

THE SEALERS WARNED.

A British ship-of-war has been sent to the Northern Pacific to warn British sealers that the close season has commenced, and to inform them of the provisions of the law passed by the Imperial Parliament to give effect to the award of the Arbitrators. It is not to be supposed that this warning is to be a sham, and that if unwarned vessels are met with after the 1st of May, they will be seized instead of being warned. We will wait to see this act of gross injustice done before we believe that it is contemplated.

We cannot see what good can result from representing matters with respect to the mode of dealing with British sealers in the worst possible light. We were told on Wednesday by the Times that "no man-of-war is to be sent North to convey warning to the sealers that the Paris regulations will be enforced on May 1." A very few hours after this appeared word came from Ottawa that the naval officer at Esquimaux had received orders "to send a man-of-war to the Northern Pacific immediately to notify Canadian sealing vessels"; and not twenty-four hours after the statement that no man-of-war was to be sent to the Northern Pacific was made the Pheasant was on her way to those waters. As our contemporary was mistaken in the announcement which it so confidently made on Wednesday, it is not possible that it may be quite as far in error with respect to the way in which sealers that it will be found impossible to warn before that date will be treated? No one knows what orders the officer commanding the Pheasant has received. It is one thing to say that sealers found within the specified limits are liable to seizure after the 1st of May, and quite another thing to declare that they will be seized. It is not possible to warn all the sealers before the 1st of May, and we are quite sure that the British Government does not expect either the Commander of the man-of-war or the unwarned sealers to do what is impossible. The very fact that the Pheasant was sent so near the end of the open season is presumptive evidence of the strongest kind that it is not intended, with respect to vessels that have not been warned and that cannot be warned, to put a rigid interpretation on the new law.

MOROSE AND VITUPERATIVE.

The News-Advertiser is so elated over the success which it has predicted that it attacks with the greatest bitterness its political opponents. The Premier is denounced in the most ardent terms, and it, without any unusual provocation, falls foul of the Government press. This is a singular course to pursue on the eve of a glorious victory. The sure prospect of success puts most men in a good humor, and causes them to feel kindly to all the world. They are disposed to be generous in their day of triumph and to speak mildly of even their most energetic opponents. But this is not the case with our Vancouver morning contemporary. It seems to have become soured by the prospect of prosperity, and the near approach of victory has added to its malignity. The News-Advertiser has, we must confess, disappointed us. We thought that it would be mollified by success and not spoiled, and that in its day of triumph it would be magnanimous and merciful and not ungenerous and vindictive. We regret that we have been mistaken. It is not pleasant to see men fall below the estimate one has formed of them.

We cannot say that we have been hurt by the News-Advertiser's denunciation of the part of the press that supports the Government. We feel sure that our contemporary did not mean what it said. Its denunciation of its confederates, like its boast of what the Opposition are going to do on election day, was written simply for effect. It is mere sound and fury signifying nothing, and we take it for what it is worth. But our contemporary the World does not feel inclined to pass over the News-Advertiser's abuse of the press with quiet, good-natured contempt. It is indignant, and strikes back. It speaks of the News-Advertiser and its editor and proprietor in language which cannot be overlooked. If true, the World says and suggests is true, the editor of the News-Advertiser is guilty of a piece of insolent presumption when he places himself on a moral level with honest men of any profession; if what it says is untrue, we cannot see how the editor of the News-Advertiser can, in justice to himself, avoid calling the publishers of the World to account before a court of justice. No journalist can be justified in saying what the World says about Mr. Cotton, unless he has the proof of the truth of what he states under his hand, and no man occupying a respectable position can afford to have such things said about him as the World publishes about the editor of the News-Advertiser, without taking steps to prove to the world that they are false and libellous.

WHAT IN ARGENTINA.

One of the great wheat-producing countries of the world is Argentina. The export of wheat from that country in 1890 was 200,000 tons; in 1893 it had increased to 1,000,000 tons; and this year it is expected that 2,000,000 tons will be shipped from its ports. As it takes a little over thirty-seven bushels of wheat to make a ton, Argentina will send to the markets of the world this year, somewhere about 74,000,000 bushels of wheat.

Argentina is a comparatively new country and its resources are but partially developed. There is a great deal of good land in it yet in a wilderness state and a great deal more which can be made productive by irrigation. It is proposed to

construct great irrigation works in those parts of the country where the fall of rain is uncertain, which will wonderfully increase its productive capacity. The soil of the country is naturally rich, and it is watered by great rivers. Its government by bad management and blundering and dishonest financing, did their best to ruin the Argentine Republic, but although they did their utmost to make the country bankrupt they were only able to do it temporary injury. The depression there has been deep and it has continued long, but the prospects are now becoming brighter, and it is hoped that it will soon be more prosperous than ever it was.

