N-KILLER , Diarrhos, Dysentery, Choler

oulkes, W. A. Ward, B. J. Perry, N. Gowen, S. F. Morley, J. W. Si A. Crabbe, K. Macrae and J. D.

THE TURE. LIVERPOOL CUP. Liverpool, July 25.—The race for the Liverpool cup and twelve hundred sovreigns was won by Son-of-a-gun, Busey Park second, Newcourt third.

> THE WHERL MILE HANDICAP

At the hill this evening members of Victoria club will contest in a one mile handicap race, starting at 7.30. The riders are: E. W. Bradley, scratch; E. A. Wolff, 20 yards; Alfred Morris, 30; J. Jeffree, 35; Fred Hall, 35; T. Moody, 40; Arthur Hall, 75; B. F. Sheppard, 75; T. Johson, 75; C. H. Gibbons, 150; Fred Fawcett, 150; S. P. Moody 150; Oscar Lucas, 200; F. E. Alley, 200; M. C. Reynard, 200; T. Kipling, 200; Arhur Carter, 200; and Fred Richards

EAST YALE ELECTION

Full Returns of the Vote-Hon, Mr Vernon's Speech.

Vernon, July 25.—The following are complete returns from East Yale:

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Majority for Graham, 13: When the final results became known he town was en fete. A torchligat ocession was formed, and accompanied by the members of Graham's committee carriages, and a brass band, proceeded parade the streets. Speeches were ade at the Victoria, Okanagan, Vernon, oldstream and Kalemalka hotels, while the new member, Mr. Graham, was sere naded at the Coldstream. At the Kalemalka Hon. Mr. Vernon made the folowing remarks: "The battle is over victory remains with the opposition, whom the electors in their wisdom approved. The newcomers do not know me. I have represented this district for 15 years, and had the confidence of the old-timers. I have done my duty conscientionsly and am very sorry to sever onnections with friends whom I will ilways remember kindly. The people in eir wisdom have selected Mr. Graham and I must bow to their will. I hope the interests of the district will be safely guarded in future. I defy anyone to prove corruption and favoritism in my epartment. I sever connection with this istrict in sorrow and bow to the people n their wisdom." Three cheers were then given for Mr.

Mr. Graham then followed thanking electors and promised to do his duty aithfully. He was loudly cheered upon including.

The evening closed with renewed reicing and speech-making.

LIFE IN OTHER WORLDS.

Proof of its Existence Furnished by Diamonds in Meteors. Though diamonds will never be an mportant products of the United States only an occasional gem of that kind eing picked up here and there such vast quantities are consumed here that the geological survey has thought worth while to prepare a monogram on the subject which will soon be issued. The fact has been published that the supposed diamonds found in meteorites near the Canon Diablo in Arizona are actually such. This is a matter of profound interest, indicating, as it does that such stones exist on other planets Some authorities assert that diamonds, like coal, which is so nearly of the same chemical constitution, could not possi oly come into existance without previous vegetable growth to generate their material. For this reason they infer that the finding of the gems in the meteorites proves that there must have been vegetable life in the place from whence the neteorites came. If there was vegetable ife there it is fair to presume that there was animal life also. All this may be untrue, but it affords the first guess glimpse ever obtained into the greatest roblem that mankind has attempted to andle, namely, the question whether

life exists in other worlds than ours. It seems strange to take a couple ounces of charcoal in one's hand and to consider that one is handling the pure material of the diamond. could transform it into crystalline form you could sell those few pinches of stuff for \$1,000,000 perhaps. No wonder that the chemists are eager to discover the secret of effecting this change. To assert that they will never learn how to make crystals of carbon would be absurd. By means of a voltaic battery real diamonds of almost microscopic size have been deposited upon threads of platinum. But even if a successful process should be discovered, it might be that the cost of making a diamond by it woul be bigger than the price of a stone of equal size and purity from the mines. One recalls the experiments of Professor Sage, who turned out gold pieces in aboratory from gold extracted from the ashes of certain buried vegetable substances. The result was beautiful, scientifically speaking, but the expense making in this way one \$5 piece was about \$25. The value of rough gems of all sorts produced in this country 1893 was \$50,000 less than the amoun put out the year before, amounting only \$262,000. The decrease was main owing to the industrial depre The precious stones of the United States are sold in large part to tourists, who purchase them as souvenirs of localities

visited.-Providence Journal.

THE ANTI-ANARCHIST BILL.

ribly Excited.

Socialist Members Taunt Thei: Adversaries - Several Duels May Result.

