CONGRESS PETITIONS

For Clemency for Hammond, Who is Said to Have Been Fearfully Misled.

He Positively Refused to Take Any Part in Carrying on the Transvaal Raid.

Report That a Small Fine and Imprisonment Will be the Reformer's Sentence.

New York, May 6—Fletcher W. Jewett, the Transvaal man, will sail for South Africa next Saturday, taking with him the signatures of 350 members of congress to a petition for clemency for John Hays Hammond. Mr. Jewett said that in order to obtain any concession from the Boer government it must be dealt with fairly and respectfully. Nothing will be gained by dealing with the English officials. Hammond has done great work in the gold fields, was one of the popular men in the Transvaal, but has been fearfully misled. "Cecil Rhodes and Jameson were anxious to annex the Transvaal to the British possessions," concluded Mr. Jewett. "The only ones in Johannesburg fully cognizant with this plan were Col. Rhodes, Lionel Phillips, Chas. Leonard and George Farra, but the Americans, when they finally obtained knowledge of the real object of the rising, refused to join it."

New York, May 6.—Samuel Lichtenstaeder, an American who has just returned here from Johannesburg, says: "The Johannesburg Reform committee met last Christmas day at Cecil Rhodes' house to receive instructions from him for the movement against the Boers. I was present. Rhodes' instructions to the reformers was that they should march into Johannesburg under the British flag and when the town was captured, a triumph of British arms should be proclaimed.

"The reading of the instructions was followed by a silence of some minutes. Then Hammond arose and said: "Not for all the wealth this land contains; not if you were to make me its absolute ruler would I have a hand in carrying out these instructions. I can pull a trigger to shoot down an oppressor, but I cannot and will not be a party to revolutionary intrigue. If I am going to take up arms under any flag, it will be the one that is flying to-day over the ocean, under the banner of a free people, who believe in revolution as a remedy for oppression but who hate, with a *Kaffir's hate*, the rape of a free people's territory. You can count me out."

"The Reformers, nearly all of whom are Britons, were thunderstruck. They needed Hammond. After he had spoken they realized that Cecil Rhodes' order must be reversed. Jameson, however, refused to be put off. He insisted on carrying out his part of the original programme of conquest. But when he invaded the Transvaal, the Uitlanders, influenced by Hammond, gave him no aid, and the raid failed miserably.

"Rhodes and Jameson being Englishmen, are now enjoying the powerful protection of the British Government, whose agents they were, while Hammond and the other Americans are made to pay the penalty of the others' crimes."

London, May 6.—The report that Cecil Rhodes and Alfred Bell have resigned their positions as directors of the British Chartered South African Co. is confirmed. The board of directors of that organization are now considering the situation.

Johannesburg, May 6.—The Standard and Diggers' News says it has authority to state that the sentences passed on the reformers will be reduced and a small fine and imprisonment substituted. The sentence of banishment, the newspaper adds, will be waived.

The Pall Mall Gazette is informed that the British Chartered South African Co. has decided not to accept the resignations of Cecil Rhodes and Alfred Bell.

YALE-CARIBOO VOTERS.

Kamloops Sentinel: Somebody has been writing (and the writing looks very much like Mr. Mara's own) to the Ashcroft Journal that "at the last session of the Dominion parliament the minister of justice, at the request of Mr. Mara, member for this district, introduced a bill having for its object the sub-division of many of the polling divisions in the electoral district of Yale, Kootenay and Cariboo, and allowing a voter to cast his ballot in any polling division where he might happen to be on election day, the same as in provincial elections. . . . . but the opposition, with the means at their command of obstruction, prevented its passage." A more complete misstatement of facts could scarcely have been concocted than that contained in the above quotation. It was Mr. Joseph Martin, of Winnipeg, who first introduced into parliament the subject of an amendment of the conditions under which the franchise should be exercised in the Yale-Cariboo constituency. Although there were more than two full sessions of parliament since the last revision of the voters' list and sub-division of the constituency into polling districts, during which our local representative might have asked for the changes required, it was not till after Mr. Martin, at the last session of the house, had sharply criticized his neglect in the interests of his constituents, that Mr. Mara had a bill introduced. But it was delayed until the very last hours of the session so that an excuse might be obtained for the failure of the bill to pass on account of there not being time to reach a vote on it. It is not for one moment to be doubted—all the circumstances go to prove it—that there was never any intention on the part of Mr. Mara that the bill should pass.

