—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Baking
Powder
ELY PURE

investigation by the police at present. is liable under the code for conceal the birth of her child and will very ly be brought up for a hearing on a charge. It is said that the father the child left here several months ago. It is believed that the third member the boat's crew lost off the Agnes odonald was John Dermett. He with brother worked at Sayward's mill. brother is said to be visiting relais in Toronto.

J. Savannah took a photograph of actors in the opera Mikado and the e of the theatre last evening in the l act, by a new system of instantaus photography. The picture is 14x inches and every person on the stage istinctly shown.

The steamship Mogul is due here Saturday from Yokohama. She has Chinese and Japanese passengers a big cargo of general freight. This the last trip which the Mogul will e for the N. P. steamship line under present arrangement.

George Kenny leaves by the Topeka horrow for Alaska. He will this go into the Yukon mining country ead of Omineca where he has been ing and prospecting for a quarter of entury. This, he says, will be his trip after gold, although how long it last he cannot say.

A boy employed at the city market mpted to hang himself. He was ented from doing so and handed over he city police. He had been reprided by his employer for some trivial ice and it is believed he grew deident over it. The police have not decided what will be done. The boy esses great sorrow.

Officers Hoosen and Hutcheson, of provincial police, returned last evenfrom Parsons' Bridge, where they sted John Thomas alias "Jack the per," wanted on a charge of assault a Chinaman. On March 21st he leged to have struck a Chinaman on head with a stone. The preliminary mination was called for 4 o'clock this rnoon.

The Salvation Army last evening held rewell meeting on the departure for east of Ensign Hilts and Captain Pat. Commander Herbert Booth, Briga Holland and Adjutant and Mrs. hibald arrive this evening. The foris arranging for General Booth's tour he continent, and Adjutant and Mrs. hibald come out to succeed Ensign s.

It is stated by the postal authorities many of the voting slips mailed by assignees of Green, Wortock & Co. reditors are still in the post office. y were delivered by obtaining street bers from the directory, but still a e number remain undelivered. It probably be of no consequence, as it uite likely that at the meeting torow the scheme of voting this way be abandoned.

At a large gathering of the congreon of St. Andrew's Presbyterian rch last night a call as pastor was nimously extended to Rev. William le Clay, B. A., of Moosejaw. Rev. Robertson was appointed a commis er to represent the congregation be the Presbytery of Regina in connecwith the call, and Messs. McMickand Hogarth were appointed commisers before the Presbytery of Victo.

ev. Mr. Clay is a native of Prince ward Island, and a graduate and gold alist of the Presbyterian College, treal.

Edward Hanna and Ada Grant have committed for trial on the charges aving goods in their possession stolrom Mrs. Hickey and E. J. Salmon. L. Belyea, one of their counsel, held knowledge on the part of the defendof the fact that the goods had been en had not been proved. The hearof some of the other charges against pair will be taken up to-morrow. Their s will all be contested through the ts by Messrs. Belyea and Lampman.

Grant is quite ill in the women's l of the city jail. She is under the of a physician.

The Atlantic express which is to-day ding up thevalley of the Fraser, and h in about a week's time will blow unding whistle at the C. P. R. depot ttawa, carries as a passenger Frank narti, M. P., who is hurrying to the al to protect the interests of his ish Columbia constituents. The sealindustry is past redemption, the hour objections on a tariff which is throtthe province is past and the amounts public works decided upon. Mr. nard will assuredly have a "cuckoo" to cast when the government says mbs up" on adjournment.

B. Punnett has been charged by John nsley with committing trespass nt place on the Gorge road. He also ns $32 damages. Magistrate Macrae earing the case, sitting with the powof a county court judge. The case y out of the trespass of a cow on nsley's property, and one part of it heard in the county court recently, present matter being referred back he magistrate. It is the first case he kind ever heard under the law. Perry Mills appeared for Barnsley Henry Barnard for Punnett. The g of evidence began this morning the case was remanded.