Paris, July 25.—The debate on the nti-anarchist bill was resumed in the hamber of deputies to-day. M, Humsocialist, supported an amendthe press clause, allowing the on of the preliminary reports of ial, as to whether or not the accused anarchist. The amendment was by 221 to 30. Another amendproposed the abolition of ent for illegal publications and ucing the maximum fine for such ofone thousand francs, was reed by a vote of 334 to 101, and anfixing the minimum fine at one housand five hundred francs was also cted. Several radical members spoke rejected. Several Awelling especially upon incoherency and absurdity. The aragraph in article five inflicting a penof fine and imprisonment for pubishing the reports of the anarchist trials

M. Viviani, socialist, proposed a motion that in cases where a prosecutor's speech or accusatory evidence was alowed to be published the proceedings and evidence on behalf of the defendant should also be published. The motion as rejected by 306 to 142.

Sembat, socialist, offered an amendproposing that anarchists be perted to select counsel. The motion was ected by 286 to 171. Viviani proposed an amendment

the inciter of anarchist crime, even be condemned a second time, not liable to transportation, if the Beenger law suspending the execution of sentence is applied to the first condem-The amendment was rejected 306 to 142.

Another of M. Viviani's amendments eventing the judge d'instruction who repared a case from hearing the same, rejected. M. Viviani also proposed

anarchist.

archy. The chief examples which the classes had afforded the people re those of corruption. The premier had defined anarchy as a scornful negation of all authority. What, he asked, eft at Panama, the victims of that murderous peculation which had been faand political rottenness. The reression of free thought and free speech ould never cure the evil. A purer state society and perfect freedom of uterance were the best remedies. Since ne death of Gambetta M. Jaures said he Republicans had been abandoning his attitude and had become passive intruments in the hands of great finaniers like the Rothschilds and others. M. Jaures taunted the members of the overnment with having favored anamaists. It was not the fault of the socialists, he said, that the inquiry to the scandal and subsequent prosecun had not been fully carried out. He then alluded to the venality of the press, which, he said, was deriving monthly ubsidies from financial houses. ninistry was profiting thereby through he consequent muzzling of the venal ress. The country knew this and was isgusted. The independent organs could not be silenced by bribes, so an attempt was being made to silence them through

He then accused M. Rouvier with having fostered corruption, and the warned M. Jaures that personalities would not be permitted. M. Rouvier sprang to his feet and exaimed: "I have fear of nothing either

rom parliament or law." A scene of great excitement and upar ensued, and when order was restored M. Deschanel, Union Republican, replied to M. Jaures. He blamed the radicals and socialists for the prevailing moral and social disorder. The chamber heard Messrs. Millearan, Jaures and Guesue excusing and thereby fomenting anarchy, and they had seen yesterday an example of the ideas of parnamentary propriety entertained by the socialist deputies in rising to their feet and applauding unseemly protests emanating from the press gallery.

The president here intervened and the ncident was suppressed, the president suggesting that it would be better that not mentioned in the official jour-

Joseph Jourdan, socialist deputy, created a new disturbance a few moments after the dispute betwen Deschanel and He asked M. Deschanel if he been willing to enter the Rou-

Rouvier, who had been excited alfrenzy by the allusion to his e Panama scandal, did not give M. Deschanel a chance to reply, but roared at M. Jourdan. "Remember who you are! M. Deschanel was a politician en you were earning a living in any way you could get it.

M. Jourdan appealed to the president protect him "from such an unmerited om so low a quarter." president called him to order. ging up his hands, M. Jourdan re-

weigh heavily upon you one of those M. Rouvier followed M. Jourdan in the speaker's tribune. He clothed his deence in vehement language, often point- once, and numerous other enterprises are ng to his accusers as he flung off an extionally bitter phrase and thus excit-

Extraordinary Scenes in the French chamber - Members Ter-parliamentary; they had received poisoness slander, but he would be shown to be entirely innocent. The great Gambetta and Jules Ferry had been accused of corruption even as unjustly as he. ((Applause from the centre.) He had been a loyal and faithful servant of the republic. After reviewing his public life, he again denied the truth of the accusations against his honesty, and denounce ed M. Jourdan for comparing him with Wilson, the notorious son-in-law of Pres-

ident Grevy. M. Jaures moved that senators and deputies receiving bribes be regarded as inciters to anarchy and be punishable under the law. The motion was rejected after a short debate by a vote of 262 to 222. immediately after the adjournment

the lobbies were filled with deputies discussing Jourdan's attack on Rouvier. M. Jourdan was the centre of a heated group of socialists, who held his hands and cheered him. Rouvier's friends sur-rounded him and kissed him repeatedly. There was a brief consultation, which resulted in Rouvier's sending his seconds to the socialist deputy. M. Burdeau, president of the chamber,

intervened this evening to prevent a duel between M. Jourdan and Minister Rouvier. He persuaded M. Jourdan to withdraw the insult which he gave during the debate, and undoubtedly this will satisfy M. Rouvier.

