The Victoria Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-FIRST YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1889. VOLUME XXXI NO. 51

BOSTON'S SECOND FIRE.

Five Millions Worth of Property Destroyed.

Supposed Fireproof Buildings Burn Like Tinder-Boxes.

The Firemen Make a Gallant Fight Against the Flames, which are Finally Checked —The Burned District.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 28.—The first general alarm sent out in Boston since the "big fire," was rung in this morning for a fire which started in a building occupied by Brown, Durrell & Co., on Bedford street, and which proved to be in a twinkling more than the first, second and third d[illegible]nts could really handle. The [illegible]arm was sounded at 8:15, and the building in which the fire started, always thought to be fire-proof, burned like a tinder box, and the flames rose hundreds of feet into the air.

A second alarm was rung at 8:30, and when the apparatus responded to this, more help was needed. A little after 9 o'clock a third alarm was sent out, and in half an hour there was issued a general alarm, which brought apparatus from Cambridge, Somerville, and Chelsea. From the building of Brown and Durrell, where the fire caught, it spread across the street and back through the burning building into Chauncey street, and in a few minutes it had extended along Chauncey street on the left hand side, eating into the building next to it on the south, occupied by Cluett, and Koon & Co., and in less than ten minutes was forging its way through the next mammoth stone building occupied by Williams & Co. On the next corner south from the other side, it took hold almost at once upon the buildings on Howe place at the lower end. The wind favored the supposition that the whole south cove and the

WHOLESALE DISTRICT WAS DOOMED.

On the east side of Chauncey street the buildings, all of them mammoth structures, were occupied as wholesale houses in the dry goods and fancy goods trade, and every endeavor was made to keep them from igniting. At the intersection of Rowe place with the great buildings of Clafton, Larrabee and Co., a number of engines were massed, holding the fire gallantly in check until the big stone building of S. Williams & Co. on Chauncey street and Rowe Place ignited, when finding the fierce conflagration increasing, the firemen had to hurry up Rowe Place to save, if possible, the long granite block on the west side of Chauncey street. This effort was fatal, and the fire stole across. Just before this, while a small army of firemen were striving to save Chauncey street, the hot air generated by the fire raging in the rear, blew out the entire glass front of No. 72 Chauncey street, occupied by Wright Bros. The firemen were in the building with a line of hose, and were literally blown out into the streets. One of them, named Manning, was cut and torn in a frightful manner. His eyes were forced out of his head. At 10:40 a. m. the massive Wellington building at Chauncey and Bedford streets caught. The building was occupied by Pierce & Co. and Lawrence & Co., and other dry goods, and commission firms. The building was flooded with water. In this building was located the big lace concern of Stronnger, Moses & Co., Wm. Bloom & Co., woolens; Geo. P. Shears, coffins; Altomas & Co.; and several other large firms; while on Avon place corner was located the Mt. Vernon National Bank. Farley, Harvey & Co.'s gents' furnishing establishment on Chauncey street was in flames shortly before 11 o'clock. At 11:30

THE FIRE WAS WELL IN HAND,

and confined wholly to the block on the corner of Chauncey and Bedford streets, and that opposite to the westwards, occupied by Morse, Larrabee & Co., Geo. P. Frost & Co., and Farley, Harvey & Co. Up to that hour the following named firms had been burned out: Nos. 69 and 71 Bedford street—Brown, Burnell & Co., Woonsocket Rubber Co., Jordan, Marsh & Co; storerooms No. 90 Bedford street—Lawson & Hubbard, hatters; No. 59 Bedford street—Taylor Bros., wholesale clothiers; 57 Bedford street—Walker & Stetson, collars and shirts. Geo. T. Quinn, shirts and overalls. Corner of Bedford and Chauncey streets, Smith, Hoggs & Gardener, cotton goods, also agents for the Tremont and Suffolk mills; Lanson & Co, the Sawyer Manufacturing Co., agents for the Pacific and Burlington Woollen Co. No. 76 Bedford street—Joseph D. Ellis, collars and cuffs; Meyer & Rosenfeld, underwear; No. 72 Chauncey street—Sanborn, Hamm & Co., carpets and oilcloths; Cheutt, Carr & Co., collars and shirts; W. M. Keith, jewellery. No. 78 Bedford street—Ereling Bros., notions; 82 Bedford street.—S. Williams, cotton and woollen goods; Bridgham & Co., woollen goods; W. Strong & Co., woollens; Silver Lake Company, H. F. Allen and R. J Ford, commission merchants, Arnold Constable & Co., of New York; G. P. Gross, agent Rothschild Bros.; Thomas Bell & Co., of Belfast, Maine; J. S. Worth, agent Saratogo Victoria Manufacturing Co.; No. 1 Rowe place—A. S. Morrison & Bros., jerseys and yarn; Walker, Stetson and Sawyer, cotton goods; 3 Rowe place—Chaplin and Larrabee, cotton; Henry Walavis & Son; No. 7 Rowe place—O. Cohen & Co., ladies cotton underwear; Isaac Simon, trunks and bags.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT $10,000,000.

