivonacing, picketing horses and packing.

Earl Mansfield's Address.

At the Royal Caledonian Curling Club meeting, Earl Mansfield, in moving a vote of thanks to the Canadian team, emphasized the good results of the tour, and said he was sorry to hear that there was still a great deal of ignorance on the subject, and a great many seemed to think that those who went to Canada and the United States had a very bad time. When they examined the figures, they saw that that was not the case. They nearly always got half-and-half and had not much to grumble at.

Hit by a Lunatic.

Hamilton, July 31.—Peter McKiernan, an elderly citizen, while wandering in the asylum grounds yesterday, was struck on the head by an enraged patient, and probably fatally injured.

A Liberal Gain.

Winnipeg, July 31.—The recount for Kildonan and St. Andrew's division resulted in the judge declaring O'Donohue, Liberal, elected by five. The returning officer had given his casting vote in favor of Grain, Conservative. The final totals are O'Donohue, 918; Grain, 913.

Increased Land Sales.

C. P. R. land sales for the month of July were 267,647 acres for $1,020,404; for July of last year the amount sold was 155,344 acres, for $562,876.

Harvest Has Begun.

Barley harvesting has begun on the Portage la Prairie plains.

Oarsmen Leaving.

The Winnipeg oarsmen leave to-morrow for the St. Catharines regatta.

South American Calls.

Ottawa, July 31.—On the South African steamship vote Sir Richard Cartwright said that freights from South Africa were light and the company would be given permission to call at South American ports on the return trip. Agent Jardine had reported to the department that some goods sent from Canada were not up to samples.

Opposition Caucus.

The opposition met in caucus to-day, Mr. Roche in the chair, to talk over the procedure to be followed on the redistribution bill.

Discussed School Matters.

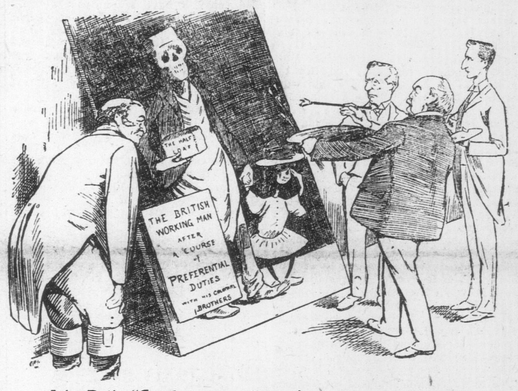
Messrs. D. Egan and Russell, Winnipeg, who are here in connection with school matters in Winnipeg, waited on Premier Laurier and Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick to-day. They had a preliminary talk over the matter and will have another meeting with the ministers Tuesday.

Drowned in the River.

Sarnia, July 31.—Mrs. Symes, wife of Capt. Symes, of the steamer Seguin, while walking on the wharves last night, missed her footing and fell into the river and was drowned.

RAILWAY COLLISION.

Los Angeles, July 31.—The Westbound Santa Fe Limited, due here at 3 p. m. to-day, and East-bound No. 4, which left here at 8 o'clock last evening, collided head-on at Mellon, a station on the Colorado river near Needles, California, to-day. Three tramps were killed and several of the trainmen injured. The passengers on both trains are said to have escaped injury.



John Bull—"Gentlemen, aren't you laying it on too strong."
(Pall Mall Gazette.)

COMPANIES WILL NOT AMALGAMATE

THE LEASE BETWEEN CORPORATIONS BROKEN

Dominion Iron and Steel Works Will Be Conducted Independent of the Coal Interests.

Montreal, Aug. 1.—At the end of the three days' session of the directors of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company and the Dominion Coal Company, the following announcement was given out:

Shareholders Will Meet.

The board of directors of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company and the Dominion Coal Company have agreed on terms on which the lease between the two companies shall be cancelled, and are calling meetings of their respective shareholders to authorize an agreement carrying out the same. The particulars will be communicated to the shareholders by circular without delay.

Banks Agreeable.

That the proposal to break the lease might be ratified, the banks from which advances had been received were consulted. Last night E. S. Clouston, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, approved of the project on behalf of his bank, while to-day B. E. Walker, general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, arrived in the city from Toronto, and after considering the proposal with Senator Cox, H. M. Whitney and J. H. Plummer, gave his approval.