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Victoria Weekly Times.

VOL. 9—NO. 40.
WHOLE NUMBER 469.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 20. 1894.

PART 1.

NOBLE SWINDLERS.

English Aristocracy Adding to Its Renown

BY CHEATING THE HELPLESS POOR

Titled Scoundrels Who Directed the Mont de Piete of England—An Institution Which Has Gone to Smash—How the Blue-Blooded Rascals Managed It.

London, April 14.—Those wealthy philanthropists in Chicago, New York and elsewhere who are talking about establishing pawnbroking establishments through which the poorer classes may obtain loans without usurious attachments invariably identified with private concerns of that character, may profit by the experience of the "Mont de Piete of England, (Limited)," which was formed in 1886 "to help the poor without pauperizing them," and which has gone to smash under circumstances creditable neither to the wisdom nor to the integrity of the people connected with it.

The idea was to do philanthropic pawnbroking, and to distribute the profits among the London hospitals and poor borrowers. Some of the directors, however, seemed to have acted on the principle that charity begins at home, and they have borrowed so much for themselves, their friends and their pet financial schemes that at the end of six years the company finds itself in the bankruptcy court, with debts of a quarter of a million dollars, and assets nil. The chief promoter of the affair has refused to respond to the summons of the court on the ground that he is now a resident of Paris, while the secretary is utterly unable to say what has become of a total of $70,000 received from the public on debenture bonds.

Among the directors of the concern are Lord Osborne, Prince de Polignac and Col. Ord, secretary to the Primrose Club, the organization formed to perpetuate the memory of Lord Beaconsfield, and Gen. Collingwood, an intimate friend of the Prince of Wales.

Col. Ord admits having accepted a few hundred dollars for his services in securing distinguished patrons for the scheme, while it is admitted that something like $20,000 was lent to another director to pay his proportion of a scheme to float a Colorado silver mining project. The court has not yet decided who is criminally responsible, but it is taken for granted that before many weeks some of the distinguished individuals who have thus diverted public charity to their own benefit will be found in the prisoner's dock of a criminal court.

BUFFALO'S BIG BLAZE.

Enormous Destruction of Property and Sad Loss of Life.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 13.—The American grape sugar works were destroyed by fire this evening. The fire has spread to the Holmes lumber yards, the largest in the city, and the public fish market. The total loss so far will amount to upwards of a million dollars. The fire is not yet under control at 9.30 p. m. The ambulance services from all the city hospitals have been summoned. It is reported that a large number of employes of the sugar works were unable to escape and are in the ruins. It is known that several firemen are seriously injured and have been taken to the hospitals. At 7 o'clock to-night flames were seen breaking out of the front of the American grape sugar works, on Scott and Chicago streets, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the country. A general alarm was promptly responded to, but when the firemen reached the scene the entire structure was a mass of flames. Sixty men were employed at night on the top floors of the works. All but twelve of these have been accounted for. It is feared the others are in the ruins. A number of employes were seriously injured by jumping from windows on the eighth floor. Lieutenant Scruder of Fire Company No. 1 was badly hurt by falling walls, and Joseph Weber, a fireman of No. 1, was badly burned and had his leg broken. At 10.30 o'clock the fire had spread to the public fish market, and it was not until midnight that the flames were under control.

The loss to adjoining property, including the fish market and Klinck's wholesale meat market, will amount to about $20,000, making the total loss about $1,200,000, on which there is an insurance of about $500,000. The main building of the grape sugar works, eight stories in height, had, with its dependancies a frontage of 225 feet and a depth of 180 feet, with the feed, drying establishments warehouses, machinery and other subordinate structures, occupied the south side of Scott street, directly opposite the main property, and with their respective railroad tracks and freighting facilities stretched nearly to Perry street, 300 feet to the southward. The annual products of the works, including grape sugar, glucose, syrups and animal products, reached 150,000,000 pounds. Employment was furnished to 700 men, who received annually in salaries $200,000.

