

KENNEDY AT BAY

He Opens Fire Single-Handed on Six of His Pursuers.

BOLDLY DEFIES THEM TO TAKE HIM

Dr. Walkem Trics Argument, But the Ruffian Scoffs at Him.

Two Boat-Loads of Police Row Ashore—Kennedy Warns Them to Keep Off—Then Fires—A Regular Rifle Battle—The Murderer Retreats to the Bush Eluding Pursuit.

Nanaimo, July 7.—Dr. Walkem returned from Ramsay Arm to-day, and reports as follows: Chief Constable Stewart and posse of Nanaimo, after examining all nooks and bays, and every logging cabin and camp from Reed Island to Port Neville, by way of the Hole-in-the Wall and Johnston's Straits, came by chance upon Kennedy in a cabin in Ramsay Arm. Mr. King, a logger, lived on Ramsay Arm. Mr. King, who came aboard, told the chief that Kennedy was a desperate man. After some parley Kennedy agreed to see the coroner, having previously intimated that he would resist capture to the utmost.

Dr. Walkem went ashore and demanded Kennedy's surrender before going any further. Kennedy raised his rifle and ordered Dr. Walkem, who was eight paces off, to stand back. A conversation ensued, during which Kennedy again refused to give up his arms. When Dr. Walkem told him that Chief Stewart and the constables were sent there to arrest him, and they were bound to do it, Kennedy said, "tell them I won't stand any monkeying with me."

"Give up your arms to me at once, and come with me," said the coroner, "I only came ashore on the expectation that you would surrender."

"No, by G—, keep back. Give up? not by a d— sight. I know what your laws are. If they come after me let them look out."

Dr. Walkem then went aboard and two boats were ordered ashore, with Constables McLeod, McKinnon and Anderson in one, and Constables Stewart, King and Burns, in the other. Kennedy came down the beach and called out, "Keep back, keep back." He was ordered to surrender but replied with a shot, which passed close to McLeod and pierced the boat between him and Kennedy. This was answered by a vigorous and scattered volley. Then the firing became general, and Kennedy, frightened by the storm of bullets, sought safety in flight.

It was impossible to follow him with the forces at command, so Chief Stewart had to content himself with removing all the provisions from the shack and burning it down. Kennedy's boat was found and removed, as well as all contents and boats as far as the beach. Kennedy has a rifle and about 12 cartridges, with which, as he is a splendid shot, he may be able to keep himself out for some days. His chances of escape are either by making his way over the hills at the head of Ramsay Arm and thence across through a low country to Bute Inlet, or by crossing the head of Ramsay Arm and by ridges over to an Indian village in the Indian Inlet.

King says he first met Kennedy on Saturday before the murder on Rosa Island, where he was windbound and had nothing to eat, and Kennedy helped him at his leisure. Kennedy promised to visit him. They parted then. On Monday morning last Kennedy suddenly appeared at King's cabin at 4 a. m., and said, "I'm coming to visit you now and at the same time explain to you that I had a little trouble by giving some whisky to some loggers at Reed Island, and that one of them got crazy and in taking down a rifle from a rack had shot himself and died in a few hours. He wished to keep out of the way for a little time until the thing blew over."

King, who was under some obligations to him, told him he could stay, and he accordingly moved his things and hid his rifle behind an immense boulder on the beach. When King came off to the searching party, he was not at first going to tell Chief Stewart of his guest, but he soon afterwards said: "Gentlemen, here is a murderer, but he has given you some valuable information. He is in my cabin."

It was subsequent to this that Dr. Walkem interviewed Kennedy at his request, with a view to his peaceful surrender. King says that if the steamer's rifle had not been loaded, Kennedy could have been easily taken, as he was fast asleep and his arms were in a corner of the cabin, but the three inevitable shots on the whistle woke him up and gave him a chance to arm himself and escape.

There are not men enough or boats enough to keep up a proper patrol of the extensive sheet of water surrounding the doings of Kennedy's probable movements. A good dog and a larger force would soon bring him to bay, but it must be done quickly before he travels very far. This of course has reference to his probable way of escape from where he is now to Bute Inlet or Toba Inlet. There are some who from the appearance of the country scout the probability of his escaping late in the evening to Ramsay Arm. Constable McKinnon reported that Kennedy on seeing the police had come down about 2:30 p. m. to the beach and walked up and down in a frantic manner for about half an hour, then he prepared one log from a boom and proceeded to move down the inlet close to the beach; he also attempted to cross, but was driven back by Constable McKinnon. When he landed he fired a shot, which fell short of the patrol boat. It was about 9 p. m. when the Stella returned from Ramsay Bay, and they crossed Kennedy on shore near a fire, crossing it and recrossing. Chief Stewart picked up the patrol then and steered over to a deep bay where the steamer made fast to ensure the roots of which were deeply imbedded in the bottom of the Arm.