AN OFFICIAL DENIAL.

Baltimore Sun Answers Gorman's Charges Against Cleveland.

Baltimore, July 24.-Under the caption "How the Truth is Perverted Sometimes," the Baltimore Sun, Dem., to-morrow will say editorially:

"The charges against the President, the hints and invendoes which have been made in the senate, are all the more dastardly because his position scarcely permits him to protect himself. It will not do for the President of the United States to bandy words with senators. It is just as well to say a few facts as they an amendment to promout the application of flagrant delit procedure, enabling the arrest, trial and sentence of a malefactor arrest, trial and sentence of a malefactor the President to condition of the president to condition the presiden man and talk with him about the tariff M. Guerin, republican, said the de-bill, assuring him that it was his conmands of M. Viviani were a complete revision of the criminal code in favor of far towards settling the tariff deadlock. viction that such an interview would go The gentleman who made this request would not ratify the vote of the chamber in rejecting his amendment. M. Jaures, Union Republican, de himself. After some hesitation, Mr. nounced the continuous and systematic Cleveland wrote a note to Gorman, askejection of amendments. He violently ing him to come and see him, and Gorassailed the majority, which he said was man came. The interview, instead of composed of inciters to anarchy. The being stormy, as was asserted, was as ministers, senators and deputies, he calm and as quiet as possible. The alcharged, had trafficked in legislation, received bribes and taken part in scandal-ous financial schemes. He minutely dis-sected the political and financial pros-not occur. The President did not request erity of France, which he said were him to make a speech, nor did the senasubjected to social and moral influences tor give the President an idea of the hat were predisposing France to an character of the speech he was going to make, telling him only that he was going to make a brief statement of facts.

"No one was more surprised at the tenor of the speech than Mr. Cleveland. But, more than anything else, the Presiwere the engineers and abettors of the Panama canal frauds, the story of the senators upon whom Mr. Gorman which was told in the ruin of the enterprise and the bones of the men who were marks in the senate they sought to make it appear that the President had abandoned his advocacy of free iron and coal. vored by a majority in parliament? An- Whatever was done by the President in anrchy, he said, had taken root through this connection was done at the earnest solicitation of the senators named. Mr. Cleveland did not lay much stress upon the form of the bill, as it passed the senate. He was asured, and he believed that defects would be cured in the confer ence committee. It has been the Presi dent's desire all along to get the bill away from the senate, where there was danger that it would be throttled, and into the conference committee, and to assist in this he was urged, by the corrob orating senators. The astonishment of the President, therefore can be imagined when the senators tried upon the floor of the senate to have it appear that he had abandoned his principles."

Schemes on Foot-Big Clean-up Expected by Cariboo Hydraulic Co.

Mr. Alex, Morrison, mechanical supe tendent for Messrs. D. McGillivray & , who returned last week from Caribeo, gave the Columbian a most encourpresident, M. Burdeau, intervened and aging account of the upper country. Prospectors are going in every day, and Cariboo is on the eve of booming up again as one of the greatest gold-producing sections in America. Gold mining enterprises are being started everywhere, and a lot of claims are being opened up which by the end. of next season will probably be heavy producers.

The Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Co. at the south forks of Quesnelle intended to considerably higher. This company is do something to stop the trouble. not working full swing yet, their water being taken from a temporary reservoir fed by a few small streams, the volume of which is not sufficient to keep the works running more than a small portion of the time. A ditch 12 miles long is being dug to carry the water to the claim, and when this is completed hydraulicing will be continued night and

The Horsefly Hydraulic Mining Co. will begin work on Sept. 15th or thereabouts, by which time, it is anticipated, the ditch to bring in the water will be completed. The ditch is 12 miles long, besides which two miles of 30-inch steel pipe has been laid down to carry the water over a hilly section. D. McGilli- is no disease that comes so suddenly, or vray & Co. have 200 men at work on the ditch, and when it is completed this force will tackle the Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Co.'s ditch, the firm having the contract for it as well. A gang of men are now engaged in breaking the face of the Horsefly claim, taking water from a tem-"This call to order, Mr. President, porary reservoir. The clean-up from this breaking is expected to realize about

