Portion of His Evidence Given Before Corroborated by Parties Interested.

Widow of the Late Governor Steunenberg Hopes He Will be Spared to be Good.

Boise, Idaho, June 10.—The longer or continuation was concluded this afternoon after four hours' continuation on the stand the stronger he becomes as a witness. His direct examination was concluded this afternoon after four hours' continuation that not reached it when the explosion converted to the bound by the gate. I then started back to the hotel and when about two blocks away I met Steunenberg on his way home. I ran as fast as I could toward the hotel, but had not reached it when the explosion converted. of the recital of horrors which he began yesterday. Then for half an hour Richardson went after him in an enlivening attempt at impeachment. In the very midst of his attempt to show that no man who has confessed to twenty or thirty cold-blooded, brutal murders was no indication. I waited a while, but there we no indication the hotel had heard the explosion. I waited a while, but there gan yesterday. Then for half an hour or thirty cold-blooded, brutal murders is to be believed if he has previously run away with another man's wife or run away with another man's wife or spun yarns to his murdering comrades about his youthful exploits, Richardson opened a door through which Senator Borah promptly walked to clinch the earlier story of intimacy between Pettibone and Orchard, which the defence is bound to overthrow if it saves its case. bound to overthrow if it saves its case. "Didn't you tell Pettibone you had been in the transport service and made a to the Philippines?" he asked.
I may have; I don't remember," said Orchard.

factory after stealing all the cheese?" "I may have."
"Or that you pitchforked your bro-

ther and ran away with another man's

"I may have; I don't remember," "Didn't you tell Pettibone those things while you and he were talking over your boyhood exploits in a friendly

When was that friendly conversation?" asked Borah, innocently, just to fix the date.

"It could have been in 1904," said Or-Richardson saw then what he had led

up to, so did everybody else, including the jurors, but it was too late to back out, and the cross-examination had helped to establish the intimacy between Pettibone and Orchard that it needs so carnestly to disprove.

The Crowning Outrage. Harry Orchard crowned his admissions of grave crimes to-day when, continuing his evidence against William D. Hay-wood, he made a detailed confession of the murder of Frank Steunenberg by an infernal machine that directly opens the way for his own conviction and execufor the mortal offence. He swore that the assassination of Steunenberg was first suggested by Haywood, was plotted by Haywood, Moyer, Pettibone and himself, was financed by Haywood, and was executed by himself after the failure of an attempt in which Jack

Simpkins participated.
Orchard lifted the total of his own ims by murder to eighteen, detailed the circumstances under which he tried to murder ex-Governor Peabody, Judge Goddard, Judge Gabbert, Gen. Sherman Dave Moffatt and Frank Herne. Incidentally he confessed to a plan to kidnap the child of one of his former

Then under cross-examination Orchard confessed the sordid social crimes of deserting his young child and wife in Ontario, fleeing to British Columbia with Hattie Simpson, the wife of sother man, and committing bigamy by marrying a third woman at Crippie Creek. He stated that he had two wives living at present. He changed his name to Little when he left Canada.

left Canada.

The State to-day began its corroboration of Orchard's bloody narrative by producing the lead casing of the bomb designed to kill Peabody. Orchard identified it and swere that he brought it from Canyon City to Denver, and then on to Wallace, where he gave it to a man named Cunningham. It was thrown into the river and the State of the conditions of the condition of thrown into the river and the State promises to prove its recovery.

Details of the Crime. Under cross-examination, he went into more details regarding the plans for the murder of Steunenberg. Haywood, he said, gave him \$240 and sent him to

Pettibone for more funds,
Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were all present when the arrangement was made. Orchard went from Denver to Salt Lake, spent a few days there, and then went to Nampa, Idaho. He regis go on two days longer at least. Orchard tered at the hotel there as Thomas After being there several days he went to Caldwell, and registered again as Hogan. He began at once to inquiries about Steunenberg. This arly in September, 1905. He stayed in Caldwell two or three days, for where Steunenberg lived, and learn learned that he was not at home. He came to he was living at the Idaho Hotel. chard then went to Portland. Seattle and Spokane, finally coming back to Caldwell with Simpkins.

Bomb Failed to Act.

