

LAURIER AT SOREL

The Liberal Leader Speaks on Topics Now Prominent Before the Public.

Government Juggling With the School Question—Liberal Tariff Policy.

Hon. Mr. Laurier recently addressed a large meeting at Sorel, Que., at a great many of the representative men of Quebec province were present. After acknowledging the hearty welcome that had been extended him, and replying to addresses presented, the Liberal leader spoke on public affairs as follows:

A session of parliament had just been held for a reason which neither the government nor the friends of the government dared to explain. A general election ought to have been held, and had, in fact been decided upon, but a session had been convoked instead. The calling of this session had been a subject of joyful comment upon by ministers, deputy ministers, and the Conservative press at the time it was called. The session finished amid sadness, disappointments, recriminations and accusations on the part of the same ministers, deputy ministers, and Conservative press. (Laughter and cheers.) They had sowed joy and had reaped tears. (Renewed laughter and cheers.) The reason the session had been called was in order that legislative force should be given the remedial order—that justice should be accorded to the Catholics of Manitoba. During the Vercheres election the bold Colonel Oimet spoke very strong language, and made a direct threat, as became a soldier. (Laughter.) He called religion to his aid, and declared before heaven and the Supreme Being, that if executive effect were not given to the remedial order by parliament at the session then being held, he would cease to be a member of the cabinet. Heaven had witnessed lots of queer things, but not many queerer things than the conduct of Mr. Oimet in this respect. (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. Laurier then said that he had seen him go back to it after three days had expired. (Applause and laughter.) To talk seriously, it was a fact that the session which had recently been closed had been called for the purpose of the government to have solemnly assured the public at the outset, of giving legal force to the remedial order. The government's solemn promise was a false one. (Cheers.) Why had the government broken its promise? The fact is, the government had broken its promise at Ottawa only knew. One thing was certain, and that was that the two ministers who went back after their three days' strike had gone back to pick up the crumbs that fell from the government table. But the presence of those ministers in the cabinet, and any action that they might take, would not make the slightest difference in the question. As Mr. Beauséjour had just said, the present government would never settle the question. It had never intended to settle it. (Applause.) The present situation constituted, he was sorry to say, a crisis in the history of confederation. That was a circumstance of solemn moment. He had always been and would always be a friend to confederation. He had the fullest faith in the institutions of our country if they were honestly administered. (Applause.) If anxiety and distrust prevailed to-day it was not the fault of confederation, but of the men who were now administering the affairs of the country. (Applause.) These men were the incarnation of hesitancy, tergiversation and vacillation. It seemed as though their virility had been buried in the grave with Sir John Thompson. Was any further proof necessary than the fact that the session was called to settle the school question, and that no attempt at all at settling it was made during the session? Had not Mr. Oimet when in Vercheres called for a witness the declaration he made that he would settle it? And had not that declaration been proved to be false?

Turning to the repeated statements of the Conservative press, especially of the sanctimonious portion of it, such as the holy Minerve, that he had been silent or the school question, and that he was indulged in a little banter, which was greatly enjoyed by the large crowd who listened to him. He knew those Conservative papers well, he said. They would be delighted, if he would say a word about the school question. In Quebec, these pious Conservative newspapers were Catholic; in Ontario they were Protestant. In Quebec the saintly Minerve, Sir Adolphe Caron, Mr. Oimet, and the other ultra Catholics were taking part in the agitation. Moorehead's cashier in his restaurant is also a member of the American Flag. He said Moorehead was unconscious for some time before the priest called to administer the last rites, and that he died unconscious. He also asserted that the family would not allow him or any other members of the order to see Moorehead after his condition became serious. The priest, he said, was to state whether Moorehead was conscious or not, and stated that it is not a material point in his duty, as he was called by Mrs. Moorehead. The members of the American Flag and A. P. A. are causing a great stir over the case.

