THE VICTORIA WEEKLY TIMES, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1894.



nd in great bitterness of heart. I reill another trial in which private letters ere used in this way (the Beecher tri-1). They were the outpourings of a roken heart, and were distorted in court They were the outpourings of a a vain effort to ruin one of the greatst men this country has ever seen. Ind what has become of the man who oduced these letters (Theodore Tilton ?) le is an outcast on the face of the earth, wanderer from his home, friendless and

Mr. Wellman, for the people, dwelt pon all the safeguards the law places bout a man on trial. He continued: Let us see what defence has been made. the first place that Mr. Wiman meant pay the money back. So does everyody who begins to forge or stead. They lso say Mr. Wiman made Mr. Dun's atune for him. Does that give the right steal?" This case is the more importat because of the prominence of the dendant. Your verdict is being watched the whole country. See that it is a ise one.

Justice Ingraham said that the jury ust disregard everything but the facts rought out on the witness stand. He occeeded: "Men are not content to make teir money in a legitimate way. They ust speculate and go on speculating unthey are forced to commit crime to get oney. They go on from bad to worse, atil they end in prison." Justice In-aham then read the law regarding forry, saying that Wiman had come withthe statute, but is not guilty of forgery aless the intent to defiraud is perfectly ear. But in putting that money to his yn account Mr. Wiman had defrauded only R. G. Dun & Co., but also E. Bullinger, against whose account the ,000 was charged.

As the jury filed into the court room was very easy to see what the verdict as. As Wiman rose to face the jury s ruddy face became deathly pale and trembled violently. The foreman of e jury was much more affected. Ineed, he was actually weeping when he divered the verdict of "Guilty, with a rong recommendation to mercy." The her jurors would not look at the priser and hurried from the court room as on as Justice Ingraham had thanked m for their services to the state. As on as the verdict was announced Mr. iman fell back in his chair with a pan. His son placed his arm about his ther's shoulders and the two sat steat a few minutes. Then Sheriff Brown me up and Erastus Wiman started for te Tombs. On Wednesday morning Mr. man will be sentenced.

Grover Cleveland's He

TUPPER ON SEALING. The Minister Writes a Circular Letter in Response to a Lot of Queries. He Does Not Believe Anything Will be Allowed on the Modus Vivendi Claims. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, minister 1891 Sir Churce and fisheries, has, in response 1892 of marine number of letters and queries sealing men, written a circular letsealing matters. Copies of it have just been handed the sealers by .890 1891 Gaudin, agent of the depart-1892 It deals largely with claims and Captain 1893 will be found interesting. It is given below in full: Sir,-From time to time, since the seizure of the first sealing vessels in Beh-Sea, in 1886, claims to compensathe pelagic scalers had during 1892 kept without the prohibited limits, the catch have, on behalf of the parties agrieved, by reason of seizure or molestaof 1892 exceeded that of 1890, before tion and personal damage for iMegal arthe prohibition was effected; while at rest and imprisonment, been received at the same time the lessees were restricted to 7,500, except during 1891, the first this department. every instance these claims have year of the modus vivendi, when 12,071 been promptly forwarded to Her Majesty's government with strong represente tions urging a speedy settlement of the Had the figures for 1893 been obtain

