

GUIANA'S GUMPTION

British Guiana is Less Concerned Over the Frontier Dispute Than Outsiders.

The High Council Defeat the Home Government's Suggestion to Purchase Guns.

Some of the Members Ridicule Mr. Chamberlain's Proposition to Fortify.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 26.—The state department is in possession of the full text of the dispatches sent by the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, to Sir Charles Leves, governor-general of British Guiana, concerning the strengthening of the frontier, the increase of police and the purchase of Maxim guns in the British Guiana territory.

When the council opened its session, the dispatch from the British foreign office, signed by Minister Chamberlain, was read. The government secretary also announced that there was an important telegram referring to the purchase of Maxim guns which would not be read until the council went into secret session.

After reciting the repressed condition of the gold region, Mr. Chamberlain continues: "In its gold British Guiana appears to possess a considerable source of wealth, from which it may be expected that an increasing revenue can be drawn, if measures are taken to open up the country and to render the gold-bearing region more accessible to miners than it has hitherto been."

Mr. Chamberlain's letter, referring to the arming of the frontier, and the building of a military road, is as follows: "7th Sept. 1895. I have the honor to inform you that my attention has been directed to the serious position in which the colony of British Guiana finds itself at the present time."

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After reading the foregoing letter the government secretary offered the following resolutions: "Be it resolved that this court sanctions the following expenditure for the current year: Purchase of Maxim guns and ammunition, \$1080; two additional sub-inspectors of police, \$720; uniforms, arms and accoutrements, \$435; total, \$2235."

things remain as they were. It was an imperial policy that was before them. These were big words, he said, to use on the matter of expenditure of so small an amount as \$2335 for Maxim guns, ammunition, etc., but it was not the consideration of that small sum, but the consideration of the general policy of Her Majesty's government which was being put before the court in black and white.

It was soon evident, however, that the members of the high council did not approve Mr. Chamberlain's proposition for guns and arms. Mr. Duncan said they were asked to vote money for the purchase of Maxim guns to place on the frontier which it took them six weeks to reach. The first thing they might hear about the gun was that it was being exhibited as a curiosity.

Several others also opposed the proposition. The attorney-general defended the purchase of guns, ammunition, etc.; he said this action was not premature, because he had the express instructions of the Colonial Secretary by cablegram. The dispatch indicated clearly for what purpose the equipment was required. It was to protect life and property and prevent the incursion of Venezuela on the border of the colony.

Besides the foregoing important developments of to-day, transactions from the Venezuelan yellow book were made public, covering the demand of Great Britain upon Venezuela one year ago. These have already been given in substance, and in fact, the most interesting dispatches of Minister Chamberlain during the present month, the events of a year ago received little attention.

INGERSOLL ON ANNEXATION.

H. Advocates the Absorption of Canada, Cuba and Hawaii.

Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 26.—Col. Robert G. Ingersoll addressed the annual reunion of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Association of McLean county here this afternoon. In the course of his remarks he advocated strongly the annexation of Canada, Hawaii and Cuba.

IMPORTANT SUIT SETTLED.

Involving a Large Sum and Many Nice Points of Law.

One of the most important pieces of litigation, involving many of the nicest points of practice, that has been fought out in the British Columbia courts, has been settled within the past few days. The case is that of Denny v. Sayward. It was a case which had been pending for some time, and in which the legal skill of the practitioners engaged had been shown to considerable advantage.

The case in question has come to be known as Denny v. Sayward. Originally the action was brought in the State of Washington against W. P. Sayward, as principal, to recover the amount of a judgment for some \$17,000 paid by certain persons adjudged to be his sureties on a contract entered into by him and them.

An action was taken on this judgment in the Supreme Court of British Columbia, against Mr. Sayward to obtain judgment for this amount. Pending an appeal to the Supreme Court of the State of Washington, and the United States Supreme Court, Mr. Sayward put up a bond signed by himself and Mr. W. S. Chambers, as a condition of securing a stay of proceedings. These appeals, however, having failed in the United States, the action was proceeded with against Mr. Sayward and judgment signed under an order of Mr. Justice Drake, which was, however, set aside by the Divisional Court on the ground that the plaintiffs should have compelled Mr. Sayward to appoint a new solicitor in room of Mr. Theodore Davie, who had become chief justice.