The company, composed of C. J. Hamlin and his sons, Harry and William, has an invested capital of $1,500,000, in part represented by four factories located at Peoria, Ill., Leavenworth, Kan., Iowa City, Iowa, and Teppecanoe City, Ohio. These western houses have an aggregate capacity of 17,000 bushels a day, and with the Buffalo plant composed nearly two-thirds of the active productive capacity of the country in this line of products.

The fire was caused by an electric light wire on the top floor.

Interesting Chinese Decision.

San Francisco, April 13.—Judge Morrow to-day rendered an interesting decision in the case of Chew Heong in the United States district court. A proceeding was instituted to secure the deportation of the Mongolian as an ex-convic under the provisions of the act of May 5, 1892, as amended by the act of November 3, 1893. John T. Dare, on behalf of Heong, contended that he was entitled to a full period of six months to register, and therefore the proceedings were premature. Judge Morrow, in an elaborate opinion, states that the defendant allowed a year to expire in which he might have obtained a certificate of residence under the act of May 5, 1892. He had an opportunity to secure evidence of his right to remain in the United States but he declined to avail himself of that opportunity. So far as he is concerned the act of May 5 is in full effect and he is subjected to be deported from the United States, as he failed to obtain certificate of registration as required by the act. It is true that congress extended the period of obtaining the certificates of registration to certain persons, but not to defendant. Having been convicted of a felony, he does not come within any of the privileges of the extended period and cannot now or at any time hereafter obtain certificate of residence under its provisions. This proceeding is not therefore premature.

WILLIE WILDE'S WEDDING.

Mrs. Frank Leslie Cannot Imagine What He Married For.

London, April 13.—Willie Wilde, formerly the husband of Mrs. Frank Leslie, was married a few days ago to Miss Sophia Lees, by special license, in this city. The bride is the grand-daughter of Mr. Thomas Ord Lees, of Merrion, near Dublin. Mr. Wilde, prior to his marriage, consulted high legal authorities in America in regard to his right to again marry, and finally he obtained the authority of the chief registrar of Somerset house regarding his position. In an interview tonight Mr. Wilde said that fortunately he did not take out citizen's papers during his residence in New York, and added:

"The American courts have no jurisdiction over me. I allowed the action brought by Mrs. Leslie against me to go by default. The New York courts said I would not be allowed to marry, but I am informed that this is not binding. Possibly I might be molested in New York state, but nowhere else. No; Mrs. Leslie knows nothing about my marriage. She is in frequent communication with my mother, Lady Wilde. I do not care to say anything against Mrs. Leslie. Simply, we did not get along. I saw her last on Broad street, in London. Our interview was friendly, but we have not corresponded with each other. She wished to condemn me to a life of immoral celibacy as a punishment for my deeds in America. My marriage, which was solemnized on January 11, was kept secret for family reasons. Only my family, the family of my wife and a few intimate friends, knew of the event. These arrangements for the marriage were sanctioned by my wife's mother, Lady Wilde and my brother Oscar. My bride, who is several years my junior, comes of an old Irish family. I married for love this time. I knew her when she was in short frocks. Her father is secretary of the [illegible] in Dublin. Her mother was a member of the Rowley family, who are descended from the famous Admiral Rowley."

Then, reverting to his past life, Mr. Wilde said: "While I deplore the fact of the divorce, I am perfectly confident that I have done right in re-marrying." Mr. Wilde concluded by saying: "As for the rumor that Mrs. Leslie stated when she was in London that she was still my wife, well, I am glad that question has been logically disposed of."

New York, April 13.—Mrs. Frank Leslie was seen by a reporter to-day in reference to the London cablegram. She expressed much surprise at the story and said:

"I received a letter from Lady Wilde only last Monday, and she made no mention of the coming wedding. I have met Miss Lees in London, and consider her a very estimable woman. She is about 40 years old. As to her marrying Mr. Wilde; well, he has no money, and she is almost similarly situated. She has about $1000 a year income. Mr. Wilde is living with his mother, and as Lady Wilde has no wealth I fail to see how they will get along. I am particularly surprised to hear the story, because I cannot imagine Mr. Wilde marrying a woman who has no money."

