TAL NOTES.

ifles to Be Supplied to
nent and City
Corps.

mbian's Appointment—
's' Drill Pay to Be
Militia Corps.

(Own Correspondent.)
30.—The gratifying news
the war office to-day that
vernment have agreed to
act entered into with the
months ago for the supply
-Metford rifles for use in
tia. This order was sent
lation of General Herbert;
irst consignment of rifles
as found to be not of the
being too heavy. The
e by experienced marksmen
were simply Martini-Henri
Lee-Metford bore. Now
the government are free to
magazine rifles, it is ex-
Metford will be placed in
the permanent and city

that Captain Charles St.
w adjutant of the British
Artillery, is about to be
ion in the Royal Regiment
try, at Toronto.
has been notified that
tice of the abrogation of
dship, commerce and navi-
ween Great Britain and
, 1854. Notice of the
accepted by the British
the provisions of the
se relating to peace and
the nwo countries which
y on both parties, will
r 3, 1896. As the Anglo-
tained the most favorable-
will be one country less-
efit of the Canadian mar-
eed tariff as laid down in

epartment has ordered the
kee fishing schooner Sher-
tained for selling supplies
d to an American fishing
three mile limit. Al-
n violated every code of
lity yet it is impossible
ion of 1818 to convict her
inst Canadian law.
ded by the government to
ment to grant the regular
pay for city battalions.
enue department officials
alyzing samples of milk,
nt portions of the Dom-

ster and Quimet left for
ght.
x-barrister, of Winnipeg,
d assistant reporter of the
e Masters, promoted to be

UMBIA DAIRYING.

30.—(Special)—Mr. Mur-
ominion travelling dairy
turned from British Col-
s been lecturing on dairy
g on the subject of dairy-
n province, he said there
f British Columbia very
he pursuit of mixed farm-
attention was now being
of butter and cheese mak-
n district, he reported as
vored in this respect.
a's dairy prospects," he
few years be as bright as
growing industry."

LOSS OF
N LIFE.

y's Favorite
ason.

umatism Taken off
ry Day.

Celery Com-
a Perfect
or Rheu-
tism.

d in the vast army of
ou are, be warned in
season most fatal to
m rheumatism. Al-
nsternation is spread-
of the suffering and
sunshine cheers you;
ceeding days, cold,
piercing winds may
erge of despair, from
ating pains.
to go on bearing
prove fatal at any
ou afford to experi-
medicines when you
lery Compound, and
done for others? If
ke trial to-day of the
er heaven that can
ble affliction. Each
Celery Compound is
irtue and power. It
ase; a cure is guaran-
r promise can you
ends and neighbors
Paine's Celery Com-
hem lingered in pain
with scores of medi-
as theirs after using
Compound. Health,
vigor and complete
yours if you take hold
ring agent.

CABLE NEWS.

Earl Salisbury Awaiting Arrival of Governor of British Guiana —Anti-Bimetallists.

Reinforcements for Cuban Insurgents —German Journalists Under Sentence.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, who has been visiting Sir John Pender, will return to town on Thursday next and will start for Scotland next week. He will probably be away from London during most of the month of November. The stories about Mr. Bayard delaying his departure owing to his expecting the Marquis of Salisbury's reply to the note of the United States regarding Venezuela, are unfounded. It is generally believed that the Premier is awaiting the arrival here of Sir Charles Cameron Lees governor of British Guiana who has been called home and the return to town of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, before replying to the American note. It is probable, however, that there is some significance in the action of the Marquis of Salisbury in postponing his regular reception to the members of the diplomatic corps, which was to have taken place to-morrow, and it is considered likely that the reply will be sent before the postponed reception is held.

George E. Peele, secretary of the Gold Standard Defence Association, in addressing the Bristol chamber of commerce to-day, congratulated his hearers upon the decline of the fortunes of bimetallism. This, he said, was largely due to the output of gold from South Africa, which has practically settled the question. Neither China or Japan, he asserted, wanted a conference on the silver question. If we undervalued our gold and overvalued our silver the former would vanish to the Far East.

The steamer Laurada, Capt. Hughes, from New York for Kingston, Jamaica, October 21, reports upon her arrival at that port, that after leaving New York she met two boats outside the bay in which were thirty-four Cubans, who embarked upon the Laurada. They were disembarked off Cuba. The steamer also met two other boats which carried thirty-two cases of ammunition which were taken on board and which were again unloaded on Sunday while the steamer was off Guantanamo, Cuba, after which she proceeded te Jamaica.

