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THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1895.

VOLUME XXXVII. NO. 48

DURRANT'S TESTIMONY.

His Evidence Tends to Weaken Rather Than Strengthen His Defence.

Numerous Contradictions and Statements That Are Utterly Irreconcilable—What He Said.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—Durrant's direct testimony which ended at 3 o'clock yesterday, when the cross-examination began, probably had a tendency to strengthen his case. Questions that would ordinarily cause a visible impression upon a guilty man were answered by Durrant with unhesitating freedom. Even when Attorney Deuprey asked him if on the 3rd day of April or at any other time he murdered or participated in murdering Blanche Lamont, the prisoner coolly replied in the negative.

The purpose of the defense to outwit the cross-examination as much as possible was shown when District Attorney Barnes asked the first question. Durrant was asked if he was not born at Toronto, Canada, on April 24, 1871. Attorney Deuprey objected to the question. He said that Durrant could have no positive knowledge on the subject, and any belief that he might have would be based on hearsay. The court overruled the objection, and the prisoner gave an affirmative answer. Several other equally unimportant questions were objected to by the defense. The objections in most cases were overruled.

The prisoner's reputation for truth and veracity went completely to pieces on the witness stand this morning. His answers to two or three questions were palpable lies, and he changed his answers to fit occasions. Besides, he told a story about the disappearance of Blanche Lamont that was so glib that everybody wonders how Durrant had the hardihood to think the jury would accept it as fact. The pitfall into which Durrant fell was in telling about the afternoon that he spent at the ferry to see if Blanche would not attempt to cross the bay to escape from the city. Durrant said he was standing at the corner of Market and Montgomery streets that day when a stranger came to him and asked if his name was not Durrant. The prisoner replied that it was. The stranger then asked if Durrant was not interested in her disappearance in view of the fact that his name had been connected with the case. Durrant replied that he was. The stranger then said: "Watch the ferry this afternoon. That is my advice. She will try to cross to-day." Although Durrant said he was overjoyed to get a clue to Miss Lamont, in reply to District Attorney Barnes' question he said he did not ask the man's name, residence or anything about the source of the information he had received. Neither did he ask for further information on the subject. He simply watched the man walk toward Dupont street, and when Durrant went to a restaurant and the man then went to the ferry, he says, to see if he could find Blanche.

Four of Durrant's friends saw Durrant at the ferry that afternoon, and by one of them the prosecution expects to show if Durrant went there, not to meet Blanche Lamont but Minnie Williams. Aaron Hoge, an old schoolmate of Durrant's, testified at the preliminary examination that Durrant met a woman answering Minnie Williams' description, and boarding the ferry in a car with her rode to the Mission. Durrant testified to-day that he did not meet any woman at the ferry, and that he went from the ferry to the armory to pack up the blankets preparatory to making the trip to Mount Diablo next day. To Ernest Sedgeman, whom he saw at the ferry, Durrant said that he was looking for Blanche Lamont. To Dodge and Dukes, students at the medical college, he said he was waiting for members of the signal corps who were coming over from Oakland. When asked if he told Dodge and Dukes that he was tracing a clue to Miss Lamont, Durrant replied that he did. Next moment he realized that he had given the wrong answer and replied that he did not. He attempted to reconcile the statement by saying that he was looking for Miss Lamont and waiting for members of the signal corps at the same time.