able, it would have transpired that the laims in question. The importance of the diplomatic dislargest catch in the history of the indusarising out of the questions try had been secured by the pelagic sealraised by the action of the United States ers-70.332, as against 7,425 by the lesauthorities, necessarily has had the efsees of the islands. fect of delaying the final decision for a It was finally decided by those repreconsiderable period. The claims of the senting Great Britain before the arbiparties damnified have, however, always trators that Her Majesty's government m kept to the front, so far as the Canwould not ask from the tribunal any idian government could do it. inding for damages under article 5 of During the period which has thus inthe modus vivendi of 1892, and the Unitvened, the expediency of the adoption ed States representative stated that his f some measure to prevent further seizgovernment had, on their side, abanires, and at the same time to afford the doned any claims under this head. rotection so loudly called for both on the It thus transpires that no finding upon and and at sea, became apparent to both the basis of such a regulated and lim-Her Majesty's Government and that of ited catch or catches as in the opinion of the arbitrators might have been taken he United States. will be remembered that, as a result without an undue fimitation of the seal Behring Sea modus vivendi of 1891 herds" was effected. By this agreement the The claimants of course may still con-British government prohibited the killing sider that they have not in any way reseals within the waters of Behring linguished their right to press all those ea, on the North American side of the claims upon the attention of the British line of demarcation described in the A large number of claims have been Treaty of Cession of 1867. The United States government on the received through the collector of customs other hand prohibited the killing of seals at Victoria, preferred by owners of sealon the Pribyloff Islands, in excess of the ng vessels on account of expulsion from number of 7500, to be taken thereon for Behring sea under the modus vivendi of 1891 and the renewal of 1892, involving he subsistence and care of the natives. also the claims for 1893. The date of this arrangement rendered It is to these claims that the foregoing improbable that due notice could be given the sealers of their inability to remarks particulary apply. I have endeavored to make as plain as possible enter the waters in question, and the their present position, in order that the parties may advise with their law advis-Canadian government therefore stipulated for compensation to sealers for loss pecasioned by reason of the prohibition ers as to the future. So far as the claims for 1891 are con The position taken by Her Majesty's cerned, it is to be remembered, as above Government was, that the cessation of explained, the government of Great Britsealing in Behring Sea both on land and ains has dealt with them. at sea, would enhance the value of the coast catch. It was hoped that British sealers would not suffer to any great ex-However, Her Majesty's Governtent. ment agreed to consider any case in which it was clearly established that diout of the modus vivendi of 1891. rect loss had been suffered by a British subject through the enforcement of the prohibition against sealing in Behring

claims at a reduced rate by the British ent. there is still a share to come The sealers received intimation of this to them payable by the United States position of Her Maissw's Government, and claims were filed on behalf of the sealing fleet for loss accruing out of the ment made regarding compensation for closure of Behring Sea. that year was between the government These claims having been reported by of Canada and that of Great Britain, me to His Excellency, were auly 10 the latter assuming the responsibility of warded to 'Her Majesty's Government. paying claims for losses arising out of British commissioners came to Canada the insufficiency of notice of the closure adjust these claims, and the sealers of Behring sea in 1891. the Pacific Coast were duly notified Those claims have been considered by of the time limit for filing claims. Her Majesty's government, and some of them paid. I am unaware that any cug-All the claims which could possibly be obtained from the sealers were deal gestion was made that the United States with by the commissioners and awards should pay a further amount to the scalwere finally made. ers for that year. The awards aggregated :---These observations, however, so far as For losses (25 claims).....\$ 96,434 this department is concerned, are not put Expenses promoting 38 claims. 3,800 forward, so as to embarrass any claims the parties may advance in connection Total\$100,234 with the closure of Behning sea. Three claims were rejected because I have now to direct that you should deemed unsustainable on the prescribed place the parties, or their representatives, conditions, and three others for irregularin possession of the substance of this let ter, so that they may consider what fur-Thirteen were rejected "because the acther representations can be brought to tual earnings of the voyage are proved the notice of Her Majesty's government, to have covered the outlay." but you should point out distinctly that The treasury minute containing the in the event of any mode being adopted awards describes the compensation as for determining the actual amount of for direct net losses out of pocket their claims, or the facts in each case, through want of due notice of the pro the claimants must in all cases be preparhibition of seal catching in Behring Sea with their evidence and such counsel from 24th June, 1891, to 1st May, as may be required. 1909 I have the honor to be, Since the settlement of these claims, Sir. protests were forwarded on behalf of the owners of the E. B. Marvin, Otto Your obedient servan' CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER. Penelope against exclusion. Her 'Majesty's government have re GEN. GRANT'S DAUGHTER, plied that the Otto and Marvin were seized for a breach of regulations and Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris Going to Marwere thus deprived under the scheme of the award, and the Penelope was exry Gen. Douglas. cluded because the proceeds of the skins New York, June 15 .- The Press pubtaken after the 1st July, 1891, more than covered the out of pocket expenses proper The lishes the following this morning: to the Behring Sea season. reported engagement of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sarboris and General G. H. Kyd It is added that the exclusions annour ced in the minute cannot be revised. Douglas, adjutant-general of Maryland, Meantime the negotiations proceeded. was fully confirmed yesterday by friends and it became evident that no decision of General Douglas, now in this city. Mrs. Sartoris met General Douglas could be had from arbitration before the through Mns. Gibson, wife of Senator Gibson of Maryland. From their first end of another sealing season, and as the question was yet pending the same reason for the modus vivendi of the premeeting a friendship sprang up which rious year still obtained. Her Majessoon excited the curiosity of society people of Washington. They declared it was a match from the start, and when ty's government agreed with that of the Unitd States to renew the probibition pending arbitration, thus the renewed General Douglas made arrangements for rrangement applied not only to 1892, Mrs. Mrs. Sartoris and her mother, ut to 1893, as well. Grant, to spend the summer at the Blue Her Majesty's government did not on Mountain house in Maryland, the rethis occasion engage to consider any port of the engagement was accepted as claims for losses, as in the case of the a settled fact. initial year. On good authority it is learned that Mrs. Sarboris will forfeit her estate be-The modus vivenda convention, howqueathed to her by her English father ever, contained the following article: in-law if she marries again or takes up ARTICLE 5. her permanent home in America. During "If the result of the arbitration be to affirm the right of British sealers to take seals in Behring sea, within the bounds about \$25,000 a year, which at her her recent stay here she stated that her about \$25,000 a year, which at her claimed by the United States under its death would pass to her children. In purchase from Russia, then compensaion shall be made by the United States case of her marriage the entire estate will be forfeited to her children. Great Britain (for the use of Her Maesty's subjects) from abstaining from he exercise of that right during the pen-The Superiority dency of the arbitration, upon the basis of such a regulated and limited catch or mendous amount of brain work and constant catches as in the opinion of the arbitracare used in its preparation. Try one bottle tors might have been taken without an and you will be convinced of its superiorundue diminution of the seal herds, and, ity. It purifies the blood which, the source the other hand, if the result of the of health, cures dyspepsia, overcomes sick arbitration shall be to deny the right of beadache and billousness. It is just the medicine for you. British sealers to take seals within the Baid waters, then the compensation shall be made by Great Britain to the United fully prepared from the best ingredients. HOOD'S PILS are purely vegetable, care-