The voters' list as it stands in this constituency at present was in the main made up well on to three years ago, and it is impossible under the changed conditions that an election under it can come any way near expressing the true feelings of the present population of the constituency. And when to the meagreness of the list are added the outrageous defects of the sub-division into polling districts, whereby voters will be compelled to leave populous centres and travel scores and hundreds of miles to unimportant points in order to exercise their franchise, the shameful results of Mr. Mara's delinquency are made plainly apparent.

Let us point out a few instances of these defects. There is no excuse that the polling divisions of Cariboo and that portion of Yale south of Okangan Lake are new ones, like Western and Southern Kootenay. Take Keithley Creek. The largest vote and settlement is at the Forks Quesnelle, yet the residents of the Forks will have to go to Keithley Creek, a distance of 35 miles. Take the division of Alexandria, which includes the entire outlying district of Chilcotin. No polling place in Chilcotin, where there are over fifty votes registered. For many of these to get to the polling booth at Alexandria it means a three days' trip to get there, others two days. The same holds good for the voters in the Horsefly. They have got to come to the 150 to vote, another three days' trip. Now, why could not divisions have been made for Chilcotin and Horsefly? Is it that Barnard knows how these divisions voted on former occasions? In the 1891 election there were polling places at Riskin and Hanceville. Why not now? For the district south of Okanagan Lake there are four polling stations, one at the government office, Osoyoos, one at Midway, and one at the school house, Kettle River. At Osoyoos will have to vote all the electors from Keremeos, Fairview, Anarchist Mountain, etc.; at Midway all Boundary Creek, Rock Creek, Camp McKinney, etc., and the balance of this district known as Christina Lake, including Carson, Greenwood City, etc., will go to the school house at Kettle River. Now here is an area of 5000 square miles, with 460 voters allowed three polling divisions, leaving out Penticton, one of the most important and rapidly increasing districts in the entire province almost disenfranchised owing to the distance the voters will be obliged to go to vote.

There were two full sessions of parliament, as we have said, during which Mr. Mara might have brought in a bill to correct these defects, but he remains utterly neglectful up till the close of the last session, and only makes a show of action after he has been lashed into a sense of his duty by the Liberal member for the distant constituency of Winnipeg. There is no reason to believe that the matter would ever have been referred to in parliament at all had it not been for Mr. Martin's attention to it. Nor is there any reason to believe that Mr. Mara had any intention of allowing the bill, which he was compelled to make a show of advocating, to pass. How absurd is it to charge that the opposition refused to allow the bill to pass, when the opposition was the party that forced the reluctant member to introduce it. The reason of Mr. Mara's opposition to any change from the old conditions is apparent. He knows that the new blood in Yale-Cariboo is hotly opposed to the methods he has pursued, that they are anxious for reforms which do not harmonize with his personal interests,—in a word, he knows they want a change. His object, therefore, is to restrict the vote as much as possible. But is it fair? Will the sense of justice, even of his immediate friends, sumbit to an imposition of this kind? We do not believe it.

NELSON.

The Nelson Miner.