\$12,000. The old Harper claim, which has been idle for six years, is to be started up at

Mr. Morrison reports having had some more jeers and taunts. M. Jourdan's trouble with the government tax collector

while in Cariboo. He had a gang of between 30 and 40 skilled m engaged laying the pipe for the horsefly Co.. The collector came along and de manded a miner's license fee of \$5 for every man so employed. This they refused to pay, and Mr. Morrison communicated with the government, setting forth in a very well written letter the injustic of imposing the license in the case of the men under him. Word was received from the premier that the matter would be arranged satisfactorily, but it was not, and presently the collector came round again insisting upon immediate payment of the icense fees. Again the men refused to comply with the unjust demand, and the ollector left for Richfield with the avowlast visit occurred about the time the

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

Some Statistics Submitted to the Meeting of the Shareholders.

The following is the annual report submitted to the meeting of the H. B. Company in London recently:

The governor and committee have now submit to the proprietors the annual accounts, which show a profit of £45,912 17s. 9d., to which must be added £29,116 8s. brought forward last year, making a total of £75,029 5s. 9d. Out of this sum they recommend a dividend of 10s. a share, free of income tax, which will absorb £50,000, leaving the sum of £25.029 5s. 9d. to be carried forward.

The furs sold by the company this spring were somewhat less in quantity than those of 1893, and unfortunately a heavy fall in prices occurred in all the most important descriptions. Compared with last year, beaver de

clined 15 per cent.; marten declined 35 per cent.; mink declined 50 per cent.; lynx declined 30 per cent. This fall in prices must be attributed to the great depression in trade prevailing in this country, as well as to the financial

The sale-shop business of the company is steadily becoming more important, and, notwithstanding the prevailing depression, is giving satisfactory results,

The land account (No 3) gives the cash receipts and disbursements for the year ending 31st March, 1894. The receipts from instalments, rents, interest on sales, etc. amount to \$28,849 7s. 6d. as compared with £39,027 3s. 11d for the previous year.

The sales have been-Farm lands, 7526 acres for \$48,225, averaging \$6.40 per acre; town lots, 79 lots for \$38,585, total, \$86,810, as compared with last year-Farm lands, 16,837 acres for \$100,405, averaging \$5.96 per acre; town lots, 199 lots for \$57,841; total, \$158,246.

The unprecedentedly low price of wheat and the general depression affecting all agricultural interests, will fully account for this great diminution in the sales of farming lands, and in the collections of ustalments and interests, but sales of own lots at Winnipeg make the result etter than it otherwise would have been. The resolution adopted at the last meeting, providing for a fixed yearly payment to commissioned officers in lieu of a share said, and he would not follow men who of profits of the fur trade under the deed did such things. In the British parliapoll, have been put in force, and in consequence of this arrangement the ac held his place in the cabinet, and likely

As full information has not yet come to | ter which might and might not concern hand from all the districts, it is difficult his official position. The Turcotte case to judge of the quantities of furs which was another case in point. There was a will be received this season for sale in clear violation of the independence of 1895, but it is expected that the importaons will be up to the average. Although it is too early to speak with any vatives had followed him. Then there degree of certainty of the probable prices was the Curran bridge. Mr. Haggart which may be obtained next season, there are indications of improvement on the exremely low prices realized at the last

Every effort is made to keep the business of the company on a thoroughly ound basis, and to the large economies which have recently been enforced in all branches of the service, the profit now shown is in large measure due while, it may be added that the full effect of these economics has not yet been re-

ABUSED BY SOLDIERS.

Citizens of Oklahoma Complain of Their Treatment by the Troops.

Guthrie, O. T., July 24.-The situation at South Enid and Round Pond again appears serious. All day telegrams have been pouring into the governor's office from people who declare that they are being abused and malfreated by United States deputies and Federal troops. The citizens are being dragged from their homes, arrested without warrants and denied the right of preliminary examinaclean up on the 15th instant, and the tion. The people demand protection, and manager, Mr. Hobson, expected to realize declare that if it is not granted soon 300 lbs. of gold, valued at \$64,000, for 15' they will arm and defend themselves. days' hydraulicing. Mr. Hobson was Governor Renfrew, Secretary Low and confident the result would not be less United States District Attorney Brooks than above stated, and might even run left for the scene at noon, determined to

South Enid, O. T., July 24.-Mayor Moore says that after a thorough investigation of the shooting of Corporal Cleaves at Enid he is satisfied the soldier was shot in a quarrel with a comrade and to protect themselves the soldiers told the officers that they were attacked by citizens of Enid.