10 p.m.—The loss by to-day's fire is estimated to-night at $10,000,000. The fire raged for six hours, and the burned district extends over 60 acres of ground, which was covered with structures of the best class. The fire was first seen bursting from the top of the Brown building at Bedford and Kingston streets. It was over an elevator shaft, and probably originated in the shaft. The blaze was discovered by a letter carrier, who notified a policeman. The officer turned in the alarm at the same box from which the great fire of 1872 was sounded. The latter fire started at Kingston and Summer streets.

11 p. m.—The geography of the fire is as follows: Starting in the six-story granite building owned by Jordan, Marsh & Co., and occupied by Brown, Burrell & Co., dry goods dealers, at Bedford and Kingston streets, it spread to the shoe store and leather exchange building, another large granite structure, adjoining on Bedford; thence across Bedford street to the opposite corner; thence across Kingston street and along Bedford to Chauncey street, when it was stopped in the store of Farley, Hawley & Co., the upper stories of which were burned; three stores along Chauncey towards summer were burned. On the south side of Bedford street the flames jumped across Kingston street from Brown, Bunell & Co.'s to the big sandstone building owned by F. L. Ames, and occupied by Taylor Brothers, and this was consumed. The great granite building known as Nevin's Block, at the corner of Chauncey street, was the next victim for the flames, and the entire block cleared round Rowe Place to Kingston street was consumed. Crossing Chauncey street the fire soon had a good hold on all the stores which are enclosed in Exeter Place, a small street running from Harrison avenue to Chauncey street. Here the firemen got control. At Rowe Place the fire was partially checked from going toward Essex street, but quickly moved toward the opposite side to the immense Allan & Larrabee buildings, occupying a square between Bedford street, Harrison avenue extension and Exeter Place, at which point the further progress was checked.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

FRIDAY, 2:30 a. m.—At 2 a. m., a careful estimate of the loss places the total at about $5,000,000. Fourteen firemen were knocked down in Kingston street by fragments of a falling wall, but all escaped serious injury. About a dozen firemen and policemen are at the hospital; suffering from lacerations, bruises and broken limbs. The insurance companies will lose as much by the fire as they have received in premiums on Boston property for the entire year. Their losses in 1889 had been unusually heavy before this final misfortune came. The most severely injured company is supposed to be the Prudential, which was recently formed by a number of local business men, with a view of reducing the cost of insurance.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

The Bill Regulating Taxation in France.

A Supposed "Jack the Ripper" Mobbed by Women

And Nearly Beaten to Death Before Being Rescued by the Military—Servia Negotiating a Loan.

AN OBNOXIOUS MEASURE.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The bill now before the French chamber of deputies regulating taxation contains a clause which has aroused a great wave of popular excitement. This clause proposes the imposition of a poll and military tax upon every foreigner residing in France, and as though this were not enough to render France an undesirable residence for foreigners, it goes the length of minimizing the opportunities for obtaining employment by imposing a tax upon every employer for each foreign employee in his service residing in France. Though many French employers have already refused to hire foreign labor, there are still a great many others who for one reason or other prefer them to Frenchmen, and these, together with the foreign element whose exclusion is sought, constitute the opposition to the measure.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

The United States minister held the usual Thanksgiving reception at the American legation to-day, entertaining a number of guests far in excess of the number on similar occasions, in former years.

A SUPPOSED "JACK THE RIPPER."

A man supposed to be "Jack the Ripper" was set upon by a crowd of women in the poorer quarters of Madrid this morning, while he was in the custody of the officers who were removing him from jail to the court room, where he was to be arraigned on a charge of having recently committed a murder under circumstances resembling those of the Whitechapel murders in London. The crowd increased in numbers until it reached upwards of 500, mostly women, and it was only through the utmost exertions of the Governor of Madrid and a strong force of gen d'armes who were summoned, that the prisoner's life was saved. As it was, he was so severely beaten that the services of a physician were necessary to restore him to consciousness.

SERVIA NEGOTIATING A LOAN.

The Servian government is endeavoring to negotiate a loan in St. Petersburg. There is said to be no difficulty as regards the sum required, but the rate asked is so unreasonably high, even for Servian security, that the bargain is not likely to be concluded.

SOCIALIST PAPER SUPPRESSED.

The government of Saxony has suppressed Hochenblatt, a Socialist paper published in Dresden.

CABLE NEWS.

High Treason.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The editor of the Potsdam Zeitung is to be placed on trial on a charge of having stated in his paper that the Kaiser recently rode in a second-class cab.

Death of a Famous Surgeon.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—Dr. Richard Volkmann, the famous surgeon of Halle, died at that place to-day.

