

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONERS.

Men Who Will Seek to Adjust Dominion-U. S. Differences.

Washington report: Hon. George W. Foster, who has been rusticated at his cottage on Lake Ontario, returned to-day and held a conference with Hon. John A. Kasson, one of his associates on the Canadian commission, regarding the coming session of that body. The American members will meet in this city within a few weeks, as soon as Senator Gray is through with the trial of his colleague at Wilmington, Del., although Representative Dingley may not come down, but proceed direct to Quebec from his Maine home. Mr. Kasson will take a brief respite before entering upon the labors of the commission, which are expected to begin the 1st of August. Baron Herschell, the English commissioner, who will doubtless be President of the body, will sail tomorrow from Liverpool for New York.

speech in Congress was upon "Protection to American Shipping," and he has always done much to further legislation to develop American shipping and fishery interests. As a member of the Ways and Means Committee he helped to frame the McKinley tariff law of 1890, and was an active and obstinate opponent of the Wilson law of 1894. It was but natural that Speaker Reed should choose him Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the LVth Congress, and that the present tariff law should be framed by him.

JOHN A. KASSON.
John Adam Kasson was born in Burlington, Vt., in 1822. He was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1842. He studied law and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar, but soon removed to St. Louis, and later to Des Moines, Iowa.



THE CANADIAN COMMISSIONERS.

SENATOR CHAS. W. FAIRBANKS.
Charles Warren Fairbanks was born in 1852, of Welsh and Scotch ancestry. He was graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1872. Two years later he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio, and in 1874 he removed to Indianapolis, where he has since practised his profession. He never held a public office prior to his election to the United States Senate as a Republican, January 20th, 1897. He is Chairman of the Committee on Immigration, and a member of several other committees, including those on the Census and on Claims.

SENATOR GEORGE GRAY.
George Gray was born in 1840, and was graduated at Princeton in 1859. He studied law with his father at Newcastle, Del., and at Harvard College. He was admitted to the bar in 1863, and has practised his profession with distinguished success. He was appointed Attorney-General of Delaware in 1879, and again in 1884. In 1885 he was elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Thomas F. Bayard as Secretary of State. He was re-elected in 1887 and again in 1893. Senator Gray was always an earnest champion

of Lincoln for the Presidency, and was by him nominated Assistant Postmaster-General. Since then he has been constantly in public life. In 1863 he was a commissioner to the First International Postal Congress, held in Paris; he was a Member of Congress, 1863-'67, 1873-'77, and 1881-'85; he served as Minister to Austria, 1877-'81, and to Germany, 1884-'85; he was special envoy to the International Samoan Congress at Berlin in 1889, and in 1897 he was chairman of the commission to promote reciprocity between this and other countries.

JOHN W. FOSTER.
John Wilson Foster was born in Indiana in 1836. He was graduated from the Indiana State University in 1855, studied law at Harvard, and began the practice of law at Evansville, Ind. On the breaking out of the Civil War he entered the army as major of volunteers. At the end of the war he was a brigadier-general by brevet. From army life he turned to edit the Evansville Daily Journal. In 1873 General Grant appointed him Minister to Mexico, and he was reappointed by President Hayes. In 1880 he went as Minis-



THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

of Grover Cleveland. He is a tariff reformer, a sound-money man, and a friend of Civil Service reform. He is a member of several committees, including those on the Civil Service, Foreign Relations, and the Judiciary.

REPRESENTATIVE DINGLEY.
Nelson Dingley, Jun., the leader of the Republicans in the House of Representatives, was born in Maine in 1832. He entered Waterville College (now Colby University) in 1851, but was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1855. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar, but has never practised that profession, but took up journalism. He purchased the Lewiston Journal in 1856, and began the publication of a daily edition in 1861. It has ever since been distinguished for its vigorous advocacy of Republicanism.

After serving several terms in the State House of Representatives he was elected Governor of Maine in 1873, and again in 1874 by an increased majority, but after his second term declined re-election. He was elected to Congress at a special election on Sept. 12th, 1881, and has been re-elected every term since. His first

ter to Russia; in 1883 he went to Spain in the same capacity. Since his return from Spain he has practised law in Washington. In November, 1890, he was engaged as a special agent of the State Department to assist the President and Secretary Blaine in the negotiation of reciprocity treaties, and in this task he was particularly successful. General Foster also rendered efficient aid in the settlement of the Chilian affair, and in the Behring Sea controversy he was named as the agent to prepare and conduct the arbitration tribunal. On the death of James G. Blaine he was appointed Secretary of State, and in 1894 he aided the Chinese Government in its negotiations for peace with Japan.