HAVEMEYER'S EVIDENCE. States (for itself, its citizens and lessees), for this agreement to limit the island catch to 7,500 a season, upon the basis of the difference between this number and such larger catch as in the opinion The Sugar Trust Man Gives Away Some Odd Facts. of the arbitrators might have been taken without an undue diminution of the seal Washington, June 14 .- The vice-president to-day signed the certificate to the district autorney of the refusal of E. R. Chapman, of New York, to answer ques-The take of seals by the pelagic seal-ers and the lessees of the Pribyloff isl-ands was as follows: tions in the sugar trust investigation committee. Havemeyer, who expressed his BRITISH PELAGIC SEALERS. willingness yesterday to give the account

1890 44,751 1891 50,495 of the sugar trust contributions to the campaign funds, declined to do so to-day, as he was advised that under the terms of the resolution this was no part 70.332 of the investigation. The committee ac LESSEES ON PREBYLOFF ISLANDS cepted this view as the witnesses had 1889 100,135 sworn that no contributions had 20,995 12,071 made to secure the election of United States semators. 7,500 H. P. Burney, one of the room clerks 7,425

at the Arlington hotel, said Senator *Limit under new lease, 60,000, but com-pany was stopped by treasury agent. Brice had been in the habit of calling on Mr. Terrell, but that he called there When the question came before the ar-bitrators at Paris, on behalf of the Unitno more frequently during his visits last winter and spring than on former occaed States it was insisted that although sions.

Mr. Havemeyer stated that in the last three years the profits of the trusp had been three-eighthis of a cent per pound on refined sugar, and the increased cost to the consumer under the proposed bill would be a cent a pound. He admitted that the purpose of the formation of the were taken, as against 50,495 by pelagic trust was to increase the cost to the Am-

rican consun Senator Allen-"And when you did form the trust you did advance the price f sugar to the American consumer?" Havemeyer-"We did; it was advanced about a quarter of a cent, net."