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which it could legitimately and fairly lay claim. (Applause.) Every reform that had been accomplished in Canada had been accomplished by Liberalism. Liberal Catholics of Quebec and the Liberal Protestants of Ontario. (Applause.) In support of this statement, Mr. Laurier appealed to the patriotic memories of men whose names are enshrined in Canadian history—Nelson, Brown, and Blake, the father of Hon. Edward Blake, and others. That race of Canadian Protestant and Catholic Liberals had by no means died out. The school question could only be settled by an appeal to the sentiments of justice, which existed in the hearts of both Protestants and Catholics. (Applause.)

It was a significant fact that Mr. Angers had stepped out of the cabinet while Mr. Clarke Wallace remained in it. Mr. Angers was in favor of separate schools, while Mr. Clarke Wallace was opposed to them. Yet, why had Mr. Angers left the government when it had stated that it would restore separate schools in Manitoba? Because the latter had added the thousands of dollars in cash to the income of the growers. In reference to the enterprise Mr. Knappenberg said:

As a representative of the agricultural, horticultural and dairy products of Eastern Washington I find a twofold market, not so large at present, but one of the kind that Yakima producers enjoy supplying, for the buyers do not try to reduce the growers' prices. They are not like market makers do under an economical administration, but they only ask us to be very careful and not ask them to pay freight on anything but first class goods. The people of the first class are the Yakima producers. The extreme goods shipped in a medium condition do not appear well after a long voyage. This holds good in vegetables, fruits and fresh meats especially. Now, yet we urge every shipper to get great care, sorting and sending nothing but first class goods to our sister country, and in the near future Yakima may well be proud of so grand a market as I believe Alaska will afford. The Yakima Salmon and Clam Packing Company now has an annual output of 60,000 dozen cans of the finest salmon that has ever been offered to the world's market, and from 20,000 to 50,000 cases of the finest salmon. The fact is, I have samples to demonstrate the fact to anyone who may be interested in the fishing or clam output. Not only this, but at Yess Bay, D. W. Cravely of Portland is operating a plant with the view of repaying the error that had been made in issuing the order-in-council. That was a strange admission to make.

Having contrasted the action of the attorney-general of Ontario, Sir Oliver Mowat, with the attorney-general of Quebec, Mr. Casgrain, in their conduct in bringing to justice men like McGreevy, Connolly and St. Louis, and spoken of the evils of protection, Mr. Laurier concluded by stating that when the Liberals got into power they would see that such a tariff was levied as would benefit the masses of the people and not a few monopolists. From the Liberal party monopolists would receive no consideration, no quarter. (Cheers.) "I am proud of it, but I frankly say that, as a matter of business, I would rather get an American dollar than an English shilling for the same amount of work or produce."

THE CLASH OF CREEDS.
Dispute as to Whether a Corpse is Catholic—Referred to the Courts.

Cincinnati, Aug. 14.—A bitter "creed" agitation broke out here to-night. R. E. Moorehead, aged 35, died at his home, 125 Central avenue. He was a member of the Washington Council of the Anti-Catholic order known as the American flag. He was affiliated with A. P. A. men, but could not belong to the order because his wife was a Catholic. To-day it was announced that Moorehead died a Catholic and that the family did not want Washington council or other local lodges of the American flag to participate in the funeral. The lodges insisted on their usual service for members. Their request to be at the cathedral Sunday morning was also denied.

The members of the order held an indignation meeting to-night, at which they questioned whether Moorehead died a Catholic. Members of the A. P. A. are taking part in the agitation. Moorehead's cashier in his restaurant is also a member of the American Flag. He said Moorehead was unconscious for some time before the priest called to administer the last rites, and that he died unconscious. He also asserted that the family would not allow him or any other members of the order to see Moorehead after his condition became serious. The priest, he said, was to state whether Moorehead was conscious or not, and stated that it is not a material point in his duty, as he was called by Mrs. Moorehead. The members of the American Flag and A. P. A. are causing a great stir over the case.

HEAVY STORM IN JAPAN.
Its Track Marked by Extensive Loss of Life and Property.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 16.—Reports have been received here to the effect that Japan was visited by a terrible storm on the 24th and 25th of July. Hurricanes swept across Kiusiu, passing along the shores of the island, crossed over the central districts of the mainland, and emerged into the Pacific Ocean. The track of the storm was everywhere marked by great loss of life and destruction of property. This catastrophe was followed by a heavy rain storm, and inundations added their devastating effects to the havoc wrought by wind. It is calculated that over 10,000 have been killed or drowned. Ujina, a town that served as a military base during the recent war, felt the full force of the tempest. The place has been completely swamped by the sea. Over 160 boats were smashed, among them being 120 belonging to the army stores department. They were laden with supplies destined for the use of the troops in Liao Tung peninsula.