There is said to be quite an excitement in the Deer Park. This beautiful region is situated on the eastern shore of the Lower Arrow Lake about fifteen or twenty miles above Robson. Its gently rolling hills with picturesque clumps of bush gently leading up to the lofty range at the back have made it one of the favorite views in all the splendid panorama of the Arrow Lakes. Probably on account of the extreme mildness of the climate it has always abounded in game and hitherto it has been known only to the hunter and Indian. It was always supposed to be destitute of mineral wealth. Last year, however, the wandering prespector turned his attention to this locality and late in the fall the record books at Nelson began to show the results of his investigations. There was hardly any snow during last winter and the ground was clear this year. Numbers of men have been going in and it is now said that there are at least 150 there. The discoveries consist of free milling gold quartz, but it is too early yet to say anything about the size, continuity, or contents, of the veins. Late last evening we hear that Messrs. Topping and Paterson have bought the Deer Park property consisting of 1800 acres from the C. P. R. The price paid is reported to be $37,500.

THE TRAIN WRECKERS' TRIAL.

Counsel for Defendant Makes a Strong Appeal to the Jury.

Rome, May 7.—Long before the court reopened for the trial of the boy train-wreckers this morning, a vast crowd was waiting outside for the doors to be opened. Three-fourths of the crowd were ladies, and on being pushed on one side, one woman made an attempt to slap the constable's face. Less than one minute from the time the door was opened the seats and aisles were filled. Defendant's counsel, in his address to the jury, said that for thirty years it had been his privilege to present to juries the case of defendants, but he never felt so weak to perform his duty as he did on this beautiful spring morning when the defendant was but a little boy. He charged the jury to keep their promise to give the defendant the benefit of every reasonable doubt. "I have a boy of my own and I love that boy," he said, "and should he be treated as this boy was here, I tell you the law would follow them. A great corporation, the New York Central railroad, is pushing this case over their chief detective who is waiting to hear the bell tingle when this boy will sit in the electric chair."

HON. MR. ANGLIN'S FUNERAL.

His Remains Yesterday Laid at Rest By Distinguished Hands.

Toronto, May 7.—The funeral of the Hon. T. W. Anglin, ex-speaker of the Dominion house of commons, took place yesterday from his residence to St. Michael's cathedral, thence to St. Michael's cemetery. The pall-bearers were Sir Oliver Mowat, Sir Frank Smith, Mr. Goldwin Smith, Mr. Justice Falconbridge; Commander Law, representing the lieut.-governor; Dr. Travers, of St. John, N.B., the former home of the deceased; Eugene O'Keefe and B. B. Hughes.

HOLMES IS HANGED

The Terrible Multi-Murderer Gives Up His One Life for the Many He Has Taken.

Cool to the Last, He Was the Least Affected Man on the Platform of Death.

Not Known Even Now Whether He Died With a Lie on His Lips—Murderer's Funeral.

Philadelphia, May 7.—H. H. Holmes, the multi murderer, was hanged this morning. The drop fell at 10:12.

The marvellous nerve of the man never deserted him to the very end. Even on the scaffold he was probably the coolest man in the assemblage. In a few well chosen words he proclaimed his innocence of the murders, including that for which he was convicted and hanged. He declared that the only wrong doing in the taking of human life for which he could be held responsible consisted in the death of two women, who died as the result of criminal operations at his hands. He did not give their names.

Holmes spent the greater part of his last night on earth in writing letters. At midnight he went to bed and slept soundly until six o'clock this morning. It took two calls to awaken him, but promptly arising he received a visit from his spiritual advisers, Fathers Daily and McPheak, of the Church of Annunciation. They administered the last sacrament and left him until nearly nine o'clock, when he ate a breakfast of eggs, dry toast and coffee. At ten o'clock the sheriff called together the officials and jury and the solemn march to the gallows began. As the gathering stood in silence before the scaffold, a muffled sound came from behind the partition erected immediately back of it. It was the dolorous chant of the two priests accompanying the doomed man to the scaffold as they chanted the Miserere. At 10:08 Holmes mounted the fatal platform and after a moment passed in prayer Holmes stepped to the front of the scaffold, and resting his hands on the rail before him, made a statement of his innocence, which was received in absolute silence. Two minutes later he had finished his valedictory. Then at a signal from the priests he bent his knees, with his eyes fixed upon the crucifix clasped in his hands. Until 10:12 the prayer was continued. Immediately afterwards he arose, shook hands with the priests and lawyers, and in a firm voice bade them good-bye. Without an instant's delay his hands were bound behind him, the black cap adjusted, and Sheriff Clement placed the noose about his neck. After an instant of terrible stillness, the crack of the bolt rang out like a pistol shot, and the murderer had fallen to his death. Consciousness left him immediately, the doctors said, although the heart continued to feebly beat for 15 or 20 minutes. After an examination had been made by several physicians, Holmes was pronounced dead and the swinging corpse was cut down.

