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Western Weekly Times.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1893.

PART 2.

LOYAL LORRAINE

Emperor Wilhelm's Speech at Metz Municipal Banquet.

GERMAN SHE IS AND SHALL REMAIN

Defended by God and Germany's Puissant Sword.

She Has Given Proofs of Her Trust in German Unity—Prince Bismarck Recovering From His Rheumatism—Inglorious, the Famous Stead, Wins the St. Ledger.

Metz, Sept. 6.—Emperor Wilhelm entertained the municipal authorities in the evening in the course of his speech he said that Lorraine had given ample proof that she was happy in belonging to Germany. The people of Lorraine had learned to appreciate German unity and the greatness of the empire, to which they now declared themselves thoroughly loyal. Lorraine would forever remain German, protected by God and the German sword.

Bismarck is Better.
Kissingen, Sept. 6.—Prince Bismarck, who has been suffering from an attack of rheumatism, and whose condition for the last week, has caused great anxiety to his family and friends, was reported much better to-day.

NORTHWEST GOVERNOR.

No Decision in the Matter Probable for Some Time Yet.

Ottawa, Sept. 6.—As there is no likelihood of the cabinet arriving at any decision between Ross and Seach for the governorship of Manitoba for some time, the appointments of Mackintosh for the Territories and for the collector of customs for Montreal will not much longer be delayed on the part of the government. Ross has a majority of the cabinet in his favor but Sir John Thompson does not like to appoint him with the influence of Hugh J. Macdonald and Daly against him. Schultz will be allowed to remain for some time.

Brilliant Wedding.
Reading, Sept. 6.—The marriage at high noon to-day of Miss Bessie Bacon, daughter of Mrs. Leonard Bacon, and of Albert Shaw, the well-known editor of the Review of Reviews, which was celebrated at Christ Church, was an event of unusual brilliancy. The edifice was profusely decorated with palms and flowers, and the assemblage which witnessed the ceremony contained many well-known society people. Two hundred guests were present. The bride was attended by six bridesmaids and two flower girls, and four ushers completed the bridal party. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's mother, and late in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Shaw left for New York, where they will take a steamer for Europe on Thursday.

Venezuela Preparing for War.
New York, Sept. 6.—General Augusto La Towsky, one of President Crespo's trusted officers during the revolutionary struggle, is here to buy three ships for the Venezuelan navy. He will select three steel merchantmen, which will be fitted for war purposes.

Mysterious Murders.
Middleton, N.Y., Sept. 6.—The murders at Burlington continue to be a mystery. Mrs. Holliday, accused of killing the two women, became so violent that handcuffs had to be applied. Her talk is incoherent, and she is either insane or feigning insanity. The identity of her victims remains unknown. When found their feet were tied and their hands crossed and tied. The post-mortem examination revealed eight bullets in the woman and seven in the girl. The woman had been dead a week, but the girl not over 48 hours. Diligent search has failed to discover Holliday's body. Friends speak in the highest terms of him. The coroner commenced an inquest yesterday on the bodies of the two women. Crowds are gathering and threats of lynching are heard.

The body of the younger woman has been identified as the granddaughter of Mrs. Holliday's husband, and the daughter of Robt. Holliday. She came from Montreal last week; the other remains are unidentified. New York experts believe the bones found in the stove are human.

Newbury, N. Y., Sept. 6.—It is believed the women found murdered in the Holliday barn at Middleton are Margaret McQuilligan and her daughter Sarah of this place. Mrs. Holliday, the alleged murderer, is known to have made three visits recently to the McQuilligan home and tried to induce the mother and daughter to accompany her and help house cleaning. The mother went, but the daughter, Mrs. Halliday, did not go. On Saturday last Mrs. Halliday again appeared at the McQuilligan home and told Sarah her mother had been hurt by a fall and wished her to go back with her (Halliday) to care for her. The girl consented. On Monday the father started to find his wife and daughter, but failed and returned home.

Warning to Young Men.
Montreal, Sept. 6.—Louis E. Boiven was sentenced by Judge Desnoyers yesterday to one year's imprisonment for stealing from the C. P. R. The accused, who had been several years in the company's employ, occupied a position in the freight department at Mile-End Station. Several small sums were found on his person, and the total sum he was accused of having stolen was \$4,450. He was arrested by a detective and pleaded not guilty this morning. Boiven belongs to Quebec, where he is most respectably connected. In imposing sentence his honor remarked

LOVELY WOMAN

Made to Temper Man, But Not to Manage a World's Fair.