DURRANT'S DEVICE.

A Well-Laid Scheme Said to Have Been Laid to Procure an Alibi.

Five Men Were to Swear That Durrant Was Where He Was Not.

The Plot Was Intended to Implicate Mr. Gibbon in the Murder.

San Francisco, Oct. 28.—A strange story of an alleged plot in connection with the trial of Theodore Durrant came to light to-day through a letter addressed to the coroner. The police claim to have known of the plot for some time, and that the knowledge that the plot was being discovered led Attorney Deuprey of the defense, to abandon the case and take to his bed, leaving the closing management of the case to General Dickinson, who, it is alleged, did not know of the plot.

Six men are, according to the story, implicated as those who were to swear to false statements prepared for them, as alleged by the defense. The police say the plan was conceived entirely by Durrant and carried out largely under his directions by the aid of one of his counsel. The plan was to make such evidence as would prove an alibi for Durrant, and, at the same time implicate Rev. George Gibson in the murder of both Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams. One of these alleged witnesses, who, by his letter to the coroner, confesses his part in the plot, said he and others were ready to manufacture an alibi, but when they were asked to implicate Gibson they weakened and gave a hint to the police, which spoiled the whole thing.

A letter, dated Oct. 27th, and signed George Reynolds, is as follows: "Tonight I will seek rest from all worldly cares in these waters near the Cliff House. I write this so you need have no inquiet or identification. I was some months ago to be a witness in the Durrant trial for the murder of Minnie Williams. I send you a statement prepared for me to learn, with five other men named Smythe, Dugan, Stewart, Taylor and Harrington. I object to take part in the matter because part of the plan is to implicate Preacher Gibson. I assisted E. M. Thayer, Durrant's friend, in fixing up the plan. Smythe, Dugan and Stewart were to be witnesses in the Lamont case. I tried to get the statements of the other five to enclose with this, but they would not give them up. Smythe was to say Blanche Lamont was at his house near Hayward's, until April 6th, when she left for home. The strap with Blanche Lamont's name on it I marked myself with her name. I cut off the end of the strap and sent it to Chief Crowley three months ago, with other matter. Dickinson's explanation about the strap is clever, but very improbable. I am not surprised Deuprey is sick, and I should think Dickinson would be sick, too. Dugan and Stewart were to say they had been at Dr. Anthony's funeral in Oakland on Friday, April 5, and when returning saw Miss Lamont on the ferry boat, Dugan knowing her well. A plan was also to produce a bloody handkerchief with the initials G. meaning Gibson, upon it. I lettered five other handkerchiefs, and Thayer sent them by messenger to Gibson, with a card written by Smythe saying: 'From four infant class girls.' The bloody handkerchief was to be offered as having been found in a lot back of the church on April 14th, but it was never delivered, because we declined to take part in a plot to implicate Gibson. This is all I have got to say. Let Durrant tell the rest. George Reynolds."

Accompanying the letter was a lengthy statement comprising purported bogus testimony, which Reynolds was to learn before going on the witness stand. The statement was typewritten and backed in legal form. The statement was not written by the writer of the letter because in the typewritten statement several corrections had been made with a pen in handwriting, which differed from that in Reynolds' letter. Coroner Hawkins said: "I have turned this letter over to the police for investigation. It looks like a hoax, but it is possible that Durrant, or some one connected with the defense, may have prepared this story as Reynolds says. The statement which accompanied the letter shows careful work, and was no doubt prepared by some one who had made a close study of the case. If Durrant could prove what is stated in the document he would go forth a free man."