Boston Again.
Browning Bean, Jun.—My paternal ancestor is extremely desirous of a reduction in the linear dimensions of my capillary appendages, and requires me to ascertain previous to the performance the limit of the extortion, as I have only conveyed from our residence a quarter of the present money standard in legal tender.

INDIAN OUTLAWS CAUGHT.

Blood-Curdling Story of Murder From Port Arthur.

SIX WHITE MEN VICTIMS.

Port Arthur despatch: When the eastern express arrived last night Provincial Constable James Whalen and Officers Connors and Dodds alighted and conducted four swart-faced prisoners to the jail on the hill top. The captives are Indians, all brothers, and their names are—Mohawk Moses, Joseph Moses, Lewis Moses and Antoine Moses. These men are charged with the assassination of not less than eight people within the last four years. Since the commencement of their murderous work the Ontario Government detectives, as well as the local sleuth hounds, have attempted to capture them, but without success. They lived in a remote spot along the Pic River, were each armed to the teeth, and their war front seems to have terrorized not only the surrounding inhabitants, but the officers of the law as well. Yesterday afternoon the Heron Bay Indians were paid their annual treaty allowance. The Moses brothers emerged from their hiding place to collect the Government stipend. They had scarcely entered Indian Agent Hodder's office when three constables pounced on them and there was an exciting flash of revolvers and handcuffs.

FIVE SECTIONMEN MURDERED.
About four years ago the Moses brothers started their blood-curdling career. One bright morning, in company with five C. P. R. sectionmen, they went on a cruise along Pic River. The railroaders had just received their wages the day before. Their foreman, a man named Mundle, had a considerable sum of money on his person at the time, and his stock of valuables, including a silver watch. When one of the four Indians suspected Mundle's watch was in his vest pocket. The sectionmen sailed out to sea with the quartette of natives and they never returned. The Heron Bay people organized search parties, and there was great excitement in the little place for several days. Then the inhabitants concluded that the Indians had killed the white men for their money. There was universal indignation, and if the residents of the settlement could have caught the Moses brothers just then they would have been strung up, but the Indians secreted themselves in the backwoods, erected a small fortification and prepared to shoot the first intruder. Their old father brought them food regularly, and the five natives formulated a system of communication, at a distance, with flags of various colors.

TWO RELATIVES DISPOSED OF.
Not long after the disappearance of the sectionmen the Moses brothers were visited in their seclusion by their two cousins, who had just concluded a successful hunt and were weighed down with some valuable skins. The four dusky scoundrels fell upon their relatives and killed them in cold blood. It is said that they stoned their victims to death in this case. The dead bodies were carried to the nearest railroad track, and here they were found by the C. P. R. employees.

The last murder that the authorities have heard about is the alleged killing of a fur trader, who, it seems, had been buying in the vicinity of the Indians' lair. The Heron Bay people are inclined to believe that the murderers realized considerable on this villainous transaction.

CAPTURE OF THE INDIANS.
Provincial Constable Whalen and Officers Dodds and Connors deserve infinite praise for the way in which they made prisoners of the four outlaws. Mr. Whalen and Crown Attorney Gephart had been discussing the case for a long time, and the Provincial constables came to the conclusion that it was about time to make an attack on the bandits. When Indian Agent Hodder was leaving for Heron Bay the other day the scheme of arrest was planned. The three policemen were on hand when the four alleged murderers, accompanied by their aged father, stepped into the agent's office to get their money. The tables in the centre of the room were covered with bills and silver, and the eyes of the natives were glued on the shekels, when Constable Whalen sprang to Mohawk's side and grabbed his wrists. In a jiffy the two other officers had each a man, and Indian Agent Hodder and his assistant, W. H. Arnold, were prompt with their revolvers. Officer Dodds stood at the door with a cocked pistol in hand, and Officer Connors had his weapon levelled too. W. H. Arnold jumped on the table and threatened to riddle the first man that moved an inch from his position. The Indians showed some resistance at first, but were soon cowed into submission and loaded on the next train.

Ottawa, July 21.—The Moses brothers of the Pic band of Indians, whose arrest has taken place at Heron Bay on the charge of murder, have been the subject of correspondence between Mr. J. F. Hodder, the Indian Agent at Port Arthur, and the Department of Indian Affairs here. For a long time these desperadoes have been terrorizing the people of the Pic reserve and the neighborhood, but last April, upon returning from the annual winter's hunt, they settled down upon the reserve and gave promise of mending their ways. Constable Morrisseau, of the Pic reserve, reported to the Indian Agent at Port Arthur at that time, that they were working industriously and leading objectionable lives. They did not long, however, deserve the good opinion of the constable, for, according to the officer, on June 17th last Louis Moses seized his rifle and fired four shots at John Desmoulin and Joseph Goodchild, who, with their wives, were on a timber raft, about three or four hundred yards distant, at the junction of the Black and Pic Rivers. Morrisseau and his family, as well as other Indians, heard the first

two shots fired, and Mr. Gagnon and his daughter saw one of the last two shots fired. The bullets, while not hitting any of the persons on the raft, went dangerously near the mark, one of them lodging in the skiff tied to the raft. Desmoulin and Goodchild immediately landed and asked Moses what he meant by shooting at them. The explanation was that the shooting was accidental. Morrisseau said that the people should be aroused.