The representatives of the foreign office here discredit the Hongkong dispatch to the Globe. They say that Wong Chi Chuan went to St. Petersburg during the autumn of 1894, before the treaty of peace between China and Japan was signed, and that if any such agreement was ever made between China and Russia it was probably done during his visit to the Russian capital.

It is generally thought this evening that M. Bourgeois or Ribot will be invited to form a new cabinet. Le Temps says: "The gravest fear of the situation is the manner in which the cabinet was overthrown. Nobody knows why it was defeated. Another disquieting fact is that nobody sees on what basis a new ministry can be formed."

The trial took place to-day at Berlin of a number of journalists, charged with lese Majeste, among them being Herr Joseph Dierl, editor of the Vorwaerts, who was sentenced to imprisonment for six months. Others tried on the same charge were Herr Pfundt, who was sentenced to imprisonment for six months, and Herr Randment whose sentence was a year.

It is reported that ex-Queen Liliuokalani has bought two estates in Austria, in which country she is expected to arrive in the autumn of 1896, after a long stay in London.

Capt.-Gen. Martinez de Campos has decided to suspend further military operations in Eastern Cuba while the rain lasts.

EXPLOSION IN LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—An explosion, supposed to have been caused by escaping gas, wrecked a house, reducing it to atoms, on New Church Court, Strand, this evening. A number of persons have been killed and many injured by the collapse of the house. The building consisted of three floors, and its tenants were mostly Covent Garden market porters. A deafening roar was suddenly heard and then the house collapsed as if made of cards, causing much excitement in the neighborhood.

As a result of the explosion the new Church Court was blocked with a great mass of burning debris, which was made up of the wreckage of the house in which the explosion occurred. The firemen while searching in the burning debris in an effort to extricate the victims were buried beneath the upper story of the adjoining house, which suddenly collapsed. One of the unfortunate firemen was rescued in an unconscious condition, but the other still remains buried in the ruins. It was ascertained later that only six persons were buried in the ruins caused by the explosion. Six other persons injured by the accident have been taken to the hospital, while all of them have been terribly wounded.

DR. ROBERT BROWN.

LONDON,, Oct. 29.—Dr. Robert Brown is dead. Robert Brown ("Camsterianus"), was born at Campster Cathens, March 23, 1842. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and in the European universities. Between 1863 and 1866 he travelled for scientific purposes in many of the least known parts of America and some of the Pacific islands, and from the West Indies and Venezuela to Alaska and the Behring sea coast as botanist in the British Columbia expedition and commander of the Vancouver island exploring expedition, during which he charted all the interior of the Vancouver then known. In 1867 he visited Greenland and formed there theoretical conclusions regarding the nature of the island ice, afterwards confirmed by Nansen and Peary. Since then Dr. Brown has travelled extensively and has been engaged in educational work. He was an honorary and ordinary member of many learned societies in England and America and on the continent, of many of which he was an officer. Dr. Brown resided in this province for some years in the early sixties.

QUEBEC, Oct. 29.—(Special)—The legislature opens to-morrow. Government supporters are inclined to believe that the session will be a short one. On the other hand the opposition are going into the fight as if they believe that this will be the last session of this parliament. It is rumored that the government will bring down a measure to reduce the number of members of the legislature to sixty-five, as it stood previous to the change made by the Mercier government.

INSURGENTS SURPRISED.

HAVANA, Oct. 29.—Lieutenant of Volunteers Berna, with a detachment of twenty troops, recently surprised an insurgent band at Aceau, at the farm of Luisa, killing five of them and taking three rifles. The prison at Santa Clara is overflowing, and twenty prisoners confined there have been released. A number of incendiaries, who were also among the prisoners, have been sent to Cienfuegos. The insurgents have burned the plantation of San Rafael, in the district of Remedios. Senor Rivero, editor of the Diario Marine, was last night attacked by an unknown person and received a terrible blow from an iron rod, which inflicted a wound in the forehead above the right eye. It is the general belief that the cause of the assault was the writing of attacks upon the reputation of others and anti-patriotic articles.

The president of the Red Cross society, the Marquis Pinar del Rio, accompanied by Gen. Arderius, opened a fair last night to assist the work of the Red Cross society. The Marquis of Bal Balboa, Santos Gazeman and Delven Blanche, Corugedo, and all of the elite of Havana society were present. The Spanish casino, where the fair was held, proved too small to contain all the people.