ABOUT CONCILIATION.

Labor legislation appears to be exceedingly difficult in Great Britain as well as everywhere else. The general opinion seems to be that labor disputes must be settled amicably if they are settled at all. The introduction of the element of compulsion is resented by both parties to the dispute; and naturally so. Free men cannot be compelled to work for less than they consider fair wages or on any other than they regard as reasonable conditions. Neither is it possible to compel employers to pay more as wages than they believe to be just, or to open their factories and workshops, when, in their opinion, their interest requires them to be closed. Those who think over the subject calmly, will find that in any measure that may be framed for the settlement of labor disputes, there is no place for the element of compulsion. This is the conclusion to which the British Labor Commission has arrived, and it will have to be admitted that the men composing that Commission were well able to arrive at just and reasonable conclusions in the matter, and that they had an immense amount of information before them on which to found an intelligent opinion.

A bill for the creation of Boards of Conciliation for labor disputes has been introduced in the British House of Commons. It appears to be based on the findings of the Labor Commission. This bill provides that the Board of Trade may invite the parties to the dispute to choose a Chairman to preside over a meeting in which the matters of difference are considered. This was what was done in the case of the coal strike last year. The mine-owners and the miners chose Lord Rosebery as a chairman or conciliator. Representatives of both mine-owners and mine-workers met under his presidency, and in an astonishingly short time the difficulty which had caused so much trouble and loss was settled. The bill provides that a conciliator or a board of conciliation may be appointed, and provision is made for appointing an arbitrator by the Board of Trade. Neither party is under the slightest compulsion. "The author of the measure, Mr. Mundella, describes it as a bill to call boards of conciliation into existence and to assist their organization by enforcing such rules and methods as had proved successful in the past, and to record and publish from time to time useful decisions." It seems to us that the law that was enacted by the Legislature of this Province last winter resembles in many essential respects Mr. Mundella's bill. There does not seem to be a very clear understanding either in Great Britain or the Colonies as to what really constitutes "conciliation." Lord Shand, who was nominated by the Speaker of the House of Commons as Chairman of the Miners' Board of Conciliation, at its fourth meeting found it necessary to explain what, in his opinion, "conciliation" really means. He prefaced his observations by saying that he regarded the formation of the board as a very great experiment, and that it would be humiliating if the members should not succeed in accomplishing their purpose.

I have sometimes wondered, he said, whether persons who belong to boards of conciliation really realize the meaning and force of this word "conciliation." I have seen, since I was appointed to this board, in the public prints statements made by the members of the board, I think publicly, that they will go so far in the way of concession and not one inch farther; and in the proceedings which followed the joint secretaries were good enough to send me, I have seen indications also on the part of the masters that they will go so far in the way of concession and no farther. I ask you, if that is to be the state of matters, why are you here? Conciliation in my mind means concession. Of one thing I trust I may feel assured, and that is that all the questions which are raised where matters of fact are concerned, the fullest information will be frankly and cordially given upon both sides, and that you will endeavor to show, in as far as you possibly can, confidence in each other and in the statements which each makes to the other. I do not say for a moment that if on either side you have the least idea that deceit is being practiced or concealment is being used, you should not resent that and require that there should be an end to that, but I hope there will be neither concealment nor deceit, but that you will be able to show the utmost confidence and trust in the statements which one gives to the other.

It is evident that Lord Shand is endowed with a good share of sound, practical, common sense. If men who do not agree on a certain matter meet with a disposition to give and take as far as is reasonable, and if they have perfect confidence that neither wishes or intends to take an unfair advantage of the other, the chances are, in fact the certainty is, that if an amicable agreement is within the bounds of possibility, they will, before very long, arrive at such an agreement. Men who feel well towards each other and who believe in each other do not require a compulsory law to settle any differences that may arise between them. Without this confidence and this good understanding it is nearly, if not quite, impossible to arrive at a friendly settlement, no matter what may be the nature of the law.

BETTER IN SIX HOURS.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its extraordinary promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It removes retention of water and pain in passing almost immediately.

OUR NEIGHBORS' NEWS.

A New System for Aldermanic Elections—Customs Officers and Police for Alaska.

