ANT VOYAGE.

C. P. R. Steamship India," With a Full Passenger List.

rient—Japan Will Not on on the Silver uestion.

acific steamship Empress here yesterday morning, from Yokohama, with a ally tea and silk, 96 first and 195 Chinese in the latter being for Victoria ouver and Portland. The Pacific was one of the and the passengers enhensely. Captain O. P. the ever popular commoassisted in every way in ng the passengers enjoy od proportion of the pasld's Fair tourists en route e include some seven or emen, a Cingalese, and a se, who are going direct Sheehy was C.P.R. agent for some time, and is now delightful visit to the neral Waddington is rehohama after a short visit, n Victoria a few days, ev. Bishop Perrin. Most ngers, exclusive of the urists referred to, are rees.

ges brought by the Emes interesting news than feature of discussion for been the action of India e coinage of silver, and s brought to bear upon vernment to have some ent Japan being prejudihe official organ of the nces, however, that no n, a close and careful exsituation showing that very great sufferer. g to the United States t his life at Hankow on umstances which indicate part of the natives. An now being held, and if it sailor was murdered, as atter will be dealt with d States minister and the ent.

ernment has decided to lderable sum of money in fortifications of the enumber of ports, particuenchow and Hangchow. posed to build will be dels, and will be garridrawn from the interior of

lated June 25 publishes wenty British and Ameriers which left Yokohama time ago, are now stay They arrived there with a eals, which they obtained A message from Hakoarly the same number of ut into that port on the waii. The vessels' crews in all, and they are said with them 2,700 seals, off the coast of Chis-

Mail, under the caption ers," has this to say: bun of the 7th instant, ent that secret instruc to the captain of the , on the occasion of her uriles to prevent poachions being that if she s in the act of poaching, hem into the Pacific and eans from making any a added, by way of exhese extraordinary inued with the object of ions that must inevitably of a foreign vessel being nese. We need scarcely ry is entirely baseless. ntradiction of it has the Naval departhe Choya Shimbun to withdraw its statecular press is very permatter of foreign poachfurnished that the naval esitation or perfunctori g Japanese territorial intrusion of foreign sealhe journals of the capital r granted that because ured *flagrante delicto*, gence somewhere. An w the crusade against nt is furnished by a reerican schooners, laden skins to the number of into Yokohama harallege that these were captured off the aki, in Hokkaido, disnese territorial waters. ion can be made without unprocurable by the njecture. But the Fiyu verything for granted, of the authorities to , inquires what useful by Japan's numerous Mainichi Shimbun ten of Marine the civilized be ordered to fire upon without any regard to ed to life and property. e, we think, that the rnals have no voice in the empire's foreign

spondent writes to the Tez Yat Po) under date : The next Minister to een changed from Woo nt Provincial Judge of Yang Ku, official name provincial treasurer of erly Customs Taotai at er begged hard to be ptory orders have been once to Peking. It is nt is particularly agreere so than if Woo Wan-

adicals held in Yokoin June, the matter of n to Japan was discussed osition being favorably

—Bank Examiner Lazar, es that he is convinced spended National banks re than sufficient assets ime. He says: "It is a t this time to realize on sitors will have to be a

thoroughly cured of iny three bottles of B.B.B., mend it to all suffering VIDSON, Winnipeg, Man.

The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1893. VOLUME XXXV. NO. 33.

PARLIAMENTARY "BEDLAM."

Extraordinary Scene in the House of Commons—Members in Personal Conflict.

The Home Rule Bill With the Aid of the Closure Passes Committee.

LONDON, July 27.—On the Government programme ten o'clock this evening was the hour set for the closure of the debate in Committee on the Home Rule bill. The parts of the bill leftover from the discussions of last week and for the divisions this evening were the new financial clauses, the schedules and the preamble. The galleries of the House were filled with persons expectant of an exciting scene, at the close of the committee's labors. Few members were absent from the benches on the floor of the house. The proceedings early in the evening were tame enough. John Clancy, Parnellite for North Dublin county, moved an amendment to the effect that the Imperial Government should guarantee to Ireland £500,000 annually during the provisional period of six years.

Mr. Gladstone declined to accept the amendment. The financial scheme under discussion, he said, provided fully for the equitable, even liberal, treatment of the new Irish Government. If the estimates, which had been made with the greatest care, were realized, Ireland would have £512,000 annually assured her.

