

of affairs upon the present policy of protection. It would be of manifest importance to have these matters thrashed out in the hearing of the electors. Mr. Laurier's party would not doubt be followed by prominent speakers on the other side, and an opportunity would thus be afforded to hear both sides of the question. It would also afford Mr. Laurier an opportunity to become acquainted with this most important district, and if he could spare two or three days with us arrangements should be made to drive the party out to Aberdeen's ranch and other local points of interest. He thought that all present should be invited to become members of the committee, and that a telegram should be sent at once inviting Mr. Laurier to hold a meeting in this city.

Mr. McKelvie was next called upon, and said that in his opinion it would be premature to organize a large and cumbersome committee until it had first been ascertained if Mr. Laurier could accept the invitation. He thought that the importance of the district should be impressed upon him, and the fact stated that in view of the large number of voters to be expected from tributary towns he would have an opportunity of meeting the largest gathering that would be likely to be convened in any interior town. He thought that the present secretary should be retained in office, and a committee appointed at another meeting if it were found necessary.

The suggestion was followed and the following motion was carried: Moved by J. W. Simmons, seconded by Mr. W. R. Robertson, and read, That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable to secure the presence of Hon. Wilfrid Laurier and party in this city during his coming western tour, and that the secretary of this meeting be instructed to forward a request to him to this effect.

Mr. Simmons in moving the resolution spoke in forcible and eloquent terms of the character of the Liberal leader, of whom he said it was hardly exaggerated to say that Canada to-day held no more upright, statesmanlike or honorable gentleman in public life.

This finished the business of the meeting and adjournment was made to meet again at the call of the secretary.

Vernon News. Notwithstanding reported shortage of crops, new wheat is being delivered at the Elevator mills in average quantity and in fine condition. A carload of new sacks have just arrived and the mill will start up again next week.

Another brewery is to be started in this city. Mr. B. Wehrfritz has rented the premises formerly occupied by the Vernon pump factory for this purpose, and intends to open up at an early date.

Mr. J. A. Manley, the owner of about 4000 acres of land at Grand Prairie, Kettle river, was in the city on Monday. He has been spending some time in Chicago, where he made arrangements for a 50-barrel flour mill which he will erect next spring at Grand Forks. He also intends putting in a saw mill at the same place.

A leprosy Chinaman who was recently taken to the coast had cached himself for some time in some hay belonging to Sheriff Pemberton of Ducks. By order of the provincial government the hay has been destroyed and the owner remunerated.

The fire mentioned last week as burning on the hills back of the B. X. creek, still continues and has done considerable damage. Mr. E. Simons' house has been destroyed, and it is feared that Mr. Simmons, sr., has suffered a similar loss. If the wind should change the range of Mrs. Greenough and the B. X. creek will be in great danger, and a strong breeze in this direction might easily bring the flames into the strip of bush northeast of the city, in which case it would be no easy matter to save some of the residences above Mara avenue.

Saloonkeepers Defiant. Columbus, O., Aug. 22.—An evening paper today prints interviews with a large number of Catholic saloonkeepers of this city. Mr. E. S. Watters' stand against the liquor traffic, as engaged in by members of the church in his diocese. Almost without exception they are defiant against the order and say they will neither leave the church nor quit the saloon business.



A Racking Cough

Cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Mrs. P. D. HALL, 217 Genesee St., Lockport, N. Y., says:

"Over thirty years ago, I remember hearing my father describe the wonderful curative effects of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. During a recent attack of La Grippe, which assumed the form of a catarrh, soreness of the lungs, accompanied by an aggravating cough, I used various remedies and prescriptions. While some of these medicines partially alleviated the coughing during the day, none of them afforded me any relief from that spasmodic action of the lungs which would seize me the moment I attempted to lie down at night. After ten or twelve such nights, I was

Nearly in Despair,

and had about decided to sit up all night in my easy chair, and procure what sleep I could in that way. It then occurred to me that I had a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I took a spoonful of this preparation in a little water, and was able to lie down without coughing. In a few moments, I fell asleep, and awoke in the morning greatly refreshed and feeling much better. I took a teaspoonful of the Pectoral every night for a week, then gradually decreased the dose, and in two weeks my cough was cured."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Prompt to act, sure to cure

KILLED IN THE STREETS.