Explosion in a Coal Mine.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—An explosion occurred in the coal mine at Brochum, Westphalia, to-day, by which fourteen miners were killed outright, and four badly injured.

Beginning of a Great Strike.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The dock laborers at Bristol began a strike to-day which threatens to spread to include other branches of labor. Already 6,000 men are out.

Advices from Corea.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Advices from Corea say that since the king dismissed his American advisers he has begun drilling his troops in Russian tactics.

News from Africa.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—William McKinnon, president of the Emin relief committee, has received from Lieut. Jepson a long letter, written by the Mahdi's general, inviting Emin to repent and submit to the Mahdi. The letter arrived while Emin was a prisoner at Dufile and the rebels against Emin tortured the Mahdi's messengers in an attempt to extract information from them, and failing to learn anything clubbed them to death.

American Banquet at Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—A grand American banquet was given at Kaiserhoff this evening at which were 250 guests. Minister Phelps presided, and at his right were Count Herbert Bismarck and Mrs. Phelps. On his left were Prince Radgiwill and Miss Phelps. Among the guests present were Professors Mommsen and Curtius, Consul Edwards, and other prominent Americans with their wives. Mr. Phelps highly eulogized the late minister Pendleton, and in toasting President Harrison, alluded to the traditions of Germany and America. Youths and maidens from America studying in Germany, he said, had never been tainted with the breath of scandal.

STANLEY'S JOURNEY.

Interesting Letters From the Great Explorer.

Incidents of His Perilous March Through Mid-Africa.

Hints of Wonderful Discoveries in a Hitherto Unexplored Region—Incidents of the Homeward March.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The following letter has been received from Stanley by Mr. Marston, of Sampson, Low, Marston & Co.:

SOUTH END VICTORIA NYANZA, September 3, 1889

MY DEAR MARSTON: It just now appears such an age to me since I left England. Ages have gone by since I saw you, surely. Do you know why? Because a daily thickening barrier of silence has crept between that time and this—a silence so dense that in vain we yearn to pierce it. On my side I may ask, what have you been doing? On your's, you may ask, and what have you been doing? I can assure myself, now that I know you live, that few days have passed without the special task of an enterprising publisher being performed as wisely and well as possible, and for the time being you can believe me that one day has followed another in striving strenuously against all manner of obstacles, natural and otherwise.

From the day I left Yambuga to August 20th, the day I arrived here, a bare catalogue of the incidents would fill several quires of foolscap. A catalogue of the skirmishes would be of respectable length. A catalogue of the adventures, accidents, mortalities, sufferings from fever, morbid musings over the mischances that met us daily, would make a formidable list.

You know that all that stretch of country between Yambuga and this place was an absolutely new country, except what may be measured by five ordinary marches. First, there is that dead white of the map, now changed to a dead black. I mean that darkest region of earth confined between east longitude 25 deg. and east latitude 29 deg. 45 min., one great, compact, remorselessly sullen forest growth of an untold number of ages, swarming at stated intervals with immense number of vicious man-eating savages and crafty undersized men who were unceasing in their annoyances. Then there is that belt of grass land lying between it and Albert Nyanza, whose people contested every mile of our advance with spirit, and made us think that they were the guardians of some priceless treasure hidden on the Nyanza shores, or at war with Emin Pasha and his thousands. Sir Percival in search of the Holy Grail could not have met with hotter opposition.

Three separate times necessity compelled us to traverse these unholy regions with varying fortunes. Incidents then crowded fast. Emin Pasha was a prisoner. An officer of ours was his forced companion, and it really appeared as though we were to be added to the list, but there is virtue, you know, even in striving unyieldingly, in hardening the nerves and facing these ever-clinging mischances, without paying too much heed to reputed danger. One is assisted much by knowing that there is no other course and danger, somehow, mingled out of ten, diminishes. The rebels of Emin Pasha's Government relied on their craft and on the wiles of the heathen Chinese, and it is rather amusing to note how punishment has fallen on them. Was it Providence or luck? Let those who love to analyze such matters reflect on it. Traitors without the camp and traitors within were watched and the most active conspirator was discovered, tried and hanged. The traitors without fell foul of one another and ruined themselves. If not luck, then it is surely Providence, in answer to good men's prayers far away.

Our own people, tempted by extreme wretchedness and misery, sold our rifles and ammunition to our natural enemies, the Mangwna slave traders, true Shylocks without the least grace in either bodies or souls. What happy influence was it that restrained me from destroying all those concerned in it? Each time I read the story of Captain Nelson and Surgeon W. Pardes' sufferings I feel vexed at my forbearance, and yet again I feel thankful, for higher powers than man's severely afflicted these cold-blooded murderers by causing them to feed upon one another a few weeks after the rescue and relief of Nelson and Parkes. The memory of those days alternately hardens and unmans me. With the rescue of the Pasha, poor old Casati and those who preferred Egypt's flesh pots to the coarse plenty of the province near Nyanza, we returned, and while we were patiently waiting the doom of the rebels was consummated.