Two boats were ordered out at midnight and his men landed on the beach, and above Kennedy's fire, and two below, and the boats were kept patrolling to intercept him should he attempt to cross on any logs or steal down the beach. Next morning Mr. Stewart returned at two o'clock, and reported that Kennedy had been seen on the beach. It is about half a mile from shore. The steamer left at the same time for Ramsay Bay to lead the fugitive to believe that the police had given up the chase, and induce him to make an attempt to move on a few logs. This was useless, as when the steamer returned and picked up the boats, the constables reported no signs of Kennedy.

A log deeply hewn on one side was found one hundred yards from the boom on shore; on the upper side of this log nails were driven so as to hold the rifle and prevent it from falling off. An axe which had been burned in fire was found near the log, showing that Kennedy had used it in driving the nails into the log. These nails were obtained from the ruins of the shack.

After taking what provisions Mr. Stewart calculated were necessary for three or four days, Dr. Walkem left Ramsay Arm last night at 5 o'clock. Dr. Walkem says he has not been seen since the night before. He is of the opinion that he has gone back in search of deer, and will likely try to make his way to Higgins' logging camp at Ramsay Bay, or attempt to cross the Arm to Deep Valley, which is diagonally opposite, but lower down. The exact position may be guessed on the chart as three miles and a half from the inner point of Ramsay Bay.

TO BE BURNED ALIVE

Fate Prepared for a Colored Kentucky Miscreant.

SIMILAR TO THE PARIS, TEXAS, AFFAIR

The Flesh of Him to be Torn First With Red Hot Pincers.

In the Hands of Determined Kentuckians—Nothing Can Save Him—Hundreds Coming to Help From Neighboring States—He Violated Then Slew Two Innocent Girls.

Louisville, Ky., July 7.—Charles Miller, alias "Glass Eating Joe," the ravisher and murderer of two young girls of Bardwell, is at Wyckoff, Ky., eight miles north of Bardwell. Bardwell citizens have him and are taking him to the scene of the crime. Bardwell will be reached at 11 o'clock and indications are that he will be burned at the stake.

A large party of the crowd now numbers over 1000 and when Miller was taken from the train, a mad rush was made, and for a few minutes nothing could be heard above the shouts and the wailing of the crowd. The crowd, the unhappy father announced from the stand, "This is the man who killed my children, let us burn him at the proper time, but let us keep quiet."

A large party of the crowd, the wretched, breathless murderer on top, is to be built, and the Paris, Texas, affair is to be duplicated. Contributions are being collected by the people of Clinton for the benefit of those who helped capture the murderer, Flournoy of Fulton, and Lawyer of Bardwell. W. R. Parker is addressing the crowd and praises the captors. M. F. Ingram, the brave police man from Skystown who made the capture, is now addressing the crowd, which is orderly, but determined that the murderer will be burned here at three o'clock. Nothing can save him, as the military and civil forces are miles away, and could effect little if they did come. Miller will be tortured before being burned, and red hot pincers and bars of iron are now ready for the purpose.

Tennessee, Missouri and Illinois have sent hundreds of men to Bardwell, and the Canadian police are also on hand for ordinary lynching. They will render all assistance required.

Royally Received. London, July 7.—The Duke and Duchess of York received a royal ovation from the tenantry of Sandringham when they arrived there after the wedding yesterday. The route from the depot to Bachelor House, where the young couple will spend their honeymoon, was lined with flags, and several triumphal arches had been erected. The residents and tenantry turned out en masse at the depot and gave expression to their loyalty in hearty cheers, to which the royal couple responded by rising in their carriage and bowing. To-day they received an address of congratulation from the tenantry, engrossed upon vellum and enclosed in a silver casket.