District Attorney Barnes asked Durrant why he left the ferry at 5 o'clock to prepare to go on a pleasure trip if he was so much interested in finding Miss Lamont, which disappearance his name has been so much and so unpleasantly connected. Durrant replied that he did not think it necessary to remain at the ferry longer. The district attorney then asked if he told any of Blanche's friends of the important clue he had received from the stranger. Durrant replied that he had not, as he had not had an opportunity. After vigorous questioning, Durrant admitted that he had attended the Christian Endeavor meeting the same night, where he met a number of Miss Lamont's friends. Among others he met Thos. Vogel, who Durrant testified a moment before was more interested in Blanche's disappearance than anybody else, except her aunt, Mrs. Noble. Although he had a private conversation with Vogel, Durrant told him nothing about the clue to Miss Lamont's disappearance, as he said the subject did not occur to him. Durrant was asked if after the disappearance of Blanche Lamont he told Herbert Schlager that she had probably been led astray, and had gone into a house of ill-fame. Durrant said he told Schlager that Miss Lamont might have been led astray. Barnes asked Durrant what there was about the manner or character of Miss Lamont to induce him to make that remark. Durrant said he knew nothing against Miss Lamont, but had heard Detective Anthony say that she might have been led astray.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—During the course of his trial yesterday Theodore Durrant handled Blanche Lamont's torn clothing, which was found hidden away in the little crevices of the belfry, and denied that he had secreted it. Even the model bearing the waist and skirts worn by Blanche Lamont when she was murdered did not affect him. But the prosecution accomplished what had never been done before. Durrant for a moment lost his wonderful self-possession and was caught in a number of barefaced untruths.

After asking Durrant if he had ever made a written statement of his whereabouts on the day Blanche Lamont was murdered, and

receiving an affirmative reply, District Attorney Barnes asked the following questions: "Is it not a fact that you sent a written statement of your case to your attorneys, and wrote on the envelope 'To be opened if I am convicted, and to be returned if I am acquitted?'"

The excitement was intense. In the hum of voices Durrant's answer was lost, and the stenographer was asked to read the reply. "I never sent an envelope to my attorneys bearing such an inscription," said he. Durrant was questioned at length regarding the communication and the significant inscription on the envelope, but he denied that he ever sent such a document. The climax was reached, however, when Barnes with his voice pitched in a higher key than usual, advanced to where Durrant was sitting and asked: "Did you ever lay eyes on Blanche Lamont after the morning of the day upon which she disappeared?"

Durrant replied that he had not. "Living he dead, I said," thundered the district attorney, advancing a step nearer. Although every eye in the court room was centered upon Durrant, he remained as cool as if he had been asked the most commonplace question. He again replied that he had not.

To-day District Attorney Barnes resumed the cross-examination of Durrant on the component parts of bromo-selizer. Durrant said he had a general knowledge of the components parts of the medicine, and denied that the active principle of the medicine was bromide of potassium. The prisoner became confused when questioned with regard to the notes of the lecture given by Dr. Cheney on the afternoon that Blanche Lamont was murdered. The district attorney asked Durrant if it was not a fact that he did not take any notes at the lecture. Durrant said that it was not. Durrant was then asked if he did not ask Dr. Gilbert F. Graham for his notes, at the same time saying that if he had notes he could establish a good alibi. Durrant said he did not ask Graham for notes, as Graham came to him at the prison and volunteered to lend him his notes. Durrant said that at the time of Graham's visit he did not know whether he had notes or not, although he afterwards admitted that on April 10 he asked a student named Glazier to read his notes to him.

Durrant said his notes of the lecture were meagre, and a Glazier read his notes to him. Durrant stated that when he was arrested on April 12 he did not know whether he had notes of Dr. Cheney's lecture or not, although he compared notes with Student Glazier four days before, a "knew" that he was suspected of killing his girl who had disappeared on the day the lecture was given. When questioned closely as to when he forgave about the notes, Durrant said he forgot the notes on April 13, the day after he was arrested, and remembered them again on April 18.

CABLE NEWS.

Spanish Cruisers Arming Lest the U.S. Recognize the Cubans as Belligerents.

Cholera in Hawaii—Great Fire at Coolgardie—Armenian Refugees Leave the Churches.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Advices received at Auckland from Hawaii to-day show that there have been sixty-five deaths in all from Cholera in Hawaii up to September 26.

It has been noticed recently that there is great and quite unusual activity in the government dock yards at different ports in Spain and that workmen are busy at work refitting cruisers and gunboats. In addition, it has become known that certain government officials have been discussing the question of arming the steamships belonging to the Spanish trans-Atlantic company and it is believed that these preparations are due to the possibility that the U.S. may recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents.