Allen-"And the American consum to-day is paying three-eighths of a cent a on refined sugars more than he pound would be compelled to pay under a sysem of separate refineries?

'Yes, sir.

* * * has been made.

"If the trust were wiped out the American consumer would be benefited to the extent of three-eighths of a cent pound on his sugar?" "I will admit that; but anything that

will wipe out the trust will wipe out the industry John A. Searles, secretary and treasur

er of the American Sugar Refining company, was subjected to the committees questions from three to six o'clock. He frankly admitted that he had made i his business to influence legislation fa vorable to the sugar trust, and that for this purpose he had called upon and labored with many senators. The witness stood upon his rights, however, when asked about campaign contributions, and declined, in several instances, to answer questions on this subject. He declined to state the amount contributed in 1892, on the ground that it was not within

the province of the inquiry. "Do you not," said Senator Allen, "decline to state simply because you know it was disreputable and unlawful to conribute this money?"

"No, sir; I do not admit anything of the kind," replied Mr. Searles. "So you think it is perfectly laudable for the American Sugar Refining company to contribute large sums of money Most of the claims advanced for that by the thousands of dollars, for the pur

year are on behalf of vessels, the owners pose of influencing elections in this of which, and others concerned, have alcountry? ready been paid compensation by Her

"I have always understood, for many Majesty's government for losses arising ears, that it is the custom of both parties to solicit from corporations and indi-The owners appear to be under the viduals contributions for the carrying on impression that although paid their of their political campaigns, and that it is the custom of corporations and individuals to respond to such invitations. And So far as I am aware, the only agreeeral custom, the American Sugar Refining company has made such contribu-

tions at times. "Do you believe it is perfectly prope for a corporation?" said Senator Allen, "the value of whose stocks may be affected by national legislation, to contribute its funds to the success or defeat of one political party or the other?" "I think, as parties are now managed, shrill-voiced touters having boats for reut t is proper." "And the American Sugar Refining company, as a company, was achuated by a high sense of patriotic duty in contributing this money, I suppose?" "That is a pleasant way of putting it," esponded Mr. Searles.

ALMOST WIPED OUT

Grant, Oregon Hit by a Columbi River Flood and Nearly Wiped Out.

Details of the Terrible Affair-Fraser Gradually Shrinking to Its Old Limit.

Porbland, June 14 .- The little town of Grant, in Sherman county, on the main ine of the Union Pacific railroad, was alnost swept from the face of the earth by the raging waters of the Columbia Monday. Only a few buildings in the been place withstood the strong current, and of these only three can be occupied, the

others being completely submerged. From W. C. Iddings, a bridge builder u the employ of the railway company, the following particulars of the destruc tion of the town are obtained: "Two weeks ago a work train stopped there for repair work and was caught by the flood. The train pulled out to the west of the town on higher ground, and as the water rose the workmen again built dams at either end, and were thus enabled to keep on dry land, although sur rounded by water. As the river began to fall a heavy current swept through the town and piles of drift lodged against the houses, which were soon undermined

and swept away. "Last Friday the big distillery recent completed by Goodell & Walker col lapsed and went down with the flood. The foundry and machine shops of Mc-Kenzie & Somers are gone, and the engine house for the elevator and mill is wrecked. The general merchandise store of John W. Smith is also gone and where it stood the water is 25 feet deep. The railway station and warehouse have floated from their foundations and now lie across the railway track, liable to break up at any moment. The hotel building occupied by Mrs. D. McDonald stands at an angle of 45 degrees and the few remaining houses are in the same condition. The residence of E. O. Mc Coy, George Herbert and Mr. Walker are about all the houses left about the water, and in these the lower floors are covered to a depth of four feet or more

The two-story house of Julius Weisick has just the roof above the water.' The river has cut channels through the town but to what extent cannot be learned until the water goes down. A good part of the distillery stock was saved. Part was taken to Columbus, across the river, another lot was loaded on flat cars and part was stored in the mill. The big elevator near the station was safe

at last accounts, but the inhabitants of the town had about all gone. George Herbert, one of the government officials attached to the internal revenue ervice, was holding the fort when las heard from, monarch of all he surveyed. and most of it water.