The substance of Reynolds' typewritten statement was that he had known Durrant for ten years, that he had met him on the evening of April 12th, the night Minnie Williams was murdered. The statement says he met him on Howard street, where they talked for some time. In a friendly scuffle Durrant was unintentionally thrown to the ground. Durrant said he was sorry he had got dirt on his clothes, as he had got to go to a party where there would be ladies. Durrant then left for Dr. Vogel's house, and witness looking at the clock, noticed it was 8:35 p.m.

The Associated Press reporter has traced Reynolds to the address given in his statement as Central lodging house, 871 Market street. The place is a cheap lodging house. The janitor says he remembers Reynolds but the latter has not been there lately.

San Francisco, Oct. 28.—George R. King is annoyed by the address given in his statement as Central lodging house, 871 Market street. The place is a cheap lodging house. The janitor says he remembers Reynolds but the latter has not been there lately.

for the night Minnie Williams was murdered. The young man thinks he is more competent to settle the question of his whereabouts on the evening of the 12th of April than the residents of the Mission. He claims that he can establish a complete alibi for the fatal night of April, and that he can produce witnesses to prove where he was at certain hours and how he passed his time. He is very confident concerning the reliability of his alibi, and ridicules the possibility of its being shattered. He says he passed the evening as he often did other evenings, at the Tivoli, and that nothing unusual occurred.

The police George King made the statement that he was at the Tivoli on the evening of April 12th, and that he was accompanied by Zack Howard. This statement is verified by Howard. The two young men live within a few blocks of each other on Capp street, and are great chums. In speaking of the affair last night Howard said: "It is the most natural thing in the world for King and myself to go to the theatre together, and it just so happened that we attended the Tivoli the night Minnie Williams was murdered. I remember perfectly what occurred that evening. We did not have reserve seats, so we started early. I think we left the Mission about 7:30 o'clock. We remained at the Tivoli and saw the show, and then strolled around town a little before taking the car home. We reached the Mission at a quarter to twelve. I went directly to my home and George went out to his. If any government attempt was made to implicate that night, they will have a somewhat difficult task. I can account for his time from 7:30 o'clock to a quarter of twelve.

"George did not come to me and ask if I could help him to establish an alibi for that night. As soon as the girls' bodies were discovered and the finger of suspicion was directed at first one and then another as possible accomplices in the crime, I remembered being with King at the Tivoli on the night of the 12th. I went to him and told him that if necessary I would swear to the fact, and that any attempt to implicate him in the murder would be defeated by my testimony."

Dr. King is greatly annoyed over the rumors and naturally resents the fact that the Mission people question the veracity of his son. "I don't see why George's name should be mentioned in connection with the murder of Minnie Williams," he said last night. "He was not in the Mission that night and even if he had been why should any suspicion be cast on him? He was at the Tivoli with Zack Howard. The boys left here shortly after 7 and George returned at a seasonable time. I heard him come in."

Orrin Bailey, of 1003 Valencia street, stated last night that he was standing with Dr. King on the steps of his residence on Capp street about 7 o'clock on the evening of April 12th. During the conversation George appeared and said to the doctor: "Well, can I go or can't I?"

He did not know where he wanted to go, and Mr. Bailey squared himself around so as not to interfere with the conversation between father and son. After some talking the doctor said: "Well, all right. Have you any money?" And with that he handed George some change.

Bailey says he can swear that young King was at his father's house at 7 o'clock and that he went off some place, but where he does not know except by hearsay.

That George King and Durrant were both absent from the Christian Endeavor meeting at the Vogel residence on the evening Minnie Williams met her tragic fate has ever been a significant fact to the Mission people. It is probably due to the fact that Durrant and Durrant were intimate friends and it was natural for people accustomed to seeing them together to connect their names.

The Durrant case is nearing its close, and will probably go to the jury next Thursday or Friday. Attorney Dickinson will probably complete his argument to-morrow morning, and if possible Eugene N. Deuprey will take up the afternoon of that day with an address to the jury. District Attorney Barnes expects to begin his argument on Wednesday morning and to complete it on that day. Judge Murphy's charge will be long and exhaustive. His Honor has spent several days and nights working on it, and the result will be the effort of his life. His feelings have been conservative and fair during the trial, and though the records contain many exceptions, they are upon no vital points.