Chief Muez, with 200 insurgents, attacked the village of Abreus, in the district of Cienfuegos. They burned one store and one citizen was killed and one volunteer wounded. The insurgents retired upon the approach of the troops. Lieut. Melando of the battalion Canaris, at La Jas, while laboring under strong mental excitement, wounded three soldiers, one of them seriously. He was imprisoned and thereupon committed suicide.

The gunboat Caridad, which was sunk off Cardenas, province of Matanzas, has been put afloat and her engines have been found to have been damaged. Gen. Campos has signed the sentence of death of a soldier who deserted to the insurgents and was afterwards captured. The mayor of Quemados Guineas, district of Sagua, with a force of twenty men, fired upon a band of sixty insurgents, who retreated. The force of Capt. Mala, at the plantation of Indio, district of Sagua, has captured twenty wounded insurgents.

MADRID, Oct. 29.—A dispatch to the Imparcial from Havana contains an interview with Gen. Campos in which he says that the United States will recognize the insurgents as belligerents when it suits her international policy. The prospect has not alarmed him, he says, for Spain would then know exactly how matters stood.

TAMPA, Oct. 29.—A libel information was recently filed in the north district of Florida at Tallahassee against arms, ammunition and provisions seized at Cedar Keys, August 28, praying for their forfeiture to the government on account of their intended use in an expedition against Spain. Attorneys of the place filed exceptions to the libel on the ground that there is no United States statute providing for confiscation of property where it is intended for such purposes. The property seized consists of 190 Remington carbines, 100 cavalry swords, 225,000 Winchester cartridges, 53 knapsacks, and a large assortment of provisions.

DEFENCE OF DURRANT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—General Dickenson resumed his argument on behalf of the defendant this morning. He blamed the police for not making a closer examination of the belfry where Miss Lamont's body was found. The examination, he said, might have shown some clue that would have put them on the track of the real murderer instead of compelling them to accuse an innocent man of the crime. With reference to Martin Quinlan, he said he believed the fact had been established that Quinlan's testimony was not worthy of belief. Oppenheim's testimony was picked to pieces, and the conclusion drawn was that Oppenheim was not telling the truth. Phillips, who corroborated Oppenheim's testimony, was said to have "so bad a reputation at Victoria, B.C.," that little credence should be given to what he said.

Mr. Dickenson said he had but little to say about the testimony of Miss Cunningham; he said he preferred that she should be convicted of treachery and deceit by words that came from her own mouth. He said her story was unnatural, impossible, disconnected and absolutely untrue, and he closed by appealing to the jury to bear in mind that the strength of a chain of circumstantial evidence was only equal to the weakest link.

The pivotal point in the whole case, he repeated, was Dr. Cheney's roll call, which shows that Durrant was at the Cooper Medical College on the afternoon that Blanche Lamont was murdered. The whole case centered around the roll call, which he believed was amply corroborated by Dr. Cheney and the student who called the roll. He said that the prosecution had produced no testimony which proved that Durrant, whose character had been good all his life, had been suddenly transformed into a monster, when it is alleged he strangled Miss Lamont. He urged the jury to disregard public clamor and the opinions of the press in arriving at a conclusion, and then he said the defence would be satisfied, no matter what the verdict might be.

When Attorney Deuprey appeared at the afternoon session, to make the closing argument for the defence, he was accompanied by his wife, a nurse and his physician. He looked weak from the effects of his recent illness and by permission of the court addressed the jury while seated. Mr. Deuprey's impaired physical condition was apparent in his argument which was a disappointment. It is generally considered that the case would have been just as strong if he had submitted it at the close of General Dickenson's address without further argument. Mr. Deuprey said that no evidence had been introduced which he believed established the fact that Durrant had strangled Miss Lamont. The same amount of energy directed towards casting suspicion on Rev. J. George Gibson, he believed, would have developed as strong a case against the clergyman. At the same time Mr. Dueprey expressed his belief that Rev. Mr. Gibson had no connection with the crime.

District Attorney Barnes will begin his closing argument for the prosecution tomorrow morning.