Holmes spent his last day of life uneventfully. In the afternoon Lawyer Rotan called for a short time. The balance of the day Holmes occupied in reading the Bible and other devotional books. The priest came early in the evening and remained until 10 o'clock, and after he left, Holmes wrote letters of farewell till midnight. It is understood that a dozen communications addressed to his wives, one in Gilmanton, N. H., and Georgiana Yode, of Franklin, Ind., the third wife whose testimony did much to bring about to-day's execution. He also penned a letter of instruction to Mr. Rotan, his counsel. Absolute secrecy is maintained regarding the contents of these letters. Father Daily is probably the only man who knows whether or not the man went into eternity with a lie on his lips, for to him Holmes, either last night or to-day, made a final confession.

Six physicians examined the body. They made the examinations consecutively, but gave no official opinions. Dr. Butcher privately stated, however, that the heart beat feebly for fully fifteen minutes after the fall, but to all intents and purposes the man was dead when he first shot down. The body was allowed to hang until 10:45 o'clock, and was then cut down and placed in a coffin. At half past twelve the big iron doors in the rear of the prison were swung open and the undertaker's wagon rolled out. In in was a plain black casket containing the body. It was driven rapidly to Mount Moriah cemetery where it was placed in a vault.

Almost immediately after the execution a letter carrier walked up to the gates of the prison and delivered a newspaper addressed to H. H. Holmes. As the undertaker's wagon rolled out of the court yard it was pursued for some distance by a crowd of gamins, who pounded on the sides of the vehicle until driven away by the police.

SEVERE KIDNEY TROUBLE COMPLETELY CURED.

Two Bottles of South American Kidney Cure Did It.

The idea that disease of the kidneys cannot be cured is a mistake. True, many so-called kidney cures do not cure, but in that great discovery, South American Kidney Cure, there is found an unfailing remedy. This is what Mr David Hogg, of Sunymead, N. W. T., says: "I was greatly afflicted with severe kidney trouble, suffering the many annoyances and pain that follow that disease. There was hardly any remedy that I did not use, in hopes of securing relief, but it was not until I bought a bottle of South American Kidney Cure that relief came. The one bottle immediately relieved me, and two bottles produced a complete cure."

For sale by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

In the Near Future.—Lawyer—I now offer evidence in a photograph of the broken heart of the plaintiff, taken by the Ronetgen process.

Judge—Admitted. Let it be marked "Exhibit X."—Puck.

THE GOVERNMENT IS DOOMED.

So Says a Man Who Has Travelled From Ocean to Ocean.

A. M. Featherstone, the head of the Royal Templars in Canada, has just paid a visit to Halifax in connection with his business, that of a piano manufacturer, having just previously crossed the continent establishing agencies in connection with his business. As he is not the least bit of a politician except in the prohibition sense, the Chronicle got his views on the political situation.