Rt. Hon. Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the late Salisbury cabinet, also spoke against Mr. Clancy's motion. Obscure members continued the debate until 9:45, just fifteen minutes before the closure was to be applied. Then Joseph Chamberlain rose to deliver the final broadside of the Opposition. He was still smarting under the last castigation of Mr. Gladstone, and spoke with corresponding bitterness. After a few scornful and biting words as to the conduct of the ministers, he began giving his opinion of the closure as applied by the Government. The members, he said were about to witness the last scene in a discreditable farce. The debate on the financial clauses had been a mere sham. The Government had stood over friend and foe alike, ready to let fall the guillotine without regard for justice or constitutional rights. The Irish members as well as the Unionists were not permitted to discuss the important financial questions presented by the new clauses. But such discussion was to be cut short. The bill had been changed in its most vital features; still no debate was regarded as necessary, since, whatever was altered, the bill was almost found perfect by the adherents of the Prime Minister.

Jeers from the Irish, cheers from the Unionists and counter cheers from the Liberals interrupted Mr. Chamberlain at this point. He waited two or three minutes before they abated sufficiently for him to speak without effort, and then proceeded thus:

"The Prime Minister calls black, and the adherents say it is good. He calls white, and they say it is better. (Unionist laughter.) It is always the voice of God. Never since the time of Herod has there been such."

Mr. Chamberlain got no further. Immediately after resuming his speech he had been warned by mutterings from the Irish benches that a storm was gathering. He could hardly have expected the suddenness with which it broke, for, with his half-finished reference to Herod, there came from the Nationalists such a roar as has not been heard in the House since the days of Parnell. Mr. Chamberlain was startled, but he tried to talk on. His voice was, however, inaudible to the House. He turned towards the Nationalists, and yells of execration sounded above the roar.

J. P. O'Connor sprang to his feet and, leaning towards Mr. Chamberlain, shouted "Judas" so loudly that the epithet could be heard through the House. The rest of the Irishmen took up the cry and for half a minute shouted "Judas!" in chorus. Meantime the clock struck ten.

Chairman Mellor tried to put the closure, but his voice could not be heard amid the shouts of the Irish and the Unionists. Then came a scene unprecedented in Parliamentary history. Mr. Mellor gave, in a weak voice, the customary directions to clear the House for a division. As the disorder subsided, preparations were made to execute these directions. The Conservatives, however, flatly refused to quit the House. Vicary, Gibbs, Gibson, Bowles and Wm. Hanbury shouted to the chairman that he must first call Mr. O'Connor to order for having called Mr. Chamberlain names.

Mr. Mellor protested that he had not heard the epithets in question. Nobody told him what Mr. O'Connor had said.

While the members crowded forward in excited groups shaking their fists and shouting their demands, Messrs. Gibbs, Bowles and Hanbury got together, and to make themselves heard shouted in chorus at Mr. Mellor, "Will you direct that those words be taken down?"

Lord Randolph Churchill and Sir Edward Clarke got hold of Mr. Gibbs and started him for the front bench, that he might elucidate the cause of the row to Mr. Mellor, who was making strenuous but vain efforts to learn what the grievance of the Tory trio was. Mr. Gibbs tried to go forward, but in the general jostling and shouting he was so pushed about and confused that he gave up his purpose, and Mr. Mellor remained uninformed. Meantime half of the Unionists had climbed to the benches and were shouting "Gag!" Others were struggling in the aisles and benches with their Radical, Liberal or Irish antagonists. Gross insults were heard on all sides.

John Logan, Liberal, ran to the first Opposition bench and began upbraiding Edward Carson, a Tory, as he shook his fist under that gentleman's nose. George Wyndham and William Fisher jumped to the assistance of their party colleagues, seized Mr. Logan by the neck, threw him to the floor head first and bundled him under a bench.

Somebody smashed Tim Healy's big hat over his eyes. Healy tore off the hat and threw himself over into the aisle in full fighting posture just as Mr. Hanbury, still shouting that the chairman must name Mr. O'Connor, was trying to get by. Mr. Hanbury was knocked over a bench by the force of the collision before Mr. Healy got in a blow.

A free fight then broke out at the top of the gangway. The centre of it was William Redmond, Parnellite, who had taken advantage of the general license to push over Colonel Saunderson, the champion of the men of Ulster. Colonel Saunderson was rescued and led an attack on the Parnellites. Blows were struck right and left; members fell and were picked up by their friends to fight again, and the whole space between the front benches was filled with a struggling, cursing mass of members, striking, clawing and upsetting each other. Manful efforts were made to separate the combatants. The Sergeants-at-Arms forced their way through the thick of the fight; but as fast as one group was pacified another came to blows.

Eventually Mr. Gladstone begged Edward Majoribanks, a sturdy Liberal, to do something to stop the fighting.