Arrived at Caldwell again Orchard registered as Hogan and Simpkins as Simmons. Orchard identified his writing on the Pacific Hotel register introduced in

in the Saratoga Hotel on Sunday eving. In the meantime we had fixed up the bomb, so Simpkins and I took the bomb out at once and set it under the bomb out at once and set it under the about two miles from the village. Durabout two miles from the village. Durabout two miles from the village. soldewalk, with a string stretched across the walk, so when he struck it it would upset the bottle of sulphuric acid. We upset the bottle to wait, but nothing. The bomb did not go After this Simpkins left me to finish the job alone.

"I went up to my room to do up some was no indication that anyone heard what had occurred in my room. I went downstairs and remained at the hotel until Monday, when I was arrested."

#### Another Report.

Boise, Idaho, June 10.—Harry Orchard to-day completed his amazing narra-tion of organized murder and assassinating, concluding it with an account of how he blew up ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg, for whose murder Wil liam D. Haywood, Secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, is now

In the Steunenberg murder, and in In the Steunenberg murder, and in all the other assassinations in which Orchard had a hand, he was acting under the explicit direction, he testified, of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone. In all these crimes, Moyer, according to Orchard's testimony, seems to have had less to do than Haywood and Pettibone, but the prosecution will make the inference that this was because during a considerable part of the time when Orchard was most busily following the trade of murderer. Moyer following the trade of murderer, Moye was in jail.

James W. Hawley finished the direct examination of Orchard at 3 o'clock precisely, and Lawrence Richardson, of the defence, at once took up the cross-examination. Up to the time of ad-journment he made not the slightest impression upon the story that Orch-ard had told. He made him admit bigamy and running away with another man's wife, but little things like those fade into insignificance after the horrors the witness had been describing for full day and a half.

#### Always Definite.

Throughout the long list of crimes attempted and performed by Harry Orchard and Steve Adams, as narrat-ed by the former, counsel for the State has never failed to get the witness to state positively and definitely that either Haywood, Moyer or Pettibone in stigated the assassination, and that some times all three of them had a hand in it. The various sums paid to Orchard have been stated every time Some times Haywood paid him person-ally, the witness said, and sometimes it

was Pettibone, generally the latter.
To-day's murder record exhibited ac counts of repeated attempts to assessinate Gov. Peabody, of Colorado, ex-Adjutant-General Sherman Bell, who commanded the Colorado militia at the strike of Cripple Creek in 1903, Judge Gabbert and Judge Goddard, of the Colorado Supreme Court, who had rendered decisions against the strikers, and Fred. Hearne, manager of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. None of these were successful, though one atempt to get Judge Gabbert caused t death of a mining engineer named Mar-

ion Walley.
Whether it will be possible to identify Pettibone, Haywood and Moyer with the murderous enterprises of Orchard re-mains to be seen, but the State is con-

The little court house was besieged by crowds of the curious all day long and hundreds were turned away. Hay wood's relatives were all present. burly prisoner listened quietly to the terrible charges against him. looked like a strong man under a fear-ful strain, but he gave no sign of feeling. The camp of the defence was not gay at any time, however. There was an atmosphere of tensity there.
Orchard himself was probably the calmest man in the court room.

The cross-examination will probably gave every indication to-day of being able to hold his own.

The State feels that the worst is over. Orchard has been held for nearly a year and a half through all the grave peril that beset him and his story is in. All this time there has been a haunting fear that a successful effort would be made to "get" him as he has got" others. But the vigil is over, the evidence is in, and one of its greatest loads is lifted from the prosecution.

### KNOWN IN NORTHUMBERLAND.

People About Brighton Remember Alfred

Horsley. Cobourg, June 10 .- Alfred Horsley, the Harry Orchard of the Haywood trial, i well known about Brighton, where h enberg at once," said Orchard, "but we well known about Brighton, where he could not. We went out to his residence lived until 1896. He was born near enveral times and then finally saw him Wooler, a little village some eight miles in the Saratoga Hotel on Sunday even- from Brighton. His parents, both of

to Brighton.

When he left the country for Van couver in 1896 he did not go alone. The wife of another man accompanied The Governor's Death.