The British steamer Napier, belonging to North Shields, bound from Cronstadt to Rotterdam, was in collision off the island of Aaland with the British steamer Livonia of Leth. The latter vessel sank and fourteen of her crew were drowned in spite of the efforts of the Napier's crew, who succeeded in rescuing ten men.

The spinning factory at Boboib, 45 miles from Munster, Westphalia, has collapsed and buried 40 workmen in the ruins. Of this number ten were killed or seriously injured and the remaining workmen escaped with but slight injuries.

A dispatch from Coolgardie, the centre of the new gold fields, announces that a whole block of buildings were burned there yesterday by a fire which started through the upsetting of a lamp. The estimated damage is \$1,250,000.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says: "The protectorate over Madagascar was being exceedingly like annexation. The native army will be disbanded, and there will be a French garrison to replace it everywhere. The police will be in the hands of the French, as will also the customs and inland taxes."

The column of troops commanded by Colonel Souza has had a fight at Manaoas, province of Santa Clara, with the band of Zayas. The troops succeeded in taking the positions held by the insurgents, who upon their retreat left upon the field several killed and five wounded. To-day eight more political prisoners have been sent to the Spanish convict settlement in Africa.

The Spanish cabinet has signed a loan of \$15,000,000 with the Banque de Paris, wholly for Cuban expenses. One-third of the loan is payable between November 1 and 10, and the remaining installments will be paid in December and February.

The Armenian refugees who took refuge in the churches of Constantinople at the time of the riots, and who have persistently refused to leave these edifices, and have ever since been supplied with provisions by friends, have been persuaded to return to their homes. They evacuated the churches to-day in the presence of the Dragomen of the Embassy of the different foreign powers, who were present on behalf of their embassies to ensure the safety of the refugees and to report on their return to their homes to the ambassadors.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

CONQUEST OF MADAGASCAR.

Peace Negotiations Concluded Between the Queen and the Victorious French.

The Queen to be Retained, But Her Husband and Prime Minister Transported.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—The minister of war, General Zurlinden, received a dispatch from Majunga to-day confirming the news previously received via Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, of the capture of Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, by the French expeditionary forces under General Duchene. The official dispatch says that after a brilliant action Antananarivo was occupied on September 30. Peace negotiations with the Hovas opened next day, and were successfully concluded the same evening, subject to the ratification of the French government. General Metzinger, second in command of the French forces, was thereupon appointed Governor of Antananarivo.

The Hovas retained their country communicated to President Faure, who afterwards sent the following cable message to General Duchene: "In the name of all France the government congratulates you, your officers and men. Your admirable feat of conquering Madagascar for France thanks you for the brilliant service you have rendered her, and for the great example you have given. You have proved there are no perils or obstacles which cannot be removed by method, courage and the spirit of the French people. You are appointed Legation of Honor. Forward the names without delay of those you recommend for rewards and the government will propose to parliament that a medal be struck for distribution among the troops. The great merit of your expedition is that it is not only an official triumph, but a moral triumph. It is an official triumph because a rigorous protectorate will be established by France over the island of Madagascar, assuring to France a preponderance of the entire administration. The Queen, Ranaivaloa III, will be retained in her country, her husband, will be transported."

LORD SACKVILLE'S STATEMENTS. LONDON, Oct. 10.—The statements made by Lord Sackville, who, as Sir Lionel Sackville-West, was the British minister at Washington City in 1881-89, in a pamphlet marked "For private circulation only," a copy of which was obtained here by the correspondent of the New York World, and the substance of which was printed in the United States yesterday, have caused amazement in diplomatic circles. Truth, commenting upon the statements made, says: "Whether it was courteous or judicious for Lord Sackville to make such statements to Mr. Bayard, ambassador in London, is a debatable question, to which it may, however, reasonably be replied that Mr. Bayard was immeasurably more discreet and judicious in not making such statements to Lord Sackville. The latter's conduct is reprehensible, and Sackville-West was handed his papers. England, in the person of her envoy, was grossly and wantonly insulted. Mr. Cleveland, however, failed to secure the election."