Said Mr. Featherstone: I have never taken any particular interest in politics and have voted as often for the Conservative party as for the Liberals, but where the question of prohibition comes up, I am a very active politician, and if we get a decision from the privy council favorable to federal prohibition the Royal Templars will thrown themselves almost to a man into the fight. As it is we are in a state of great suspense, but whether the decision comes before the election or not, we will do all we can to get temperance men elected everywhere. Since December last I have crossed the continent from Halifax to Vancouver and was in British Columbia at the time Col. Prior ran his departmental election. To say that he had a close shave is only expressing the facts conveyed in the figures of his majority. The truth is, that it was only by the most tremendous effort that he was returned. This will give you an idea of the strength of the current against the government when it is remembered that that province hereby accepted a cabinet minister. I never heard a soul speak in favor of remedial legislation in either Victoria or Vancouver, and but for this question Col Prior would hardly have been opposed. Out there they sympathize warmly with Manitoba, and I should judge the province will go Grit.

In the Territories no man can be found to bear the standard of remedial legislation, and I believe that not a single Conservative will be returned. I heard what all classes had to say, and at the time I was there not a soul believed that the government would push the bill after introducing it. They thought that as a bit of political strategy it might be introduced, but no one would father it. The people in the Territories are of the opinion that any concessions granted in Manitoba will immediately be demanded of them, and this they resent, as they say the towns and cities are too poor to duplicate those schools.

In Manitoba you hear less of the school question than in any other part of Canada, as the question has passed the stage of discussion, and everybody of all parties are committed to undenominational schools. I was there the day the local house was dissolved and saw the surprise with which the opponents of the government received the news of the dissolution; but had they a month longer in which to canvass it would have made no difference in the result as affecting the educational policy of the Greenway administration. You can judge of the heat engendered in that province by this question when I tell you that a person refused to place an order with a firm whose representative was in favor of remedial legislation. The question will overshadow all others in the Territories and Manitoba, and I do not believe a single man will be returned who voted for the bill at the recent session of parliament. Both Conservatives and Grits are a unit on the question, but Manitoba has a deeper interest in it than any other province, inasmuch as they consider it an interference in their private affairs. On this ground many respectable Catholics look with ill-concealed disfavor on the bill, and say that its passage would plunge them into confusion in the present temper of the people.

In Ontario I am cordially informed by leading bankers and prominent men of hitherto Conservative professions, that the government are doomed, and although I do not pretend to say what will take place in so large a province, still I am assured by men who up to this election were supporting the government that the Liberals will sweep the province. The Hamilton Spectator does not misrepresent public opinion in that province, but only reflects the views of most men one meets. Where the government are to get their vote in that province is more than I can see.

In Quebec I may be assured to be something of an authority, as I have resided there 25 years and know that Laurier is the hero of the French-Canadians, and they are anxious to give one of their nationality a chance to be premier of Canada. The idea has gone abroad that the recent turnover in Montreal may be attributed to a belief current as to the insincerity of the government in its educational policy, but there is no truth in this. They were condemned because of general dissatisfaction with their policy and the Grand Trunk vote. This vote is anti-remedial almost to a man. Strange as it may appear, I do not think the government will take a majority out of Quebec. In Montreal, if Sir Donald Smith runs, without doubt he will be returned. Montreal appreciates his public spirit and distinguished services, and will always return him if he offers. In the other constituencies of that city the results are more than doubtful, with the chances in favor of the Liberals. The idea has got into the head of the average Montrealer that the commercial capital of Canada has been neglected and slighted, that the requests of the board of trade have not been attended to. If the government cannot carry Montreal it is all up with them in our province, and only the other day a leading Notre Dame street Conservative said to me that it was high time for a change and that he would vote Liberal this time.—Halifax Chronicle.

FAST ATLANTIC SERVICE.

Negotiations Not Yet Quite Completed—Child Emigration Question.

London, May 7.—Referring to the proposal to establish a fast mail service with Canada, the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Jos. Chamberlain, in the house of commons, to-day, said that negotiations with the Dominion government for the new steamship service were scarcely completed. If the service be established the mails for Australia, which can with advantage be sent via Canada, will be so forwarded.