AMUSING EXAMPLES OF HER RULE

No Mere Masculine Creature Was Allowed to Interfere.

But There Were Fierce Domestic Brawls Just the Same—The Eager Grab for Place and Power—The Woman Architect's Beautiful Design—Opinions of One of the Women.

Washington, Sept. 7.—Mrs. John A. Logan, who has been a prominent member of the board of lady managers of the Columbian Exposition, yesterday explained the causes of the friction that marked the work of that organization since it started out and commented on the results achieved by women at the fair.

"Woman," she said, has never had a greater position, more power and influence, or received a greater compliment, or better evidence of trust than when Congress conferred upon her independent power as an organization and gave her control over several hundred thousand dollars to be used by women for the woman's department in the exposition. The woman's building was designed by Miss Hayden, Mr. Burnham and his associates paying the compliment of accepting the design without offering any criticism, though they knew from the first it was without adaptability for the purpose for which it was intended. The lower floor of the building is too dark for the display of exhibits; artificial lights have to be used in the daytime in the main entrance hall on a day when the sky is overcast. The whole building, inside and outside, in my opinion, is more of a failure than a success. The very heterogeneous membership of the ladies' board prevented the executive committee from ending work even as well as its members knew how to commence it. Members of the board represented every possible degree of talent for executive business and the absence of it. I never before witnessed such an undignified scramble for places they supposed the board could create for themselves. Mrs. Palmer did everything possible to promote fair dealing, to keep order and to bring something worthy of the women out of the diverse elements of the board, but with questionable success.

"It was certainly a great mistake to put everything for themselves, deriding men, or making disagreeable comparisons, instead of considering how almost every noted woman in the world, as has been said, much of her success is the wise counsel and sympathy of men."

"The late meeting of the board at Chicago was entirely unnecessary. So far as the whole of it was concerned the executive committee was capable of fulfilling all the duties required of the whole board, but there was such opposition from those who wished to spend a month in Chicago and enjoy the advantages of the fair at \$6 a day, including travelling expenses, that Mrs. Palmer was unable to resist a slightly better condition. There are about 50 settlements on the island, and the following results were found: All the largest of all, Lonesome Hill, two-thirds of the crop was destroyed; many persons are without homes, hungry and in need of immediate help. On the beach along Beaufort river there were originally 14 houses; there is now only one; the storm destroyed three-quarters of the crop and the last of the provisions has been consumed. Landsend, a settlement of 20 houses and 35 inhabitants, suffered a loss of 13 houses; the rest are damaged; one-third of the people are dead and the crops are lost. Dr. Jenkins, of the islands, says there were once 19 houses and 64 persons; there are now 10 houses standing; three have fallen and six were washed away. At Pritchard's landing, of 28 houses and 54 inhabitants 11 houses are now standing, 13 fallen. In this section 83 persons are homeless. Their only food since the storm has been decayed sweet potatoes.

At Edding Point 18 houses were wrecked and one man killed. The relief committee has sent provisions to all the islands for distribution; they will be given out in small quantities. Orders have been given out that nothing be done those unwilling to work when called upon. With the exception of a few cases of malarial fever there is no sickness there.

Binder Twine Trust.
New York, Sept. 6.—Great interest is manifested in financial circles in the report of the receiver for the defunct cordage trust, this being the last day that he was allowed in which to prepare his resume of the condition of the company's affairs. Arrangements are now almost complete for the reorganization of the concern under the presidency of its former enemy, John Good, who will give up his attitude as an independent manufacturer and become head of the rehabilitated combine. The price of twine, which has fallen to 8 1/2 cents, is rapidly recovering, and the rise of two cents which is contemplated by the reorganized trust, will mean a net gain to them of some three million dollars. Among the concerns that will probably pool interests with the trust are William Deering & Co. of Chicago, D. W. Osborn & Co. of Ashburn, F. S. Gannon of New York, the Tubbs Cordage Co. of California, the Northwestern Cordage Co. of St. Paul, the Peoria Cordage Co. of Peoria, Ill., the Mainsburg Co. of Mainsburg, O., the Bridgewater Cordage Co. of Philadelphia, Travers Bros. of New York, Lindsay Bros. of Boston, the Bay State Cordage Co. of Boston, and the J. L. Bailey Co. of Philadelphia.

Breach of Promise Breckenridge.
Lexington, Ky., Sept. 7.—Congressman Breckenridge has written a friend here saying he will be a candidate for reelection to congress. There are several men who would like to succeed him, although no one has yet announced that he will oppose Breckenridge.