The close of the arguments for the defence in the trial of Theodore Durrant today was marked by the greatest crowd which ever struggled for admission to a murder trial in this city. The judge, court officers, jurors and attorneys struggled for nearly an hour in a surging throng which crowded the corridors leading to the court room. The sheriff and his deputies were not able to control the crowd and a requisition was made on the chief of police for a squad of twenty men. Ropes were stretched across the corridors and effort made to keep the people people back, but the ropes were brushed aside as easily as pieces of twine might have been. The afternoon session was several times interrupted by the shouts of the officers and the cries of women, and the court ordered the sheriff to arrest the persons who shouted.

CANADA AND THE U. S.

The Presence of Canadian Police on the Alaskan Frontier Worries Washington Officials.

Behring Sea Convention to Open To-day—Arrival of Canadian Ministers.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 29.—The Alaska boundary line question will be forced to a speedy termination by the action of Canada, if not by some diplomatic move on the part of Secretary of State Olney. It is announced that the Dominion government intends to direct the mounted police to assume control of the frontier along the Canadian boundary of Alaska, with power to collect customs duty and to hold courts-martial to try criminal cases. The American and Canadian boundary lines are in conflict as to 7 3 miles of territory along the Yukon river on the east and west line. The disputed territory embraces the mouth of Forty-mile creek, through which access is had to the valuable placer mines at the headwaters of that stream. The Canadian police, in carrying out their instructions, will doubtless assume jurisdiction up to the lines of the Canadian survey, and several thousand American miners, who will be in that region will be subject to their authority.

Secretary Olney, it is thought, in view of the more or less serious character of the situation, will make some effort to bring up the dispute at the Behring sea conference next week. In case of trouble along the frontier in the Yukon region, the United States district attorney at Sitka has the authority to employ deputy marshals to preserve law and order, but it would take several months for the news of the disturbance to reach him at Sitka and for his orders to be carried into effect. Officials of the department of justice said that he would not have the power to place men along the line for police duty or any other purpose except on special occasions, such as a riot. If this be the case, prompt action by congress this winter will be necessary to remedy the difficulties, and it is understood a bill will be introduced to provide Alaska with a more perfect form of government.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell, premier of Canada, and Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, minister of justice, who are here to attend the Behring sea convention, were presented to Secretary Olney yesterday afternoon. They were accompanied by Sir Julian Pauncefote and the members of the British embassy. Sir Julian was seriously indisposed with gout, but in view of the arrival of the official visitors from Canada, took part in the presentation. The conference lasted an hour and a half, and took place in Secretary Olney's office. It was stated that the two Canadians were present simply to advise Sir Julian Pauncefote in the discussion of the settlement of the British claims; that no formal commission had yet been decided upon, and that the proceedings so far were simply preliminary in character. The state department has not yet announced any of the details of the convention. The first session will be held on Wednesday, if Sir Julian's condition permits of his proceeding No memorandum or briefs have been filed by the British representatives as to the amount of their claim, and it is said that this will await the opening of the convention. The original claim for Behring sea seizures exceeds $1,000,000.

DETERMINED LYNCHERS.

TIFFIN, Ohio, Oct. 28.—A diabolical attempt was made yesterday morning to lynch Lee Martin, a farmer who shot and killed a marshal who had been sent to arrest him. He had been overpowered and put in jail, and outside the prison walls there soon gathered a whisky-soaked and maniacal mob thirsting for his blood. At the signal of a whistle they made a rush for the jail doors 300 strong, sledge hammers in hands and yelling like so many Indians. The few policemen were whisked to one side like straws. One of them was struck on the head with a sledge and nearly killed. The jail door was broken to splinters in a fraction of time; there was a wild rush and the hallway was filled with excited men. Sheriff Vannest appeared asking them for God's sake to disperse. It did no good. The entrance to the cell rooms is protected by a heavy sheet iron door. This was broken off with a few blows, then the guards began to fire. They say, however, the attacking party fired first. Henry Murtsler, the first man killed, was the leader of the mob and carried the rope. Next Christ Mazr received a bullet through his heart and was picked up dead. This awful work and the determination of the guards awed the lynchers and they left the place cursing. Vic Vandon, a young Italian laborer, left with the intention of getting dynamite to blow up the building.

Between three and four o'clock in the morning after the mob had moved further down the street, the prisoner was handcuffed, taken through a side door and then to a side alley where a carriage was waiting. Police Captain Falkner and an officer took him to Sandusky county as fast as possible. At 10 o'clock the crowd, numbering two hundred, who did not believe that the prisoner had been taken away, started to make another attack, but wiser counsel prevailed. Finally to pacify them one of their number who knew the murderer, was allowed to search the building. He did not find the prisoner and so informed the crowd, but they refused to believe him. Then company "E" of the second regiment of militia of this city was called out to guard the building, Again, in the afternoon, the crowd surrounded the place. They became so determined that a committee of six well known citizens again searched the building from cellar to garret. The crowd could not help but be satisfied and the greater part dispersed. This morning everything is quiet and it is believed there will be no more trouble as the excitement appears to have cooled off. Over 200 guardsmen are here.