How long the jury will take to reach a conclusion is problematical. The exhibits are numerous, and in some cases will require a good deal of study. This is particularly so in the notes of Durrant and Glaser, which Dickinson yesterday said were so different that one could not be said to be a copy of the other, and the handwriting of Durrant and the Rev. Gibson. The surroundings of the suburbs which involve the question of ventilation and the extent to which Durrant would have been overcome by gas had he had the experience he alleged, will have to be considered. This technical evidence is among the most important in the case. It is second in importance to the evidence as to Durrant's being in Blanche Lamont's company on the afternoon of the murder. It is understood District Attorney Barnes will parallel the two sets of notes and argue that Durrant's could not be more like Glaser's without having been copied verbatim, and that they are such as would be produced by one making notes from another's reading and discussing.

The United States revenue cutter Grant came over from the Sound Saturday evening. Capt. Tozier has as guest on board his vessel Julie and Mrs. Scott, of Port Townsend.

ARMENIAN OUTRAGES

Armed Turkish Mob Attack Armenian Towns and Commit Wholesale Destruction.

The Officials Sent Assistance, but Not Till the Mischief Was Done.

Property Pillaged and People Burned at the Stake After Severe Torture.

Constantinople, Oct. 28.—Another terrible massacre of Armenians is reported to have occurred quite recently in the district of Balbour, between Erzeroum and Trebizond.

According to the advices received here, a mob of 500 Mussulmans and Lazes, a great majority of whom were armed with Martini-Heuri rifles, made an attack upon the Armenians inhabiting the several villages in that vicinity, and set fire to their houses and schools. When the Armenians fled from their dwellings, they were shot down as they ran, and a considerable number of men and women were captured by the rioters, were fastened to stakes and burned alive. Any Armenian women who fell into the hands of the mob, it is asserted, were outraged and brutally mutilated. The churches were desecrated and the villages attacked were pillaged. Cattle and all portable property of any value belonging to the Armenians, were driven away and carried off by rioters. During the disturbance 150 Armenians are reported to have been killed.

A few of the surviving villagers applied to the governor of Balbour for protection, who, after hearing their complaint, sent three policemen to the scene of the massacre, but not until after the slaughter was ended. The Turkish officials, it is claimed, know who were the ringleaders of the outbreak in Balbour district, but apparently no steps have been taken to arrest them. The Turks, it is stated, attacked the Armenians in the district of Gumuzidagh, near Trebizond, and slaughtered many of them. The number of Armenians massacred at Erzurum is now said to be several hundred.

STEAMER QUADRA FLOATED

Tugs Sea Lion and Tacoma and Steamers Rithet and Islander Do the Work.

Divers Examine Her and Report That She is Not Damaged in the Least.

At noon to-day the Dominion government steamer Quadra was towed off Fulford reef, and two hours later she entered the harbor in tow of the tug-boat E. P. Rithet, none the worse for her mishap.

Capt. Walbrun was seen by a Times representative shortly after his arrival. He gives Capt. John Irving, manager of the C. P. N. Company, all the credit for the removal of the vessel from her position on Fulford reef. He did everything in his power to assist Capt. Walbrun. When Saturday's attempt failed they went to work and placed scows under her bow, so that when the tide rose the vessel would loosen her hold on the rocks. But on Sunday the combined power of the tugs Lorne and Vancouver and steamer Rithet was not sufficient to move her, the Lorne's hawsers also being too weak to stand the strain. After the tide commenced to fall yesterday tidal arrangements were made for the big attempt, which was made to-day. The tugs Sea Lion and Tacoma of Port Townsend were telegraphed for, the C. P. N. Company's steamer Islander was brought into service and the Rithet, which had been in constant attendance on the vessel since Saturday morning, was also ready for the effort, which proved successful. They were all at high tide, and attaching their hawsers to the Quadra, commenced to pull. It did not take long for the vessel to commence to move and she was soon in deep water. An examination made by divers showed that the vessel was not damaged in the least, and it will not be necessary for her to go into dock and quite smooth, which accounts for the fact that the vessel was not injured.