Mr. Majoribanks made his way through the tangled mass of belligerents and made appeals in the name of the Premier. Finally he succeeded in stemming the turmoil. When Col. Saunderson emerged from the fighters he was holding a bunch of keys to his black eye. Others followed in a more or less damaged condition.

Just as peace was assured the doors leading to the lobby opened, and Dr. Tanner, who had been outside and had heard of the fight but a minute before, came down the House, leaping over benches in his haste to get into the melee. The Sergeant-at-Arms caught him half way, and restrained him until he consented to keep the peace.

Mr. Balfour had been absent during the trouble. Mr. Gladstone, sitting bolt upright, had watched the scene with inflamed face and an expression of sorrow, indignation and astonishment, which will never be effaced from the memory of those observing him.

Chairman Mellor sent for Speaker Peel as soon as order was restored. When the Speaker entered several Conservatives rose, and pointing to Mr. Gladstone, exclaimed, "There sits the author of it all."

While Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Mellor conferred as to what should be done, the combatants were comparing notes. Not a few of them showed the effects of rough handling. Tim Healy had received a hard blow on the face, and one cheek was badly swollen. William Redmond had also a bad spot on his face.

The hum of voices died out as Speaker Peel, stern and dignified, took the chair. A slight cheer was given for him, and then Mr. Mellor, as chairman, reported to Mr. Peel, as Speaker of the House, what had occurred. Mr. Mellor spoke in a low, sorrowful voice, but the members had become so quiet that not a word was inaudible. In response to the Speaker's request, Mr. Gibbs then made his complaint in regard to Mr. O'Connor's remark. Messrs. Hanbury and William Johnston, Conservative, corroborated his statement.

The Speaker asked Mr. O'Connor to say, on his word of honor, whether or not he had used the word "Judas."

Tim Healy, amid loud cries of "Order!" inteposed to ask whether no attention would be paid to the refusal of members to enter the lobbies for the division. This, he said, was the real reason why the Speaker had been summoned. Should it not then be considered first?

The Speaker at once appealed to the party leaders to tell him what had occurred.

Cheers and calls for Mr. Gladstone brought the Premier to his feet. He said: "I regret to say that neither my eyes nor ears enable me to give a very clear account of the affair." He then gravely described the events as they had been reported to him by his lieutenants, and eventually expressed the opinion that the division should be taken before the "Judas" incident should be taken up.

Mr. Balfour recited the account of the fight, given him by his colleagues, and Mr. Healy's request.

Mr. Mellor again told what he knew of the affair. He said he had not heard the offensive epithets, but had ordered that it be taken down, and then summoned the Speaker.

Speaker Peel thanked the leaders and Mr. Mellor for their aid. He added: "I have arrived at the conclusion that the expression alleged to have been used was the original cause of the disorder; I feel certain the gentleman who used the words did so in the heat and irritation of the moment. If he were simply to say he regrets having used them, I am quite certain it would be my duty to take no further notice of the affair."

Amid Conservative cries of "withdraw" Mr. O'Connor humbly apologized to the Speaker if any words of his had contributed to bring about this regrettable state of affairs.

The Speaker said the apology was most ample; that the House could expect no more. "I trust," he added, "that members will now proceed to business in a manner to do honor to the traditions of the House, and not allow any enemy of our constituents to look back."

The rest of the sentence was lost in a storm of cheers.

Colonel Saunderson rose as soon as the cheering subsided, and despite frequent interruptions, and shouts of "No" from the Irish, he recounted excitedly how an anti-Parnellite had hit him in the eye. The increasing confusion threatened a renewal of the riot, when Mr. Balfour and Timothy Harrington rose together.

Mr. Balfour yielded the floor and the Irish became more tranquil. Amid laughter and ironical cheers Mr. Harrington said he took part in the conflict only to help the Sergeant-at-Arms to restore order. He said he had seen Col Saunderson strike several members before Mr. Crean hit him.

Thomas Condon (anti-Parnellite) confirmed this statement.

A hubbub then arose in the House, and the Speaker requested members to let the subject drop, as it was futile to go back to the disagreeable incidents of the disturbance.

Mr. Mellor then resumed the chair. The new clause was adopted by a vote of 312 to 291.

As another clause, which had not been discussed was to be put to a vote, somebody challenged Mr. Balfour to read it. In an undertone Mr. Balfour said "No, no, don't have it read." The clause was carried by a vote of 321 to 288.

The two other financial clauses were carried without division. The postponement of the 15th and 16th clauses was adopted on a vote of 316 to 283.

The motion that the first schedule stand part of the bill was carried by a vote of 310 to 277.

The second schedule was carried by 290 to 275, amid loud Opposition cheers. The rest of the schedules were adopted without noteworthy incidents.