Rather Lost Than Work.
Chicago, Sept. 7.—The efforts of the people of Chicago to furnish work for the unemployed received a shock to-day. The committee of citizens induced the drainage canal contractors to employ

2,000 men, and 500 were ordered to report at the special train to-day. Only 330 reported. They were taken to the scene of operations and over 200 refused to go to work.

Strangled on the Tricolor.
Quebec, Sept. 7.—French-Canadian newspapers claim this morning that last night a French flag hung out in honor of labor day by a merchant on Paul street, was hauled down, torn in pieces, and trampled in the mud by a number of British tars belonging to H.M.S. Blake, now in port. Admiral Hopkins and the officers of the Blake know nothing of the affair. Over 100 sailors were ashore at the time and it is impossible to identify offenders. The case is to be reported to the French consul to-day.

DAVIE'S PLAIN DUTY.
The Premier Must Create a New Judicial District.

Ottawa, Sept. 7.—Mr. McPhillips, barrister of Vancouver, who is here asking for the appointment of a new judge for the mainland, and who left last night, was told by Sir John Thompson that until Davie's government had created a new district for such judge the minister of justice could not do anything. It was the duty of the premier to provide to redistribute the work of judges in districts, and when this was done he would see what could be done in regard to the appointment of an additional supreme judge. In the meantime the legislature will have to pass an act at its next sitting so as to prepare the way for him to act.

SOME BOLD THIEF
Took Advantage of a Careless Young Clerk's Innocence.

Montreal, Sept. 7.—A daring robbery to the extent of nearly \$5,000 was committed at the Hochelaga bank yesterday. About 3 p. m. Chas. Meredith, booker, 83 St. Francis Xavier street, sent one of his clerks to change some money into greenbacks. The clerk chosen, John Shimnick, was one who had been proved trustworthy. The sum given him was \$5,000. The young man went to the Merchants' bank and secured there a parcel of greenbacks amounting to \$2,200. From the Merchants' bank he went to the Banque du Peuple and received in exchange \$2,200. In passing the Hochelaga bank Shimnick noticed a parcel of money. He saw a man enter the bank and laid the money on a side counter near which is a supply of heavy wrapping parcels of money. The two parcels were made into one and Shimnick stepped to the teller's cage to ask for a piece of string. He says he had his back turned only a moment, but when he returned to the desk the parcel was gone. He at once raised the alarm, and search was made all through the bank, but the thief was not secreted there. There were several persons in the bank at the time, but they were all engaged at various cages, and none had seen anything unusual happen.

Sub-chief Lansey and the city detectives were at once notified, but no trace of the thief could be found. The police have several theories; the principal one is that the thief is a professional who has been hanging round the vicinity waiting for a chance to make a haul.

French Labor Unions.
Paris, Sept. 7.—The national congress of the workmen's party will meet secretly on Oct. 7th. Thirty-five trades union delegates from the Paris labor exchange have been delegated to visit Chicago fair, to gather material for reports. They will start on Saturday.

Cholera Along the Rhine.
Berlin, Sept. 7.—The Rhine valley has been officially declared infected with cholera, and bathing in the river is forbidden. All the baths have been closed. The authorities of the Rhine Valley have adopted strict measures to prevent the use of river water for domestic purposes.

Cholera in London.
London, Sept. 7.—Keen anxiety is noticeable on account of the cholera. It is reported that a charwoman employed in the house of commons died to-day showing cholera symptoms. On the evening of the house the home secretary asked in regard to the matter. The health officer replied that he had not yet ascertained definitely whether it was a case of cholera. A seaman at Tynemouth was stricken to-day with cholera.

H. M. S. Camperdown Sails.
Malta, Sept. 7.—The temporary repairs to the battleship Camperdown have been completed. She sails for Portsmouth to-day.

Enemies of the Chinese.
Selma, Cal., Sept. 7.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to burn Chinatown early on Sunday morning. A crowd of men by the guards to approach a laundry and pour oil over the walls, after which he set fire to the place. The guards called upon the incendiary to surrender but he escaped in the darkness amid a shower of bullets from the guards, who extinguished the fire before any serious damage had been done.

For Lack of Coal.
London, Sept. 5.—Owing to the coal famine caused by the miners' strike the railroads have curtailed the train service in the Manchester and Sheffield railway district by 55 trains.