Weakness is the symptom, impoverished blood the cause, Hood's Sarsaparilla the cure. It makes the weak strong.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

LATEST ALASKAN NEWS.

This Northern Market Offers Some Splendid Possibilities to the Farmer.

Mining News of an Encouraging Character—Extensive Operations Projected.

The steamer Chilcat arrived down from Alaska Thursday evening, says the Post-Intelligencer, bringing besides the latest Alaska papers, M. N. Knappenberg, of Norton, Alaska, who went north in the steamer with a shipment of Yakima fruits and vegetables. He found that these shipments will be of great benefit to both Alaska and Washington, giving the former the best prospects in the shortest time, and to the latter an addition of thousands of dollars in cash to the income of the growers. In reference to the enterprise Mr. Knappenberg said:

As a representative of the agricultural, horticultural and dairy products of Eastern Washington I find a twofold market, not so large at present, but one of the kind that Yakima producers enjoy supplying, for the buyers do not try to reduce the growers' prices. They are not like market makers do under an economical administration, but they only ask us to be very careful and not ask them to pay freight on anything but first class goods. The people of the first class are the Yakima producers. The extreme goods shipped in a medium condition do not appear well after a long voyage. This holds good in vegetables, fruits and fresh meats especially. Now, yet we urge every shipper to get great care, sorting and sending nothing but first class goods to our sister country, and in the near future Yakima may well be proud of so grand a market as I believe Alaska will afford. The Yakima Salmon and Clam Packing Company now has an annual output of 60,000 dozen cans of the finest salmon that has ever been offered to the world's market, and from 20,000 to 50,000 cases of the finest salmon. The fact is, I have samples to demonstrate the fact to anyone who may be interested in the fishing or clam output. Not only this, but at Yess Bay, D. W. Cravely of Portland is operating a plant with the view of repaying the error that had been made in issuing the order-in-council. That was a strange admission to make.

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is conveyed from the mine to the mill at a cost not to exceed 5 cents per ton. It is done by crushing the ore at the mine and sending it down to the mill by water running through a 7x8 inch flume, the average grade of which is about 12 in. to the yard, about one mile in length.

The Alaska Mining Record of August 5 states that the additional twenty stamps to the B. B. M. & Co. mill at Berner's Bay will be started up not later than August 15, and with the ore from the Bear group of mines, together with that from the Comet, a sufficient supply will be had to keep the forty stamps running to their full capacity.

The new mill recently completed by the Juneau Mining Company in the Silver verbos basin is now fairly running, and the thirty stamps are reducing ore at the rate of 110 tons every twenty-four hours, with 106 strokes per minute to the stamp. The ore bins have a capacity of 350 tons.

Horrible Charge Against a Well-Known St. Louis Broker.

St. Louis, Aug. 15.—The body of Natalie L. Leathe, negroess, sister and help of Pres. H. H. Howard, another negroess whose lagoon has been for years the most notorious in the city of St. Louis, was exhumed by order of the coroner to-day, and her viscera taken out for chemical analysis. In the meantime Thomas R. Howard, a descendant of the English family of that name, and a broker of thirty years standing, who has been the paramour of the Henry woman and has had charge of her affairs, is under arrest pending the result of the investigation. Some days ago Howard was arrested, charged jointly with Florence Williams, a cook in the Henry woman's house, with attempting to fraudulently transfer to himself the Williams woman's person (the Henry woman) \$25,000 worth of the \$100,000 worth of real estate accumulated by the Henry woman during a career of shame of many years. A bond was given, and Howard was released, but the Williams woman was held in jail. The Henry woman had been ill, but improved during Howard's brief incarceration. From this chain of circumstances lead to a supposition that Howard was slowly poisoning her, and that he had also poisoned her sister, who died some weeks ago. The coroner seized a lot of medicine which Howard had been administering to the Henry woman, and some that had been given to him by the Leathe woman before her death. These medicines are being chemically examined shortly, and a report on them is expected also. In the meantime Howard was arrested and is still in jail.