When the committee rose, and Chairman Mellor reported to Speaker Peel, the presiding officer of the House announced the Home Rule bill, as amended in committee. Cheer after cheer was given, and all hats were waved for Mr. Gladstone by the Liberals and Irish, who were answered by the Unionists with counter cheers.

The reporting stage was fixed for August 7, and the House adjourned.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, July 27.—(Special)—A tramp, yesterday, assaulted two little boys in a secluded spot, near the Red river. The outrages are of the vilest description imaginable. Up to a late hour the brute had not been captured.

Maggie Spence, a woman of the town, was found in an alley-way, last night, badly bruised and beaten.

Ald. Henderson, charged with embezzlement from the Western Lumber Co., has been committed for trial.

The election of a prominent real estate man to an office in one of the city churches was vetoed by the congregation, because he is an avowed annexationist.

Another large Raymond tourist party for Alaska passed westward to-day.

H. M. S. "VICTORIA."

Captain Bourke's Statement in Defence Before the Court Martial.

His Tribute to Officers and Men—He is Acquitted of All Blame.

VALETTA, July 27.—The prosecution closed yesterday, and Capt. Bourke began at the opening of the court this morning to read his defence. He reviewed the evidence in detail, paying most particular attention to the testimony given regarding the responsibility for the disaster. He said the question was whether he, with Vice-Admiral Tryon on the chart house of the Victoria, ought to have acted independently. The Court alone could answer this question. He could not say what he should have done if Vice-Admiral Tryon had not been there; but his feeling was he should have taken more strenuous action at an early period of the manœuvres without the sanction of the Vice-Admiral, and should have sent aft and informed him of what he had done. Captain Bourke paid a most eloquent tribute to the behavior of everybody on board, especially to the young officers who had been cut off at the opening of their careers. He concluded by expressing the deep grief of all the survivors at the loss of Vice-Admiral Tryon.

The court subsequently found that no responsibility attached to Captain Bourke for the disaster, and he was therefore acquitted of all blame.

RENEWED DEPRESSION.

A Most Erratic Stock Market in New York—No Failures Announced.

Large Shipments of Gold Expected from Europe—Prices Advanced Toward the End.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The day opened at the Stock Exchange with renewed depression, and a sudden drop of 4 points in Lackawanna to 127, created no little uneasiness as a repetition of yesterday's heavy liquidations, with possible failures was feared in stock circles. General Electric Consolidated Gas, Chicago Gas, American Sugar, Canada Southern and a few others sustained losses of 1 to 3½ per cent., but speculation soon quieted down when it was found that there was some support to the market. The strength of the London market and liberal foreign buying orders, tended to restore confidence in a measure, but the "bears" rushed their raids at every opportunity, and the result was most erratic, advancing sharply one minute and then breaking badly the next. It was noticeable after the first hour or so of business that the market resisted the attacks made upon it with increasing force, and later it became evident that an accumulation of stocks was in progress by strong houses and individual operators. The really important movement of the day occurred after delivery hours, when all the stock exchange houses having gone through the trouble, the street heaved a sigh of relief, when it was found that there were to be no failures and it was greatly encouraged by the steps taken by some of the bankers in connection with the clearing house banks to import a large amount of gold in the immediate future, a quantity of which will be shipped from Europe on Saturday to this side, the low rates of exchange making the operation feasible. Foreign purchases of stock were estimated at 40,000 shares, and the investment buying of small lots for home account was on a larger scale than for many years. The latter is regarded as most important, inasmuch as it brings ready money into the street. The advance in prices from the lowest was equal to 1a17 points, the latter in Evansville and Terre Haute, which sold up to 90 and closed at 87. In the final trading there was a reaction of ½ to ⅞ per cent. in a few instances, but speculation closed firm in tone. The sales aggregated 391,080, of which 35,939 were unlisted.

The closing bids were: Canadian Pacific, 67½; Central Pacific, 18½; Denver and Rio Grand, 9; Wells Fargo, 130; Missouri Pacific, 10; North American, 4½; Northern Pacific, 8; do. preferred, 20½; North Western, 90⅝; Oregon Navigation, 40; Oregon Improvement, 8; Pacific Mail, 8½; Texas Pacific, 5½; Union Pacific, 18½; Western Union, 71½; Bar Silver 69⅞.

MONTREAL, July 27.—The Dominion Express Co., in alliance with the C. P. R. Steamship Co., has extended its connection to the Sandwich Islands and Australia. Mr. Huddart, the manager of the new Canadian-Australian line, will be in town shortly and will make final arrangements with the Dominion Express Co.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

Notice Given of the Blockade of Bangkok and the Gulf of Siam.