Had to Stay in Jail.
San Francisco, Sept. 7.—N. Blum, one of the owners of the steamer Haytian Republic, under indictment for smuggling, and who was arrested the day before yesterday, was making strenuous efforts to obtain bondman yesterday to get his release from United States Marshal Long. He was not successful and had to spend the night in the county jail. He hopes to have matters arranged to-day.

AMERICAN SENATE

Consideration of Several Very Important Measures.

THE MCKINLEY TARIFF BILL REPEAL

Demanding by an Influential New York Petition.

Cash for Chinese Deportation—Senator Dolph of Oregon Enlightens the Legislators—Proposed Expedite Sherman Repeal Discussion—Secretary of the Treasury to be Questioned.

Washington, Sept. 7.—The senate without objection took up the repeal bill to-day. Mr. Stewart, Rep., Nev., being entitled to the floor to continue his right temporarily in favor of Mr. Walthall, Dem., Miss., who desired to address the senate. Mr. Walthall expressed his willingness to co-operate in prompt action on the bill, and suggested that a simple mode to promote it was to put into the form of an enactment the declaration of the policy made in the bill. If that were done the bill could be passed in half the time. Previous to the resumption of consideration of the repeal bill in the senate, among the numerous petitions presented and referred was one by Wolcott, Rep., Cal., for the immediate repeal of the McKinley tariff bill. He said the petition was one of the printed forms sent out by the New York banks for the repeal of the Sherman act, but that the petitioners had substituted the McKinley tariff bill for the Sherman act.

Mr. White, Cal., offered a resolution calling upon the secretary of the treasury to furnish information as to expenditure made under the appropriation for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act, and what portion of the fund is now available, and whether there is any, and what additional appropriation will be necessary to carry out the provisions of the act. Mr. Dolph, Rep., Ore., said it had transpired the other day in the debate on his bill appropriating \$500,000 for that purpose, that there was \$230,000 of the appropriation for last year unexpended and sent back to the treasury. He observed in this morning's paper that Judge Ross of the southern district of California had made an order for the deportation of Chinese laborers, and although it was stated that the attorney-general had notified the district attorney that there was an appropriation for the deportation of Chinese, Judge Ross had held that the attorney-general could not designate who they the fund should be expended for this or that purpose. He emphasized that he (Dolph) had said the other day that the question was one which had to be taken up and considered and could not be trifled with. After some further talk the resolution carried.

Tremendous Cholera Mortality.
Suez, Sept. 7.—The steamship Etna carried a large number of pilgrims to Mecca. Between 200 and 300 died of cholera on the way out.

Into Winter Quarters.
San Francisco, Sept. 7.—Letters received from the Alaska office of the United States coast and geodetic survey line survey parties will come down on the steamers Hassell and Patterson this month. Fremont Morse wrote from Sitka, E. F. Dickinson from Juneau and O. H. Titman, Herbert G. Ogden and John E. McGrath from Wrangell. All the letters were dated about the last week of August, and it was expected the vessels would leave Sitka on the 1st inst.

Disappearance of a Clergyman.
San Francisco, Sept. 7.—Nothing has been seen of Rev. Kenneth J. Duncan, pastor of the Howard Presbyterian church, since last Monday. About two years ago the Rev. Mr. Duncan came to Seattle and was well liked by the congregation. Of late his health has not been good, and the congregation had urged him to take a fortnight's holiday at least, which he had promised to do in the near future, expecting to meet his wife and child, who were in Chicago. It is not thought, possible, however, that he has started on his journey, for he left no word of his going and made no arrangements for filling his pulpit during his absence.

Killed by the Constable.
New York, Sept. 7.—Policeman Bauer shot and killed an unknown Italian on Sixty-eighth street this morning. The Italian was firing into a crowd when Policeman McCormick came upon the scene. He attempted to arrest the Italian, but the latter turned on him and attacked him with a knife and pistol. McCormick fled, and while the Italian was pursuing, Bauer shot him.

Railway Slaughter.
Chicago, Sept. 7.—A milk train on the Fort Wayne & Chicago railway, due here at 10 o'clock this morning, jumped the track near Calhoun. It is reported that eight or ten persons were killed.