Discovery of Ancient Ruins. Oaxaca, Mexico, July 7.—Mail advices have received here from the state of Chiapas that a prehistoric city has been discovered in the dense forests near the line of Guatemala. A party of men making excavations came upon the ruins, great masonry buildings, altars, weapons and stone ornaments have already been unearthed in the city. In one building has been found the skeletons of several human beings, measuring from seven to eight feet in height. The material of any kind have yet been discovered.

Ravages of a Tornado. Fondra, Iowa, July 7.—A tornado passed west and south of this place between 6 and 7 last evening, demolishing buildings and groves and injuring many persons and causing the loss of many lives. The dead are John Dettweiler, Mrs. Gar-ton, Amos H. Gorton, child of Mrs. A. H. Gorton, Samuel Heasman and entire family, E. N. Sargent and entire family. The injured number 40. The course of the storm was a little southeast, and it was preceded by an east wind and slow-moving clouds going westward. It was attended by fall of rain and some hail and unusual electrical disturbances.

Arab Slaves Beaten. Brussels, July 7.—Advices received from the Congo Free States report two victories over the Arab slave traders. The Arabs recently attacked the forces of the state stationed at Stanley, but were repulsed with heavy loss. The troops pursued the Arabs for some distance. The slaves carried little with them but their guns. One hundred and twenty barrels of gunpowder and a quantity of their ammunition fell into the hands of the soldiers. The expedition of the Belgian anti-slavery society operating in East Africa under command of Captain Jaques, also reports an engagement with Arab slave traders, in which the latter were put to flight. Boerhardt, the prime minister, read the news of the Belgian victory in the chamber of deputies to-day, and it was received with great enthusiasm.

American News. Sacramento, July 7.—Edith Walker, the girl shot two weeks ago by Jewell Flint, died last night of her wound. The young man is in jail, with a charge of murder against him. He committed the deed in a fit of jealousy, intensified by drink. He is less than 20, and comes of a respectable family here.

Chicago, July 7.—Mrs. Madge Morris Wagner, of San Diego, Cal., who wrote the Liberty Bell poem, was tendered a formal reception this afternoon at the California lady managers in the California building. The reception was held in the far gallery at the north end of the building, which was appropriately decorated for the occasion. Mrs. Wagner was surrounded by a host of admiring friends from her own state and all parts of the union.

Louisville, Ky., July 7.—C. Miller, a negro answering the description of the murderer of the two Ray girls near Bardwell yesterday, was caught and put in jail at Skistown, Mo., to-day. He was a black and enthusiastic from the general bad luck, but they are not extensive enough to make any material difference in the crop as a whole.

TO BE EXTRADITED

Department of Justice Issues Warrant for Reams.

NOW HELD HERE FOR ABDUCTION

First Case of the Kind Since Pauncefote-Blaine Treaty.

Earl Derby Receives the Civic Address To-day—Chances for Canadian Cattle Shipments to United States—Terrible Railway Collision—End of the Whale-back Wetmore.

THE GREEK CHURCH.

Alleged that it will Come Under the Domination of Rome.

Tacoma, July 6.—Mgr. Satolli, ablegate of Pope Leo XIII., has stated through Rev. Dr. O'Gorman, his interpreter, that there are pending diplomatic negotiations to bring the Greek Church of all Russia, now under the personal control of the Czar, into the keeping of the Vatican. Father O'Gorman being asked to reduce his statement to writing, and have Mgr. Satolli sign it, said: "That is unnecessary. I speak for Mgr. Satolli. I have talked the whole matter over with him, and you can say that he says it through me, his interpreter."

Father O'Gorman is president of ecclesiastical history in the Catholic university at Washington, and he and Satolli, where during the tour of Mgr. Satolli and party has been the spokesman of the pope's ablegate.

Churchmen take it for granted that if the Czar is to place his state church under the control of Rome, it is in the interest of Leo's hope to effect the disarming of the great nations of the world and securing ultimate peace and arbitration of international questions. However, Father O'Gorman did not go beyond the statement of the fact that the negotiations were pending. The reason why he was asked to reduce the statement to writing is because it seemed unreasonable to suppose that the Czar would consent to any proposition that would permit his people to recognize other than himself as the supreme and infallible head of the Greek Church and of his country, inasmuch as the Greek Church would conform well with Romanism with the pope substituted for the czar. Father O'Gorman was positive, and Mgr. Satolli's written statement was abandoned.