Mr. Smith saved a good portion of his stock but lost his handsome residence. store and warehouse. Several buildings have been swept away

from The Dalles and the total damage o property in that town is estimated at \$20,000 Reports from points on the Columbia and Snake rivers state that the rivers are falling rapidly. This has given con-siderable cause for apprehension, as it

is likely that the strong current ensuing from the rapid fall will sweep away many uses on the low lands, which so far ave withstood the flood and largely inthis coast. crease the amount of damages.

The water has receded so rapidly this city that the elevated sidewalks and floors in stores have been abandoned

position, that originated no one knows where and went the way of all rumors. Some little light was shed upon the whereabouts of the Morayshire when on February 8, 1894, the British General, which arrived on that date at Vancou ver from Java, brought news of the wreck of a large ship on the reef off Warren Hastings Island. The General passed there on December 4, 1893. The natives told the captain that the crew of the vessel was drowned in the surf,

not a man escaping. This wreck sighted by the General was proved to be that of the Morayshire. A ship's bell, a compass and several trinkets that have been identified as the property of Saptain Manatt have been recovered and are either in the poss of the officers of the Pallas or the admir alty officials.

The news is now that the British govrnment does not believe the story by the natives declaring that all the Morayshire's crew were drowned. It thinks that it is more than dikely that a number of the men were murdered and the ship subsequently looted. Then again it is thought possible that some of the sur-vivors may have got safely ashore or put out to sea in boats, landing at some of the neighboring islands, where they, are perhaps at the present day waiting the arrival of a relief expedition.

Soon after the British General ed the finding of the hull of the Moray shire the story was told that the Blair Athole had foundered at sea when 150 Athole had foundered at sea when how days out from her port of elesance. This story is now verified, inasmuch as it is said that "the English government has learned positively the fate of the Blair Athole. As reported to the admiralty and to the owners, the vessel shifted her cargo while in a hurricane in the Pacific Ocean, and being a very cranky ship she went over on her beam end and oundered in a few minutes, all hands being lost." No particulars are given as to how this news was received. Regarding the Morayshire, information is more definite. A British bark visited Warren Hastings Island several months after the British General made her report, which was as follows, and is now printed for the first time:

"While off the northeast coast of Ja va we touched at Hastings Island. large four-masted bark was sighted ashore on an outlying reef. She was pretty badly wrecked, her fore, main and mizzen masts being broken off close to the deck. Her stern was battered in and tay in an almost submerged position. "We passed the island on December 4, 1893, and sent a boat asbore to learn what ship it was. The natives did not know, but said that the craft had been driven ashore about ten months previous-ly and that all her crew had perished 'n the breakers.'

The British bark that followed the General in visiting the island secured some very conclusive evidence. The commander of the Pallas will be guided by the following information brought by

"The wreckage secured is that of the missing bark Morayshire. A cutter's stern board marked with the name of the ship was secured. The natives say that only one boat load of men put off from the ship when she struck. The boat was capsized and all were drowned in the surf. The balance of the crew must

have deserted the vessel before , she struck on the reef." Thms is cleared up the mystery of two

'Frisco Determined to Take Every Prelong overdue ships which has puzzled the mariners for two and a half years, and both of which were well known on San Francisco, June 14.-Mayor Ellert

tually absorbed the old Brockville

dz.

held a consultation' with Quarantine DUNCAN MCINTYRE DEAD.

Officer Lawler in regard to the plague in China. The law is very strict regarding the inspection of vessels from infected ports, and the quarantine officer informed him that he would be particularly careful in seeing that the regulations were enforced on all vessels arriv-ing from Chinese ports. No danger is apprehended from 'the plague, as the microbes of the disease are killed after a lapse of eight days. As it takes the city from Yokohama, the conclusion of the board of health will have worn itself out and should be capitalists' he constructed the Canada Central railway, from Carleton Place to manifested on board of any of the vessells bound for this port. Pembroke. The Canada Central even-

FULL OF TROUBLE.

The Air of Europe Filled with Disquieting Rumors of War.