An Eastern Storm.

New York, April 13.—A heavy rain, hail and snow storm, which seemed to come here from every direction, raged on Wednesday, and at one o'clock yesterday morning was still raging, but with diminished violence. The gale blew mostly from the northeast, and made things lively for the craft on the East and North rivers and bays. Pedestrians found it very difficult to make their way up Broadway and adjacent streets, where the wind blew with a velocity of 45 mile an hour. Several big panes of glass in Broadway stores were blow in and signs were blown down. At Block island the wind measuring machines registered a velocity of 56 miles an hour, and at Sandy Hook the wind blew at the rate of 64 miles an hour.

The storm extended along the coast of the Middle Atlantic and New England States. The wind and sleet played havoc with the telegraph and telephone wires, and the wires south and west were reported to be in very bad shape. Many transatlantic steamers were delayed by the storms.

After dark the streets were almost wholly deserted and the attendance at the theatres was extremely small.

Portland, Me., April 13.—The northeast gale arrived on scheduled time along the coast of Maine. The fall of snow this afternoon was the heaviest seen here this winter. Reports from down the coast state that the storm is much severer from the South Penobescot river to Quoddy Head. Incoming vessels report a terrific storm at sea last night, and the lower harbor is filled with vessels in for shelter.

Relief in six hours.—Distressing kidney and bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and a delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. Sold by Geo. Morrison.

MORGAN OF ALABAMA

The Celebrated Southern Senator's Opinions

ON THE CLEVELAND ADMINISTRATION

He Does Not Approve Silver Veto—Nor Issue of Bonds—Negroes Representing the United States Abroad—Nor Bank Tax—But Heartily Endorses the President's Honesty.

Montgomery, Ala., April 16.—In reply to a letter asking him if he favored the endorsement of the Cleveland administration, Senator John T. Morgan replied in part as follows:

"I do not see that it is the duty of a convention called to act upon matters that relate to the proper government of Alabama to either approve or condemn a federal administration. We have conventions that are expected to deal with our federal relations, and the delegates are chosen for the purpose of expressing the will of their constituents on that subject, and such questions, except under conditions that are unusual and of pressing necessity, should be left to them. These conditions do not exist as to the remonetization of silver in any practical way, because the president and his secretary of the treasury have decided that no such act of congress shall escape a veto. I do not approve that attitude of these executive officers. I am informed that this attitude is not adopted by all members of the cabinet, and so as to that matter I agree with a portion of the administration and disagree with another part. I do not approve of the issue of bonds, under a law that is virtually obsolete, to buy gold for the money changers to speculate upon.

"I do not endorse the policy of sending a negro as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to a republic like Bolivia. No matter how good a man he may be, a negro is no more a suitable representative of the people of the United States in a foreign country than a Chinaman or Indian would be. This policy is both wrong and dangerous. I do not endorse it. It should not be endorsed by a State Democratic convention in Alabama.

"Before I can give to this administration my unconditional endorsement I wish to see what will be done with the odious state bank tax, which rests like the brand of a tyrannical persecution burned into the fair brow of the seventy eighty of Alabama. I would endorse almost anything to clear off that indignity, and to free the people of that only shackle now remaining affected upon them as a relic of their vain struggle for their rights against the tyranny of the federal power. I do not hesitate to endorse the honesty of our president, just as I endorse with equal confidence the honesty of the six millions of Democrats who elected him to the presidency, and I endorse his firm adherence to his convictions of duty, just as I endorse the same virtue in the mind and heart of every sound Democrat."

THE SAMOAN WAR.

Rival Chiefs Engage in Civil Strife—Savagery of the Two Factions.