Toronto's Mayor to Be Boycotted—Colony for Casual Poor—Niagara Park.

St. John, N. B., had on April 17 elections of mayor and aldermen on the principle then first put in operation in that city of the electors in all the wards voting for the full number of aldermen as well as for the mayor. The aldermanic candidates, however, were nominated as representatives of single wards, with the exception of two styled "aldermen at large," but the constituency of these two, so far as the voting was concerned, was precisely the same as all the rest. The new system of voting interfered to a very slight extent with the election of the men most popular in the wards; they were anxious to represent only two out of the thirteen wards but were nominally represented by men who polled a minority of the votes there, while securing majorities in the city as a whole. The St. John ward representative polled 2,313 in the city, against 1,327 for his opponent, while in the ward the unsuccessful candidate with 94 votes, was 8 ahead of the man elected. The voting for the Dufferin ward representative, stood 1,959 to 1,555 in the city, and 71 to 204 in the ward, whose one-third of the vote there. There were only two candidates nominated for each ward, and for the two positions of "aldermen at large" there were five candidates. The Telegraph says:

The civic elections which were held yesterday resulted in many important respects from what has previously taken place in this city. The system by which elections were held of representatives of wards by the voters of each ward had been entirely done away with, and every voter had a right to say not only who should represent his own ward but also to represent all the other wards in the city. The plan put forward by the Tax Reduction Association and adopted by a vote of the citizens, reduced the number of aldermen from 26 to 15—one to represent each of the 13 wards of the city, and two who are designated aldermen at large. The Common Council will, therefore, hereafter, be a much smaller body than it has been at any period since the city was founded, and the work devolving on the aldermen well as their responsibility will be increased.

ALASKAN AFFAIRS.

An Ottawa despatch to the Toronto Empire says, C. H. Hamilton, of Fort Cudahy, Alaska, secretary and assistant manager of the North American Transportation and Trading Company, was in the city to-day in connection with the proposed trade of Alaska, and has been seen by the Yukon river from its mouth for 1,900 miles into the interior of the country. Three hundred miles of the river are supposed to be in Canadian territory. Mr. Hamilton has just arrived from Washington, where he interviewed the authorities there, and was taken to the State Department to place before them the claims of the Yukon river to the interior of Alaska, and has secured a promise that this will be done. He is desirous of securing the placing of customs and inland revenue officers in Canadian territory by the Dominion Government, and also that a detachment of mounted police be sent there to enforce order. He left for Chicago to-night, where he will have an interview with Gen. Schofield, of the United States army, in reference to the internal affairs of Alaska, preparatory, it is thought, to the United States placing troops in the country. The British brought before the House of Commons is not a new one. From the British Columbia members have represented to the Ministry the advisability of taking steps towards enforcing law on that section of the Yukon which runs through the Canadian soil. Dr. Bompas, bishop of Selkirk, whose headquarters are on the Upper Yukon river, recently wrote a letter to Mr. Daly, in which he strongly urged that steps be taken towards preventing traders from carrying liquor into the country, as it is working great havoc amongst the Indians rendering fruitless the labors of the missionaries. Dr. Bompas says that unless these steps be taken the entire country will be a lawless land, and he will have to withdraw from that district.

VISITORS TO NIAGARA.

Toronto Telegram: Suppl. Wilson, of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, reports that 543,924 people visited the park in 1893, which is an increase of more than double the number of visitors in the previous year. The receipts for the year amounted to \$138,965. The expenditure for maintenance of the park amounted to \$16,118. The Niagara Falls Park and River railway company pays an annual rental of \$10,000, and the elevator, refreshment booth, photographic and other privileges that produce the income are held on lease for ten years at \$8,200 a year. Over 150,000 visitors come to the park over the electric railway, and out of the fares collected therefrom the company pays the rental. The commissioners express the belief that all charges for improvement on capital account and maintenance may soon be met from the revenues of the park.

TORONTO'S CASUAL POOR.

Toronto Star: The House of Industry, at its meeting yesterday, appointed a committee to make inquiries into the question of establishing a labor colony for the casual poor in connection with the House of Industry, and to report at a meeting of the board on September 1. Principal MacMurphy was the mover and Canon Cayley the seconder of the motion. Mr. MacMurphy explained that his idea was to establish a large labor colony for the purpose of giving employment to tramps. They are to remain in the colony until they are fitted to become citizens.

BALLOONING FOR LOST SOUNDS.

