

Lily May with encourag- ing letters to the west and the south coast.

Victoria After Dark

Charge of Robbery Against Mrs. Kelly Dismissed by Magistrate Hall.

How Sunday Is Spent by Some Women—The Prosectrix Discredited.

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company of B. C. and Mining Development jointly working men on a properties, between Cariboo creeks.

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cannot act so contrarily to my common sense as to send this case to the grand jury," said Magistrate Hall in the city police court yesterday afternoon in dismissing the charge made against Mrs. Kelly of stealing a gold watch and a sum of money from Mrs. Catherine Lewis.

The preliminary hearing was adjourned until yesterday morning, when, on application of Mr. Farquhar Macrae, counsel engaged by the prosecutrix yesterday morning, was again postponed.

There was quite a large attendance of curious spectators, and if the object of the prosecution is to secure a little notoriety for the principals and to throw some light upon the way in which some of the residents of Victoria spend their Saturday evenings and Sundays,

it certainly succeeded. The sworn testimony revealed a condition of things which the magistrate said was anything but creditable to those concerned, and which proved that admission to such saloons is not difficult to gain during the hours when such places are supposed to be closed.

Continuing the cross-examination of the prosecutrix witness, Catherine Lewis, Mr. Walls asked her about her activities on Sunday, the day the robbery was alleged to have taken place. In spite of the evident unwillingness of the witness to answer and the "fencing," which, in spite of the warnings of her own counsel, she insisted upon indulging in, she admitted that during the afternoon and evening and at dark she called at the Telegraph hotel, the Louvre saloon and perhaps some other places.

Witness was pressed to tell the court something about her previous history and how she had stayed in several of the leading hotels of the city, among them the Dryad, the Dominion and the Victoria, but had never been turned out of any of them. She left them all in the time of her visits, although she had her watch. She was not anticipating trouble she said and did not make a note of the time. Her object in going to the Louvre was to see Mr. Taylor and Mrs. Kelly. She called where she would and Mrs. Kelly. She called half a dozen times before she saw him.

Witness was asked by Detective Perdue if she had stolen money from the City of Kingston. She replied that she had picked up a lady's pocket, but she never returned any money because she had never stolen anything. Her room was searched on one occasion because a man (in court) said she had stolen something, but she had had left something there. She never stole anything from him. Two officers came on that occasion, but she sent for them because this man was in her room when she went home.

This same man, said witness, followed her about and when she would have nothing to do with him would lay on the threshold of her door all night. She did not know anything about what she saw.

in her house. Witness had a thermal cabinet there, which she kept for her own use and which her husband and a lodger had also used. She never sold drinks in her house.

Never saw prosecutrix with money or jewellery, although Mrs. Lewis had told her that one occasion she "worked" a gentleman in Seattle for \$300 worth of jewellery and a Mrs. Lewis valued at \$2000, which she sent to her mother in California to keep, and which her mother sold before prosecutrix could get down there.

Mr. Macrae cross-examined witness very closely as to her actions on the night before the alleged robbery, and it appeared that in company with the prosecutrix and a young man who was in court she had been in the Albion hotel, had several drinks, and tried to get the young man on the Seattle boat. He was unwilling to go and wanted Mrs. Lewis to go with him. On the way down to the boat Mrs. Lewis put her hand in the young man's pocket and took out his pocket book, ran away screaming, and threw the pocket book on the ground. She also took a five dollar bill from him. Witness picked up the book and took it to the Louvre saloon. The proprietor would not take it, and she then took it to the Telegraph hotel, and the following day sent for the owner by messenger and when he came handed the book to him.

Witness said her husband works in the mines at Cumberland, and had been away for a little over a week this time. Mr. Taylor lodged in her house. Witness also stated that on her return to her own home on Monday morning at 1 o'clock she found someone had been there and cut up some valuable clothes of hers with a razor, doing damage to the amount of \$20.

Tony Linn, the hackman, corroborated the statement that he took the party, Mrs. Kelly, Miss Ford and two gentlemen around the park on Sunday evening. They hired his carriage at 9.30, and it was just after midnight when they left him at the corner of Government and Johnson streets.

Mr. Taylor was called and said he lodged at Mrs. Kelly's. He saw the prosecutrix on Sunday afternoon at the Louvre, where she wanted to know where Mrs. Kelly was. He could not tell her. Saw her again the next day, when she came to the house. Never threatened to "punch" her.

Mr. Macrae wished to call some rebuttal evidence regarding the events of the Saturday evening, the young man who owned the pocket book alleged to have been stolen from him by the prosecutrix coming into the witness box, but the magistrate would not admit any evidence in rebuttal which was irrelevant to the issue, and this closed the case.