The Government of the Kingdom Anxious to Avoid Conflict With the French.

BANGKOK, July 27.—Notice was given to-day of the blockade by the French fleet. Outgoing vessels have been warned that they must clear from Bangkok and keep away from Koh-Si-Chang before Saturday or submit to detention. The blockade will extend along the entire north coast of the Gulf of Siam. The French fleet, with M. Pavie, French minister resident, has gone to Ko-Si-Chang. The general expectation is that early in August the French fleet will attack Bangkok and land some 5,000 men. There is little doubt here that the French purpose to make Siam a French colony. The Siamese Government is exceedingly anxious to avoid open warfare. When the gunboat Lutin was at the Menam bar, early this morning, the Foreign Minister sent to M. Pavie a note, to the effect that the King and his advisors were most anxious to maintain peace. All such efforts, however, are believed by the English residents to be in vain. Unless Great Britain interferes to assist in a settlement of the dispute, there can be little expectation or even hope that France will refrain from extreme measures.

LONDON, June 27.—The Pall Mall Gazette, this afternoon, says: "We learn from an authority that is deserving of the highest respect, that the French-Siamese difficulty has been settled. France has agreed to accept Siam's proposal, and has abandoned her claims to the territory lying between the eighteenth and 23rd parallels of latitude.

BRUTALLY LYNCHED.

A Denver Mob Break Open the Jail and Make Away With a Murderer.

Dragged to the Street, Suspended From a Tree and Riddled With Bullets.

DENVER, July 27.—Tuesday night, B. C. Lightfoot, an old Grand Army man, was brutally murdered by Dan Arata, an Italian saloonkeeper of unsavory fame. The murderer was placed in the county jail, and the matter had been discussed all day by the people. Many threats of lynching were made, but not much attention was paid to them, as it was thought the time for frontier justice in Denver had passed. This evening, however, there was a large mass meeting of unemployed men at Seventeenth and Market streets. There were speeches made on the present financial depression, and kindred topics. When the speakers were through, a tall, gray-whiskered veteran, wearing a Grand Army uniform, mounted the stand and shouted: "Follow me." The crowd understood him, and 5,000 people took up the march after him to the county jail. On the way they were joined by many hundreds, and when the jail was reached the crowd numbered fully 10,000.

The jail is a new and massive one, and it was not thought it could be entered by the crowd. Beams and every other available forms of battering implements, however, were brought into play, and in a short time the outside door on the north side was battered in. At this point Capt. Crews, the jailer, and the guards, assisted by some city police, turned a heavy stream of water upon the crowd. It had no effect on their ardor. By this time the crowd in the streets around the jail had swelled to 40,000 at least. The people in the jail turned off the lights, leaving the entrance in darkness. The crowd secured headlights from some cable cars and brought them to the scene. When the door leading to the jail office fell in the guards inside began to fire. The enraged mob did not hesitate, although two of their number received painful wounds. The guard was quickly overpowered and, as the jailer would not give any information, the crowd started in a search for Arata's cell.

When it was reached it was quickly broken into. One of the mob, with a knife, ripped at the murderer's abdomen. Others interfered, and he was dragged out to the street, pulled up to the limb of a tree and his body riddled with bullets. Finally the rope broke and his bleeding body fell into the gutter with a splash. Some of the crowd yelled to burn it, but finally a number of men seized the rope and dragged the corpse by the neck through the mud into the heart of the business portion of the city. At Seventeenth and Curtis streets the body was again strung up to a telegraph pole, and it was a quarter of an hour before the police took it down and placed it in the morgue. The crowds then dispersed. A number of jail officials were badly hurt by missiles thrown by the mob.

A POLITICAL RUMOR.

TORONTO, July 27.—An apparently well founded rumor is in circulation in the best informed circles here to-day, to the effect that when Sir Charles Tupper arrives from Liverpool, shortly, he will take over the leadership of the Conservative party from Sir John Thompson, who will go on the Bench. Various other changes in the Cabinet are suggested as impending.

DEEDS OF A DEMON.

PITTSBURG, July 27.—Early yesterday morning the fire department was called to extinguish a small blaze in the house of John Smouse, an ignorant laborer. They found the bodies of Smouse's wife and two small children, who were evidently murdered, and the house fired to conceal the crime. The little children had the appearance of having been smothered, although the bodies also showed marks of violence. Their clothing was burned little, though had they been living when the fire started they would have had no difficulty in getting away from the small blaze. The children were Mary and Maggie, four and two years old respectively. The husband was at once surrounded by firemen and the police sent for. He told the story that he had been sleeping on the floor down stairs, but was awakened by the smoke and ran up stairs to extinguish the flames. It was then, he said, that he first discovered the dead bodies of his wife and children.