"The next time I saw the Governor be was sitting in the Saratoga Hotel. I weit up to my room and got the bomb Weoler, with her one little girl, support, and hurried out to the Steumenberg ing herself by weeking for farmers and

Boise, Idaho, June IC.—The trial of Wm. D. Haywood for the murder of former Governor Frank Steunenberg was resumed at 9 a.m. to-day. When Orchard again took the stand to-day he said he had neglected yesterday to give the name of his sixth sister, Minnie Horeley, who married a man named Rogers, and who lived in New York State. Orchard also said that he stated yesterday he had no partners in the wood business in Burke, Idaho. He remembered to-day that there were two membered to day that there were two men to whom he owed money and to whom he had promised an interest in

the business.
Orchard admitted that while he was in Idaho he became quite a gambler, playing poker most of the time. He was asked how he voted the day the unions decided to go down to Wardner and blow the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mills,

and said he did not remember. E. F. Richardson, for the defence, took the witness through a description of the make-up of the train which took rioting miners to Wardner. chard said it was composed of thirteen cars, some being freight and others pas-senger coaches.

"Are you sure," finally asked Mr. Rich-

ardson, "that you were not at Burk or Mullane playing poker when the explo-sion occurred?" "I am sure," came the reply. "I lit no of the fuses which fired powder un-

der the mill." "Did you know Haywood, Moyer or Pettibone at that time?" "No, sir.' Orchard said he worked on an aver-

age 10 to 11 months a year in the mines of Utah, Nevada and Arizona. He gambled part of the time

"Did you lose when you first began to play?"
"Not always."

"But you finally got so the other fel-low awalys lost, didn't you?"
"Nearly always lost."
Orchard traced his journeyings from place to place. Orchard supplied the in-formation, admitting that a large per-centage of his wages went over the

centage of his wages went over the gambling table. He seldom remained more than from one to three months in any mining camp. Up to the time he went to Colorado in 1902, Orchard said he had never heard of Haywood, Pettibone, Moyer or Simpkins.

The witness said it was his own initiative which took him to Colorado. At

that time, July or August of 1902, there was no trouble in Cripple Creek. Arriving in Colorado he went to work in the Trachite mine and renewed his mem-bership in the Federation, joining a lo-cal headed by W. F. Davis, who had been in charge of the party which blew up the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mills. Attorney Richardson asked the wit-ness repeatedly about his gambling ex-

Orchard said that "Bill" Easterly, among others, had discussed with him the method of blowing up the Vindicator mine.

Mr. Richardson called Easterly from
the audience. He was identified by Or-

Orchard Corroborated.

Denver, Colo., June 10.—Following the testimony of Harry Orchard in the Haywood trial interviews here with several persons referred to are printed to-day. Supreme Justice Gabbert, who, Orchard says, was the intended victim of a bomb says that Orchard's testimony fits in with the incidents connected with the

killing of Wally.

Mrs. James H. Peabody, wife of the former Governor, recalls distinctly the night when two men followed her carriage.

Jacob Wolfe, through whom Orchard

said he communicated with Pettibone, vehemently denied the truth of the

him he would kill Governor Steunen-berg because the latter had prevented him from becoming a millionaire. Orchard reasoned, according to Malich, that Steunenberg's request for troops during the Couer d'Alene strike compelled him to leave the country, and to dispose of his interest in the

ly became millionaires. Wishes Orchard Well.

Seattle, Wash., June 10.—A despatch Seattle, Wash., June 10.—A despatch from Walla Walla says: "Harry Or-chard had done many wrongs, but I hope that he has repented now that he understands their magnitude, and that he will be given a chance to lead a good, true and honest life after the pres-

ent ordeal has passed."

This is the statement of Mrs. Frank Steunenberg, who is attending the annual camp meeting and conference of the Seventh Day Adventists at College She seems to be above hatred of the man who killed her husband. As to Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, she expressed no opinion, saying she had not thought of their connection with the case.

## JAP FEELING.

WOULD GO TO WAR IN DEFENCE OF JAPS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Tokio, June 10.-The Hochi, which is supporting Count Okuma in his position on the American question, this morning

says:
The San Francisco outrages are worse

than the murder of a missionary in China, which resulted in the occupation of Kiao Chow. Who would blame an ap-peal to the last measure if an impotency to protect treaty rights is proved? We hope, however, that Ambassador Aoki will be firm enough to make the

## MISS BARBER RELEASED.

Minister of Justice Decides That Conviction Was Irregular.