Enemies Heads Cut Off by the "Civilized" Natives—A British Flag Torn Up.

San Francisco, April 14.—The United Press correspondent at Apia, Samoa, writing under date of March 27, says: As predicted in my last letter, a civil war has broken out in this little kingdom. It may be remembered that Aana malcontents had evacuated their entrenchments on the demand of a few government troops sent up to check their advance toward the town of Apia and had retreated to Solosolo and Salnafata. It was considered that this retreat indicated a weaknes and indecision and that for some time to come the government would have nothing to fear from this quarter. The troops, therefore, returned to Mulinun, as their services might be wanted in the Aana district to the leeward of Apia, where considerable friction existed between the natives resident there and a body of Savaiians sent down by the government to watch them. On March 10, while three men of the Savaiian party were bathing in a small stream they were fired upon by an ambushed party. One man fell dead and the other two were wounded slightly. The attacking party crossed the stream and after taking the head of the dead body hastily returned to cover. The shots and cries of the two wounded natives quickly brought detachments of both parties into collision and a brisk fusilade followed, during which two Savaiians were wounded and three Aanas were also wounded and one killed, whose head was secured by Savaii. During the skirmish the anas were driven back upon one of their entrenchments, securing another Savaii head. The head secured by the Savaii appears to have been taken under unusually revolting circumstances. The man had been wounded in the leg and unable to keep up with friends as they fell back to the fort. He was caught and held by two natives and another decapitated him whilst alive. On the 12th an attcking party of 20 men in 13 boats landed opposite a neutral town on a high bank called Pisi. To oppose the landing about 20 Aanas had been told off with instructions to reserve their ammunition, only firing three shots a man (cartridges being scarce) and if they could not succeed in preventing the landing they were to fall back upon the main position. The attacking party, after landing, fired into the houses of the neutrals, when the 30 Aanas rushing out of the bushes, drove many of them into their boats, which were pulled some distance out into the lagoon. Meanwhile the balance of the men from the fleet were burning and destroying houses. During the retreat considerable damage was done, the water being so shallow the flying Savaiians could not swim out, but had to scramble as best they could, being excellent marks for their opponents. It is difficult to say how many were killed at this time. Several days passed without further fighting, when the Aanas, having discovered that the government troops had been reinforced and their food supply failing, decided to leave their position in the dark and retreat down the coast to a place called Tifiti, where they erected a new fort, having two outposts of insignificant dimensions, between them and the slowly advansing government troops.

On Monday, the 19th, the government troops advanced to the attack. All arrangements being made, the outposts were rushed at day dawn, and after a stubborn resistance were carried and their defenders driven into the principal fort. In this scrimmage the government troops lost 12 killed and 25 wounded, and the Aanas 8 killed and 9 wounded. Some time on Tuesday Tifiti was evacuated, the Aanas going around the extreme western end of the island of Upolu and taking up a fresh position at a village called Samatu, very nearly on the boundary between the Aana district and Attu, on the south side of Upolu. Whilst the fighting was going on the Attu people were becoming very insolent and threatening messages were continually being sent to Mulinu, not to mention the promises of assistance forwarded to the chiefs of the Aana party. The consuls, in fear of the Attus coming down and endeavoring to occupy Apia, issued a proclamation warning all armed natives against appearing in the streets unless by the consent of the government. Copies of theis proclamation were sent to Attu. On the 20th the three consular representatives at the request of the government of this proclamation was sent to Attu went to Saaluafata, a town in that district, to listen to their grievances. They were cordially met and three of the most influential chiefs selected to hold a conference with them. The chiefs disclaimed any intention of rebellion against the government. They, however, considered that Aana and Savaii should be allowed to settle their private quarrels without interference. It was finally agreed that orders should be sent down to the government forces to remain inactive until Aana had had time to make out his case for the consideration of the government.