Capt. Walbrun speaking in regard to the accident, said he had instructions to go into Baynes' passage to the beacons. It was smoky, not foggy, at the time, and the Quadra was going at a speed consistent with the circumstances of the case, and with regard for the safety of the ship. Chatham Island was mistaken in the smoke for Cadboro point and the mistake was not discovered until Fulford reef was sighted. The ship's course was immediately altered, but the strong ebb tide which was running swept the vessel on to the reef. She went high up on the reef on account of its smoothness and the shape of the vessel's cutter. Another forty feet would have cleared her. Capt. Walbrun again referred to the assistance rendered by Capt. Irving. He went out as soon as he heard of the accident to offer any assistance and continued his help to Capt. Walbrun until his efforts were rewarded with success.

This was quite a crowd down to see the steamer come in, and Capt. Walbrun and Irving were showered with congratulations.

WILL ISSUE AN ADDRESS.

Mr. White to Explain to the Electors Why He Resigned.

Ottawa, Oct. 28.—R. S. White will issue an address to his constituents to-morrow. The warrant for the election of his successor in Cardwell is expected to be issued at once by the Speaker.

DEAD ON THE FLOOR.

Body of Mrs. Filks Found in Her View Street Cottage.

A woman named Mrs. Filks, sometimes known as Mrs. Fox, was found dead this afternoon in her cottage on View street, above Douglas street. She was missed by friends for a few days past, and the police were notified. Constable Monat broke the place open, and found the body on the kitchen floor. It was fully dressed, even to the buttons, and it was evident that the woman had either just come in or was just going out. She had evidently fallen to the floor and died without ever rising. There was nothing suspicious about the surroundings. The body and all of the effects were removed to the morgue by Constable Monat, and there will be an inquest to-morrow.

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HALL CAINE ON COPYRIGHT.

Advices Canadians to Give a Point-Wanted, a Parson.

Toronto, Oct. 26.—Hall Caine, the English author, was entertained at dinner to-night by the Toronto publishers. In the course of his speech he asked Canadians not to stand upon their technical or constitutional rights in the copyright question, but to enable the mother country to carry out the Berne treaty, otherwise, he said, the United States may withdraw the half concessions it has made to British authors, and we shall be plunged back into the period of literary piracy that so long prevailed.

Hamilton, Oct. 22.—Gilbert Coutant, who has been in the city for some months, was arrested this afternoon on information received from the United States, charging him with grand larceny in Orange county, N. Y., where he acted as pension agent. It is alleged that he obtained money from a number of widows of American veterans, promising to invest it in securities, but instead of doing so he pocketed the money and came to Canada. He waived extradition proceedings and returned to-day with Under-Sheriff Howell to stand his trial.

St. Johns, Nfld., Oct. 26.—There is still no alteration in the situation concerning the smuggling prosecutions and the government seems fearful of making any move.

The board of revenue meets to-day, when developments are expected. The customs department was advised to-day that the cruiser Ficonia had made a large seizure at Burin, on the south coast, near St. Pierre, but particulars are not forthcoming. Further raids are expected to-morrow, as she was armed with the fullest information before leaving here.

The government press admits the seriousness of the financial condition of the colony, and apprehends that there is danger of being unable to liquidate obligations unless the strictest economy is practised. It condemns the infraction of the retrenchment policy by the creation of new and useless offices.

Kingston, Oct. 26.—A local paper publishes the statement that on Wednesday a Methodist minister could not be secured to conduct the services at the funeral of a life-long adherent of that church. They either had prior engagements or desired to see the Macdonald monument unveiled. The undertaker was compelled to read the service.

London, Oct. 26.—John Edwards, of London West, died last night. He was one of the claimants of the Edwards estate in New York City.

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