TACOMA BANK SCANDAL.

Ex-Officers of National Bank of Commerce Sued for Making Bad Loans.

Tacoma, Aug. 15.—A sensation was sprung in banking circles to-day when the National Bank of Commerce commenced action in the United States court against E. M. Wade, the former president of the bank, J. C. Weathered, its former vice-president, and A. F. McClaine, its former cashier.

The complaint charges them with having conducted the affairs of the bank in gross breach of their trust and so negligently that the bank's capital has been impaired over \$100,000. Among the charges made is that they allowed Charles Scriber, who had no means of any kind, to borrow upwards of \$14,000 from the bank on his promissory note, without security, knowing that he was using the money for speculative purposes; that the land was afterwards turned over to the bank, and is not worth the prior encumbrances upon the property. It also charges them with loaning to the Commercial Investment Company, whose business was speculating in real estate, of which T. C. Abbott was manager and principal stockholder, \$43,888.22, all of which is a loss to the bank. It also charges them with making a loan of \$51,000 to the Pacific Mill Company, and this debt is also worthless.

The complaint charges them with infraction of the national banking act, and with the use of incompetence. The court is asked for an order requiring the defendants to testify regarding these alleged transactions, to the effect that they may be held personally liable.

Ex-President Wade has had papers prepared in a suit by which he will seek to have set aside the sale of bank stock made Monday to President Thorne, but will not fight it until the bank's suit is tried.

DOCTORS HAVE DIFFERENCES.

And Proceed to Shoot, With Probably Fatal Results to Both.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 17.—The reports of several shots in rapid succession were heard to come from the office of Dr. H. R. Holmes, corner Third and Washington streets, this morning. The tenants of the building rushed in and found the prostrate bodies of Dr. Holmes and Dr. Robert Auspied, each with a smoking pistol in hand. Auspied had a hole in his body and one in his head, another in his breast and a fourth in his right wrist. Holmes is wounded in the stomach, one ball having entered his arm and the other his body, just below the breast on the left side. Auspied's wounds will undoubtedly result fatally. The cause of the shooting is not known, but it is thought that it is due to a quarrel between the two doctors. Holmes is being treated at a patient in Portland hospital, and that Auspied called at Holmes' office to make him retract.

W. C. T. U. IN CONVENTION.

At the Black Diamond City—Large Attendance Present.

Nanaimo, Aug. 16.—The W. C. T. U. convention opened to-day in the Wallace street Methodist church; delegates from all parts of the province are present. At the Building Society drawing last evening, Mrs. W. Westwood won the \$2,000 appropriation.

"Cholly is in a bad way. His mind seems to be unsettled. So? Well, he settles, it will not be more than 20 per cent."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE PARTIES.

To the Editor:—Included in the pliable majority in parliament enjoyed by the present government at Ottawa are the British Columbian members. It is difficult to understand why this province should return men pledged to support a policy of high protection when it simply means a grab of over a million and a half dollars each year from British Columbians for which they receive no return whatever. Just think of it that we on the Pacific are bled annually to that extent and yet we permit our representatives to sit and vote like machines at the bidding of a ministry who would heap even greater burdens on us if they had a chance to close at hand and not be able to do so. It is high time that British Columbia should send men to parliament who will really represent the interests of the province and not their own precious selves. Personally our members may be very fine gentlemen indeed, I have nothing to say about them in their private capacity, nor do I wish to cast any slur upon their public character except that they appear to be mere tools to do the bidding of their superiors on the government side of the house. It is possible, too, that while at Ottawa they are a little more careful to look after their own interests and those of a clique of friends than they are to guard the interests of the province generally.

That a change close at hand is not difficult to foresee. The coming session in January, if it ever takes place, will be a lively one and cannot fail to place the government in a very peculiar position. It is possible the ministry may suffer defeat in parliament, but whether they do or not, they are bound to come out of the session in a battered condition. Then they will be obliged to go to the country, and British Columbia, along with the other provinces, will have the opportunity of sending the incompetents of Ottawa to the right-about.