The president of the local government board, Mr. Henry Chaplin, promised to communicate with the Dominion government with a view to bringing about a more frequent inspection of children who emigrated to Canada, in accordance with the report of the poor laws and school committee, which pronounced the present system of inspection unsatisfactory.

BURNISHING THE ARMS

For the Coming Battle—Sir Charles Tupper Will Open the Campaign in Winnipeg.

After Considerable Coaxing E. B. Osler Consents to be a Candidate in Toronto.

It Was Imported American, Not Canadian, Horses That Had Glanders.

Ottawa, May 7.—E. S. Dennis who acts as assistant to Statistician Johnson, has been appointed to take charge of the Manitoba census. He leaves for Winnipeg in a few days. The Manitoba government claim to have a population of a quarter of a million, an increase of one hundred thousand during the last five years.

The investigation carried on at the request of Dr. Montague in regard to the outbreak of glanders in Liverpool shows that it was due to American horses and not Canadian, as reported.

The marriage of Professor Robertson, the agricultural commissioner, to Miss Mather, daughter of John Mather, took place here yesterday.

Beaverton, May 7.—Major McGillivray has been re-nominated by the Conservatives of North Ontario at a convention held here. He did not want it, but the party could get no one else.

Winnipeg, May 7.—Everything is in readines for the reception of Sir Chas. Tupper and Hon. Hugh John Macdonald to-night. The party will remain several hours at Selkirk before reaching Winnipeg.

Toronto, May 7.—The Conservatives have at last succeeded in securing the consent of B. B. Osler, president of the board of trade, to stand for West Toronto. His colleague will in all probability be E. E. Clarke, but Mr. Osler has the endorsement of Sir Chas. Tupper. Mr. Osler's views on the remedial bill are not known, but he is known to be devoted to the national policy.

Thos Ritchie and Thos. C. Lazier announce themselves as independent candidates for West Hastings.

Dr. Montague has the Conservative nomination for Haldimand and Monck. There is talk of a McCarthyite candidate being nominated in Hamilton.

Hon. A. R. Dickey is being re-nominated at Amherst, and the Conservatives of Colchester county have nominated W. D. Dimock.

AN UNEARNED INCREMENT.

San Francisco, May 7.—Another strange discovery has come to light in the Hibernia bank deposits that have been neglected for many years by their owners. It appears that Jeremiah Pendergast, long mourned as dead, is alive and prosperous in South Africa, where he has made a fortune. It is learned that he has apparently forgotten that $12,000 awaits him in the Hibernia bank of San Francisco.

The history of Pendergast's deposit is one of the most interesting of all the old estates that have lain unclaimed for years in the vaults of San Francisco banks. In the first place, it now amounts to $12,000 being the largest sum of all the unclaimed deposits, and in the next place it has perhaps been more widely advertised and more generally claimed than any other sum in the list. Strangely, however, nearly all the Pendergasts, save the real owner, seem to have heard of this money and laid claim to it, while the original depositor has lived quietly in South Africa all these years, heedless of the fact that his gold lies in the bank awaiting its owner's orders.

THE CREAMERY SYSTEM.