"In our relations with America experience teaches us always to be on the alert. This has made the English, perhaps, over-suspicious, and being so they possibly imagine trickery where it does not exist. For these reasons it is advisable that international contests be discontinued until the impression is removed or the Americans realize that they are sufficiently strong to depend upon themselves without the support of sharp practices. The two nations are very nearly allied, and everything should be done on both sides of the Atlantic to unite them more closely. Both nations have much in common. In America they have our peers and in England we have their heroes."

BEHRING SEA.

SEATTLE, Oct. 11.—Captain Tozier, of the U.S.S. Grant, which arrived from Behring sea last night, while declining to talk about sealing matters is enthusiastic on the question of fish and game. He said: "The fishing industry there would be a mine of wealth which would surpass any gold mine that ever existed. It is not a question of how many fish you can get, but how many you want. A line cannot be drawn up without a fish of some kind, sometimes a halibut and sometimes a cod. The former can be drawn out as fast as you can haul, and the latter will be taken in abundance, or even more. There is no better halibut in the world; the fish is of the most excellent flavor—the finest in the world."

"The cod are so numerous that they are injured by biting each other, but they would improve if they were fished for a time. A better place for sport cannot be imagined. I have not known until recent years where the wild geese go to breed. On Agatou Island, seventeen miles east of Atou, there are millions of them. There are no native or animals to destroy them, but the Atou Indians go there late in the season and kill the young ones with stalks for the winter supplies. The fish is very delicate and sweet, as the geese live on grass. On Atou island the natives live by fishing and trapping the blue fox. Atou mackerel is a beautiful variegated yellow and black color, weighing from two to four pounds, and the most excellent fish for eating in existence. The streams are full of finest trout, and there are numerous salmon and steelhead trout on the island. There are only forty natives left there, as the tribe is dying off very fast."

NEW BRUNSWICK ELECTIONS.

ST. JOHN'S, N.B., Oct. 10.—(Special)—According to the nominations for the local elections, which take place on October 16, Attorney-General Blair has secured eighteen supporters to five elected by the opposition. In St. John city four opposition candidates were unopposed, while two county supporters of Mr. Blair were elected by acclamation. In Westmorland Mr. Blair gets three straight supporters and a fourth independent supporter by acclamation. In Charlotte county four government men were returned unopposed. In Victoria county four candidates are contesting for the honor of supporting Mr. Blair, while the opposition has no candidate at all. In Northumberland only two of those nominated will oppose the government, if elected. A similar state of affairs exists in Kent, where seven government nominees are elected by acclamation. In Westmorland Mr. Blair and his colleague, Ferris, were returned unopposed. In Gloucester, which has three members, five supporters of Mr. Blair were nominated. In other counties there will be straight contests; but Mr. Blair already has a big advantage.

ALBERTA IMPROVING.

ALBERTA, Oct. 10.—The Albert company on Mineral Hill are down twenty feet on the ledge, which contains strong and is widening, and the quality of the ore improving. A party who have been examining Mineral Hill in the interest of an English syndicate, have returned to-day. They say that they found good rock everywhere, and regard the hill as a mass of mineral. Yellowstone and Huckleberry creeks were examined, and found to be highly auriferous. Prospectors are demanding increased pay for staking off claims.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS. WINNIPEG, Oct. 11.—(Special)—Twenty years ago to-day the first instalment of Iowlanders arrived in Winnipeg, in all 295 souls, in which number were included 216 adults—80 families and 80 men. The Iowland population in the province to-day is over 10,000, and it is estimated that about 2,000 of them are living in Winnipeg alone. About 4,000 more are settled in North Dakota.

George Clendinning, the Peiron candidate for Luskdowne, has signified his intention of withdrawing from the contest. A farmer named H. A. Hall, residing at

THE POPE'S LETTER.

Sufferings of the Italian Nation—The Papacy Must Have Temporal Jurisdiction.

A Perpetuation Rather Than the Termination of the Conflict Aimed At.