Tamesa, the son of the ex-king, is identified in the present struggle on the Aana side. A German plantation is close to Tafiti and when the Aanas occupied that position and their cartridges were failing them Tamasese with a small party went to the manager's house and demanded cartridges. On their being refused him he proceeded to search the premises and finding about 100 or so appropriated them and left. From the prominence of this chief we may infer Tamasese will be nominated as the king they will desire to set up.

Previous to the first retreat of the Aanas and while they were making preparations for the general advance of government troops, they generally occupied the London Missionary society's school reserve at Malu, casting up entrenchments close to the teacher's houses. Such an act has never occured before in Samoan warfare and indicates plainly that a new race of Samoans is springing up whose respect for white people is much less than their fathers'. A trader named Frost has a store at Fascitoo in the Aana district. When the war commenced he hoisted a British flag over his premises. On the retreat of the Aanas the government troops in following them had to pass Frost's house. Some of the army entered the house and endeavored to kill an old native servant, who was only saved by his master's firm attitude. They killed some pigs and cooked them in Frost's oven, besides hauling down the British flag and cutting it into strips.

Italian Wheat Duties.

Rome, April 16.—A largely attended convention of representatives of boards of trade, chambers of commerce, city councils and other bodies assembled today to demand an increase of the duties on wheat. The convention is so influential in its representation that it is regarded as certain that the chamber of deputies will grant its demand either in a full or modified form.

Midwinter Fair Religious Congress.

San Francisco, April 16.—Representative divines and laymen from nearly every denomination participated to-day in the opening of the religious congress organized under the auspices of the executive committee of the Midwinter Exposition. The congress will continue in session for one week, and will discuss Buddhism, historical theism, the relation of spiritual forces to human progress, the points of agreement in all religions, and kindred subjects.

For Free Trade.

Philadelphia, April 16.—Lively times are expected at the mass meeting to be held in the academy of music to-night in the interest of free trade and direct taxation. Report this morning had it that the employees of the various cotton, woollen, carpet and other mills in the northern and northeast section of the city that have been shut for some time, or are working on partial time propose to capture the hall, and give vent to their sentiments. Henry George and Congressman Tom L. Johnson, of Ohio, are announced as principal speakers.

Found Carrying a Bomb.

London, April 16.—Polti, an Italian anarchist, was arraigned this morning. Polti said he purchased the bomb he was carrying when arrested, from a stranger. He was remanded.

Government Took Possession.

Paris, April 16.—The long dispute between the municipal authorities and the government as to the right of the prefect of the department of Seine to occupy the Hotel de Ville, has been terminated by the seizure by the government of rooms occupied by the prefect in that edifice.

CANADA'S CAPITAL.

Death of the Brother of Archbishop Tache.

HIS LONG AND HONORABLE RECORD

Barrister Wickstead Severely Criticises the Government—They Overlooked Him Twice for Promotion—His Bold Utterances Have Resulted in Suspension.

Ottawa, April 16.—Dr. Tache, ex-deputy minister of agriculture and brother to Archbishop Tache of Winnipeg, died at the Water street hospital late last night. Deceased had been superannuated for about ten years. He was 74, and represented Rimouski in the Canadian assembly from 1847 to 1857. He was appointed deputy minister in 1864. He has been an invalid for years past. He was author of a number of works on Canada.

Richard J. Wickstead, barrister of the house of commons, who is in the law clerk's office, has been suspended for severely criticizing the actions of the international committee of the house, composed of the Speaker and ministers of the crown, in passing over him for promotion twice. He says he was passed over because he was an Imperial Federationist, the law clerkship being given in the first instance to an Irish Roman Catholic, and now the assistant law clerkship is to be given to a French Canadian.

In the house of commons on Friday evening Mr. Foster, finance minister, stated that it was the intention of the Canadian goverment to discriminate in favor of French and Spanish wines against the world, Great Britain included.

The writ for an election in Gloucester, N. B., to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Burns to the senate, was issued to-day. The nomination will take place on the 30th inst. and the election on May 6th.