Don't Lose the Baby. Every mother knows how critical a time the second summer is, and how many lit tle ones die during that period from Summer Complaint, Dysentery, and Diarrhoea, and Cholera Morbus; and how anxiously she watches day by day, the dreadful disease snatch away the loved ones! There is so quickly fatal, as these Bowel Complaints, and in a large majority of cases doctors and medicines seem to be of no avail. There is, however, one remedy, which in forty years of trial has never been known to fail when taken according to the printed directions, and this is Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It is so safe and true that no mother is justified in being without it. A bottle in the house ready for sudden sickness will often save life. You can get the new Big Bottle for

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY TIMES.

A CONSERVATIVE'S OPINION.

Corrupt Combination That British Columbia Members Delight to Support.

Belwood, Centre Wellington, July 17 .-At a public gathering in this place to-day Col. O'Brien, M. P. for Muskoka, spoke. ed intention of returning with a force of He met with a good reception. He spoke constables to arrest the whole gang. His as a Conservative born and bred, he said, who is acting in accordance with the pipe laying was completed, and a day or principles of Conservatism could not foltwo later the men left for Westminster. Whether the collector returned with the specials is not known, but if he did he parliament as an epitome of every polilow the party under the present leaders. must have felt badly sold when he found | tical sin that a country can commit, he said. First, there was the trade question. He had supported the N. P., but the moment the protected interests began to combine, the protection on those industries offending should be cut off. Yet to-day there is not one important protected industry which is not the subject of a combine, and the country is governed not by the voters, nor the farmers, but by the combinesters. The rice duty is a good instance. Col. O'Brien said, and he gave particulars how to satisfy the owners of three rice cleaning mills, employing 50 hands, the duty; at first reduced, has been brought up to its old figure of 1 1-4 cents per pound. Mr. Foster has not been man enough to stick to his reductions. It was childish to say that the tariff was in the interests of the farming community. Col. O'Brien then took up the subject of corruption, and animadverted severely upon the proposal to pay \$750,000 a year for the fast Athantic line. It would not benefit the farmers at all to shorten the passage to Britain by two or three days; other lines of steamers now existing are nearly all run at an actual loss. Over the French treaty \$150,000 would be lost in revenue, and \$100,000 is given to the Pacific service, so that \$1,000,000 would be spent every year on these subjects. The country should be willing to pay money into good investments, but these would only benefit the few, not the many. The condition of the cattle trade was another point upon which the government deserved severe condemnation. Col. O'Brien detailed how, to secure certain advantages in the way of landing Canadian is the purpose of the defendants to try cattle alive, certain undertakings had been contracted by the Dominion government, as to rigid inspection of United States cattle coming into Canada, the sending of inspectors with the trains, etc. Everyone of these solemn under-takings the Dominion government systematically broke, and the colonel showed unmistakable interest as he told how the cattle had been inspected by lantern light in the cars, and how railway conductors had been appointed train overseers. This was know known to the im-

perial government, which would hardly trust the Canadian government again, and it was the height of impudence for the government and its papers to accuse the men who exposed the deceit with disloyalty, As for administrative matters, Sir Adolphe Caron's action in receiving back a share of the subsidies which he helped in getting was an instance of what had been done. If there was one principle in genuine Conservatism, it was that men should be honest, the colonel ment Sir Adolphe Caron would not have counts will be presented next year in a mot in the house for 24 hours. Mr. simpler form than has hitherto been posn a matparliament, and yet Sir John Thompson had defended it, and all but three Conserwas praised for saving \$400,000 on the Intercolonial, but his investigations led him to believe that \$200,000 of this was saved on the permanent way, and \$200, 000 in stores. If Mr. Haggart had saved these amounts legitimately his predecessors had spent them illegitimately. But the Curran bridge affair was such an exposure of ministerial incapacity as cannot be found elsewhere. Col. O'Brien then forcibly detailed the frauds in connection with the bridges, even to the pay-ing of men to steal the timbers, and said

> Haggart's place, and he would not lose surrender, much. What would be done in England Col. O'Brien next touched upon the French treaty, saying that he was not out that the passing of the treaty, the establishing of a French line of steamers, and the growing up of new interests, way of probibition. Mr. Foster once been a temperance lecturer at \$10 a night, but he has not done much for his fellow-prohibitionists. Besides that, the French treaty violated the first principles of finance, in that it lightened the taxes on luxuries, while keeping them up on common articles.

FRASER VALUEY RELIEF.

Work of the Committee About 150 Cases Relieved-Funds Needed.