"THE OLYMPIC VOLCANOES."

PORT TOWNSEND, Oct. 28.—The exploring party which went into the Olympic mountains seeking evidences of the alleged volcanic fires, have returned unsuccessful. They reached the summit of the first range and ascertained that the smoke and flames emanated from a deep ravine leading down from the mountain's peak, and which was filled with dead timber. In the same ravine is a lead of lignite coal which was ignited, and as the fire followed up the vein, caving boulders and falling earth caused the flames to ascend similar to volcanic fires. In the last few days the flames have almost subsided, although vast volumes of smoke continue to roll upwards. After convincing themselves of the cause of the fires, the explorers returned to Port Townsend.

THE INSURANCE MURDERS.

Holmes, the Man Accused of Many Murders, on Trial for His Life.

Unusual Interest in the Proceedings —Mrs. Pitzel Appears in the Box.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—The announcement that the taking of evidence in the case of Holmes, accused of the murder of the Pitzels and other, would be begun yesterday drew large crowds. The day's proceedings were begun by District Attorney Graham, who said: "I desire to say to the court that the lady known as Miss Yorke and Mrs. Howard was sent for, saw the prisoner, and had ample opportunity for an interview with him." When Mr. Graham had concluded Holmes said that he had only a three-minute interview with the woman, and asked that it be renewed during the noon recess. His request was granted.

The district attorney remarked that there was a likelihood of the trial outrivaling the Durrant case in point of time, but that if night sessions were held regularly it might be concluded within a month or less. Holmes asked the court to hold but two sessions a day. He said that his health was such that he felt unable to continue his tedious examinations of the witnesses, and besides he was subjected to sick headaches. Judge Arnold insisted, however, on holding one extra session at least at which after fighting single-handed against the tremendous machinery of the commonwealth and the apparently overwhelming evidence which has been forged around him, the prisoner threw up his hands and sent for his lawyers Shoemaker and Rotan. Then he told the court what he had done, and consent to their continuing with the defence was given.

There was an impression that this was but another by play following Holmes' personal failure to catch the sympathy of the court and jury by making himself out a much-wronged man, forced to fight alone what would be his last battle, despite his ignorance of the technicalities of the law and his alleged physical infirmity. All day, as he sat in the dock, the eyes of the man he is charged with murdering gazed at him from a large crayon portrait placed upright on the district attorney's desk, in full view of the entire court. Next to this was an equally large-sized picture of the daughter Alice, whose death is also laid on his shoulders, but he did not seem to be affected. His stolid demeanor never deserted him for an instant.

At the evening session Holmes addressed the court, saying: "In consequence of the severe physical strain to which I have been subjected, and also because of the criticism levelled against my former counsel, Messrs. Shoemaker and Rotan, I have within the last hour sent for them and asked them to take charge of my defence. I should like to ask if the court will permit this?" "Let them come in," said the judge. A moment later the two counsellors entered the court room, and were about to enter upon a lengthy explanation, when Judge Arnold curtly interrupted: "No apology is necessary, go on with the case." The dock, with its occupant, was then moved back to its former place, and Holmes' counsel took seats at the desk.

The testimony of the first day was to a certain extent professional, while other persons testified as to Holmes having engaged rooms in Philadelphia and occupied them with his wife and Alice Pitzel. Sharp at 10 o'clock to-day the case was resumed. Counsel Shoemaker and Rotan held whispered consultations with Holmes before the taking of testimony began. Susan Hurley said that Pitzel boarded at her house for a week in August, 1894. Mrs. Alice Pierce identified Pitzel's picture. She had known him through his buying cigars at her store. On cross-examination, she said Pitzel was of a genial disposition.

O. Laforest Perry, assistant to the president of the Fidelity Mutual Insurance Association, was then called. This is the company swindled out of $10,000, for which Pitzel's life was insured. Mr. Perry is the man who began the investigation into the gigantic conspiracy. He first identified the policy issued in which they carry Pitzel. The widow is the beneficiary, and the policy is dated November 9th, 1893. Next he identified the receipt for $9,715.85, the amount of the policy, less expenses paid to and receipted for by Jephtha D. Hower, the St. Louis attorney who represented Mrs. Pietzel. This is dated September 24, 1894. Perry was present when Hower received the money.