The police, however, have a different idea of the crime, and at once placed Smouse under arrest. They were confident that murders were committed, and say the murderer set fire to the house to conceal the crime. Smouse is 35 years of age and apparently very ignorant. There was one more child in the family, but by some means the little one escaped the general massacre.

The bodies of the victims were taken to the morgue, and Smouse was locked up in the station house to await the investigation by the coroner. The child saved is five years old, but this weeping boy told the police that his father killed his mother. "He hit her on the head three times with a hatchet," sobbed the little fellow. The neighbors think jealousy was the cause of the awful crime.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Strong Objection Taken to the Sale of the Thousand Islands by the Government.

Relations Between Canada and Australia—Messrs. Huddart and Ward Interview Government.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, July 27.—An agitation has been started in Kingston against the sale of a portion of the Thousand Islands. It is said to be dictated solely by interested motives on the part of Kingston people who claim to be deprived of their camping and fishing grounds. For years complaint has been made that the Canadian islands had not been developed owing to the stringent regulations. Now the regulations have been relaxed a kick comes from opposite quarters.

Messrs Huddart and Ward of the Canadian-Australian steamship line had a conference with Hon. Mr. Bowell to-day to arrange the details of the service. It is likely a provision will be inserted allowing the vessels to call at the Fiji Islands as well as at Honolulu. The Ottawa Board of trade to-night passed strong resolutions endorsing the enterprise. Hon. Mr. Bowell was present, and said the Government would render every possible assistance to foster the trade of Canada with the sister colonies. He hoped that within the next two years a direct Pacific cable and fast Atlantic service would be inaugurated.

A SICKENING FAILURE.

Scene of an Auburn Electrocution an Absolute Chamber of Horrors.

Breakdown of the Apparatus the Cause of Terrible Suffering.

AUBURN, N.Y., July 27.—An execution by the electric method took place here today, which marked a complete failure of the apparatus provided by the State, and which turned the scene in the death chamber to one of absolute horror to the spectators. The murderer in hand was a colored man, William Taylor, convicted of the cold-blooded killing of a fellow convict. It was 12:40 o'clock when the warden invited the witnesses to follow him to the death chamber. When all was ready the signal was given and the current was turned on. Taylor's powerful frame shot back and up in the chair, until the straps creaked and simultaneously there was a crash, unlike anything heard before. The strain upon the boot rest, had broken and the under pinning of the chair gave away. The body sank to a receding posture, with the feet resting on the floor. The spectators were startled but did not move. Everybody supposed the victim was dead from the first shock, when a strange noise was heard. Taylor began to gasp for breath and saliva was seen to exude from his mouth. "Turn on the current," was the command of the Warden, and Electrician Davis tried to obey, but was dumbfounded to find no response to the turning of the lever; the dynamo had broken down. The labored breathing of the victim continued and his chest rose and fell convulsively. Davis hastened outside to the dynamo to ascertain the trouble and found the armature had burned out and could be used no more that day. The victim was now gasping and groaning aloud. He was unbound and placed upon a cot and carried into the adjoining room. His pulse grew stronger and he endeavored several times to rise from the cot. The physicians said he was unconscious when taken from the chair, precisely like a man with apoplexy. He would recover, they thought, and the only way to carry out the sentence of the law was to again place him in the chair. Linemen quickly connected the prison apparatus with the city electric light plant, and in an hour all way ready for the second electrocution. Taylor continued to grow stronger, and was given an injection of morphine. A small dose of chloroform was also given; he was then carried bodily to the chair, which had been repaired, and was strapped into a sitting posture. The current was then turned on, the body straightened up, and for half a minute 1,240 volts coursed through Taylor's form. He was then pronounced dead.

MONTREAL, July 27.—McDougall's foundry was damaged by fire to-day to the extent of $12,000. The fire originated in the storeroom, which contained a large quantity of inflammable material. The flames spread so rapidly that within ten minutes the roof fell in. The firemen saved only the pattern room, while the storeroom and foundry proper were destroyed. About 130 men are temporarily out of work.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Alger Says Harrison Was Misreported on the Financial Situation.

Northern Pacific Cutting Expenses—Execution of a Brutal Mexican Colonel.