Since that time of anxiety and unhappy outlook I have been at the point of death from dreadful illness. The strain had been too much, and for twenty-eight days I lay helpless, tended by the kindly and skilful hand of Surgeon Parkes. Then, little by little, I gathered strength, and ordered the march for home. Discovery after discovery in this wonderful region was made. Snowy ranges, the Ruwenzori Cloud of King, or rain creator, the Semliki river, the Albert Edward Nyanza, the plains of Noongora, the salt lake of Kative, new peoples, the Wakonju of the great mountains, dwellers of the rich forest region; the Awamba, the fine-featured, and then the Lake Albert Edward tribes and the shepherd race of the eastern uplands.

Then Unayankori, besides Uanyarawamba and Uazmja, until at last we came to a church whose cross denominated a Christian settlement, and we knew that we had reached the outskirts of blessed civilization. We have every reason to be grateful, and may that feeling ever be kept within me. Our promises as volunteers have been performed as well as though we had been specially commissioned by the government. We have been all volunteers, each devoting his several gifts, abilities and energies to win a successful issue for the enterprise.

If there has been anything that clouds sometimes our thoughts, it has been that we were compelled by the state of Emin Pasha and his own people to cause anxieties to our friends by serious delay. At every opportunity I have endeavored to lessen these by dispatching full accounts of our progress to the committee, that through them all interested might be acquainted with what we are doing.

Some of my officers also have been troubled by the thought that their Government might not overlook their having overstayed their leave, but the truth is, the wealth of the British treasury could not have hastened our march without making ourselves liable to impeachment for breach of faith, and the officers were as much involved as myself in doing the thing honorably and well.

I hear that there is great trouble, war, etc., between the Germans and the Arabs of Zanzibar. What influence this may have on our fortune I do not know, but we trust nothing will occur to interrupt our march to the sea, which will be begun in a few days. In the meantime, with such wishes as best and most inseparable friends endow one another, I pray your partners, Mr. Searle, Mr. Rivington and young Mr. Marston, to accept, and you to believe me always yours, sincerely,

HENRY M. STANLEY.

To E. Marston, Esq.

TROUBLES WITH EMIN.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Among the mass of correspondence received here by Mackinnon are letters which show the great labor that Stanley had to induce Emin to accompany him and the narrow escapes which all had from the plots of the treacherous conspirators. The story of the rebellion and of the release of the prisoners is given by Stanley, who says:

"On December 16, 1888, messengers from Kavalli came with letters from Emin Pasha and his lieutenant, Jephson. Jephson's letter was dated Dufile, November 7, 1888. It says:

"On August 18th a rebellion broke out here and Emin Pasha and I were made prisoners. Pasha was made a complete prisoner, but I was allowed to go about the station without my movements being watched. The rebellion was got up by half a dozen Egyptian officers and clerks, and gradually others joined it, but mostly through fear. The soldiers, with the exception of those at Lahore, had never taken part in it, but had quietly given in to their officers. The officers went about telling the people that you were only an adventurer, and that you had not come from Egypt; also that the letters you brought from the Khedive were forgeries. That it was untrue that Khartoum had been taken, and that Emin Pasha and you had made a plot to take their wives and children out of the country and hand them over as slaves to the English. Such words in an ignorant, fanatical country like this acted like fire among the people, and the result was a general rebellion, and we were made prisoners. Plans were also made to entrap you when you returned and strip you of all that you had."

The letter then goes on to state: "While this condition of affairs existed the Mahdi's forces arrived in the neighborhood and demanded an immediate surrender. The revolting officers refused, with the result that Emin's enemies, the Mahdists, and the rebels fell upon each other. The Mahdists captured Regaf, taking many prisoners, including some women and children and stores of ammunition. The rebels attempted to retake Regaf later on, but they were again repulsed. The soldiers then became so panic stricken that they declared they would fight no more unless Emin was set at liberty. This was done and he was sent to Wadelai."

A postscript, dated December 12th, says that the Mahdists attacked the Dufile station for four days, but were driven back to Regaf, and they had sent to Khartoum for re-enforcements.

To this letter Stanley replies, urging the necessity for haste on the part of Emin and Jephson to come and meet him, as he is exhausted by long travel and privation.

The letters received from Emin at the same time were simply confirmatory of Jephson's letter, but showed that Emin was halting between two opinions, whether to stay where he was or to accept Stanley's offer of relief. He must decide, Stanley said, within a few days, as he (Stanley) would be compelled to start on his return journey.

Emin continued his delay, but finally, on February 13th, the native courier appeared with a letter from Emin to the effect that he was at anchor with two steamers just below Stanley's plateau camp at Kavalli, that he had brought part of his people from Wadelai and would send the boats back for the others, while he himself pushed forward to Stanley's camp.