Kingston, June 10.—The Minister of Justice has decided that the conviction of Miss Margaret Barber of Sweets-burg, Que., was wholly irregular and has ordered her release from the penitentiary, whither she was brought after her sentence imposed on a charge of concealment of a birth. She was given three years, but only spent three days in the institution. Her friends took the case to the Minister on her behalf.

Six thousand shares of Consumers' Gas stock, sold at auction at Toronto, brought about ten points below the pre-

# PRESBYTERIANS AND SOCIAL REFORM.

Is the Church Neglecting Its Duty ?- More Men Needed-The Mormons.



REV. ROBERT CAMPBELL, D. D., MONTREAL,

ettlement of vacancies under considera

tion and report at next Assembly.

An overture from the Presbytery of

Owen Sound was submitted expressing lissatisfaction with the present plan of supplying and settling vacancies, and asking that it be remitted to a special committee to prepare a more practicable claim and report

Rev. W. J. Dey, Simcoe, in submit-

ting the report of the Hymnal Commit-tee, mentioned that the royalty during the past year amounted to \$309 more

Temperance and Moral Reform.

Temperance and moral reform formed the subject of six overtures, presented

respectively by the Presbyteries of Hali-fax, Lunenburg and Yarmouth, Toronto, Winnipeg, and the Synods of British Co-

Rev. Dr. Pidgeon, Toronto Junction,

n supporting it, said the question of emperance had been forced upon the hurch in Ontario by the local option

ampaign. They found that in the Presbyterian Church there was no ef-icient leadership on the question, and

that the people who wanted information or guidance had to go either to independent organizations or to committees or

ndividuals appointed by other churches.

Rev. Dr. C. W. Gordon declared that the need for organization and equipment in a temperance connection was so great as to require no discussion. Intemperance connection was so great as to require no discussion.

ance was on the whole on the increase west of the lakes, and in Mahitoba the

oney that was being invested in it, and

the strange thing was that side by side with the increased investment in the traffic and the growth of drinking they

and a steady advance in the matter of

withdrawing its influence and keeping its ands off was that the commercial life

get over that. He had got over it,

(Laughter.)
Rev. A. S. Ross, Montreal, urged a

Dr. Murray, Halifax, moved that a

The result of the

umbia and Montreal and Ottawa.

than that of the previous year,

New Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

Montreal despatch: Without further | moved that the matter be referred to reliminary the General Assembly of the the Reception Committee. After the applications by ministers to retire had been referred to a special committee, Rev. Dr. Ramsay, of Ot-Presbyterian Church plunged into business to-day, and with such topics as temperance, moral and social reform and tawa, presented the report of the Committee on the Appointment of Standing Committees. In this connecnome missions bulking largely in the programme, interest never flagged from tion an overture was presented on behalf of the Synod of Hamilton by Rev. W. J. Dey, Simcoe, expressing dissatisthe election of the Minute Clerk, with which the proceedings opened until the w. J. Ley, Simcoe, expressing dissatis-faction with the present method of ap-pointing standing committees, and ask-ing that the committee responsible for the striking of the standing committees be appointed a year ahead. It was agreed that the overture be referred to the ast word had been spoken on the fascinating subject of the Mormons and Galicians. The presentation of no fewer than six overtures from different Presbyteries and Synods advocating a that the overture be referred to the committee on the method of appointing more active propaganda on the part of the Church on behalf of temperance and moral and social reform roused the Astanding committees. sembly to a sense of something ap-proaching the neglect of duty. Intem-perance was increasing, especially in the Distribution of Probationers. Rev. Dr. Somerville presented the report of the Committee on the Distribuwest, the liquor business was expanding and exerting its power, commercial mor-ality was on the down grade, politics on of Probationers.

The report of the committee expresse egret at the retirement of Dr. Torace from the convenership, and stated at there had been 80 vacancies retainted with corruption, the whole country was a prey to graft, the gaunt spectre of poverty was abroad, people were hiving in homes not fit for dogs, and yet the Presbyterian Church stood more or less idly by, leaving to other organizations the work of reform. Such ported for supply for one or more quar-ters during the year. The committee pointed out that there seemed to be a ointed out that there seemed rowing dissatisfaction among the Presbyteries with the working of the present scheme. The committee recomwas the picture drawn by some of the speakers who supported the overtures. and while there were violent twinges of mended the Assembly to suspend the oresent scheme and to appoint a committee to take the whole matter of the

conscience there was also a pronounced consience to make amends. The policy recommended by the overtures and by bhose who supported them was the appointment of a special committee, whose duty it would be to promote the inter-ests of temperance and moral and social reform, and it found ready acceptance.