His honor then said his duty was quite easy. He could not give the prosecutrix credit for speaking the truth. He was quite sure the case would be thrown out by a grand jury and he should therefore dismiss it. The evidence revealed a state of things which was highly discreditable to all the parties concerned, and it was utterly impossible to believe what was said by a woman who went from saloon to saloon until she got drunk and didn't know what she was doing or where she was.

The case then ended and the women left the court with their friends, Mrs. Kelly receiving congratulations on her dismissal and Mrs. Lewis muttering imprecations on the heads of all those who had said she had not been speaking the truth.

Mutiny on the Tartar

The Chinese Wanted Double Pay to Go to Manila.

Ships Husband Fullerton and Capt. Pybus Settle the Disturbances.

A condition of mutiny has prevailed for the past two days on the transport Tartar, lately acquired by the government from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, says the San Francisco Chronicle of July 17th, and sixty-seven of the Chinese crew have laid themselves open to a sentence of six months' imprisonment as soon as the vessel reaches Hongkong.

The Chinese employed on the Tartar act as firemen, coal passers, cooks, waiters, under stewards and cabin boys. They had a meeting Friday and decided to demand double pay for the Manila voyage. When this was refused they struck, and for just two days have refused to do a stroke of work. Under the marine laws such action is not a strike. It is a clear case of mutiny. Saturday Captain Pybus obtained enough help from shore to perform the absolutely necessary work on the ship. He could not find enough galley men, and the officers and white crew had to put up with a minimum of food while they remained on the ship. Some of the officers had to cook their own meals and in other cases food already prepared was brought aboard. Men had to be employed to run the donkey engines and to clean ship. During these forty-eight hours of inactivity the mutineers were shut in on the ship and were not allowed even upon the deck. They had none too much food themselves, and this, together with the hopelessness of their trying to get away, may have had much to do with their humble return to duty.

The ringleaders of the mutineers managed to get word ashore to some of their countrymen, who came aboard with a lawyer and interpreter. Mr. Fullerton and Captain Pybus went with these to the Chinese consul-general, after a consultation with the British consul. When the provisions of their contract with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company were explained to the local consul the strikers he advised them to throw themselves on the mercy of their employers and go back to work on any terms.

The Tartar is a British steamship, built in 1897, and is a member of the Great Britain. They signed a six month's contract less than two months ago in Hongkong, and as long as the company lives up to its agreement to pay the men the money they signed up for, they are not to take them out of a special latitude, the men are bound to stand by the contract or go to prison. This lawyer raised the point that the contract was abrogated as soon as the vessel left the harbor of the transport Arizona. The two cases are not parallel, however, for the Arizona was bought outright by the government, which has merely chartered the Tartar.

The mutineers have been well scolded, and yesterday afternoon, when they had given in, they went about their work with a dejected and sullen air. Captain Pybus left the ship, but he has not yet returned to his quarters. It is said that he has been persisting in their attitude they would have lost all the money otherwise according to them, have been sent back to China in chains and there still further punished.

Discussed at the Peace Conference—The Use of Explosives. The Hague, July 21.—At a meeting of the first committee of the International Peace Conference to-day, M. Vanकरеев, representing Holland, submitted amendments to the report of Count Muraviev's circular, but expressing the desire that the remaining three points be made the subject of a formal convention.

A long discussion followed, after which the committee unanimously supported the prohibition of firing explosives from balloons. The delegates of the United States and Great Britain voted against the prohibition of the use of asphyxiating gas and the use of poisonous bullets. The American delegates explained that they voted with the British because they did not wish to modify their objection to any kind of restriction upon the production of war material.

Our baby has been continually troubled with colic and cholera infantum since his birth, and all that we could do for him did not seem to give more than temporary relief, when we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Since giving that remedy he has not been troubled. We want to give you this testimonial as an evidence of our gratitude for that you need it to advertise your "meritorious remedy."—G. M. Law, Keokuk, Iowa. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Strange Giants.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the Brooklyn Explorer, Tells of the Biggest Race of Men in the World.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the Brooklyn explorer, who returned a week ago from many South Polar regions, brings back many proof not only of the mysterious Antarctic continent and a new archipelago, but also of an Antarctic race of giants that are the biggest, strongest and most primitive people in the world. The farthest south point of land ever photographed is the end of Danco Land, which the Belgica expedition discovered and named after the magnetician, Emile Danco, who died on the trip.