NYACK, N.Y., July 27.—The marriage of old John Medly and young Jennie Shelley has just ended a scandal that greatly worried the good people of Sloughsborough. Medly is a shoemaker, aged 58. After the death of his wife, aged 70, some three months ago, his household affairs became confused, and pretty Jenny Shelley, a 16-year-old grandaughter of the deceased wife, became housekeeper. The neighbors took offence at what they regarded as a scandalous affair, especially as it became noised about that Jennie was Medly's own granddaughter, and the two were threatened with tar and feathers by a Whitecap committee. Mr. Medly and his fair young housekeeper endured this treatment for a time, but finally went to Squire Hanamaker's and got married. No sooner had they returned home and bolted themselves in, than a detachment of the tar-and-feather brigade appeared, and attempted to get hold of the aged bridegroom. When it was announced through a crack in the door that the two had been married, and when this announcement was supplemented by two crisp bills thrown from a window, with a request that the crowd drink to the health of the bride and bridegroom at the neighboring tavern, the completely mollified Whitecaps stole away.

DETROIT, Mich., July 27.—General Alger, when shown a reported interview with ex-President Harrison concerning the financial situation, said he did not believe Mr. Harrison had been correctly reported. "He has too much sense to make such utterances. The country is full of wealth, but is kept in this present condition by utterances like those purporting to come from ex-President Harrison, but not from men who have the good sound sense that he is believed to carry about with him."

NEW ORLEANS, July 27.—The planters of East Carroll parish have held a meeting to protest against the action of the board in giving the contract for the construction of the new Wyly levee to the penitentiary lessees. They say that if the work is done by convicts their hands will have nothing whatever to do this fall, as the crops are all washed away, and that most of them will emigrate from the parish. A committee was appointed to wait on the governor and protest against the employment of convict labor on the levees.

ST. PAUL, July 27.—The appeals of the Northern Pacific stockholders for more careful management, has induced President Oakes to make retrenchment. On Wednesday thirty men were discharged from the auditing department alone. Other departments will be cut down in proportion. The train service has also been greatly reduced. The management says a reduction of expenses is made necessary by the reduced rates which the Great Northern has compelled it to make, and also by the difficulty experienced in floating $12,000,000 worth of bonds, which are now on the market.

CHICAGO, July 27.—One of the most important witnesses against Dr. Meyer will be Mrs. Charles Miller, who, accompanied by her husband, left for New York on Tuesday. She was employed by the doctor at Toledo. Dr. Myer advised her to take out a life insurance policy, which she did. A few weeks later she became ill, and Dr. Meyer prescribed for her. The medicine brought on severe pains. Both Dr. Meyer and his wife then left the house. A neighbor summoned a physician and her life was saved.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 27.—Colonel Jose Andrado, who, during the administration of the late General Manuel Gonzales as governor of Guana Jualo, was first official of the Pomragorao district in that state, was arrested a few days ago on the charge of committing a number of atrocities while serving in his official capacity. It was alleged that he shot a number of innocent persons without trial. Upon being arrested Colonel Andrado was conveyed to the city of Leon, where he was given a trial. He was found guilty of the charges against him and ordered to be shot. When the death sentence was pronounced the prisoner said he was no coward. He was shot at daylight in the public square of the city, the execution being witnessed by hundreds of people.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The World this morning publishes an interview from Beverly farm, Mass., with ex-Secretary of the Navy Whitney on the financial situation. Among other things he said: "I agree with Mr. Cleveland that simple repeal of the Sherman law, without amendment or substitute, is the only thing to be considered now, but I do not wish to be regarded as considering the repeal of the Sherman law a permanent cure for our national ills. The currency question is not the most vital one with which we have to deal. The country's prosperity will never be permanently established while an annual tax of three or four hundred millions is laid upon its industries. National taxes being levied as they are the general mass of the people—the producing and industrial classes and the great body of merchants, tradesmen and professional men—pay fifteen times as much tax, in proportion to their means, as the rich men.

"There lies the secret of national distress; the only permanent remedy is a re-adjustment of this great burden of taxation and equalizing its pressure upon all alike."

CHICAGO, July 26.—To-day is commercial travellers' day at the World's Fair, and Jackson Park probably contains more of that class than ever before gathered in one place. They arrived by twos and threes, by car-loads, train-loads and boat-loads. The celebration was begun with a meeting at Festival hall at 11 o'clock, when the delegates were welcomed to the city and the freedom thereof was given them in a characteristic speech by Mayor Harrison. John C. Fennimore, of Ohio, then addressed his brother "knights of the grip" on "The World's Committee of Commerce," and W. F. Mitchell, of Iowa, followed with some reminiscences of previous gatherings of the fraternity. After listening to several informal addresses, the drummers separated for lunch. Many special features have been arranged by the management for their entertainment this afternoon and evening, including a parade of the various savage colonies of the Plaisance and the destruction of $4,500 worth of fireworks to-night.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 26.—A fearful triple tragedy was enacted here early this morning, two children and their mother meeting their fate at the hands some fiend. It was about 2 a.m. when the South Side fire department was called out to extinguish a slight fire in the house of John Smouse, who lived on Oak alley on the side of the hill. The fire was small, and the men had no difficulty in extinguishing it. Some members of the department, on looking about the house, were horrified to see three bodies lying close to one another. They were those of Smouse's family, the wife and two small children. There were three deep dents in the poor woman's head, which showed she had first been struck deadly blows from behind, then the murderous work was finished with some blunt instrument.