The rest of the morning was taken up with the story of the tracking of Holmes through the United States and Canada, and his subsequent arrest in Boston.

After recess an easel was brought out and placed upon it were two crayons of Holmes as he appeared when arrested, one a full face picture and the other in profile. Between them was the crayon of Pitzel, which has already been exhibited. Then the big photograph of the Callow hill house, showing front and rear views, was also produced. The court convened promptly at 2:30 o'clock when Francis Quinn, an employe of the Fidelity Company, identified Holmes' signature to the statement by Quinn as a notary public. He said: "When in jail in St. Louis Holmes had met Hedspeth, who said they could get out of jail for $400; Holmes to get $200 and the other parties $100 Holmes told him of a scheme to defraud an insurance company, but that he needed a lawyer. Hedspeth directed him to Howe and after several visits to him Howe confirmed Hedspeth's statement about the money needed. They discussed the scheme and Howe asked where they would get a corpse. Holmes replied that that would be all right as he had plenty of experience in that line. The details were carried out and Holmes made arrangements in New York on August 9 to get a body, but the one obtained lacked the wart and other marks peculiar to Pitzel. Holmes meanwhile came to Philadelphia and saw Pitzel. While there he got word from New York that a body was ready; when he went there he got it and brought it back here to Pitzel. Holmes and his wife then left town. He went to St. Louis, where he found Pitzel's wife and children much excited. Holmes had several interviews with McDonald and Howe, and the latter wanted to abandon the insurance scheme. Holmes said he would take his chances, because the stake was big enough. Howe demanded $3,000 of the money if it went through, and Holmes declared that it was outrageous, as he had taken all the chances and done all the 'dirty work.' When Howe threatened exposure, Holmes smiled, and told him he was afraid, as he had every incriminating word Howe had uttered. 'I have had a phonograph in the bureau drawer,' he exclaimed, coolly. Money was finally obtained, and Howe kept $2,500 of it, Mrs. Pitzel being given the balance."

During the reading of the statement three women were ushered into court by a side door. One of them was "Dessa" Pitzel and another her mother. There was a buzz in the court room when District Attorney Graham called Mrs. Pitzel. A tall, slender woman, dressed in shabby black, her face pale and worn, took the witness stand. In answer to a long series of questions from Mr Graham, she said: "My name is Carrie A. Pitzel and Benjamin F. Pitzel is my husband. In July, 1894, we lived in St. Louis. My husband had taken a policy in the Fidelity Company for $10,000. On July 29 he left for Philadelphia in connection with the matter. I knew the prisoner. Before July, 1894, I had seen him several times with my husband while he was in Philadelphia. The letters were addressed to 1316 Callow Hill street. He answered them, and in one spoke of settling in Philadelphia. He said he was in the patent business in this city. I knew he was living under the name of Perry."

"Did you know anything about the property of Holmes—the 63rd street castle?" A.—"By my husband telling me about it."

"Did he have any interest in that?" A. "My husband said he did."

"Did you know that your husband had been in Fort Worth before he came to Philadelphia?"

Mrs. Pitzel replied: "Holmes said to me that he had put $5,000 in a Fort Worth property to pay off a note due September 18, 1894. My husband said he had a half interest in the Fort Worth property. It was in the name of Benton T. Lyman. Holmes told me this. Lyman was my husband. The Chicago property, he said, was in the name of Perrys on account of the Terre Haute trouble."

"Did you have any talk with Holmes about the insurance case before it was carried out?" A. "Once he spoke about it when he came back from the South, and asked me if Ben had told me about it. I said 'yes,' and I did not want anything to do with it. He said Ben would be home from the South soon and that he was sick down there. I knew Howe through Holmes. By his advice I employed Howe and gave him the power of attorney to collect the money. I saw in a paper that a man named Perry had been killed by an explosion, but Holmes told me my husband was all right."

"In whose care did Alice leave St. Louis?" A. "In Howe's, she went at Holmes' suggestion to Philadelphia to identify the body, because I was sick. I asked Howe to take care of Alice, and Holmes said he would. Minnie Williams, Holmes' cousin, he said, would take care of her. I next saw Holmes September 27, when he came to our house and said he had brought Alice back to Cincinnati. He said he would take Howard and Nellie to Alice so she would not be alone, and had made arrangements for Alice to meet them in Indianapolis and see my husband."