INTRIGUES OF EGYPTIANS.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Mackinnon, president of the Emin Relief Committee, has received another letter from Stanley, dated August 17th. Stanley says that Emin with Selim Bey, seven officers and sixty-five people, arrived at his camp on February 17th. Lieut. Stairs arrived on the 18th with his column from Ituri. At a meeting on the 18th Selim, who had retaken Dupile from the Mahdists, killing 250 of them, stated, on behalf of the deputation, that they had come to request time to allow the Equatorial troops and their familes to assemble at Kavelli.

Stanley continues: "I explained through Emin Pasha the object of my expedition and offered them a promise, written in Arabic, to wait a reasonable time for them to join me. The deputation replied that my offer was satisfactory. They said that they would proceed directly to Wadelai and proclaim it and commence the work of transportation.

"The deputation started for Wadelai on the 26th. Emin returned on the 27th with his little daughter and a caravan of 144 men. He and I agreed that twenty days was a reasonable time to wait.

"A month after Selim's departure a letter arrived from him announcing that the rebels, officers and everybody were unanimous in wishing to depart for Egypt under my escort."

Stanley, now finding great delay likely in assembling the refugees, called a council of officers.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Stanley, continuing his narrative, says: "On April 15th Emin informed me that but a few of his servants would go. Here was a disappointment. Out of 1,000 only a few were willing to accompany me. It was clear that the Pasha no longer had authority."

"At this time," continued Stanley, "I discovered conspiracies in camp. The Egyptians tried to steal the rifles of the Zanzibaris, and the number of malcontents kept increasing. Emin had also received news of a bad state of things at Wadelai. Therefore I decided upon immediate action. I formed a square of rifles and assembled all the Pasha's people within it. Those who refused to come were arrested and placed in irons and some were flogged. They promised religious obedience. This muster consisted of about 600 persons.

"On the 10th we started, numbering about 1500 persons. An intercepted letter to Selim revealed another plot to attack the expedition. On May 7th a letter was received from Selim containing various insolent charges against us, and an appeal to wait longer for them, the rebels having again robbed them of all their ammunition." Stanley replied, offering to go slowly, so as to enable them to overtake him, but he never heard any more from Selim.

Then follows a description of the march, which was resumed on May 8th, the fights with the King of Ungoro and with the Waramas. A description is given of a snowy mountain, which, it is estimated, is not less than 19,000 feet high. The greatest trouble was caused by fevers and bowel complaints.

From Bad to Worse.

SCROFULA leads to consumption. From three to six bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters will cure scrofula, salt rheum, erysipelas, boils, pimples, blotches, tetter, shingles, scald head, sore eyes, and all skin affections, by cleansing the system and removing all impure matter that causes bad blood. swf

In Many Forms.

DYSPEPSIA assumes many phases, all of disagreeable to the sufferer, yet it makes no difference which from two to four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters will not cure. B.B.B. cures dyspepsia, tones the weak stomach, aids digestion, sharpens the appetite and renovates the entire system.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The New Ministers Take the Oath of Office.

Hon. Mr. Colby Expects No Opposition at Stanstead.

British Columbia Canners in Conference With Messrs. Tupper and Dewdney—Government Appointments.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Nov. 28.—Hon. Mr. Colby was sworn in this afternoon, the Governor-General administering the oath. Sir John was sworn in as minister of railways.

The writ for Stanstead has been issued. Nomination December 9th. Mr. Colby expects no opposition.

L. A. Cottellier, deputy registrar-general, has been appointed under-secretary of state, vice Grant Powell, superannuated.

Joseph Pope, the premier's private secretary, has been appointed assistant clerk of the privy council.

The British Columbia salmon canners had a three-hours' conference with Hon. Mr. Tupper to-night. Hon. Mr. Dewdney was present. They decline to give any information of the conference in its present state.

ON ROSEDALE REEF.

Wreck of the O. R. & N. Co.'s Steamer Idaho.

The Vessel Strikes Near Race Rocks During a Thick Fog, and Will Prove a Total Loss.

Shortly after noon yesterday Mr. Thomas Argyle and Mr. Deakin, the lighthouse keeper at Race Rocks, arrived in the city from the Rocks to report that the steamer Idaho had gone ashore, and if possible procure help for her before she became a total wreck.

The particulars given by them of the nature and extent of the disaster are very meagre, as almost as soon as it occurred they were despatched to the city to, if possible, procure a boat to lighter and assist the disabled O. R. & N. Co. steamship. With Capt. Arkwright in command, the Idaho, was on her way from Roche Harbor, San Juan Island to Portland with a full cargo of lime and no passengers. A dense fog prevailed during the night and early morning, but the steamer was running full speed with her fog whistle in full blast. The Race Rocks fog horn was within hearing and the tide was at its highest when at about 7:15 o'clock, the steamer ran hard on the ledge inside Rosedale Reef, at a point about one-quarter of a mile south and east of the lighthouse.