A correspondent of the London Times writes on the colonial dairy system: "Among the various objects of the British Produce Supply Association (limited), recently formed by the Earl of Winchelsea, is the encouragement of cheese and butter factories, on the principal adopted with such conspicuous success in the colonies. A few such factories are already established in England, and there is no possible doubt that, if the new association can secure a wide-spread adoption of the system here, excellent results will be attained. The fundamental principle is that the farmers look after their cows, and supply milk to a distant creamery, where the cream is removed by mechanical means, and thence sent on to the central factory for conversion into butter in large quantities, of uniform quantities, the farmer taking back the skim milk for his life stock, and paid for the cream at a rate which brings him in more money than if he attempted to make the butter for himself. It was in 1844 that the first factory was built in Connecticut for the conversion of curd into cheese. The second step was taken in 1851, in Rome, N. Y., by the establishment of a cheese factory, where the milk itself was converted into cheese. That which gave the movement its greatest impetus was the introduction of the separator. In 1884, a factory was opened in New South Wales, and by 1893 there were 1,333 separators at work in the colony, the total manufacture of butter and cheese being 27,000,000 lbs. of the former and 5,000,000 lbs. 000,000 lbs. of the former and 5,000,000 lbs. of the latter." In Victoria, the system was started with liberal bonuses from the government, and in 1894 there were 133 butter and cheese factories in Victoria, most of them employing steam power, and in the season of 1894-95 this colony sent to Great Britain 11,584 tons of butter, representing a value of over £1,000,000. New Zealand started the factory system in 1882, and in September, 1895, had 73 cheese factories, 78 butter factories, and 83 creameries, turning out an annual supply of 10,365,453 lbs. of cheese, valued at £172,743, and of 8,084,298 lbs of butter, valued at £269,424. With the help of the Babcock tester, the farmers are now paid only according to the actual amount of butter fat the milk contains, and not, as before, according to the quantity of milk supplied."

A Marvellous Statement by a Prominent Canadian—A Rheumatic Remedy Which is Curing the World.

Mr. E. W. Sherman, proprietor of the Sherman House, Morrisburg, Ont., is known by thousands of Canadians, hence the following statement from Mr. Sherman will be read with great interest and pleasure: "I have been cured of rheumatism of ten years' standing in three days. One bottle of South American Rheumatic Cure performed this remarkable cure. I had suffered from this disease, as I have said, for ten years, and I did not ever expect to be entirely cured. The effects of the first dose of South American Rheumatic Cure were truly wonderful. I have only taken one bottle of the remedy, and now haven't any sign of rheumatism in my system. It did me more good than all the doctoring I ever did in my life."

For sale by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

A MOTHER'S SERIOUS CHARGES.

Accuses Her Husband of Having Murdered Her Three Children.

Chicago, May 7.—Mrs. Mary Higgens, who is living at 5084 Throop street, last evening called upon Assistant Superintendant of Police Ross and accused her husband, James Higgens, of having murdered her three children, one previous to its birth, by cruelty. The children alleged to have been murdered were:

Beatrice Higgens, eight weeks old, died March 23, 1886; female child, April 10, 1887; Elizabeth Higgens, one year old, died July 1, 1889.

At the time of her marriage her husband had four children. These children, she claimed, bitterly opposed the marriage, and when her baby was born she says they conspired with her husband to kill it. As a result of this, she says, they continually undressed it and exposed it to the cold, even going so far as to carry it out into the yard during the coldest weather in February.

The death of her second child was caused, she said, by her husband and stepson crushing her against a door on purpose to cause the death of the infant before birth.

The story told about the third child, Elizabeth, is the same as that in regard to the first infant—constant exposure. The story of Mrs. Higgens has caused great amazement among her friends, all of whom say that her husband treated her in the kindest manner. Several people whom Mrs. Higgens said would corroborate her story say that they never heard of such things as she charges. Higgens has an excellent reputation.

ORESTES DEFEATED.

Salvator's Son Outruns the Son of the Great English Sire, Ormonde.

Final Results of the Chester Race Meet—Yesterday's League Matches.

THE TURF.

San Francisco, May 7.—The two blue-blooded two-year-olds, Orestes, the son of the mighty Ormonde, and San Mateo, son of the great American racehorse Salvator, met on the Ingleside track yesterday, when San Mateo won, time 56 seconds. The race had been looked forward to by racing men the world over. On Friday last the two colts met in a race in which there were several starters. San Mateo got away first and was never caught. Mr. Macdonough, the owner of Orestes, and the man who brought Ormonde to California, was not satisfied and consequently he made a match with the owner of San Mateo for $1,000 a side, which was run yesterday with the above result.