Scottish Missionary Clubbed, Killed and Stabbed to Death by the Chinese.

Number of Unimportant Skirmishes in the Eastern War—Scouts Killed.

London, Aug. 24.—The Central News has received from Shanghai to the effect that a Tokyo dispatch received there states that a small detachment of Japanese scouts met a force of Chinese at Chung Ho on the 17th, and in the ensuing fight a lieutenant was killed. The wounded and a lieutenant killed. The wounded and a lieutenant killed.

A news agency has received information that the Chinese government has ordered foreigners not to enter the Kiangnan arsenal or the principal factory at Shanghai, under pain of being arrested as spies.

The dispatches to the Central News state that Mr. Wylie, a Scotch missionary, was killed by Chinese soldiers at New Chang is confirmed by later advices. These advices assert that the missionaries were entirely unprovoked on Mr. Wylie was entirely unprovoked, and that the missionary was killed and stabbed to death in a public place. A demand was made upon the street. A demand was made upon the street.

London, Aug. 24.—The authorities of Scotland Yard have sent to the police departments of the principal cities of the United States a description of the contents of the jewel casket belonging to the Princess Sophia, stolen last week from the Bessborough mansion on the Windsor road, where the princess was a guest. The jewels were valued at \$70,000, and the thieves, who were evidently expert craftsmen, also took the deeds to valuable property in New York, Denver and Chicago, belonging to the Stolkoff estate, and held in trust. This gives rise to the belief that the burglars were Americans and may be on their way to New York to dispose of their booty.

The police, however, have not the slightest clue to their identity. Some of the stolen jewelry is described as follows: A long black pearl brooch, surrounded by diamonds; two similar gold brooches ornamented with dogs; a gold horseshoe brooch, set with seven turquoise stones; a pair of gold, diamond and sapphire links; two gold moonstone and diamond hat pins; three sapphire pins; two gold racker-shaped pins, set with five pearls; a gold horseshoe and diamond pin; a gold pin with "A" in diamonds; a gold knitted and hinged long purse, set with diamonds; a gold mounted knitted portmanteau, having a small chain attached; a gold and sapphire topped crystal sent bottle; a gold, emerald and diamond topped cut glass scent bottle, and a chisel gold sweetmeat box, topped with a lady's miniature.

The lords justices of appeal have decided that editors are entitled to but six months' notice of dismissal, or salary for six months in the case of summary discharge. This sets aside the unwritten law that has been recognized in journalistic circles from time immemorial, and by virtue of which editors have always claimed to receive a year's notice or a year's salary.

An international conference of workers in the textile trades opened today in the Memorial hall at Manchester.

Six hundred delegates from the textile workers of Great Britain and thirty-two from the continent participated. It was stated that delegates from the United States were in the city, but they had not put in an appearance up to the time of the appointment of the committee on credentials. The purpose of the conference is to consider the needs of the textile workers of the various countries and their relations to each other's interests, and to consider the desirability of forming an international organization for mutual protection.

There is considerable comment and no little indignation manifested in Irish circles over the severity of the sentence of five years' penal servitude just passed at the Old Bailey sessions on John James Dillon O'Flynn, an Irish lawyer, who founded a school for lady journalists, and after securing several rich pupils who were anxious to shine in the journalistic world, succeeded in getting from them on one pretext or another sums aggregating ten thousand dollars.