Thomas S. Baldwin, the aeronaut and gymnast, connected with the Ballooning Department, has been ordered by the Government to conduct a series of interesting and important experiments in aerostatics. Vessels approaching Boston can be heard through their fog horns fifteen miles out at sea, but when within three miles of shore the sound of the fog-horn whistle is absolutely lost. The question is, Where does the sound go? It is proposed to investigate the upper atmosphere at a distance of 3,000 feet in the hope of ascertaining whether or not the sound waves are reflected back to the shore. A monster balloon will be anchored to a Government vessel, and will be allowed to ascend to any required height by means of a wire cable worked by steam. The vessel will cruise about off Boston and

neighboring points to a distance of ten to fifteen miles, and sounds will be made from whistles and fog-horns. When within three or four miles of shore it is believed that the sound in getting lost ascends. To the coil of wire that is attached to the balloon is a telephone wire, by means of which Baldwin will communicate with officials on board the ship. Major Livermore, of the Government service, with his staff, will assist the aeronaut in this work, which will possibly last some months, and perhaps a year.

FLYING MACHINE IN COURT.

Toronto Telegram: Perhaps no more interesting exhibit was ever filed in a Toronto court than that which was brought in over Clerk Howard's box. It was a model of H. G. T. Glazebrook's flying machine, looking very much like a miniature motor. It consists of a steamer-like body, with two paddle wheels, an expansive rudder and an immense double bag over it to be inflated with air and gas. The machinery is simple in arrangement and construction, the wheels working independently and made to revolve by a spring wound up like a clock. This spring is used only in the model; an engine will take its place when the thing goes through the air. It was brought in for His Honor's inspection in a suit brought against Glazebrook by Thomas Sheehy, who had a claim of \$68.50 against the inventor for work done on this model and material supplied, besides time occupied "in thinking it out." Glazebrook said that the work was not done well, for the thing wouldn't work after it came from Sheehy's hands. The machine stood with air and gas, without flying away, for two long hours, while the case was being tried. Then the judge allowed Sheehy \$20 on his claim.

BOYCOTTING A MAYOR.

Toronto Star: At the meeting of the hotelkeepers several weeks ago, it was suggested that a boycott be declared against the mayor of St. John's, N. B., on account of his refusal to extend a welcome to the delegates. The suggestion did not take the form of a resolution, but it seems that a general boycott has been established by the 47 associations in the Province. In every town where there is an association the hotelkeepers have gone to the retail merchants and informed them that if they bought their goods from Sampson, Kennedy & Co., they would withdraw their trade. Further than this the travellers of the firm have been refused hotel accommodation in a great many towns upon the plea that every room in the house had been taken, when investigation proved that such was not the case.

STOCKING ALASKA WITH DEER.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: Dr. Sheldon Jackson, general agent of education in Alaska, passed through St. Paul Wednesday en route to join the revenue cutter Bear at Puget Sound. Dr. Jackson is under instructions from Washington to proceed on the Bear to Northeast Siberia for the purpose of additional reindeer to be added to the herd of 345 already established by him in Alaska. This is the beginning of an industry that is hoped will reclaim and make of arctic Alaska, as well as provide a permanent industry for the Eskimo population of that region.

INTERNATIONAL YACHTING.

In an editorial on the repeated triumphs of the Prince of Wales yacht Britannia the Montreal Witness says: The heir of the throne of the Sea Kings should now turn his face to the West and see if he cannot conquer the yachtsmen of the United States in their own waters under the same trying conditions for strangers imposed by him and win back the America cup, as the Queen's cup is now called. There would be a great deal of interest in any international race, but one in which the Prince of Wales, the owner of the British yacht would prove the most exciting contest ever sailed.

A second visit of the Prince of Wales to America would be of great use to him, and Canada has a great deal to offer from Halifax to Victoria that she would take a pride in showing him. He would be interested in nothing so much as the changes which have taken place since he was here last, thirty-four years ago. Canada would also like to meet and greet the gentle and much-loved Princess of Wales. The future King and Queen of the British Empire might make their trip a memorable one by going by way of Australia. Lord Rosebery, who is an ardent imperialist, would no doubt enthusiastically advise a visit which would be calculated to do something to remind the British people of Great Britain that they are all subjects of one sovereign.

THE QUEEN'S CUP.

Mr. Tankerville Chamberlain, member of Parliament from Southampton, and honorary lieutenant in the Naval reserve, has offered for competition in English waters the Queen's Cup won by the Arrow in 1891. It is understood that this offer is made especially with the view of inducing one or more American yachts to race in English waters.