The questions selected to ask Mgr. Satolli, in leading up to the religious diplomacy in Russia, were regarding the fact that thousands of Swedes and Norwegians in this country are Lutherans, and there are no Catholics among them. Father O'Gorman said: "There are a few Scandinavian Catholics in Minnesota, and there are Scandinavian priests there to teach them. The scarcity of Catholics in this country is due to the change from Catholicism to Lutheranism in their native country three centuries ago. Our priests are working among them in their native country, but the second generation of Scandinavians in this country are not Americans." He conveyed the idea that as Americans they would be subject to the predominant religious views of the country. Then he spoke of the work among the Germans, and was asked how it was progressing. His reply was earnest: "Diplomatic negotiations are now in progress to take in the Greek Church. Correspondence is now passing between St. Petersburg and Rome on the subject."

How will the negotiations be definitely settled, and by whom? "That rests alone with the czar and with the holy father." "Will Mgr. Satolli remain in the United States permanently?" "He will be called higher in all probability and made a cardinal in a few years, and in that event he will return to Rome. He may remain here two or three years, but the office of papal ablegate will be continued permanently."

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Agricultural Depression Enquiry—Court Martial on Victoria Matter.

London, July 6.—In the house of commons this evening Mr. Gladstone announced the appointment of a royal commission to inquire into the cause of the present agricultural depression, and to report the houses of commons shall be adopted to improve the condition of affairs in that industry.

In response to questions asked the government concerning the composition of the Victoria court martial, Mr. Hon. Sir E. K. Sharpleworth, secretary of the admiralty, said that no officer concerned in the disaster that caused the foundering of the Victoria would be allowed to sit on the court martial.

Donald Macgregor, Liberal member for Inverness-shire, asked whether the officer next in command of the squadron, seeing that there was imminent danger to life, had any discretion to decline to carry out orders that would result in disaster.

The secretary to the admiralty replied that the question so obviously referred to the position of Rear-Admiral Markham, who was second in command to Vice-Admiral Tryon, who lost his life in the Victoria disaster, that he must decline to express an opinion on the subject.

Gloomy Cotton Prospects.

New York, July 7.—The World this morning published reports by telegraph from nearly 300 of its correspondents in the south, and southwest upon the condition of the cotton crop in their respective localities. These reports which cover thoroughly the whole cotton raising section of the United States, make a very discouraging showing for this season's crop. The crop has been much damaged by unfavorable weather during the past six weeks. It is also being injured by insects and disease, and cannot amount to an average yield. More serious still is the prospect for the future, as the weather which may fairly be expected at this season, catching the belated crop in its present condition, will reduce the yield still further. A few sections in Florida and Louisiana seem to have been exempted from the general bad luck, but they are not extensive enough to make any material difference in the crop as a whole.

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Ottawa, July 8.—A warrant was issued to-day by the department of justice for the extradition of Rev. Albert H. Reams for abducting a young girl from Merced, California, and now in custody at Victoria. This is the first case of extradition for abduction since the passing of the Pauncefote-Blaine treaty.

The civic address was presented to Lord Derby in the Senate chamber this afternoon. A large number were present to bid their excellencies good-bye. Lord Derby made a suitable reply to the address.

Cattle Exports South. Toronto, July 8.—There is a movement on foot to secure the entry of Canadian cattle into the United States, which is now prohibited by the quarantine regulations, so that cattle exported in Canada may ship their cattle by New York, Boston and Portland, where the freight rates, they say, are from \$6 to \$8 lower than in Montreal. It is thought an arrangement can be made to send cattle through in bond. The exports of cattle from the Dominion have reached 100,000 yearly.

Neutrality Law Violators.

San Antonio, Tex., July 8.—Deputy United States Marshal Martinez is making a tour of inspection of the last Unionist amendment. He spoke timidly, as if afraid of his own words and his voice was hardly audible in the din. Cheers and counter cheers resounded as Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues trooped into the division lobby.

Tories shouted "gag" and "coercion." They were answered with Irish shouts and the waving of Irish hats. The amendment was lost by a vote of 324 to 286.

As the leaders returned from the lobby the members were on their feet to receive them with cheers and the waving of hands.

Clause 5, which concerns the Irish executive authority, was then passed by a vote of 324 to 286. Charles F. Villiers, Liberal Unionist, who has sat in the house since 1835, was too feeble to walk unassisted into the lobby, and was almost carried by his friends.