Danco Land is considered a part of the great Antarctic continent, which has never before been seen by human eyes. The extreme southerly point which the photograph shows is in latitude 65 deg. 20 min. south and longitude 64 deg. 10 min. west.

This hitherto unknown Antarctic coast is Surprisingly Grand in its Aspect. Its cliffs and mountains rise up to two or three thousand feet perpendicularly from the water's edge. The majestic range of mountains is covered with snow and snow fields of dazzling whiteness.

Dr. Cook and other members of the Belgica expedition made a dozen landings on this precipitous coast. They found that the food for sustaining human life in the penguins and seals. These animals and birds are much more evenly distributed and easier to kill than the polar bears, seals, etc., the Arctic inhabitants here to depend upon.

Opposite Danco Land the Belgica party discovered. A Hitherto Unknown Group of forty or fifty islands, which they called the Palmer Archipelago. One of the largest of these islands Dr. Cook named Brooklyn Island.

It was off Danco Land that the Belgica party first saw the Antarctic pack, which kept the ship a prisoner from February, 1898, till March 1899. It was while in that ice pack that the Belgica drifted 2,000 miles between 70 and 72 degrees south latitude and from the 80th meridian to a west longitude to the 103rd meridian.

It was while in this dangerous ice pack, also, that the position of the magnetic South Pole was ascertained. It was found to be in the open sea, south of Cape Adair. The new Antarctic expedition, Dr. Cook thinks, will probably have no difficulty in sailing right over that fascinating spot where the magnetic needle will point directly downward.

Unlike Any Other Race of Men that they are physiological puzzles. We have always been accustomed to think that the skin of the natives of the human inhabitants become situated like the trees and shrubs. See the Eskimos, for example. But here is a tribe of people that are the largest known race of men measuring from four to six inches above that mark.

lope skim over ground. Only their upright position, with their scanty goat skins flying in the wind and the flourishing of their clubs and bows and arrows shows that they are men instead of belonging to the lower animals.

The women of this singular race are only a little less tall and strong than the men. In their frail brush-huts they are accustomed to go entirely without clothing. But this is not for lack of a certain degree of modesty or virtue. Indeed virtue is one of the pronounced qualities of the young women. They are a little bashful about being photographed, but no more so than a New England milkmaid.

Dr. Cook obtained some excellent photographs of both men and women. Polygamy prevails among them. One man is entitled to as many wives as he can support. But he rarely has more than two or three. So hard is the battle of life on their barren island that it requires all the prowess of a mighty man to keep even a small family.

The climate of Terra del Fuego is so cold that only grass and small trees and shrubs grow upon it. The vegetation, in fact, is more scanty than in the Klondike or in most parts of Alaska. There is none of the warmth and glow of an Alaskan summer, though on the other hand, the winter is more severe than elsewhere. Being entirely surrounded by water the temperature is more uniform.

Dr. Cook tried to find out how such a hardy race should so easily fall victims to disease. The popular idea among the settlers who have established sheep ranches, of clothing made the natives sensitive and caused their death. Dr. Cook became convinced that the cause was different.

The natives steal the settlers sheep and kill the white men whenever they can. That is on the northern shore. They kill shipwrecked sailors, and they used to eat the poor sailors as well as the settlers. The English missionaries among the weak and puny Alacoolups and Yahgans caused those tribes of Indians to give up cannibalism. Their example influenced the fierce Onas to gradually give up the cannibal habit. This is the only tribe the missionaries have been able to produce on the Onas.

These natives have refused absolutely to let the missionaries come among them. Not only do they not want to be civilized, but they have no religious sense. They can't be made to understand what it means. There is nothing in their language to signify God so far as is known. The nearest they approach to religion is in having a superstitious regard for their medicine men, who perform certain crude rites.

The savage and bitterly hostile nature of the Onas towards white men has thus far prevented scientists from learning anything about them. Dr. Cook took advantage of a singular tradition to get among them. He heard the rumor, that these people, who were so savage on the northern shore of Fuego Island, were peaceable and kindly disposed to the south shore. This was said to be due to the fact that

white man had settled on the south shore many years ago. He had been good to the Onas and had given them sheep to eat, and they had returned his kindness by being friendly to him and all other white men who landed on that shore of the island. Incredible as this sounded, Dr. Cook decided to test the tradition. He left Punta Arenas on the Straits of Magellan, and cruised along the southern shore of Terra del Fuego. He finally found the good white man's home. His name was Thomas Bridges. He had at one time been a missionary, but went to Fuego Island forty years ago.