It is further announced that the Prince of Wales has decided to race his cutter Britannia this season against all comers. The Queen's Cup was one which the yacht America was not allowed to compete for in 1891, as the race was only open to boats belonging to the Royal yacht squadron. The cutter, however, is the property of the Tankerville Chamberlain, father of the present member of Parliament, and was among the yachts afterwards beaten by the America in the race for the 100-guinea cup, offered by the Royal yacht squadron, which is now known as the America's Cup. When the America was sold to Lord De Blaquiere the Arrow defeated her in a race round the Isle of Wight on July 22, 1892, the American's English skipper not knowing how to handle her.

Mr. Chamberlain, by the way, offered the Queen's Cup for competition in 1886, after the sloop Mayflower had beaten the Genesta out of sight in the cup race here. Capt. Arthur Clark was engaged by the owners of the Mayflower and every arrangement was made to send her across to race for the cup, when Mr. Chamberlain suddenly withdrew his offer. It was said at that time that Mr. Chamberlain's mother objected to his offering the cup for competition.

NO RIGHT TO INTERFERE.

Berlin, April 26.—The North German Gazette, in an inspired article regarding the annexation of Samoa to New Zealand, says the latter country has no right to interfere in the administration of Samoa affairs. The three treaty powers interested are perfectly competent, it says, to arrange matters with due regard to the interests of Samoa. The commercial interests of Samoa are almost exclusively in German hands, and no amount of agitation on the part of English colonies can alter that fact.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CURRENT COMMENT.

"Independent" Testimony Cheering to Canadians—Dominion Duties Lower Than Wilson Tariff.

Tired of Liberalism—Ottawa Sound Storms—Premier Mowat on Cumulative Voting.

Toronto Telegram: Canada, Toronto included, does more complaining about hard times and has less reason to complain than any country in the world. Canadians even in these times of alleged privation are enjoying all the blessings of abundant prosperity, as the phrase, abundant prosperity, is understood in older countries. The condition of Canada now and the condition of European countries are in contrast, and the contrast is entirely to the advantage of Canada.

The standard of living here in the worst of times is higher than it is among the European peoples in the best of times. There are many happy and few hungry people in Canada even now.

"GLORIOUS CANADA."

Toronto Star: Great Britain has a deficit of \$22,000,000, France \$16,000,000 and the United States anywhere from \$50,000,000 to \$80,000,000. Truly Canada has reason to congratulate herself that while other countries have come through the general depression with the balance on the wrong side of the books, she has emerged with a surplus, while the distress has been much less heavy than in the other lands. Canada is a solid, safe Dominion, and her people are solid, safe and just.

MOWAT ON CUMULATIVE VOTING.

Toronto Telegram: A deputation representing the Trades and Labor Council waited upon the Ontario Government last night and were received by Sir Oliver Mowat and Messrs. Hardy, Gibson, Dryden, and Bronfenbrenner. The deputation consisted of Walter Burhill of the Council, who was the first speaker and urged the adoption in Toronto of the cumulative system of voting in the coming elections. Statisticians were also given to show that if Toronto was represented according to population it would be entitled to eight members instead of four. The Premier replied at some length, and said that while the arguments were forcible and certainly worthy of consideration, he did not think that there was at present any popular demand for the change which was advocated, nothing certainly to justify the Government in putting the proposed system into operation.

A COMPARISON OF DUTIES.

St. John Sun: It has been stated that the Canadian tariff in force before the recent reductions was lower than the proposed United States tariff under the Wilson bill. The Wilson bill as it now stands provides for dutiable goods of the various classes the following rates: Chemicals, 25 per cent; earth, earthenware, glassware, 37 per cent; metals and manufactures of, 34 per cent; wood and manufactures of, 25 per cent; sugar, 22 per cent; agricultural products and provisions, 22 per cent; spirits, wine and other beverages, 59 per cent; cotton, manila and other goods, 44 per cent; hamp and manufactures of, 30 per cent; and manufactures of, 35 per cent; silk and silk goods, 44 per cent; pulp, papers and books, 20 per cent; sundries, 10 per cent; unenumerated, 10 per cent. The average on all dutiable goods under the Senate bill is over 34 per cent. The average on Canadian tariff in 1892 was 29 per cent. Under the McKinley bill the average rate on dutiable goods going into the United States was 49 per cent.

TIRED OF LIBERALISM.