"Did you see your husband?" A.—"No; he then sent me to visit my parents at Galva, Ills."

In answer to further questions Mrs. Pitzel went on: "When I went to Detroit with Dessa and the baby he met us and took us to Geese's European hotel. I said I expected to hear from the children, and he said they would write in a few days. Holmes registered for me as Mrs. Adams. We remained in Detroit until October 18."

"Did he explain why your husband was not there?" A. "He said he had looked all over the town and could not find a vacant house where it would be convenient for me to see Ben. On the morning of the 18th, he said we had better go to Toronto. He thought Dessa should join the other children in Indianapolis where they were in charge of a widow, he said. According to his story, he had bought some property there for his wife's mother, but as she was not ready to move into it, I could live there free of rent. I asked him the name of the widow my children were with and he said: 'It's a peculiar name, I cannot think of it now.' We went to Toronto, where he also registered me as Mrs. Adams. My husband, he said, was in Montreal waiting for word to come and on that day he brought me a letter from Nellie. It was in cipher, and he read it to me thus: 'Dear mamma,—We are well and going to school, but Howard won't mind Alice. He will get dirty. We have plenty to eat, and the woman is real good to us.' We were in Toronto from October 18 to 25. Holmes did not stop at the same house with us. I don't know where his different stopping places were. On the afternoon of the 25th, he came to the hotel and said he wanted me to hurry up and go to Prescott, Canada, and there cross over to Ogdensburg. We went to Prescott and stayed at the National hotel until Nov. 1,

"From there we went to Burlington, Vermont. Holmes had here rented a furnished house on Minooka avenue. He told me that I had worn out the name of Adams and to go by the name of Cook. The second week we were at Burlington I said I was not going to stand it any longer, I wanted to see Ben, and I told Holmes I believed he was lying to me. He denied this. I said: 'I do not hear my children, and you said I would get the rent from the Fort Worth property and I have not a scratch to show.' I said I would go to the children in Indianapolis, but he said 'No, not until you have seen Ben.'

"He said he was going to take Ben to the U. S. to get him to sign the papers about the Fort Worth property and sell it. For two or three days I did not see him, and then he came and told me he had taken the children to Toronto. He said he had put heavy coats on the children so that they would not catch cold and that they were perfectly happy. I never saw him on Sundays, he never came around. He said he would have to go to Montreal, as Ben had been drinking and was not taking care of the diamond dyes he had been sending him. He told me to go into the cellar and under the potato bin I would find a bottle of dynamite which I would carry to the attic. I did not carry it up stairs though. Holmes was there known as Judson. He told me Ben had been drinking and was sick, and asked me what I would do if he should die. He said: 'I have one grave marked for him.' All my letters were given to Holmes to mail. He said he sent them to Chicago, where Pat Quinlan, the janitor of the 'castle,' took care to get them to my husband."

A number of letters written by the witness and given to Holmes to mail were identified by her. None had been mailed. She was shown two others, written by Alice and Nellie. That from Alice was marked by childish affection for her absent mother and bore a rude drawing of Uncle Tom's Cabin, which the little one had been reading. At the sight of this, the mother's heart overflowed and she wept bitterly.

The woman who accompanied her and Dessa arose and walked to the witness stand and gave the bereaved woman a teaspoonful of medicine. There was no one in the crowded court room who did not appreciate the pathos of this scene, but the only change it made in Holmes was a malicious grin on his thin lips.

A French inventor is said to have devised an ingenious attachment to the storage batteries used on some of the street cars of Paris, by which when the cars are going down hill the motors are changed into dynamos and the batteries recharged with power.

SALISBURY IN IRELAND.

He Promises That Agriculture Shall Have the First Consideration of the Government.

Protest Against Mr. Gladstone's Interference in Armenian Affairs—Home Matters Discussed.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Marquis of Salisbury made a speech at Waterford to-day to an audience which included Earl Cowper, Earl Brownlow, the Earl of Clarendon, the Earl of Essex, the Earl of Dudley, Baron Rothschild, Lord Hyde and a number of Conservative members of Parliament. During the course of his remarks the Prime Minister referred to the agricultural question, and said: "Since the repeal of the corn laws we have had the strongest cause to lament that though the protectionists resisted, their warnings had not been listened to more carefully. The repealers laughed at the idea of its injuring husbandry, but a lowering of prices resulted and free trade has almost killed agriculture in several countries."