3

Paris, June 13 .- It is still in Africa that is centred the entire interest of European international politics. Every one is thinking about the Congo. Free State, which has spoiled the entire international situation. The relations between England and France are very much strained just now. The new French minister of foreign affairs, speaking in the chamber of deputies, has said that "the acts of England constitute a rupture of the peace.'

The term is a very strong one, but as matter of fact France will never consent to England's placing her hands on the equatorial provinces of Africa belonging to Egypt, for if she consented it would be a tacit approval of England's Egyptian policy, something which is impossible. The most extraordinary result of the Congo question is the fact that it has brought about a diplomatic entente between France and Germany.

The government has decided to ask the chamber for a credit of 300,000 francs to send troops to protect the French frontiers in Africa.

Berlin, June 13 .- The Anglo-French dispute over the Anglo-Congo agreement. which gives Britain an additional strip of African territory, resulting in free communication between Cairo and Cape Town, and the unusually sharp tone of he speech made by M. Hanotaux, the French minister of foreign affairs, in the chamber of deputies yesterday, is regarded seriously here. The National Zeitung, echoing the opinion of the German papers generally, declares that M. Hanotaux cold not have used sharper language without danger of a diplomatic rupture, and says such language renders negotiations difficult. The Congo government, through the German minister at Brussels, has repudiated the least desire to offend Germany by the conclusion of the agreement with England.

Emperor William leaves Kiel on board the imperial yacht on June 22nd. His has invited Herr Hulson, man-Majesty ager of the royal theatre at Wiesbaden, to accompany him. Herr Hulson is an expert at doing tricks with cards, and Emperor William takes considerable pleasure in seeing such tricks performed. After an absence of several years the sister of Emperor William, Empress Sophia of Greece, wife of the heir-apparent of the throne of Greece, has arrived here with her husband on a short trip to the mperial court. The relations between Emperor William and his sister cooled considerably from the time she joined the Greek church, and the present reconciliation is said to be due to Queen Victoria and ex-Empress Friderick of Germany, Emperor William's mother.

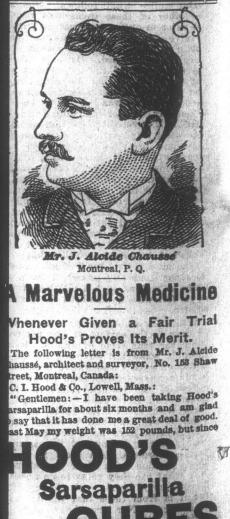
The Nord Deutscher 7 'ung says the eport from Washington that Germany has protested against t' e locision of the United States to place a d ferential duty of one-tenth of a cent on sugar imported into the United States from countries granting bounties to sugar growers, and that the German government has threatened reprisals against certain American imports, is false.

WILL ENFORCE QUARANTINE.

caution Against the Plague.

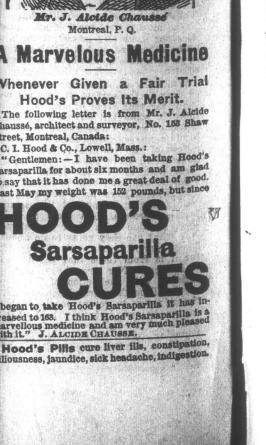
Washington, June 14 .- The President as gone to the capes of the Chesapeake try the efficacy of salt air as a recurative agent. He intends to cruise several days on the lighthouse tenr Maple in company with Dr. R. M. Reilly, his regular physician, and Capin Robley B. Evans, naval secretary of lighthouse board, and if his health be nefitted as much as is expected he may turn to the White House on Monday Tuesday.

The Strike at Pullman. Chicago, June 14.-The Pullman strike as discussed in the convention of the erican Railway Union yesterday. e-President Howard said; "People ice-President Howard said: not believe that labor unions can inkrupt men, but look at Daniel J. Mcay of Indiana. He was in charge of few railroads and now he has not a Mar. He refused to treat with labor tions much the same as Pullman has ne, and Pullman is not so near heaven can't be pulled down."



began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla it has teased to 163. I think Hood's Sarssparilla is a arvellous medicine and am very much pleased ith it." J. ALCIDE CHAUSSE.

ss, jaundice, sick heada



SENATOR HILL'S PRIVILEGES.