Some Notable Speakers. Ralph Connor's speech fairly thrilled mbly, and no less i were the efforts of Mr. Totten, of Sydney, a plain-spoken elder with a true sense of the Church's duty, and Mr. Magill, the young professor of apologetics at Pinehill College. The discusion of the home mission reports turned largely on the scarcity of men to serve in the various fields, but to the audience probably the most interesting part was that which concerned the Mormons and the Galicians. Rev. A. M. Gordon, of Lethbridge, one of the promising young men of the Church, handled the fascinating, but deligners. the fascinating, but delicate Mormor question in a style that was greatly ap preciated. To morrow the reports of the Augmentation Committees and the For-eign Mission Committees will be consid-ered. The union debate is due on Mon-

### Minute Clerk Elected.

The first order of business was the ap-pointment of a Minute Clerk to fill the pointment of a Minute Cierk to fill the vacancy created by the election of Rev. Dr. Campbell to the Moderatorship. Rev. John Somerville, Cierk, announced that the Business Committee had decided to recommend the appointment of Rev. Dr. R. Dougas Fraser, editor of the Sabbath school publications, Toronto, and this reconmendation was unanimously approved.

Mr. Warden Resigns Treasurership. The Emergency Committee's report of Mr. Alex. Warden's resignation of the Treasurership of the western section of the Church was next presented.

Rev. Dr. A. Falconer, Pictou, presented the resolution, which had been passed by the committee, and which was to the effect that Mr. Warden be asked to withdraw his resignation, or at least defer it until the General Assembly. Mr. Warden has signified his adhesion to his resignation, and the committee had accepted it. The Assembly approved of the committee's action. Rev. Dr. Somerville moved that the applications for the position of Treasurer be referred to a special committee, but on the mo-tion of Principal Patrick, of Winnipeg, it was agreed that the whole question of the appointment of a Treasurer be con sidered by a special committee.

Reception of Ministers. Rev. A. M. Gordon, of Lethbridge, spoke in support of an overture from the Calgary Synod proposing that the method of receiving ministers should be considered by the Home Mission Com-mittee. Mr. Walter Paul, of Montreal, word temperance, graft and moral reform, it would be more to the purpose. Canada was not suffering from intemperance one-hundredth part. What she was suffering from was graft. They had only to read the Insurance Commission's report and the election trials to see that. see that.

Professor R. Magill, Pinehill College, said he had instituted a class of social reform, and the results were encouraging. Any committee they appointed should not only deal with temperance and moral reform, but study the social conditions, the amenican service society and the problem of the amazing poverty and the problem of slumdom. What, he asked, was the use slumdom. What, he asked, was the use of preaching to men, women and chil-dren who were living without a meal and dren who were fiving without a meal and in rooms where no dog should live?

Dr. Murray's motion for the appointment of a committee to consider the overtures and to prepare a suitable deliverance was adopted. Home Missions.

who had worked in the cause, but celd that if they substituted for

The subject of home missions attracted a large gathering in the evening, many ladies being present. In presenting the report for the eastern section, Rev. D. MacOdrum, Moncton, spoke of the flourishing state of the funds and of the searcity of man to serve in the wission fields. city of men to serve in the mission fields, and also of the lack of students. He moved a resolution expressing thankfulness for the blessings that had attended the work and workers, noting with satisfaction the manner in which the fund had been sustained and proving upon had been sustained, and urging upon ministers the necessity of seeking out godly young men who might be led to offer themselves for the ministry. The report of the committee for the

ffor themselves for the minimum.

The report of the committee for the eastern section was equally cheering. supplied congregation, which had 66 preaching stations, 3,715 of an average attendance, 1,083 families, as against 1,086 for the previous year, and 1,439 communicants, of whom 92 were added

communicants, of whom 92 were added during the year.

The principal difficulty with which the committee had had to contend had been the scarcity of men to occupy all the needy fields. The number of catechists was considerably smaller than was re quired; and it was equally impossible to secure ordained missionaries for all the fields which were anxious to obtain them, while the number of vacancies in many years past.