Riotous Coal Miners.
London, Sept. 6.—Reports of renewed disorder among the striking coal miners were received yesterday. A thousand miners gathered near Chesterfield and then marched in mass to the Oak Thorpe colliery, gathering in numbers and in boldness at every step. The mob supplied itself with stakes from trucks they had overturned and marched to the colliery, where they committed fresh disturbances. The police were unable to cope with the crowds and troops were sent from Sheffield. Similar disturbances occurred at other places. There are re-

ports of additional and serious demonstrations being made by striking coal miners. At Chesterfield, Derbyshire, the disorders were particularly violent, and a squadron of the Sixth Dragoon Guards sent there to help restore peace. When the Fusiliers arrived at Chesterfield they found a mob of riotous miners in possession of the colliery premises. The rioters were dispersed. The people of the town are in a state of panic over the actions of strikers, and the troops will remain to prevent further disorders. Serious riots occurred last night in Yorkshire. Several colliery buildings were sacked and burned. Troops were called to disperse the rioters and to guard the mine property. A miners' riot also occurred at Trimble, Wales, this evening, and cavalry was necessary to suppress it.

Spanish America.
Panama, Colombia, Sept. 7.—News has been received from Honduras that the partisans of Bonilla recently attempted to blow up the garrison powder house in the city of Tegucigalpa with dynamite. Twenty-six dynamite bombs were thrown into the powder house, and by the explosion five of the guards were wounded. They died soon afterwards. The building was demolished.

Managua, Nicaragua, Sept. 7.—Three suspected revolutionists were shot yesterday. The officials pronounced them bandits.

BRITISH POLITICS.

The Home Rule Bill in the House of Lords.

London, Sept. 5.—In the house of lords to-day Earl Spencer, first lord of the admiralty, moved the second reading of the home rule bill. He reviewed at some length the history of England since the union. All the so-called remedial measures of the successive governments, he said, had come too late to help the country. Even had they not contained radical defects which would have rendered them useless, early or late, his own personal experience satisfied him that home rule was the only possible solution of the Irish question. After dwelling upon the beneficial results to be expected from several provisions of the bill, Earl Spencer closed with the declaration that the Gladstonian plan of home rule was calculated to satisfy all the aspirations of Ireland to self-government. The Duke of Devonshire, Liberal-Unionist, moved the rejection of the bill.

The Duke of Devonshire contended that every class in Ireland except one was Unionist and opposed to the measure under discussion. Did the government, he asked, believe that the manufacturers, merchants, and traders of the country who opposed the home rule bill mistook their position? The union of Ireland and Great Britain, he said, has been a device of nature which laws and treaties had only recorded. The present bill was a gross and palpable violation of the constitution. The duke read his speech throughout, turning page after page. The house showed very little interest in his remarks. Viscount Powers, the Liberal-Unionist, was the next speaker, and the attendance was taken up and considered and could not be trifled with. After some further talk the resolution carried.

THE MEXICAN BOUNDARY.

Dispute Between the United States and Mexico About Frontier.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The trouble over the boundary line between the U. S. and Mexico which has caused both countries involved to send troops to the Havana ranch and has brought about the arrest of Mexican custom officials, will probably result in the appointment of a commission to determine all such disputes that have arisen in recent years, through changes in the channel of the Rio Grande. The commission is already provided for in a treaty between the United States and Mexico, but its provisions have remained in statu quo. The state department and the war department are now endeavoring to determine the ownership of the sheep seized, and whether the land on which they were grazing was in Mexico or not. From the meagre reports of the present dispute received at the state department the controversy appears in this way: Years ago a "cut-off" caused by the sudden changing in the channel of the Rio Grande, left certain Texas land on the Mexican side of the river, but recently the river changed back to its old channel. During all this time the owner of the land, an American citizen, continued to allow his sheep to graze on it. The owner of the adjacent land in Mexico, whose ranch is now separated from the disputed piece by the channel of the Rio Grande, claimed that the "cut-off" was Mexican soil and reverted to him. Complaint was made to the Mexican authorities, resulting in the seizure of the sheep by Mexican customs officers, on the ground that the flock was unlawfully grazing on Mexican soil, and the arrest of the Mexican officials by the United States troops followed. According to international law, alluvial matter gradually washed from one side of a stream forming "an international boundary," and deposited on the opposite side, so as to increase the land there to the amount of several feet into the river, becomes the property of the country to which it adheres, and to the country whose stream consequently suffers a loss, but if the boundary stream changes suddenly by fresher or otherwise, so as to leave a large "cut-off" on the banks of the newly-formed channel, opposite to the original position, the old channel remains the boundary. The question to be settled is whether the land is the result of a "cut-off," or merely of the gradual deposit of alluvial matter from one side to the other. It is believed the consideration the President and Secretary Gresham are giving to the question will result in the appointment of a commission, provided for by the treaty.