Albany's Own David Ttakes "No Orders From Nobody."

Albany, N. Y. June 15 .- That Senator

Hill is no more inclined now to make terms with the national administration than formerly is evident from developments taking place in the factional fight going on here between the Cleveland and Hill elements of the Democracy for the possession of the federal offices at Albany. Congressman Tracey and D. Cady Harrick, the leader of the Albany machine Democracy, and a supreme court justice, have "pooled" their issues and agreed upon ex-Surrogate Francis H. Woods for the Albany postmastership. Mr. Cleveland is said to have taken him up and to have notified Senator Hill that he wants to send his name to the

senate for the office now filled by J. B. Warner. If report is correct the senator returned a reply to the president that he should oppose Mr. Woods' nomination as vigorously as he could. Even the offer of the position of surveyor of the port of Albany to one of the Hill faction was not seductive enough to make Senator Hill It is almost definitely settled now-it was swerve from his attitude. The senator believes it is his privilege, as it was Senator Murphy's at his home in Troy, to name the postmaster of the city where

Mr. Woods' candidacy is distasteful to Senator Hill because he has never been adhied with any but the Cleveland faction of the Albany Democracy. According to the political gossips, Senator Hill's candidate for the place is John H. Farrell, proprietor of the Times-Union, an independent Democratic newspaper.

They All Got Mad.

Washington, June 14 .- A wholly inexto hand Saturday afternoon. plicable degree of heat was developed in the proceedings of the house to-day, the Indian appropriation bill being under consideration. Much disorder was manifested on the floor notwithstanding the connected with its various phases efforts of the presiding officer to keep the members in such a frame of mind that the bill could be understood by them. Two or three times the emotions of built at the same place and engaged in the same traffic. Both were bound for those particularly interested were too evident to be restrained, and once the offi-Vancouver, British Columbia, and have ces of the sergeant-at-arms seemed to be each been gone nearly two years. essential in preserving the peace. Despite this, however, about 10 pages of the bill were disposed of when the house adjourned at 5 p.m. The greater portion of the session was spent in discussing the ability of the superintendent of Indian schools.

Was Prominent in O many of the principle streets. The gas, the Canadian Pacific Railway. which was shut off over a week ago on account of the flood, will be furnished t Montreal, June 14 .- Duncan McIntyre, onsumers again to-morrow night. Boatthe well known merchant and shareholding parties in the submerged district are er in the C. P. R., died here yesterday no longer in vogue, and the half-thousand

from the effects of pneumonia. are occupied the greater part of the time Mr. McIntyre in early days was trying to induce someone to patronize them. The fleet of boats on the streets merchant in the village of Renfrew, afterwards removing to Montreal and daily grows less and in a few days more building up an extensive wholesale dry their owners will be out of employment goods business. In company, with other BLOWN TO FRAGMENTS.

Shocking Fatal Dynamite Explosion

Quebec Province.

Ottawa railway, Mr. McIntyre holding a controlling interest in the concern. He Chateau du Lac, Que., June 14.-A terrible accident occurred here last uight joined a syndicate organized to build the Canadian Pacific railway and became by which three men were killed and a director of the company, which took three others dangerously wounded. The over the Canada, Central road and made men were charging a hole with dynamite it a portion of the C. P. R. Some two for the purpose of blasting rocks in a or three years ago, in consequence chiefly section of the Soulanges canal, when the of disagreements with President Van Horne, Mr. McIntyre retired from his dynamite prematurely exploded, with the above results

TWO OCEAN MYSTERIES. Fate of British Ships Morayshire

utlying reef.

Blair Athole Unknown. estimated up to three millions of dollars, San Francisco, June 14.-England's

or so. Some years ago he erected for gunboat, the Pallas, is going to solve the mystery of the Morayshire. It is going to himself one of the finest houses in the fashionable quarter of Mon'treal. try to set at rest all curiosity regarding the fate of the Blair Athole SENATOR FLINT DEAD.