The Marquis did not blame those who had passed the free trade laws, but they should have thought more of the burden under which the land labored, and should have lightened the weight of those burdens, when it could have been done with ease. Lord Salisbury then reverted to the foreign policy of Great Britain, and in this connection declared that he had carried out the work of his predecessors, for the sake of maintaining the very important object of a unity of English policy in the face of foreign nations.

The speaker protested against Mr. Gladstone's interference in the Armenian affair in a passage of his speech in which he said that he regretted that any man, however earnest he might be, thought it worth while to add to the difficulties with which the nations of Europe had to contend in dealing with countries in which bitter differences of race and creed were traditional. Reverting to internal affairs, Lord Salisbury said that the great question in domestic affairs was social amelioration, and not the pulling of the legislative machine to pieces. He then dealt again at great length with the depression of husbandry. The last years, he raid, had been years of threatening and increasing ruin, largely due to economies and calamitous seasons. It was evident that a change must take place in the cultivation of the country. The first consideration was a relief from taxation, and the government ought to try and assist the farmers in the matter of transportation and facitities of communication.

AWFUL REVENGE.

KEY WEST, Fla., Oct. 28.—Letters from Cuba state that the insurgents have taken awful revenge on Rouge Corral, whom they suspected of treachery. Corral was mayor of a town near Cienfugos, and professed devotion to the patriotic cause. The insurgent leaders used him as a medium of communication with friends in the United States. Recently the insurgents learned that Corral had been corrupted by Spanish agents and had been playing traitor. Tuesday morning the corpse of the mayor was found outside the gates of the town. He had been hacked to death with swords and decapitated. Pinned to his breast was a card reading: "So perish all traitors to Cuba."

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The World tomorrow will say: "Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, son of the first president of the Cuban provincial republic of twenty years ago, is upon the high seas upon a secret expedition which he expects to land in Cuba in a few days. He is accompanied by nearly 100 enthusiastic young men, all armed, who have determined to fight the Spaniards for Cuba's liberation. The expedition was quietly fitted out in this city during the past three months, and no money was spared to make it a success. It started from the Delaware river early last week. The vessel which carries the men to Cuba is a large schooner of the clipper style, fitted with rapid-firing guns. She has in her hold 500 Winchester and Remington rifles, 100,000 cartridges, two Gatling guns, 500 machetes, and half a ton of dynamite. The men who accompany Cespedes are well drilled and uniformed. Upon arrival in Cuba they expect to join the regular revolutionary army under General Gomez.

VENEZUELA AND BRITAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K. C. M. G., Governor of British Guiana, arrived at Plymouth at midnight, having been re-called to England to confer with Colonial Secretary Chamberlain on the Venezuelan boundary question. Sir Charles being interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press said:

"I regard the frontier outrage as a purely individual act, as the British subjects, Barnes and Baker, who were arrested by the Venezuelan officers, when brought before the higher representatives of the Venezuelan government were asked by them to return to British territory; but they declined, on the ground that there was no means of transit back."

Being asked if he thought that anything serious would occur in the event of a crisis, Sir Charles replied: "I think not, as there is only a small police station on the Venezuelan frontier. The Venezuelans tried their utmost to persuade Barnes and Baker to return to British territory after they had been arrested." He continued: "No concessions have been made to American capitalists within the British sphere of influence and therefore no difficulty is likely to arise. I have no idea that there will be any serious resistance to the British demands growing out of the Uruan incident, as the Venezuelan government seems desirous of doing everything possible to repair any injury done to British subjects."

ALBERNI'S DEVELOPMENTS.

ALBERNI, Oct. 26. — (Special) — Three stages laden with passengers for the mines came in from Nanaimo to-day. Messrs. Kirk and Marsh from Victoria, Messrs. Charles Wilson, J. Dunn and D. McGillivray from Vancouver were among the arrivals.

Mr. McAllister, the discoverer of the Coleman Creek mines, also arrived, bringing the news that a working test of the cyanide process on his rock had given a result of $12 to the ton. As this rock lies in a hill on the east bank of the canal and is described by the discoverers as a huge mass of auriferous conglomerate, the news of the result of the test has caused considerable interest here.

Several Victorians will leave for home tomorrow by stage to Wellington and thence by train to Victoria.