ROME, Oct. 9.—The letter of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. to Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state, on the recent fete held in different parts of Italy in honor of the entry of the Italian troops into Rome, was published this evening. It is as follows: "The sentiment of humanity, which even minds dominated by passion restrain, seemed to permit of the hope of some consideration in our old age; but this has been brutally ignored. We have been reduced to become almost immediate witnesses of the apotheosis of Italian revolution and the spoliation of the Holy See."

"That which most afflicted us is the design to perpetuate rather than to terminate the conflict of which no one can measure the disastrous effects. The final object of the occupation of Rome was not to complete political unity, but in destroying the walls of the temporal metropolis, to more closely attack the spiritual power of the Pope. The object was to change the destinies of Rome, to return to paganism and give birth to a third Rome and a third era in civilization. That is what it was desired to celebrate recently under the sanction of the new law by noisy demonstrations conducted by a sect which is the enemy of God."

"The nation suffers, for not only are the promises of mutual benefits unfulfilled, but Italy is divided and subservient to factions which menace all civil and social institutions in augmenting numbers and force. Nothing will ever confer veritable independence upon the Papacy so long as it does not have temporal jurisdiction. This condition they pretend to have guaranteed is subordinated to the arbitrary will of others, and lately there has been a suggestion of a threat to abrogate even the guarantee itself."

"The letter of the Pope then vaunts the blessings of pontifical sovereignty and invites Italians not to be bound up with sects and consider how pernicious it would be to perpetuate the conflict which is profiting the enemies of Christianity. It then affirms that the head of the church follows with loving vigilance humanity's road, and does not refuse to accept the reasonable necessities of the times. The letter concludes with: 'If the Italians would throw off the Masonic yoke and would listen to us, we would open our heart to the fondest hopes, otherwise we can but predict new perils and greater disasters.'"

CAPITAL NOTES.

Agitation for a New Dominion Flag—Letter Boxes on Street Cars.

Railway Returns Delayed in Their Transmission—The Major-General's Aide-de-Camp.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Oct. 10.—The fact that British Columbia has acquired a new provincial coat of arms strengthens the agitation for a new Dominion flag.

The Post Office Department is being strongly urged by some of the cities to attach letter boxes to street cars. Deputy White states to-day that the system was tried in England and was not a success. The towns are so well supplied with letter boxes, and collection is so frequent, that there is no urgent need of the additional facilities afforded by the system.

Although the annual returns of the railway companies should reach the government by October 11, only 55 out of 140 are yet to hand, and the department threatens to prosecute some of the dilatory companies. At the request of several banks the post-office department has decided to issue letter cards of the denomination of 2 cents. It has also been decided to issue a one cent letter card for use in towns where there is no delivery by carrier.

Lieutenant McLean, of the 43rd battalion, commenced his duties as A.D.C. to the Major-General commanding to-day. The railway committee of the Privy Council meets on Friday, the 18th inst.

OTTAWA, Oct. 11.—Representations have recently been received at the customs department urging that an export duty be placed on natural gas, as the quantity which is being piped into Buffalo from Canada every week is very great and fears are expressed that the supply will run out.

Three Canadian officers who went to England last spring have been granted munificence certificates from the Hyde school. Postmasters are instructed not to accept for transmission as samples packages of tea containing more than half a pound in weight. Tea vendors have been using the sample post to send this article to their customers.

The post office department will shortly issue a new stamped envelope of the denomination of two cents for use in cities where the drop letter system is in vogue. A copy of the Imperial order-in-council will appear in the Canada Gazette to-morrow defining the zones agreed upon with Russia within which British vessels may not catch seals. Emmanuel St. Louis' appeal from the Exchequer court's decision knocking out his claim for further sums on account of the Curran bridge work was argued in the Supreme court to-day, and judgment reserved. The proclamation declaring the French treaty in force on Monday was signed yesterday and will be gazetted to-morrow. A strong company is being formed to utilize the Laehne rapids for motive power.