The session in January has been promised for the purpose of settling the school question. If the government passes remedial legislation to coerce Manitoba it will have Ontario to reckon with. If it fails to pass a coercive measure Quebec will strike, and so the cabinet finds itself "between the devil and the deep sea." It has only its own stupidity shuffling and incompetency to thank for the position it is in to-day, and at the present time every effort is being made to find some back door by which the ministers can escape from their responsibilities. They are praying that Premier Greenway will help them, but Premier Greenway says that he will think over the matter till after harvest. He will then conclude that there is nothing for him to do, and the government at the last moment will be left to their own resources to face parliament the best way they can. The Greenway government know full well that any coercive legislation passed by the Dominion will be only so much waste paper. The province will always be able to take care of itself in spite of anything the Dominion may do, and so Premier Greenway is not worrying himself. I dare say, very much about the matter. It is different with the Dominion government, for they are pledged to remedial legislation, and when they undertake to fulfill the promise then the fun will commence. Ontario will dance the jig.

It is lamentable, almost laughable, to note the way in which the Bowell government is trying to squeeze out of its difficulty. The coquetting with Sir John Schultz, the "ever-pliable" retaining of a member of the opposition, and other kindred attempts to influence Mr. Greenway are most amusing because of their barefacedness. Dignity is thrown to the winds and "fix-this-up-at-any-price" is the cry. I would not be at all surprised if before January Premier Bowell would have to step down and out so as to get the Conservative party free from a decided "fix." In that case there would probably be no January session but, instead, an appeal to the province for a great school question an unsettled problem.

It might be the best thing for the Conservative party, but it would at the same time be a most humiliating position for it to be in after all the bluster that has been indulged in by some of its prominent members. Mr. Laurier's advice, given at the outset and in his speeches to the country, was the true method which should have been pursued in dealing with the school question. He said it was a matter of fact and not of law, and he urged an investigation of the facts in order if possible to find out the truth and, if necessary, a solution of the difficulty. If this had been done in the first place all the present trouble would have been avoided. If the Dominion government had approached the province of Manitoba with an expressed desire to arrive at some amicable settlement after a friendly discussion of the facts, the provincial government would have placed themselves in a bad position had they refused to do what was fair in the premises. In that case public opinion everywhere would have been against Manitoba and the position of the Dominion correspondingly strong. But the Ottawa government saw fit to issue a mandate or order-in-council which the Manitoba government very properly regarded as the first step toward coercive measures. This at once brought the question of provincial rights into play, and the school question became all the more complicated. The remedial order was a huge mistake. A communication between the two governments would have answered as well, and would not have been binding. The remedial order cannot now be withdrawn by the Ottawa cabinet with dignity and, until it is, Premier Greenway cannot withdraw from his position. It would be political death to him were he to do so, and he knows it.

He suggested a commission, but his suggestion has not been acted on. Instead he has now been requested to state how far he is prepared to go in amending the act of 1890. He is taking his time to answer, and when he does so, it will be to ask for a withdrawal of the remedial order. The latter is the stumbling block and will remain so until withdrawn. In a few words, if the Dominion government had not taken the high-handed position it did with Manitoba the school question would probably have been settled by this time.

It has ceased to be a question of justice or injustice to the minority, but has been made by the bungling management of the Dominion government a question of provincial rights, in which the federal authorities appear in the light of oppressors. This is sufficient to appeal to the sympathies of people in the other provinces.

inches and, while the subject of separate schools is made to play its part it is not really the chief bone of contention.

Unless the Dominion ministers can find a way by which they will meet Manitoba on friendly terms for the purpose of finding a solution of the difficulty, there is little hope of an understanding being reached by the two governments. Unless Premier Bowell can get rid of there will be fun at the January session, and after that "we shall see what we shall see." B. C.

FIGHTING IN HONDURAS.

Battle Between Negroes and Caribs With Heavy Losses.