Toronto, April 16.—An overdose of chloroform administered by himself was the cause of the death of Wm. H. Vandewater, a young drug clerk employed in the Eastern Phamacy, 736 Queen street east. Vandewater, who was 25 and a native of Napanee, has been suffering from neuralgia and undertook to allay the pain by inhaling chloroform. He died in bed with an uncorked bottle of chloroform in his hands near his face. Coroner Aiken decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

American Naval Commanders.

Washington, D. C., April 16.—Rear-Admiral [illegible] was retired yesterday, having reached his 62nd year. Admiral Kirkland, who succeeds Benham, is now on his way to join the south Atlantic squadron at Montevideo. Commodore Sterrett succeeds Irwin.

Took the Short Cut.

New York, April 16.—Walter Vendable, son of Commodore Vendable, committed suicide in the house of a relative at Williamsburg to-day by cutting his throat. Despondency over the bad health of his wife, is said to have been the cause.

Presidential Nominees.

Chicago, April 16.—Speaking of the possible presidential nominations in an interview to-day, Chauncey M. Depew said if a convention was held now the nomination should lie between McKinley and Reed, but the next two years would bring others into the field. Harrison he thought strong, and said his Hawaiian annexation scheme was very popular.

The Brazilian Rebellion.

London, April 16.—The Brazilian minister has received a dispatch from Rio saying the insurgents have abandoned all their remaining vessels at Parana and Santa Catharina. The attempt of the insurgents to land at Rio Grande City was defeated with a loss of six hundred men. From the department of Rotha, Uruguay, Mello and General Salamanda went south. On receipt of the news of the defeat of Mello Brazilian bonds made a sharp recovery.

British Behring Sea Bill.

London, April 16.—The Behring Sea bill passed its committee stage in the lords today. It will be read a third time tomorrow.

London, April 16.—In the house of commons to-day the colonial secretary said the Behring Sea award had been published in British Columbia last August. By it England was obliged to close the sea against sealing during the time specified. The conditions were different from those of 1891, when Canadian vessels entitled to it were compensated.

Munich, April 16.—Count von Schanck, the millionaire author, died here to-day.

The British Budget.

London, April 16.—Sir W. V. Harcourt presented the budget in the commons to-day. Expenditures for the coming year are estimated at £95,453,000, leaving a deficit of £4,502,000. It was proposed to cover the deficit by appropriating £2,353,000 from the sum mortgaged under the naval defense act, the increased income tax and the tax on spirits and beer.

The Tramp Army.

Cumberland, Md., April 16.—Coxey will remain in Cumberland until Tuesday. It is said $100 has been paid the army by the street car company, which is carrying crowds to the camp to induce the army to stay. Coxey is having trouble here arranging for transportation on the canal.

Williamsport, Md., April 16.—To-day is Coxey's birthday and will be celebrated in elaborate style. To-night a great meeting will be held in town, and Coxey and Brown will address the people.

Washington, D. C., April 16.—General Manager Nichols of the Chesapeake & Ohio ordered to-day that Coxey's canal boat be permitted to pass at the regular rate of toll.

Boston, Mass., April 16.—Coxey's army will not begin its march to Washington until next Saturday.

The Liberty Bell.

New York, April 16.—The Columbian liberty bell has received an award from the World's Fair for its "patriotic conception, philanthropic, purpose, historic value, fine tone and beauty."

An Expert Sawyer.

Salem, Ore., April 16.—Fred Neibold escaped from the county jail this morning about 3 o'clock. With an old knife he sawed through the bar of his cell, thus gaining the freedom of the corridor. Going into the back of the jail he sawed through a wooden door, and another iron bar, escaping without being seen. Neibold was arrested about two weeks ago at Silverton for burglary, and was held to appear before the grand jury. He is also wanted in Multnomah county on a similar charge. A reward has been offered for his apprehension.

THE GOLDEN STATE.

Pacific Life Saving Stations—Rifle Shooting Record Broken.