But the mystery of the Morayshire has been nartially unravelled. It transpires colonial Conference Postponed-St. that the Pallas is to work according to Louis Curran Bridge Bill.

the instructions issued by the British admiralty, embodied in which is evi-Ottawa, June 15 .- Senator Billa Flint dence enough to prove that a terrible fate lied between one and two o'clock at the has overtaken the Morayshire and crew. Grand Union to-day. Deceased was born He in Leeds. Ont., and was aged 89. was called to the senate at Confederaonly intimated in numerous prior publications-that the ship was wrecked on War-

ren Hastings Island, off the coast of Ja-A dispatch received here to-day from Vancouver states that the Australian va, where her bones now repose on an delegates will not be able to be here be-But the English government is curious fore the 21st, and therefore the opening a know the fate of the forty or more of the conference has been postponed un-English souls that sailed with the sugar til June 26th. Instead of Juncheon at packet. The news has leaked out that the senate restaurant for the delegates, was not the waves that claimed all of it has now been arranged to hold a them as prey. It is believed that as each half-drowned sailor dragged himself members of parliament, privy councillors from the surf upon the beach he was and lieut.-governors will be invited. In the exchequer court to-day a case murdered in cold blood by the natives of the Island. Advices to the effect were was started by St. Louis, the contractor, brought by the steamer China, and came for labor employed on the Ourran bridge against the government for a claim of The story of the Morayshire and the \$63.642, said to be due him still on the Blair Athole is one of those strange dra- work. B. B. Osler, Q. C., was counsel for the crown and C. A. Geoffreon, Q.C. mas of the sea that has had no closing

act. There are many strange incidences for St. Louis. The Hongkong Plague. These ships, the fate of which is now Hong Kong, June 14 .- There were S6 known admost to a certainty, were both leaths here yesterday from the plague. sugar laden, of mearly the same age, Nine British sailors have been attacked.

The exodus of natives continues. The Italian Cabinet.

It is supposed nearly one hundred lives were sacrificed by the loss of the two Rome, June 14 .- The cabinet reorganization has been completed by Signor Bovessels, yet the press refrained from seeth becoming minister of finance in place commenting too freely upon their prob-able demise because nothing was known of the treasury. Signor Diamoni becomes selli becoming minister of finance in place positively. All was conjecture, wild sup | minister of husbandry.

DYING BY HUNDREDS.

The Black Plague Slaying the Chinese Wholesale.

Hongkong, June 14 .- Seventeen hundred Chinese have died of the plague since May 4. The European population up to the present time has not been attacked. The epidemic is increasing in severity. Placards have been posted in directorship and from the company, but the streets of Canton saying that if the since that time he re-purchased his stock and was a large shareholder in the comgovernment destroys the Chinese quarter of Hongkong the British quarter of pany at the time of his death. He did not resume his directorship, however. Canton, on the island of Sha Mien, will be destroyed. Mr. McIntyre's wealth was variously

FFFTY DROWNED

Irish Harvesters Bound for Scotland Meet Terrible Disaster.

Castle Bar Island, Ireland, June 14 .-A passenger boat returning to Westport quay from Achil island, having on board eighty harvesters to be shipped to Scot-land, capsized off Annagh Head. It is believed that fifty harvesters lost their lives. Eighteen bodies have already been recovered.

American Light Houses.

Washington, June 14 .- This significant rder was issued by Secretary Carlisle "The authority to nominate pero-day. sons for appointment as keepers and assistant keepers of lights in the lighthouse service was taken from collectors of customs June 6, 1894, by order of the secre tary and transferred to the inspector of the several lighthouse districts." "This action," said 'Captain Evans, naval secretary of the lighthouse board, "absolutely takes the lightbouse service out of politics."

Ohio's Coal Strike.

Massilon, Ohio, June 14 .- The menacing attitude of the Sharrodsville miners to-day resulted in the forwarding by special train ten carloads of national guards to that point on the Wheeling and Lake Eric railroad. All to-day the strikers were defrant and intolerant, twice setting fire to the railroad station, to a small trestle and to a string of empty box cars. To-night the Cleveland, Lorraine and Wheeling railroad began to move coal the first since the burning of the bridge at Midvale. Every train carried a detachiment of soldiers, who are held in readiness for immediate action. Every point of attack for a distance of 25 miles is also guarded by the fifth regi-

ment.