New York, Aug. 14.—One of the bloodiest battles that have been fought in British Honduras in many days, says a letter from Belize just received, was fought at Trenton, N.J., occurred August 3, at Straum creek and Mullins river, about thirty miles south of Belize. The death toll there is settled by upwards of 20,000 Caribs, whose reservations reach most of the ground under cultivation. The remainder is occupied by English planters principally, who have in their service 4,000 negroes.

A few months ago a few English planters, whose estates are located seven miles from the coast, applied to the colonial legislature at Belize for permission to construct railroads from their plantations through the Carib reservations to the coast. The permission was granted and the surveyors authorized to survey the routes. The rails for the railroads arrived from England three or four weeks ago. As soon as the Caribs found it out a number of them wrote to the English planters and warned them not to put them down on their reservations if they desired to avoid trouble. The English planters laughed, and the work went on, and they were beginning their march on the Caribs when they were met by the Caribs.

Late in the afternoon of August 3 the Caribs assembled with machetes, advanced upon the negroes at work and ordered them to take up the rails. The negroes refused and threatened to attack the Caribs unless they cleared out. They went away, but returned in less than an hour to the number of close upon 7,000, and began to tear the rails from their beds. The Englishmen ordered their negroes to try a little fighting. The moment the negroes raised their weapons the Caribs rushed upon them and with their machetes hacked and chopped the negroes to pieces. Small as their numbers were, the negroes fought bravely and killed many of their antagonists, but they could stand against the Caribs only two hours. Between 500 and 600 negroes in all were killed and almost as many injured, while the Caribs had close to 300 killed and twice as many wounded, some mortally. As soon as the negroes were forced to beat a retreat the Caribs went to work and tore up every foot of rails, damaging many of the English plantations, and destroyed fruit trees to the value of many thousand dollars.

DAMAGING TO DURRANT.

Important Testimony for Prosecution. A New Witness Found.

San Francisco, Aug. 16.—A local paper says the last link in the chain of evidence against Theodore Durrant has been discovered. Mrs. Leake, 50 years of age, and a member of Emmanuel church, who lives across the street from the church, has reported to the police that she saw Durrant and Blanche Lamont enter the church at 4:10 o'clock on April 3rd, the day of Miss Lamont's disappearance. She knew both Durrant and Miss Lamont intimately, and therefore cannot be mistaken as to their identity. On April 3 Mrs. Leake sat at a window of her residence nearly all afternoon looking for her daughter, who she expected to arrive from San Mateo. At 4 o'clock she saw a couple coming up the street, one of whom she instantly recognized as Durrant. As the couple came nearer, Mrs. Leake recognized the girl as Blanche Lamont. The latter wore a short school girl's dress, and carried a package of school books. The dress and school books were afterwards found secreted in the church. When the couple reached the church gate they stopped for a moment. Durrant opened the gate and they passed through. Mrs. Leake knew nothing detrimental to Durrant's character. She had always considered him "such an exemplary young man," but, notwithstanding that fact she thought it exceedingly imprudent for a girl to go into the church with him alone. She imagined they had some errand in the church, and expected in a few minutes that they would come out. She watched carefully, but the gate did not open. There is only one entrance to Emmanuel church during the week, that is by the side gate and rear door. Mrs. Leake knew that the young people would have to pass through the gate, and she wanted to see them. She waited long, but household duties called her to another part of the house, and obliged her to give up her vigil. Three school girls saw Durrant and Blanche Lamont riding on a Powell street car at 3:30 on the day that Miss Lamont disappeared. Attorney Quinlan saw the couple a few blocks from the church some few minutes before 4 o'clock. Now comes Mrs. Leake who says she saw Durrant and Miss Lamont near the church a few minutes later. George King, the organist, has already testified that he entered the church about 5 o'clock, and saw Durrant coming down from the attic. Durrant's hair was disheveled; his face was red, he was panting for breath, and was in a state of utter physical and nervous collapse. In answer to inquiries he stated that he had been engaged in arranging the electric lights in the loft and was overcome by gas.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became a Woman, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

—All kinds of paint and paint brushes. Shore's Hardware, 57 Johnson St.

Dr. Walkem, M.P.P., of Nanaimo, is in the city.