The receipts for the year for home missions, east and west, excluding the credit balance of \$3,195.17 of last year and \$479.08 received as repayments, were \$16,075.23. Of this amount \$3,571.84 was for the Northwest, leaving an income for the work in the east of \$12. 503.39.

Rev. Dr. Tufts, Stellarton, in an elo-quent address, strongly commended the work of the missionaries, who, he said, were rendering services that would make anada good and great.

Opportunities in New Ontario. Rev. S. Childerhose, Parry Sound, spoke of the opportunities in New On-tario for mission work. The Church

ought to sent men of strong character and spiritual force to that northern country, establish hospitals and provide medical missionaries. The men of northern Ontario had toothache as well

as Chinamen. (Laughter.)
The Mormon Question. The question of the Mormons The question of the Mormons was dealt with by Rev. A. M. Gordon, Lethbridge, who expressed regret that politicians on both sides were anxious to make capital out of these people, "possibly," he dryly added, "because there is such a thing as the Mormon vote." Mr. Gordon gave a vivid sketch of some of the Mormon customs. These people regarded the book of Mormon as on a par with the Scribhurs and they put regarded the book of Mormon as on a par with the Scriptures, and they put forward their arguments in the most specious fashion. They had wonderful credulity and were set in their ideas, which were ground into them. As an illustration of their credulity he explained that they believed that people who lived before Joseph Smith could be baptized by proxy. A Mormon on paybaptized by proxy. A Mormon on payment was baptized in place of Mary,

(Laughter.) What-Queen of Scots. (Laughter.) Whatever they might say about the Morthink that their belief in polygamy think that their belief in polygamy was the outcome of animal or sensual feel-ings. It was part of their theology. The strength of Mormonism lay in its social system, which in point of organization was acknowledged to be superior to the Roman Catholic system.
was, Mr. Gordon thought, useless to hope for many converts among the Mor-mons, but they could hope that educa-tion might teach them to think more clearly and more correctly. As a set-tler the Mormon seemed to lack, ambi-tion. When he reached a certain stage tion. When he reached a certain stage he did not seem to go very much far-ther. Some of the Mormons in Canada very strongly upheld polygamy and would practice it if the law allowed would practice it if the law allowed it. Others disapproved of it altogether. As for the practice of it in Canada, there was very little; probably there was some; in all likelihood there were a few cases but they were notoriously difficult to prove. He suggested that when farms tell vacant in the Mormon belt they should be settled by non-Mormons and thought the policy of the church should be to send men who would command the be to send men who would command the respect of Mormons and Gentiles alike. Rev. Dr. J. A. Carmichael, Superinfollowed with a racy account of the work among the Galacians. The report was received.

HE BLEW UP HIS SHIP.

west of the lakes, and in Mahitoba the growth of the liquor traffic and drink-ing habits had been very great; in-deed, the liquor traffic was being strong-ly entreuched in the growing centres of population in the west. Breweries were being established in the new towns, and the whole liquor business was being put upon a more secure basis than ever be-fore. It was amazing the amount of money that was being invested in it, and Captain Had Contraband on Board and Feared Capture

Tunis, June 10.—A Turkish sailing vessel, laden with contraband ammunition, and bound for Tripoli, has been blown up in the vicinity of Port Zarzies. Her entire crew, as well as eighty fisherwen, who were alongside at the time,

and methods of the country had become to a very great extent corrupted. Some people had a horrer of the Church inter-fering in politics. He hoped they would The vessel had on board rifles and 500 barrels of powder. The local anthorities learned she was about to take advantage of the absence of the guaráships to try to disembark her cargo on the beach. They thereupon ordered ships to try to desembark her cargo on the beach. They thereupon ordered armed boats belonging to sponge fishers to prevent the landing. Twenty-four of these boats went out and surrounded more aggressive attitude on the part of the Church towards temperance and the vessel, when a terrible explosing occurred. It is believed the captain committee be appointed, to take the overtures into consideration and to prepare a deliverance which would meet the fired his vessel to avoid capture. A majority of the sponge boats went down with the vessel. The explosion was heard

approval of the General Assembly. Mr. sixty miles.
Zerziss is in Tunis, near the fr Walter Paul, Montreal, seconded.

Mr. Maedonell, Kingston, protested against temperance being placed in the of Tripolf.