In pursuance of the authority conferred upon the committee at the general meeting of the mayors and boards of. trade representing the cities, and the reeves and others from the flooded districts, held at New Westminster on the 12th of June last, the committee proceed ed at once to ascertain as far as possible the needs of the suffereres by the recent floods, the plan adopted being to receive applications for relief only through the reeves or resident clergymen representing the various municipalities, and act ing on their recommendations.

The inquiries thus made have discovered that relief has very generally been required, and the committee has already relieved some 147 cases, and further applications continue to come in. The relief so far has been merely temporary, taking the form of provisions to supply immediate wants and some seed for sowing this season. The question of fenc-ing has yet to be taken up, for in nearly all cases the loss of fencing has been the value of \$8000, based on 3-wire or truly, Herbert Spencer."

direction by the purchase of wire now in transit to New Westminster.

tee to meet this expenditure are immedithe fact that it cannot attempt to approximate that loss with any means of relief that may be available. Its opera-tions, therefore, have so far been limited to cases of actual and pressing need, and it has not afforded and does not propose to afford held to any person whose financial circumstances are fairly good. The committee is not able at present

to make any estimate of the ultimate sum that will be required to meet cases of distress between the present date and the coming spring; but, while it is not disposed to exaggerate the situation, there can be no doubt that the condi-tion of many of the sufferers, as reported by those in authority, is such that assistance will be urgently needed for many months to come, and a considerable sum, in addition to that above mentioned, will be required for relief. The committee, therefore, deem it nec-

essary to urge upon all who may be in position to give or procure funds for purpose to use every effort to do so without delay. Approved by the committee at New Westminster at 234 HRDL KQ QJ—Westminster on the 19th of July, 1894.
THOMAS LEWIS, Secretary.

DEBS OUT ON BAIL

Has not yet Decided What His Course of Action will be.

Chicago, July 25.-Messrs. Debs, Howard, Keliher and Rogers of the American Railway Union, are at liberty under bail pending the hearing of the various charges against them. They were, this each covering five new indictments in addition to the contempt cases brought by the government and the Santa Fe railroad. The hearing of the contempt cases was continued until September 5, and it to force a hearing on the indictments be fore the contempt cases are again called. At this morning's session of the circuit court, the judge entered a formal ruling denying the defendants' motion to quash. He held the union was committing unlawful acts in interfering with interstate commerce, and proposed to find out what connection the defendants had with it. The case was postponed on account of the illness of the government attorney,

Edward Walker. While court adjourned at 11 o'clock this morning it was 4 o'clock p.m. before bonds were furnished by Messrs. W. Fitz gerald and W. Skakel. Two gentlemer who were already on the bond for defendants for \$2500 each signed the additional 28 bonds, and the aggregate amount of their guarantee is \$9500 or each of the four men, or \$38,000. On account of the large number of bonds to be furnished Judge Grosscup this morn ing reduced the bonds on contempt to \$1000 in each case. The defendants lef the Federal building about 4:30 o'clock and went back to the jail to gather the longings. They all declare themselves ready for work to-morrow night.

A meeting of the board of directors is to be held to-morrow afternoon, when President Debs will decide on his future He is desirous of going to his home in Indiana for a short stay, and will probably leave for there to-morrow afternoon. He refuses to say what h intends to do until he can look aroun and get his bearings, after being locked up for a week. He claims that his or ganization is increasing in strength daily and talks as if he would be doing busi ness at the old stand within twelve hours.

FIGHTING MINERS.

Two Deputy Sheriffs Killed by Striking Miners in Alabama.

Birmingham, Ala., July 24.-War ha broken out again among the striking mir ers. Since three o'clock this afternoon two deputy sheriffs have been killed third fatally wounded and a fourth bac that he did not charge Mr. Haggart with ly hurt. Two desperate strikers did 4 dishonesty, but that he would take the all, and to night they are surrounded o first man in the audience, put him in Mr. the mountains near Coalburg, refusing to

This afternoon deputy sheriffs Charlie f such a case arose? he asked. No other: Cole and James Smith went to the resiparliament so absolutely subservient to dence of R. H. Hudson, near Coalburg, the ministry can be found since Charles | ten miles from here, to arrest his sor George on a warrant charging participation in the Pratt mine riots, where half a prohibitionist, but that he believed in a dozen negroes and deputies were killed giving them a fair chance, and pointing by strikers ten days ago. The Hudsons are bad men. Old man Hudson recently refused to yacate the company's house at Coalburg, and loaded it up with dywould put a most powerful barrier in the namite preparatory to blowing it up with himself and whatever officers might attempt to arrest him in case an effort was made to evict him.