San Francisco, April 16.—Major T. J. Blakeney, in charge of the United States life saving service on the Pacific coast, has received orders from Washington to visit Port Oxford and Yakima Bay on the coast of Oregon, for the purpose of selecting sites for life-saving stations at or near the places mentioned. The establishment of new stations has been decided on for some time, but the stormy weather prevented the making of locations and Major Blakeney expects to go for that purpose during the coming week.

At Shell Mound Park yesterday, in a target shooting contest between teams of 20 men each from several companies of the First Regiment, National Guards of California, the team from company C made a score of 868 out of a possible 1000, thus breaking the record of 862 so long held by the Carson Guard of Carson, Nevada.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows will begin their celebration in this city a week from to-day, which will last from Monday until Saturday night. Odd Fellows from various parts of California and from other States on this coast will come to town to join in it. The event is called the birthday jubilee. Three-quarters of a century ago the order in America was formed, and the 75th anniversary of that event is to be observed. One day will be devoted to the Midwinter Fair.

San Francisco, April 16.—William Fredericks, the murderer of Cashier Herricks, has been positively identified as the man who shot Brakeman Bruce at Colfax on June 28th last. He was recognized yesterday by a once boon companion, J. P. Colton, who was arrested at Colfax at the time of the murder and charged with the crime, but subsequently released. Colton at the time said he knew the man who killed the brakeman, and on being shown Frederick's picture, said, "That's the man who shot Bruce." He was sent here and is quite certain as to Fredericks' identity.

Final preparation for the long-awaited Mardi Gras carnival which will open tomorrow, are being made. The festivities will commence in the morning with the arrival of Rex Felix and his retinue, and their triumphal march through the streets to the Midwinter Fair.

Fresno, Cal., April 16.—Ed. Morrell was in Judge Harris' court this morning to receive sentence for assisting Chris Evans to escape from jail last December and for robbing John D. Morgan, chief of police, of his pistol. Morrell was sentenced to Folsom for life. He tried to lay the blame for everything on Evans. He said Mrs. Evans carried a pistol into jail and that Evans would have killed him if he had not helped him out and that he threatened to kill him if he tried to run away or desert him. He said Evans hypnotized him.

Fresno, Cal., April 16.—Judge Webb this morning fixed the bail of R. S. Heath at $2,000, and stated that the bondsmen must appear in person to qualify.

San Francisco, April 16.—The eleventh juror was secured this morning to try William Fredericks for the murder of Cashier Herricks.

San Francisco, April 16.—The trial of Mrs. Jane Shattuck, charged with the murder of Harry Poole, her daughter's lover, was to-day set for Wednesday next.

General Dispatches.

Madrid, April 13.—Another cabinet crisis threatens. The Protectionist Liberals, led by Senor Gamazo, ex-Minister of Finance, are inclined to coalesce with the Conservatives of the group headed by ex-Premier Canovas del Castillo. The first aim of the coalition would be to defeat all proposals for commercial treaties with Austria, Italy, Germany, Belgium and Russia.

London, April 13.—The Foreign Office has received from the British Consul at Port au Prince a report of the capture of the filibustering steam yacht Natalie, several weeks ago. The consul denies that any British seamen of the Natalie's crew were shot. The yacht was bought, he says, by the Haytian government.

London, April 13.—The Daily News says that the place left vacant by the death of Baron Bowen, Lord of Appeals in ordinary, will be offered to Sir Charles Russell, now attorney-general. Should Sir Charles accept this office, Sir John Rigby would succeed him in the attorney-generalship and R. T. Reid would become solicitor general.

Florence, April 12.—The Marquis of Talleyrand-Perigord died here on Tuesday evening. The deceased was for some time connected with the French legation at Washington, and some twenty years since published a work on the American people and their institutions. It was a severe criticism of the entire condition of things, and, it is almost needless to say, caused a general sensation. The marquis was a descendant of the celebrated Talleyrand.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by Geo. Morrison.