TO COVER UP A MURDER.
There is another story which is told as the real explanation of the Indians' murderous attack upon the men on the raft. Antoine and Mohawk, the younger brothers of the family, went out in a small boat one day, taking a boy named Lemay with them. The Lemay boy was never heard of afterwards. He was said to have been drowned, but it was subsequently reported that he had been saved and taken inland by Antoine and Mohawk, and that fearing to bring him back to the reserve again, one of the Moses brothers, said to be Louis Moses, killed him last winter. Joseph Goodchild was understood to know something of the circumstances of the alleged crime, and Morrisseau believes that Louis Moses, knowing this, attempted to close his mouth forever by murdering him.

The question as to whether the elder Moses brothers should be prosecuted on the charge of having murdered the Davils in 1887 has been under consideration by the Indian Department for some time, and definite action was only deferred pending a report on the conduct of these men, subsequent to their return to the Pic reserve. If it was found that the report justified a prosecution it was decided that the attention of the Attorney-General of Ontario should be called to the matter. On June 29th, Mr. Hodder was advised that the outrage on the part of Louis Moses, and the rumor that the boy Lemay had been made away with, left no other course open than to have all the brothers, against whom there might be sufficient evidence to implicate them in either of these crimes, arrested and tried.

DANGER IN ARRESTING THEM.
The dangerous character of these Indians is shown by the suggestion made by Mr. Hodder to the department a month ago that it would be well to arrest the four brothers when the bounty was paid; for if they were not all arrested, those who had acted in the matter would probably be jeopardized, meaning that the members of the family who were allowed to remain at large would seek the first opportunity of avenging those of their brothers who had been taken into custody. The opinion was also expressed that a great deal of evidence would be given that otherwise would not be available if these men were placed safely in jail, the inference being that as long as they were at large people would be afraid to tell what they knew.

THE NEW ELEMENT.

Details Concerning Krypton, Which Exists in Air.
Further details are now obtainable concerning the new element, krypton, the discovery of which was announced recently in "The Record." Professor Ramsay exhibited the spectrum of this newly-eliminated gaseous constituent of the atmosphere at the Royal Society conversation last week. It has been named Krypton, or "concealed," and is obtained by evaporation of large quantities of liquid air. The residue is a hitherto unknown transparent gas, heavier than argon, and like that element inactive. Krypton, or crypton (both spellings are given in the latest reports), is present in the atmosphere in the proportion of 1 to 20,000 parts.

The chief lines of its spectrum are green and yellow, the yellow being nearly coincident with the helium line. This element appears to belong to the helium rather than the argon group. The separation of the element was as follows: "Professor Ramsay and Morris W. Travers slowly evaporated 750 cubic centimetres of liquid air until there was but 10 cubic centimetres left. This residue furnished the unknown gas. The gas was first deprived of its oxygen by the help of metallic copper, and then of its nitrogen by the action of the electric spark, and of oxygen after that by a mixture of magnesium and pure lime. This operation effected, there remained 26 cubic centimetres of a gas, which, besides the weakly defined spectrum of argon, showed an additional spectrum until then unknown. It appeared characterized by two exceedingly brilliant lines, one being almost identical with "D3," and the other green may be compared in intensity with the green line of helium. The wave length of the gas is given as 5,556.3, another measurement giving 5,557.3. The density of the gas is approximately 22.5, that of oxygen being 16. The wave length of sound in the gas was determined by the same method that was pursued in the case of argon. This gave measurements from which it was easy to calculate that the gas was monatomic, and, therefore, constituted an element. These facts go to prove that the atmosphere contains a hitherto unknown gas, heavier than argon, and having a characteristic spectrum. The position of the new element in the periodic tables has not been assigned. It is conjectured, however, that the pure gas has a density of 40 and an atomic weight of 80, and that it will probably be classed with the helium group. The announcement of the discovery of the new gas was made to the Paris Academy of Sciences by M. Berthelot, the distinguished French chemist. M. Berthelot was supplied with a small quantity of the gas in a Fluckey tube, and independently verified the existence of the new lines by means of the spectroscopic. There is, therefore, now absolutely no reason to doubt the existence of a fifth constituent of the atmosphere.—Philadelphia Record.