San Mateo is the son of Salvator, a Kentucky bred horse brought to California. There was no question about Salvator's capacity as a two-year-old, a three-year-old and a four-year-old. He holds the world's records for a mile and a quarter that America ever produced. There is no reason that Salvator should not be one of the greatest sires as well as the greatest racehorse of America, as he has already got several promising winners, among them being Salvation and Sallie Cliquot. The movement of San Mateo shows he has great sprinting qualities, like others of the get of Salvator.

Ormonde, the sire of Orestes, is without doubt the greatest race horse England has produced since Hermit, which won the sensational Derby of 1867. Ormonde has got in England five great race horses and there is no reason that Orestes should not be as good as his sire. Orestes has already shown quality enough to be one of the greatest three-year-olds ever bred in America or any other country. His conformation is such that as a sprinter he is a little slow to get moving in a short dash, such as a half mile or four and a half furlongs. He is better when the distance is lengthened to 5, 5 1-2 or 6 furlongs. When he gets older a long distance, up to four miles, will suit him as well as any colt ever seen in this country.

CHESTER MEETING.

London, May 7.—This was the third and last day of the Chester meeting. Seven horses started in the great Cheshire handicap stakes. There were no American horses among the starters. Fealar won, Powick second. Irish Car third.

Heidelberg, May 7.—The University riding school was burned to-day. Four persons were suffocated and several others narrowly escaped, while twenty-seven horses perished.

BASEBALL

WIN FOR VICTORIA.

Tacoma, May 7.—The "Strobel Rabbits" again suffered defeat yesterday, the Victoria team winning from them by a score of 11 to 3. The home team had much difficulty in finding Darby, who pitched a splendid game and was well supported. The score by innings follows:

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Victoria	1 3 2 1 1 3 0 0 *—11
Tacoma	1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—3

SUMMARY.

Earned runs, Victoria, 2. Two base hits, Whaling, 3; Babbit, Kossuch, Darby and Hartman. Sacrifices, Patton, Babbitt, Hartman. Pastorius and Donovan. Left on bases, Victoria, 6; Tacoma, 4. Hits made of Ferguson, 5; Brandenberg, 3; Darby, 7. Double plays, Klopf, Pequigney and Whaling, Downes and aBbbitt. Bases on balls, Ferguson, 3; Brandenburg, 4; Darby, 2. Struck out by Ferguson, 4, Blanford, 1; Darby, 4. Passed balls, Donovan, 2; Kossuch, 1. Wild pitches, Ferguson, 1. Time, 2 hours, 15 minutes. Umpire, March.

The game at Portland was won by Seattle on a score of 8 to 7, making the standing of the teams as follows:

	Won.	Lost.
Seattle	3	1
Victoria	1	1
Portland	1	1
Tacoma	1	3

THE RING.

THIS ON PAPER.

Kansas City, May 5.—Pugilist James J. Corbett closed his theatrical season here last night and left to-day with his wife for Hot Springs, Ark., where he will take a course of baths. From Hot Springs he will proceed to San Francisco, where he will visit his parents. That done, the pugilist says he will turn his attention to Fitzsimmons and endeavor to bring on a mill with the lanky Australian. He promises to follow Fitzsimmons to Europe, if necessary, and put up $10,000 of his own money that he can whip the Australian in ten rounds.

THE OAR.

TAILORS' RACE.

The double scull race between T. H. Carey and D. Randell, of J. W. Creighton's tailoring establishment, and Wm. Lawrie and T. Crowther, of T. Walker's shop, was won by the former crew in 17 minutes. The referees were Messrs. Cameron and Cooper.

MILWAUKEE'S CAR STRIKE.

A Committee on Arbitration Appointed by the Common Council.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 7.—The common council took up the street railway strike matter at a special meeting last night and adopted a resolution for the appointment of a committee on arbitration. For the first time since the strike began the police admit that the situation is serious.