Clause 6, which provides for an Irish parliament, with a legislative council of 48 members, was passed without debate. The vote was 315 to 300. Henry Labouchere, Radical; John Burns, Labor; Chas. Conyngham, Radical; and Gavin B. Clark, Radical, went with the opposition in the division, so as to make known their disapproval of the creation of an Irish house of lords.

The smallness of the majority and the preparations of the government to proceed with the passing of clause 8 and 9 caused intense excitement throughout the house. The Conservatives howled and the Irish howled back, while the Liberals cheered with might and main. Wm. Johnston, Conservative member for South Belfast, was seen moving both arms towards the treasury bench and opening and closing his mouth rapidly, but even those nearest him did not hear a word of his protest.

Chairman Mellor tried to obtain the attention of the house, but his remarks were lost in the volume of opposition cheers. Eventually the exhaustion of the Unionists gave him an opportunity to put the question of clause 7, which provides for the constitution of an Irish legislature.

James Ferguson, Conservative for Northeast Manchester, exclaimed: "There are blanks in this clause. We do not know what it means. How can we vote intelligently on it?" "No question can be raised at this time," replied Chairman Mellor. The house was then carried by a vote of 325 to 289. The largeness of the majority evoked cheers, which were answered by the Unionists.

Clause 9, which contemplates cases of disagreement between the two houses of the Irish legislature, was then carried. The abandonment of the division left Mr. Gladstone an opportunity to move that the committee rise and report progress. The motion was carried before the Conservatives fairly realized what was being done.

Mr. Gladstone hastily gathered up his papers and left the house. The opposition, after discussion, agreed on a motion to adjourn. A pace and a half of the bill was rushed through committee this evening. This is almost as much space as the house in committee had disposed of in all the previous sittings.

The Parisian Disturbances.

Paris, July 6.—Gangs of rowdies made disturbances early this evening in the Rue du Chateau d'Eau, around the labor exchange and in the side streets. By eight o'clock the rioters had become numerous and belligerent. They upset and partly smashed five trams and broke many windows. The police were eventually able to hold them in check, but not to disperse them. In the fights between the rioters and the police several rowdies and two policemen were injured. A few students took part in the riots. The Students' Association has published an appeal to students to refrain from any participation in the riots.

Don't You Know

That to have perfect health you must have pure blood, and the best way to get pure blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier and strength builder. It expels all taint of scrofula, salt rheum and all other humors, and at the same time builds up the whole system and gives nerve strength.

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Two schooners are reported off Esquimaux.

ever, to pay the Discovery \$75 to take the Tacoma to Royal Roads, and to give her the future sailing should he decide to go to sea. Thornton says that after some argument his proposition was accepted and the Tacoma was taken to Royal Roads.

While in port there Macondray came to him and asked him if he wanted to do a little work for a few days. Thornton said he did, and Macondray introduced him to William Brown, of the Canadian Pacific railroad, whose headquarters are at Victoria. B. C. Brown, it is alleged, agreed that the company would do any towing for the Tacoma, providing Capt. Thornton would take a cargo of Chinese actors and Chinese merchants from British Columbia to Portland, Ore. Thornton accepted and went to Vancouver. B. C., for his passengers. When he arrived there he says he found "a lot of unmistakable coolies." He at once informed Brown and Macondray because he knew they had no right to enter the United States. They insisted that he fulfill his agreement, but he refused and went to Port Blakeley with the Tacoma. Later, when he offered to give the Discovery the job of towing the Tacoma to sea, the former, it is alleged, raised the price to \$750. Thornton would not pay that amount, and the libel against the Tacoma followed. The taking of testimony was finished yesterday afternoon, and the Tacoma left for Peru, South America, to-day.

TORY RUFFIANISM.

The House Again Turned Into a Conservative Bear Garden.

London, July 6.—The house of commons was crowded to-night with persons eager to see clause 5 of the home rule bill forced through committee. The members worked steadily, occasional ebullitions of resentment or bitterness disturbing the proceedings.

At 9:40 Right Hon. Mr. Balfour, leader of the Unionists, began speaking. He was in the middle of a sentence when "Big Ben" struck 10 o'clock. He did not wait to finish it, but resumed his seat amid deafening opposition cheers and cries of "shame!" and "gag!"

Almost immediately Chairman Mellor put the question of the last Unionist amendment. He spoke timidly, as if afraid of his own words and his voice was hardly audible in the din. Cheers and counter cheers resounded as Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues trooped into the division lobby.

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