Reasons For Decision.

The manner in which the proposal to break the lease was arrived at was by vote, and out of the twelve directors present, only three, and they for particular reasons, were in favor of amalgamation.

What caused their arguments to be set aside was the price that the coal company would have to pay the steel company to effect the amalgamation.

Under existing conditions, with the mills uncompleted, the value of the works as suggested by the steel interests was a speculative one, and the coal interests would only entertain the appreciative value. It was pointed out that such a value could only be found when the mills had been in operation for some time.

Some of the directors considered that at such a time only should the question of amalgamation be broached. The reason for this is that the idea of several of the directors that a great saving might be effected by having one and the same management for both companies is an impracticable one. The set of men could not be found who could operate the coal properties successfully and at the same time conduct the work of the steel company in a satisfactory manner.

Future Relations.

The only relations between the companies will be that the Steel Company will make a contract for coal with the Coal Company just as the New England Gas & Coke Company has done. For the present, at least, the officers and officials of both companies will remain the same.

The Steel Company will at once take advantage of the amount secured by the recent bond issue to complete three new mills, namely, wire rod, structural iron and steel plate mills, and in addition will operate its own line of vessels.

The Old Lease.

The lease which has now been broken came into effect March 1st, 1902, when Mr. Shields assumed the management of both companies. By the lease the Steel Company had to pay the Coal Company $1,600,000 rental and a grant of 7½ cents a ton on every ton of coal mined if the output was over 3,500,000 tons.

A MOB HOLDS UP AN EXPRESS TRAIN

THEY SEEK TO LYNCH COLORED PRISONERS

Conductor and Engineer by Their Coolness Succeed in Defeating the Objects Aimed At.

Huntington, W. Va., Aug. 1.—The Chesapeake & Ohio express train, No. 1, was held up by a mob of two hundred men near Clifton Forge late last night, and a desperate effort was made to take two negro prisoners from the train. Shots were fired by the mob, and when the train reached here, all the window glass had been shot out.

Stopped the Train.

At Clifton Forge, the two negroes were taken on board to be brought to Covington, Va. The engineer and conductor saw lights waving on the track after leaving Clifton Forge. As they came to a standstill a mob surrounded the train and threatened to shoot the engineer if he moved it.

The conductor was prepared for a mob, and ordered all the doors of the cars locked. Finding it impossible to obtain the negroes, the crowd gathered around the smoking car, in which the negroes were under guard.

The conductor cautioned passengers to lie flat on the floor as the mob began firing into the windows of the smoker. Not a passenger or train man was injured.

Engineer's Chance.

The engineer during the firing had sat upon his engine covered by revolvers in the hands of several members of the mob, when the mob had almost exhausted their supply of bullets they left the engineer unguarded.

Left alone, he pulled the throttle wide open, and the train began to move. The mob climbed upon the platform of the cars and attempted to stop the train by applying the air brakes. They were unsuccessful, however, to apply them at full pressure, as the train had got such headway. The mob then jumped from the moving train, and fired several farewell shots into the car windows.

The train gained momentum, and did not stop till Covington was reached, where the negroes were placed in jail.

The Crime Charged.

The negroes for whom the train was held up are from Lynchburg, Va., and are supposed to be the men who shot and seriously injured a white brakeman, Edward Hite, on the Chesapeake & Ohio excursion between Clifton Forge and Lynchburg a few days ago.

ATTACKED AT ROME.

Secretary-General Set Upon By One Who Had Lost By Guatemalan Troubles.

Rome, July 31.—Senator Malvano, secretary-general of the foreign office, while leaving his house on his way to his office to-day, was suddenly attacked by a man who struck him two violent blows on the head with a stick and then ran away.

The senator's assailant, however, was almost immediately arrested. He was identified as an Italian named Buffa, who had lost his fortune on account of the revolutions in Guatemala, and who had unsuccessfully pressed his claims for compensation. Buffa considered that his failure to obtain redress was due to Senator Malvano. The latter is not seriously injured.

Lieut. Franklin Kitchener, nephew of Lord Kitchener of the British army, arrived at San Francisco on the steamer Sierra this morning from Hongkong. He is on his way to England.