He that climbs not above himself shall never sit in heaven.—Morgan Lloyd

EXPLODED A POWDER MAGAZINE.

To Escape Arrest a Chinaman Kills Himself and Six Others.

THE MEN BLOWN INTO SPACE.

Oakland, Cal., report: The works of the Western Fuse and Explosive Company were blown up by a murderous Chinaman at 5.20 this morning. Five deputy sheriffs and constables, who were trying to arrest the murderer, the murderer himself and a woman were killed. The dead are: Deputy Sheriff Charles White, son of Sheriff White, George Woodsum, D. C. Cameron, Constables Gus Koch, J. Leary, Mrs. Hill, Goon Ng Chung. The Chinaman had fortified himself in the magazine and blew it up when the attempt to arrest him was made.

The celestial, who was employed in the works and who caused the awful explosion, had killed a fellow countryman yesterday afternoon in a quarrel over a Chinese lottery ticket. He then defied the officers of the law who went to arrest him. The murderer fled into the magazine, which contained five tons of giant powder, barricaded himself, and threatened to blow up the magazine if any one came to arrest him. Deputy Sheriff Charles White, son of Sheriff White, in charge of a posse, was on the scene of the shooting yesterday shortly after the murder, and kept guard over the Chinaman within his stronghold. All the officers were armed with rifles. After repeated demands to surrender had been made, to all of which the same reply came, "If you come in here, I will blow up the magazine," the officers retired for the night. This morning at 5 o'clock Deputy Sheriff White, after a consultation with the others, determined to break down the barricade, not believing the Chinaman would fulfill his threat. Accordingly the entire posse headed for the door. True to his word, the Chinaman fired the giant powder, and in an instant a terrific explosion occurred, killing the five officers and blowing the Chinaman to atoms so small that no piece has been found. White's body was fearfully mangled. It was found nearly 500 yards away. Mrs. Hill was visiting a Mrs. Fride, who lived across the way. She was killed in the falling debris. All the buildings were wrecked. Deputy Sheriff Fred Sherill and Deputy Ed. White escaped, but are painfully wounded.

One of the most thrilling stories of the fatality is that told by Sherill, whose escape was simply marvellous. He said: "With the other deputy sheriffs we kept as close to the powder house as we thought advisable. Occasionally one of us would go toward the door and assure the Chinaman that we would not hurt him if he came out. The fellow invariably replied that he would blow up the place if we attempted to take him. Late last night he repeated his threat so often that the people around there thought he would do it, and many moved out of their homes. Had they not done so many would be dead, for their houses are strewn over many acres. We hung around all night, and just at daybreak Charley White urged a Chinaman to tell the fellow to come out. He would not do so, but shortly after 5 o'clock told us that he would walk out and give us no more trouble. As soon as the fellow made his appearance at the door of the place Charley White and Koch walked toward him to make the arrest. Ed. White and I followed them about 80 feet behind. They were almost at the door when they closed it with a bang. Less than a second later I was being carried with a cloud of debris and earth swiftly over the ground. My face was cut and my clothing torn, and I cannot understand how it was that Ed. White and myself were not killed, as some of those killed were further away than we were. I have no doubt that as soon as the door was closed Groom fired his pistol into the powder. Five minutes after the explosion everything was on fire, including a train of box cars."

Canada's Military Strength.

Following is the establishment of the Canadian military forces, permanent and active militia, as shown in the list just issued by the Militia Department:

Permanent Force.		Men. Horses.	
Cavalry, all ranks	151	101	
Artillery, all ranks	385	98	
Infantry, all ranks	329	4	
Total permanent force	867	203	
Active Militia.		Men. Horses.	
Cavalry, all ranks	2,546	2,248	
Artillery, all ranks	4,112	875	
Engineers, all ranks	212		
Mounted rifles, all ranks	46	46	
Infantry, all ranks	28,516	343	
Bearer Co., all ranks	64		
Total active militia	35,406	3,512	
Grand total	36,271	3,715	

Spread of the English Tongue.

While there are 125,000,000 people at the present time whose everyday language is English, there are only 80,000,000 who speak Russian, 75,000,000 who speak German, 55,000,000 who speak French, 45,000,000 who speak Spanish and 35,000,000 who speak Italian. This marvelous growth of the English tongue is directly due to the rapid development of the United States, aided, of course, by the Anglo-Saxon's natural colonizing spirit. In this country there are less than 80,000,000 people, and greatly less than that number in the whole of the United Kingdom. This estimate indicates the spread of the language into all parts of the world.—St. Louis Republic.

Basily Broken.
"Some of these summer young men," remarked Miss Cayenne, pensively, "reminde me of Dresden china."
"Because they are beautiful?"