The ship struck hard on, the ragged rock penetrating her port side amidship tearing an ugly hole through which the water commenced to pour. The sea was perfectly smooth, and the steamer was not in immediate danger as she remained hard and fast. Orders were given to get rid of the cargo at once, and the lime which in the event of the boat taking water placed her in danger of immediate destruction by fire was tossed overboard.

In her exposed position, and with the hole in her side about two feet below the water line, the Idaho would, when out doubt have gone to pieces with the first rough weather. Failing to get a tug here as there were none in the harbor yesterday, Mr. Deakin reported particulars of the wreck to Mr. Geo. A. Cooper, the O. R. & N. Co.'s manager, who in turn telegraphed to headquarters, and also to Port Townsend, from which place tugs were last evening despatched to the scene.

At the time that the lighthouse keeper left for Victoria the steamer was half full of water, and still filling rapidly. Almost all the cargo had gone over the side, and the boat was liable to go to pieces with the first wind.

The Idaho was about two hundred yards out of the channel when she struck, in deep water. She is an old screw steamer, built on the Atlantic coast, and was for some years in the Alaska trade. Her estimated value was about $75,000, and she was insured in the neighborhood of three-quarters of this sum.

THE MATE'S STORY.

At about 7:30 o'clock last evening the first mate of the disabled steamer, Mr. E. M. Cheney, with five of the crew and Mr. S. M. Garland, the one solitary passenger, who was on his way to his home in Portland from Port Townsend, arrived in Victoria, having left the Idaho in a row-boat soon after noon to procure divers and tugs to assist in stopping the leak and floating the steamer.

Mate Cheney was seen soon after he and his men completed their tiresome trip by a COLONIST reporter, to whom he gave the following account of the accident. Said he: "We left Port Townsend bound for Portland at 3 o'clock this (Friday) morning, with a full freight and no passengers. The cargo was made up of 800 barrels of lime from Roche Harbor, 150 barrels of oil, 370 barrels of salmon, 65 bales of hops and 200 tons of coal. There was a dense fog from the time we left Port Townsend, but we were running full speed until the time we heard the Race Rocks fog horn. We didn't hear the Dungeness whistle until after we passed; and the Race Rocks' horn only once, when we were close on shore. We answered it at once, and stopped the engines. It was too late, however, the steamer striking the end of Rosedale reef, in about thirteen feet of water, amidships, and tearing a hole aft under the counter. It was high tide, and the ship was soon hard and fast, and the water pouring in through the hole in her side, the full extent of which could not be realized. The greater part of the cargo being composed of lime, the most immediate danger was of the water reaching it and setting the ship on fire. One of the first orders given was therefore to throw the lime overboard, and the men had all but 150 barrels out when the water reached the barrels and, catching fire, they drove the men out. Holes were at once cut in the deck and a hose was played down on the lime which was so smothered that it could not burn. The work of saving the ship from fire kept everybody until we left. The engine room was then under water, as well as all the freight forward, and there were three feet of water on the freight deck. The steamer was listed to port at an angle of about 15°."

Last evening the services of the steamer Maude were secured, and the mate and his party, with Capt. Harmon, the diver, returned with her to the scene. It was expected that the two American tugs would also be on hand with wrecking pumps; and if Capt. Harmon succeeded in stopping the leak, the work of pumping out the steamer would be proceeded with at once.

Capt. Christensen, of the Lorne, passed the wrecked steamer at about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon when she was full of water. The captain's opinion was that her fate was sealed.

The Idaho was built in Bath, Me., in 1866, and for the past ten years has been in the Alaska service. During the time she was under the command of Capt. Carroll she was libelled for $60,000 for smuggling. During the last few months she has been engaged in freighting between Portland and Victoria, calling at the Sound ports. She received new boilers this spring, which brought her total value up to about $70,000. She was insured almost to her total value, so in the event of her breaking up the loss will not fall on the owners. Capt. L. E. Arkwright was in command at the time of the accident, with Mr. E. M. Cheney as first officer, and a crew of forty men under him.

LATER.

A messenger arrived from Race Rocks on horseback at about ten o'clock last night, who states that at about six in in the evening with the receding of the tide the back of the steamer was broken. This being the case all hope of saving her was at an end, and all that the steamers tug which had gone to the rescue could do was to save all of the cargo and machinery that they could.

THE FALL ASSIZES.

On the opening of the court yesterday morning, Mr. Justice Drake presiding, the first case called was that of

REGINA V. DUDLEY AND BECKINGHAM.

Charged with rape upon the person of Mrs. Amelia Prier.