When the two officers reached the house they attempted to arrest young Hudson, who resisted and drew a gun and commenced firing. His father joined in the shooting. The officers also began shooting, but the Hudsons were too quick. Deputy Cole was shot through the heart and died instantly. Smith was shot in the breast and died three hours later. The vounger Hudson killed both officers. Smith lived long enough to tell the story of the killing to the other officers who came to the rescue. After the killing the Hudsons fled to the woods. both heavily armed.

He Says There Will be Socialism, Affairchy and Military Despotism.

New York, July 18 .- In view of the recent labor disturbances in this country, the following letter, written by Herbert Spencer to James A. Skilton, general secretary of the world's congress of evolutionists, become peculiarly interesting: "Fairfield, Pewsey, Wilts, May 28 .-Dear Mr. Skilton: In the United States, as here and elsewhere, the movement towards dissolution of existing social forms and reorganization on a socialistic basis I believe to be irresistible. We have bad times before us, and you have still more dreadful times before you-civil war, imyery great. Already applications have mense bloodshed, and eventually military been received for fencing material to despotism of the severest type. Yours

Under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society Surgeon Major Robert-Col. O'Brien, M. P., Arraigns the Shoard fence at the option of the applicant. Practically no fencing has yet been distributed, but the committee has been distributed. termost port of India, in the great tumbled mass of mountains known as "The The relief given out by the committee Roof of the World." He accompanied up to the present date amounts to about 200. Durand's force on the Hunza-Nagar 2100, and funds to enable the commitexpedition, and was present at the siege of Nilt, when the power of the turbulent ately required. The loss to the sufferers generally has no doubt been extremely accessible than Hunza-Nagar, for which the single exception of Lockhart's mission, which crossed the borders of Kafrirstan in 1885, and remained there for a few days only. Dr. Robertson is the only European who has succeeded in penetrating this unexplored corner of the earth's surface. "He remained in Kafriristan for more than a year, and gave a graphic account, listened to with very deep interest by a large audience, of the perils which beset him during that time; of the surface features of the country, enormous mountains enclosing sombre valleys, reached during the summer months by passes 14,000 or 15,000 feet high, but cut off in winter from all communication with the outer world. The mountaineers who inhabit these inaccessible mountain valleys have preserved their independence for centuries, and Dr. Robertson describes them as a brave and interesting people-magnificent fighters, and splendid physique Incidentally, Dr. Robertson mentioned that Kafriristan was the scene of one of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's most interesting stories, "The Man Who Would be a King."

THE MARKETS.

Short Summary Covering Articles of Every Day Consumption.

The local markets are rather quiet al though certain lines, particularly fruits, are active. The last of the strawberries of 1894 are on sale but in a few days those carefully preserved in jars will be the only ones in stock. Peaches, pears, apples, grapes and other fruits of that kind are more plentiful. Eggs are the same as last week, and may advance slightly. Potatoes afternoon, required to give \$7000 bonds are a shade lower and will go lower when they become more plentiful.