From the Koyukuk

A San Franciscan Reaches Dawson From the Far Away Placers.

Many Steamers Deserted—Sluiceway on Myrtle Creek—Rich Hydraulic Ground.

Mr. A. M. Pope, of San Francisco, came up to Dawson as purser on the steamer Louisa. Mr. Pope spent the past winter in the Koyukuk country, and was located about 700 miles up from the mouth, and about 100 miles above Arctic City, says the Yukon Miner of July 17th. As previously reported, the country is at this time almost deserted, only a few men remaining, and these are sluicing on Myrtle creek, about 200 miles above the Forks. This is the only creek on which any has been struck, and here 15 cents has been found, and best rock not yet reached, the average pay being four cents to the pan.

Mr. Pope predicts a great future for the Koyukuk, saying that there enormous beds of gravel of low grade, which, hydraulically, would yield great profits, and as soon as these beds can be thoroughly investigated, capital and machinery will make it gold producing. The climate is much more severe above Arctic City than along the Yukon, and no game is to be found. For about ten days after Christmas, the thermometer ranged from 50 to 75 degrees below zero, and there was great suffering among the Indians. The white population subsisted eighty days' provisions for one tribe of forty natives. If relief had not reached them, they must have starved. Supplies being so plentiful last summer, the Indian failed to lay in his usual supply of fish, hence the shortage.

The Koyukuk is lined with steamboats of all different kinds, sizes and shapes, and there are some queer crafts to be seen along the banks. The Alaska Union, quite a large boat with good power, was on a bar well up the river with 30 Chicago men aboard, and all were getting ready to abandon her. The Katie Emerick, owned by a Tacoma party, was hopelessly fast, while the Wilbur O'Rimmon, a steamer owned by a party of fifty Massachusetts skinnymakers, was abandoned in disgust while stuck on a bar, but at last report had floated and had been taken possession of by Jack Brillie, an old sour dough who was acting as captain of the crew. When last heard from Brillie was looking for a wood chopper.

Of the Cape Nome strike Mr. Pope has but little to say, except that from all reports he thinks the strike genuine, but says that it is hard place to work, as all work must be done in the summer, there being no timber with which to thaw during the winter. The working seasons are exceptionally short on account of high water. Mr. Pope spent a portion of last summer in the Cape Nome country.

SIR A. SULLIVAN'S INVENTION

A Safety Shaft to Release Runaway Horses.

Sir Arthur Sullivan, the well-known composer, may be described as a man of crochets, and which he is continually addressing himself to the amiable task of dispelling the quivers of those whose good or ill fortune it is to sit behind horse-flesh.

For people do quaver with dread lest the animals in front of them should take all into their perverse heads to bolt. To sit behind bolting horses is a terrible experience, and when accidents to passengers ensue they are, as a rule, very severe.

Sir Arthur, it is claimed, has invented a life-saving apparatus which, lightly and ingeniously attached to carriages, can be utilized at the moment of danger for releasing the horses. Sir Arthur has dubbed his invention the Sullivan safety shaft.

A Morning Leader representative yesterday saw a member of a very well-known firm of London carriage builders on this invention. "I have my doubts," said the gentleman in question, who presumes that his identity should not be disclosed. "For years past the tribe of inventors has been at work on this subject of preventing accidents to carriages when the horses bolt."

"Now, of course, the whole idea is to disconnect the carriage and the horses. But then the carriage, if going at full speed, might in the absence of the necessary direction, come to grief with its occupants. And what about the horses running amok? I have little belief in these inventions."

"In the first place, the coachman fraternity would never consent to free the horses. I have talked this over with a good many coachmen, and the universal opinion is that it is a coachman's manifest duty to stand by his coach and his horses till the very last. Life-saving is hardly an appropriate term for this invention."

"No, I have had too many of these ingenious inventions brought under my notice to entertain any very great hopes of something being produced definitely efficient in that line. And if the gist of the invention consists in releasing the pole and the traces, and so to speak, the whole bag of tricks, then I fear it will not achieve a greater success than the many so-called inventions of the same kind. Mind you, however, I say it."—London Leader.

"I have used Chamberlain's Colic Remedy in my family for years and always with good results," says Mr. W. B. Cooper of El Rio, Chi., who "small child we find it especially effective." For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Princess Caartoryski has just had a wonderful flock made in Paris, on which her coat of arms is produced in jewels on a white satin ground. For this purpose the stoves had to be painted, and, therefore, their gables is thus decorated, the costume as it stands is reputed to be worth £15,000.—The Latest.

Glasgow University yesterday conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon Sir Henry Irving.