Hon. Theo. Davie, Q. C., Attorney-General, appeared for the Crown; Mr. A. L. Belyea for Dudley; and Messrs. W. J. Taylor and Charles Wilson for Beckingham.

The following jury was duly sworn in; J. L. Beckwith, (foreman), George Winters, J. Holland, H. Creech, E. W. Spencer, George North, Jno. Bartlett, H. Caldwell, Wm. Petherick, E. B. Irving, George Steitz and W. D. Kinnaird.

The hearing of the witnesses occupied the attention of the court till 3:30 o'clock. The evidence is unfit for publication. Beckingham was discharged, there being no proof that he was connected with the crime.

In the case of Dudley the jury, after one and a-half hours' deliberation, brought in a verdict of guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy.

His Lordship imposed a sentence of 7 years imprisonment in the penitentiary. This was the lightest sentence which the law allows, the penalty attached to the crime being death or imprisonment either for life or for a period not less than seven years.

SIX MONTH'S IMPRISONMENT.

Samuel Pierce, convicted of embezzlement, was then brought in for sentence, and His Lordship after expressing regret that one of whose previous good character so much had been said should have for a moment given way to temptation, sentenced him to imprisonment for six months with hard labor.

COURT NOTES.

The Crown have decided to abandon the prosecution in the case of Reg v. Farrell, charged with larceny, and upon which the jury were unable to agree.

Only one case remains to be disposed of at this session of the court, viz—that of Reg. v. Simms, libel, which will be called at 10.30 o'clock this morning.

The special jury case of Warren v. Boscowitz has again been remanded until Monday.

The court opened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Justice Drake presiding. The first case called was that of

REG. V. SIMMS.

The following jury was empannelled; B. Esnouf, (foreman), G. North, Geo. Winter, W. D. Kinnaird, Joshua Holland, Jos. Pearse, E. W. Spencer, S. Sea, Jno. Bartlett, Geo. Steitz, Thomas Atkins, M. L. Humber.

Mr. C. E. Pooley, Q. C., appeared for the Crown; Mr. Chas. Wilson and Mr. J. F. Walls for the defence.

M. H. Moffatt was the first witness called. He deposed that the letter in question was handed to him in August. It was a libel.

Geo. Jay was next sworn. He said the signature was in David Simms' hand-writing.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wilson—Had never had much correspondence with Simms. Simms had an action against him for wrongful dismissal. Witness had an action against him for $5,000 damages for libel. Had an agreement with him for a division of partnership profits. He received about $188. They have not yet settled up the business.

Mr. Savory was called and deposed that he knew the writing. Thought it was David Simms'. Knew the signature to be Mr. Simms'.

Mr. Wilson here took exception to the letter going to the jury and his lordship reserved his decision on the point taken.

Witness, resumed—Had had a conversation with defence in which he had said that he was going to write to the to Indian commissioner, as Mr. Jay had been selling bad seed to the Indians, thereby robbing him (the defendant) of $300.

A. P. Luxon, sworn, said the defendant told that this was the letter he wrote to the Indian department at Ottawa.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wilson—I did not ask Simms to come to the office. He came to the office to explain why he wrote the letter. Did not know that Mr. Walls was acting for the defendant.

Mr. Prevost called—The defendant had filed affidavits against Mr. Jay.

The case here closed for the prosecution.

No witnesses were called for the defense and Mr. Pooley summed up the case for the crown; Mr. Wilson following.

His Lordship then charged the jury, and they retired at 12:20 p. m.

At 3 o'clock the jury were recalled and His Lordship informed them that an apology had been handed in and their services would not be further needed.

Mr. Wilson, for the defence then read the following appology:

"The prosecution being withdrawn, on behalf of the defendant I unqualifiedly and unreservedly withdraw the imputation against Mr. Moffatt contained in the letter complained of, dated 17th of July, and express my sincere regret that it was ever written, and humbly apologize therefor.

"Dated 29th November, 1889.

(Signed) "CHAS. WILSON,
"Counsel for David Simms."

Ran Away from Home.

A boy named William Smith, aged 14 years, ran away from his home in Port Townsend and went to Westminster about two weeks ago. He has led a wandering aimless life since that date and served on the steamer Irving as a stewards' mate, and had a position at the Queen's hotel in the capacity of stock-keeper. The parents of the misguided juvenile arrived at Westminster on Wednesday, and Master Willie, who had been taken charge of by the police on his return from a voyage to Chilliwhack, was handed over to them. Mr. D. W. Smith, the father of the boy, is a prominent lawer in Port Townsend. It seems that the boy's mind became warped and poisoned by reading cheap novels of the dime variety, and this escapade was mainly brought about by that means.—Columbian.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Last Act in the Harvey Tragedy.

Rev. Dr. Potts Condemns the Insult to Archbishop Walsh.

Hon. Mr. Colby to be Opposed at Stanstead by an Equal Rights Candidate —The Brome Election.