	Retail prices below:	:::	
5	Flour		
	Albany	5	0
	Ogilvie's (Hungarian)	5	5
8	Premier Woods (Hungarian)	5	5
	Three Star	5	0
	Albany Ogilvie's (Hungarian) Lake of the Woods (Hungarian) Premier Three Star Victoria Wheat, per ton 30 000 Oats, per ton 34 000 Barley, per ton 32 000 Middlings, per ton 32 000 Middlings, per ton 32 000	5	0
	Wheat, per ton30 000	235	0
	Berley per ton	<i>x</i>40	0
	Middlings per ton	30	U
	Bran, per ton	230	D
	Ground Feed, per ton30 000	235	0
	Corn, Whole	45	0
33	Middlings, per ton	90	4
ě.	Oatmeal, per 10 lb		5
Ē	Rolled oats, per 16		
	Potatoes, new California	1	T.
	Potatoes, seed	1	1-
	Potatoes, new California. Potatoes, new Island. Potatoes, seed. California sweet potatoes, per lb		
	Cabbage	-	
	Straw per bale	220	0
1	Onlons, per lb	. 4	LO LO
	Eggs per dozen		2
	Eggs, eastern		2
9	Butter Island well (2 The	600	1-
	California Creamery	606	$\frac{\iota}{i7}$
1	Cheese, Canadian, per lb, retail		2
)	Hems American per Ib	18@	y_2
	" Canadian, per lb.	176	$\tilde{n}_2^{\tilde{n}}$
)	Bacon, American, per ID	200	2
t	Rolled, per ID		1
	Shoulders per Th		1
5	Lard, per ib	156	\hat{i}
r	Pig's feet, per doz		7
8	California sweet potatoes, per lb. Cabbage Hay, baled, per ton	70	2
	Sides, per ID	80	žī
8	Mutton, per Ib	96	i_1
1	Chickens per poir	120	<i>v</i> 1
9	Turkeys, per ID	200	\tilde{p}_2
8	Geese, per lb	200	v_2
1	Fish—Smoked salmon (spring) per lb.	100	1
7	Rabbits, apiece	TOO	5
9	Salmon (Smoked), per ID	.80	Ŷ1
l	Smoked hallbut	100	Ç1.
1	Cod. per Th	.80	i_1
	Meats—Beef, per lb. Sides, per rb. Mutton, per lb. Pork, fresh, per lb. Chickens, per pair. Turkeys, per lb. Geese, per lb. Fish—Samoked salmon (spring) per lb. Fish—Salmon (Spring), per lb. Rabbits, aplece. Salmon (Smoked), per lb. Halibut Smoked halibut Cod, per lb. " (Nfd), per lb. Small fish. Smelts, per lb. Sturgeon, per lb. Herring (Labrador), per doz. " (smoked) Bastern oysters, fresh, per quart.	.12	1-
•	Small fish	100	
1	Sturgeon, per ID	7	a
•	Herring (Labrador), per doz		5
3.6	Mastern oysters, fresh, per quart Fruits—Apples per lb		5 7
	Fruits-Annles per In	. 4	Ha
9	Bananas, per doz	-	2
3	Oranges—California.		2
藁	" Seedlings	400	25
	Lemons, California, per doz	256	13
8	Naval Lemons, California, per doz. (Australian) Pine apples, apiece	256	75 75
	Pine apples, apiece	au l	
1	Cauliflower, per doz	1	0
a	Green peas, per Ib	. 80	@1
•	Apricots per box	1	1
t	Peaches per box	1	1 2
1	Cherries, per lb		1
0			
S.	Gooseberries, per ID	-	
e -	Gooseberries, per lb	157	1.4
	Pineapples, apiece	106	L ti
290	A SAME AND		

THEY SCATTERED HIS ASHES.

A Fishing Club Carries Out Eccentric Philip Jaeger's Wishes.

Twenty-three members of the Sea Rambier Fishing Club, of the east side, met at Clifton, S. I., Thursday morning, says the New York Herald, for the purpose of carrying out the wishes of their fellow member, Philip Jaeger, who died last November.

Mr. Jaeger, who was a well-known sal-oon keeper, was an enthusiastic fisherman and one of the leading members of the club. He was a man of eccentric habits and before his death made a will direct-ing that after his death his body should be incinerated and the askes given over to the Sea Rambler Fishing Club, whose haem-bers should convey them to the fishing ing that after his death is body shound be incinerated and the ashes given over to the Sea Rambler Fishing Club, whose naembers should convey them to the fishing grounds in the lower bay and there scatter them in the sea. Since his death the ashes of the lamented Jaeger were in the custody of the fishing club until their final disposition Thursday. Many jolly fishermen, headed by a brass band, and ied by Daniel Gell, president of the club, carrying under his arm a canister containing the ashes of Jaeger, marched to the dock, where they boarded the fishing tug Surprise. The tug was gaily decorated with bunting, while from the stern floated the German flag at half-mast. On the afterdeck stood six kegs of beer and a sumptuous feast which had been provided and paid for according to the terms of Jaeger's will. The tug, with its jolly ishermen started down the bay on its mission at ten o'clock. The trip was quickly made, and at noonday the Surprise was anchored beside the channel buoy south of the Romer shoals. The band played a funeral dirge a few minutes later and the fishermen assembled on the after deck of the tug, where President Gell made an address culogizing their departed comrade. Then the ashes of all that was mortal of Jaeger were taken from the canister and placed in equal parts on four different small scoops, such as are used in grocery stores. Four members of the club, each with a scoop, took up their positions at the bow, stern, port taken from the canister and placed in equal parts on four different small scoops, such and starboard sides of the tug, where, at the signal of a cannon fired by Captain Heines, the sakes were thrown into the sea. Only one of the fishermen, Frederick Lauer, who had been Jaeger's intimate friends, was overcome with grief. He wept like a child. The others were unmoved, and looked upon the novel funeral as a huge joke. After the ashes had disappeared from sight the band struck unglively tune, while the members of the club were seated at the feast, and began the task of diminis