THE "HESPER" MURDER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—U. S. Marshal Baldwin has received word that President Cleveland had refused to interfere in the case of Hans Hansen and Thomas St. Clair, convicted of the murder of the mate of the bark Hesper and sentenced to death. An appeal was made to the President as a last resort. Both men will be hanged at San Quentin on Friday, October 18.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Tram Traffic Between Vancouver and Westminster—Obtaining Money Under False Pretences.

Contravention of Medical Act—Shooting Accident—Mining in the Kootenay Country.

(Special to the COLONIST.) VANCOUVER, Oct. 11.—The tram cars between Vancouver and Westminster carried more passengers yesterday than on any day since they have been running.

A. H. Lynne Browne had completed arrangements to start a Christian Endeavor paper here when arrested for obtaining money under false pretences from a Mission City merchant. He has been taken to the provincial jail. A number of young men took up a claim in Cariboo last spring. During the summer they have been engaged developing it, putting in pumps, etc. A few days ago they were told they would have to leave the claim as it lay on the old Harper lease. The claim was a very promising one and had not before been developed. The young men claim to have taken \$70 in one day by the rooker alone.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.) MONTREAL, Oct. 10.—Traffic on the C. P. R. for the week ending October 7 was \$480,000 for the same week last year it was \$471,000.

TORONTO, Oct. 10.—The Attorney-General's department has, upon information of John Henderson, of Hamilton, entered a suit for a perpetual injunction to restrain the running of Sunday cars in that city. A statement of the claim was filed yesterday in Queen's bench.

INGERSOLL, Oct. 10.—Cornelius Wall, of Mount Elgin, died on Sunday last under circumstances which point to poisoning, and his stomach has been sent to Toronto for analysis.

TWEEK, Oct. 10.—A fire at Loon Lake at the house of Mr. Thomas Lindsay burned six people to death, all children of Mr. Lindsay, two girls aged 21 and 18, boys aged 13 and 7, and twin babies. The fire occurred about twelve o'clock at night and no one seemed to know how it occurred. The wife of Mr. Lindsay's family, a man by the name of Peter Labarge and his son who barely escaped by jumping from a window of the second story.

BEAUBARNOIS, Oct. 10.—The time of the court in the Shortis case was occupied all day in the reading of evidence taken in Ireland.

CHEMUNIS.

CHEMUNIS, Oct. 10.—The new hall at Hall's Crossing will soon be completed and preparations are being made for the opening ceremonies.

The young men of the district contemplate organizing a football club at a meeting to be held on Saturday.

Mr. Kenney has moved his house to a higher elevation away from the fog about the stream on his farm.

The social given at Mr. Kenney's on the 7th instant under the auspices of the Episcopal church proved to be a very successful affair. The proceeds were for the benefit of All Saints' church.

Inspector of Schools Burns recently paid a visit to the Chemunish school.

KABAS.

(From the Claim.) The Blue Bell is operating again with a full complement of men, only having been closed down a few days on account of the recent strike. Captain Wilson, late of the King's Own, is now in full charge. The late employes have scattered to all parts of the district.

Mr. James Delaney has opened the dining room of the Leland hotel, thus giving Kaska another complete hotel.

Captain Harding, discoverer of the Gibson and Palouse, says that property is showing up well as development work progresses.

New hoisting machinery, of an expensive character, is being placed in the Robert E. Lee, near Roseland. The owners are confident they have a big thing.

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Result of a Neglected Cold. DISEASED LUNGS

Which Doctors Failed to Help, CURED BY TAKING AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

"I contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, and if not wisely attended in such cases, neglected, I thinking it would be my last day; but I found, after a little while, that the slightest exertion pained me. I then

consulted a doctor who found, on examining my lungs, that the upper part of the left one was highly affected. He gave me some medicine which I took as directed, but it did not seem to do any good. Fortunately, I happened to read in Ayer's Almanac of the effect that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has on others, and I determined to give it a trial. After taking a few doses my trouble was relieved, and before I had finished the bottle I was cured."—A. LEFLAN, watchmaker, Orangeville, Ont.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Highest Awards at World's Fair. Ayer's Pills Cure Indigestion.

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