The Stanstead Election.

OTTAWA, Nov. 29.—Nomination in Stanstead takes place on the 9th December and polling on the 16th. It is rumored that Harper, of the Montreal Witness staff, will oppose Hon. Mr. Colby on the equal rights platform.

Quebec Parliament.

QUEBEC, Nov. 29.—The legislature meets on the 7th of January.

On a Sand Bar.

GWEN SOUND, Nov. 29.—Last night while the steamer Alberta was clearing the harbor on her last trip to Port Arthur, she struck on a sand bar opposite Dimmy. She is still on.

Medical Students in Trouble.

TORONTO, Nov. 29.—Several score of medical students, between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning, were on their way home from last night's dinner at the Rossin House. They were somewhat boisterous, and three of the number were arrested after a fight with the police.

The Insult to Archbishop Walsh.

TORONTO, Nov. 29.—Rev. Dr. Potts, of the Methodist church, writes to the papers protesting against the insult offered Archbishop Walsh on the occasion of his reception last Wednesday evening. Dr. Potts is noted as a very strong Orangeman. The Globe and the Mail editorially condemn the said insult.

The Harvey Execution.

GUELPH, Ont., Nov. 20.—The last act in the Harvey tragedy was enacted this morning at eight o'clock. The doomed man slept well, and ate a hearty breakfast after awakening. About 7:55 the hangman entered his cell and pinioned his arms, and the procession, headed by Archdeacon Dixon, and followed by the prisoner, the sheriff and the hangman, walked to the place of execution. Harvey looked dejected, and only looked up once as he neared the gallows. Prayers for the dead, according to the ceremony of the Church of England, were said by the archdeacon, during the performance of which the black cap was fastened over the prisoner's head. The rope was cut and Harvey was swinging between heaven and earth. It was certainly one of the worst pieces of bungling that has ever been witnessed at an execution. The weight which lifted the body was not heavy enough, and the scaffold was not high enough to give a sufficient rebound to break the neck, and the struggles and contortions of the victim were frightful as he slowly strangled to death. Those present could not but express their disgust and horror at the bungling way the executioner did his part of the sad act. The knot had slipped, and had caught in front of the ear, and the gurgling sounds from Harvey could be heard even outside of the jail walls. Many of those who witnessed the execution left the place as soon as they possibly could. It is hoped the government will see some more merciful way of putting murderers out of existence than by the rope.

The Brome Election.

QUEBEC, Nov. 29.—In the Brome election, the latest figures give England (Conservative) 154 majority. Hon. W. W. Lynch (Conservative) had a majority of 297 at the last election. The Jesuit agitation did not have any influence on the result taken as a whole. Whatever influence it had among the English speaking people was counterbalanced by Mercier's influence among the French.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Staveley Hill on the Behring Sea Question.

The Canners' Deputation Again Interview the Ministers.

Exports and Imports for the Past Four Months Show a Gratifying Increase.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, Nov. 29.—The canners delegation interviewed Sir Hector Langevin to-day relative to sending the snag boat to Sumas to assist in pile driving at the place where the banks caved in. Hon. Mr. Bowell was interviewed and asked to create Ladner's Landing a port of customs.

Lieut. Gaudet, of "C" battery, has been transferred to "A" battery.

The exports for four months show an increase of $8,200,000 over last year; and the imports an increase of $2,500,000.

Notice has been given of an application to parliament to incorporate the Canada Cable Co., to lay a cable from Canada to England.

No appointment of the law clerkships of the commons will be made at present.

A special cable says Staveley Hill has a long letter in the Times on the Behring's Sea question, pointing out the injurious effects of the foreign and colonial office dawdling. The Times admits Hill's criticisms are well founded to a certain extent, but thinks he has taken too great an account of the local feeling in the matter.

PROJECTED RAILWAYS.

Notices of Application for Charter for Four Railways.

The Gazette last evening contained notices of application for charter for four railways in this province, three within the district of Kootenay and the other in Yale district, running to the coast.

The Spokane Falls and Northern Railway Co. (foreign) will ask for power to build and maintain a line of railway from a point near the mouth of Pen d'Oreille river, near the southern boundary of the province, to a convenient point near the town of Nelson on Kootenay Lake. A land grant will also be asked for. This railway is for the purpose of connecting the American lines with the mines of Kootenay Lake, in order that the extensive trade springing up in that region may become a feeder of those railways.

Application will also be made for an act to incorporate a company to construct and operate a railway from a point on the Columbia river to some point on Kootenay Lake near the outlet of Kootenay river, and for the purpose of operating a line of steamers between Revelstoke on the Columbia and the railway terminus. A land grant is also sought. This is the line of road that the C. P. R. has promised to build at the earliest possible moment from Sproat's Landing to the town of Nelson.

The Spokane Falls and Northern railway will also seek a char