A Montreal despatch to the Toronto Empire says: A gentleman just arrived from Quebec is authority for the statement that ex-Mayor Fremont, M. P. for Quebec centre, will give the Government more than one important vote before the closing session. Mr. Fremont was always opposed to the Mercier-Pascard-Langelier clique in Quebec, and resented the position of first magistrate of the Ancient Capital in spite of the efforts of the boodle brigade. He will, it is said, present himself next time in Quebec centre as a supporter of Sir John Thompson's Government.

OTTAWA STORMS.

Toronto Telegram: Resolutions and speeches were the order of the day at the meeting of the Ottawa Trades and Labor Council when the unprejudiced outlook watches enormous difficulties. The journey across the Chitina mountains from Ottawa to the Yukon is an undertaking of almost appalling difficulties, while the Yukon route has not yet been fully civilized, and there are no trails from the terminus of steamboat navigation. The British Columbia legislature has made an appropriation for a trail to the head waters of the Yukon, which are within that province, and it seems altogether likely that the best way to reach our Alaskan gold fields may be through the British province. The construction of a railway through the low passes of the Rockies, near the fifty-fourth parallel, so as to connect the rich and fertile Peace River country with the sea, is certain of accomplishment within a few years. When this has been done we will witness the rapid development of that great gold-bearing region which begins at Cariboo and extends northward between the Rockies and the Cascades, as far as exploration has gone. This will take the Alaskan gold fields. The development will be facilitated by the existence of the large agricultural area above referred to.

VIENNESE STRIKERS.

VIENNA, April 27.—The 14,000 strikers in this city will be joined on Monday by 40,000 men from the building trades. These 40,000 men have demanded higher wages, but the master builders and contractors have refused to grant their demands. The extreme and moderate socialists have combined to make a great demonstration on May day. The meetings will be attended by the strikers and violence is feared. Meetings to be held in Vienna on May 1 will adopt resolutions in favor of universal suffrage and the eight-hour day.

LONDON, April 26.—Prof. Gorgan, who has been excavating in Egypt for some time past, has made a fresh and important discovery. A few weeks ago the Professor discovered the remains of a supposed King of Egypt, and now it is announced his explorations at the foot of the brick pyramid of Dahshour have led to the discovery of the fourth dynasty King, Mouta Retanah. In addition, the excavator found an ebony statue and some gold plates, etc. The explorations will be continued.

INDUSTRIAL AR.

Capture of Three Hundred Stealers Who are H for Trial.

The Oakland and San Francisco Tugboats Make Up Their ences and Unite.

St. PAUL, April 26.—Dispatch here early this morning states that the contingent of Coxe's army was

Forythe, Mont., at 10:30 o'clock, Monday night. No blood was shed in submitting to arrest very quietly, a peaceful termination of the affair was a very clever manoeuvre on the part of the Coxe contingent.

TACOMA, April 26.—A special train from Allen C. Mason, with Billings Wednesday morning, was bound train, says: About one of morning the Coxe contingent from 600 strong, wearing tri-colored

rolled into Billings on sixteen freight loaded on top and inside, and with the Coxe contingent, followed by a train of United States marshals, with a passenger train was laid out third, fearing to run up against them, safety went on a sidetrack half a town, the Coxe train apparently own way. At Columbia the railway had obstructed the night train, Coxeites removed the obstruction through and replaced them.

On arriving at Billings Leaderham, from the top of a rear car, a large crowd collected. About fifty marshals marched past under the Coxe train, who retreated to the ward and around them the Coxeites from their train gazed aghast, warning them to commit no violence, though under cover refused to leave the cab, when a dozen rifle shots rang out. The Coxeites were arrested, most of the marshals, who retreated to the Coxeites removed the obstruction through and replaced them.

"Kill them," "hang them," shot Coxeites, who saw one of their top of the train, with blood a wound in the forehead. Several marshals followed the crowd, stones and hitting several of the men who were driven back to the train, causing a violent death. The Coxeites captured the rifles in the railroad rails. The action of the Coxeites in shooting on the marshals is strictly in accordance with the Coxeites who shot at the marshals. One man was shot through the heart, having a narrow escape. The Coxeites, who saw one of their top of the train, with blood a wound in the forehead. Several marshals followed the crowd, stones and hitting several of the men who were driven back to the train, causing a violent death. The Coxeites captured the rifles in the railroad rails. The action of the Coxeites in shooting on the marshals is strictly in accordance with the Coxeites who shot at the marshals. One man was shot through the heart, having a narrow escape. 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