NEW YORK, Jaly 26.—The post office inspectors of New York state that with the assistance of those along the entire line between this city and Portland, Ore., they are working on an almost mysterious and extensive mail robbery. Over fifty registered letters were stolen from a pouch sent from the Portland post office to New York city. The mail bag is supposed to have been tampered with by some one connected with the railway mail service, for had it been done by an outsider the post office people think that discrimination would not have been shown in the selection of the letters. The pouch was in perfect order and properly sealed when placed in the mail car at Portland Ore., on the 12th inst. It contained several hundred registered letters. It arrived at the Grand Central depot here aboard fast train 14, and the robbery was not discovered until the pouch was delivered at the post office. The value of the contents of the missing letters is not known.

VALPARAISO, July 27.—The Uruguayan Government has absolutely refused to imprison the officers and crew of the steamer Italia, which was fitted out to aid the revolutionists of Rio Grande do Sul and captured by a Uruguayan gunboat after she had been cast away at Rio Grande do Sul. Their imprisonment was demanded by the Brazilian Government. The steamer Italia was formally turned over yesterday to the Brazilian authorities, and it is reported that the warships will not come to this port.

MURDERED MISSIONARIES.

VANCOUVER, July 27.—The Swedish missionaries massacred at Sung Pu, near Hankow, on July 1, were of Bishop Taylor's party, recruited in Wisconsin about six months ago. The steamship Empress of India, which arrived yesterday, brings the details of the murder of these missionaries. Revs. Wikholm and Johanson, the missionaries, arrived in Sung Pu last April, and were the only missionaries there. Sung Pu is an important market place northeast of Hankow, and contains about thirty thousand inhabitants. They made no converts, but on the contrary their lives were in danger almost from the start. They were warned by servants that they would be killed on July 1, but took no precaution except to send a letter to the magistrate demanding protection. Early in the morning of July 1, the missionaries' house was surrounded by a mob. The missionaries attempted to escape over the roofs of houses, but were followed by the mob. Finally they could go no further and dropped into the street into the hands of the mob.

Their sufferings were short. Mr. Wikholm's skull was smashed with an ax and Mr. Johanson was speedily beaten out of all resemblance to a human being by bamboo rods and iron bars. Their bodies were stripped naked, subjected to revolting mutilations and left on the street for the dogs to eat. The mob then looted and burned the missionaries' houses. Two missionaries from Hankow, in company with a mandarin and soldiers, left for Sung Pu on July 4 to investigate the matter and recover the bodies.

A PREACHER'S PROMISES.

PORTLAND, July 27.—Rev. O. D. Taylor, a Baptist preacher at The Dalles, who was horsewhipped a few days ago by an irate schoolma'am to whom he owed $100, was yesterday arrested and brought to this city, accused of embezzling $50,000, funds of the Interstate Investment company, of which he has been for a long time manager. Taylor is president of the Wasco Independent academy at The Dalles. He owed $100 to Miss Holcomb, a teacher in the academy, and refused to pay. Miss Aqua, a warm friend of Miss Holcomb, took up the latter's fight and laid the whip on the clergyman in vigorous style. The Dalles Times, speaking of the occurrance, says: "We have rarely seen such an exhibition of public sympathy as was extended to the young lady who horsewhipped O. D. Taylor this afternoon. At one time excitement ran so high that many believe, if a leader had assumed command, a riot would have resulted, and the reverend gentleman would have been the victim. While the act is to be deplored, very many express the opinion that Taylor received no more than he deserved. There are many people from the East in the city who have been deluded out of their earnings by his promises in regard to investments at North Dalles, and these have no friendly feeling towards the gentleman."

CORNWALL, Ont., July 27.—A heavy thunderstorm visited this vicinity on Tuesday, which did a lot of damage. A. McGillis, of the eighth concession of Cornwall township, lost his barns, while a man named McDonald, of the sixth concession, had half a dozen calves struck by lightning and killed. The house of a man named Lamont, who resides near Lunenberg, was struck and badly shattered, while Silas Shaver, living near Osnabruck Centre, had his barn struck and destroyed, with all his hay crop and farm implements. No loss of life has yet been reported.