He made practically no defence, but pleaded for mercy on the ground that he had lost a fortune in the Whitehall Review and other newspapers and had been made desperate. O'Flynn, who visited the United States a few years ago, was at one time an anarchist patriot of the "moderate" school. Some years ago, when Parnellism was in the ascendancy, Mr. O'Flynn was a recognized exponent upon Nationalist platforms. In fact no platform was full without him. His Sunday evening lectures in Irish quarters were calculated to make him an especial favorite with his "persuaded" kinsmen, and his burning words of indignation were wont to rouse his rejection to the highest pitch. In 1885, Mr. O'Flynn's name was mentioned in connection with the representation of an Irish constituency. He failed to be made a member of the British house of commons, but after his rejection, he still pursued in England his noble resolve to emancipate his country. But "nationality" at length ceased to pay, and so he turned his attention to this form of profit-making which has ingloriously failed.

IN WALL STREET.

Wall Street, New York, Aug. 24.—The stock market opened strong and higher. The improvement which ranged from 1-5 to 1-2 per cent, was due to higher cables from London and the favorable St. Paul earnings. The bulls paid no attention to the report of an impending failure of a stock brokerage concern. This firm failed before and has not cut much figure in Wall street affairs since the retirement of Henry Ward.

A TROUBLESOME VOYAGE.

Mutinous Crew and Bad Weather Delay the Shandon.

San Francisco, Aug. 24.—The British ship Shandon arrived in port last night after a long voyage from Calcutta. She was sent for her trip across the Pacific with a cargo of gunny sacks, 104 days ago. Not long after she left San Francisco some of the crew mutinied and Capt. Harris had great difficulty in navigating the ship. Added to the trouble on board were contrary winds and troublesome seas which kept the vessel back and when the provisions showed signs of giving out. The vessel was headed for Honolulu and food was doled out sparingly. At the time the islands were reached the sailors were mutinous. The mutineers were transferred to a British man-

of-war then in port when they were dealt with according to the admiralty laws of England and new men were taken to take their places. A fresh supply of provisions was taken on board and the vessel again headed for San Francisco.

FATAL MINE EXPLOSION.

Twelve Men Buried in a Pennsylvania Colliery.

Pottsville, Pa., Aug. 24.—At 12:30 this afternoon an explosion of gas took place in the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company's colliery at Gilberton and twelve men are buried in the mine. Particulars are meagre but it is known that Lewis Ball, a Polish boy aged 18, employed as driver in the gangway, was brought out dead owing to the deadly fire damp. The work of rescuing the other men is prosecuted with caution under great difficulties. The number is not yet known.

CABLE NEWS.

Textile Workers Meet—The Stolen Jewelry—Koff, Jewels.

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Empress of India.

Yokohama, Aug. 24.—The Canadian Pacific Railway steamship Empress of India arrived here at 6 p.m. on Monday, August 20th.

John W. Ryland had been nominated by the President for postmaster of San Jose, Cal. His nomination has been confirmed by the senate.

The secretary of the treasury has decided that if the tariff bill passes coffee now in bond will be admitted free.

The President has approved the general deficiency appropriation bill and the bill to extend the time for completing the railroad bridge over the Columbia river at Vancouver, Wash.

HUGH LYNN IS HANGED.

The Savary Island Murderer Keeps Up His Courage to the Last Moment.

Walks Firmly Up to the Scaffold and Submits Coolly to the Pinioning.

New Westminster, Aug. 24.—Hugh Lynn suffered death on the gallows this morning for the murder of Green and Taylor at Savary Island last October. The arrangements were perfect in every detail and the terrible event passed off without special incident. The condemned man spent a quiet night. Rev. T. Scouler and Rev. E. D. McLaren remained with Lynn until midnight when they left and he undressed and went to bed. He tossed about restlessly until 2:30 o'clock when he fell into a sound slumber which lasted until 4:30 o'clock. Then he rose, dressed and prepared for the final act. Half an hour later Rev. Mr. Scouler arrived and remained with the doomed man until the end. Lynn's nerves were in good condition and he appeared prepared for the awful change. After devotions he had breakfast and again devotional exercises were resumed and continued until the sheriff made his appearance to lead the way to the scaffold. The march to the gallows began at 7:50 o'clock when Sheriff Armstrong, Warden Moreby and the hangman entered the condemned cell and notified Lynn that the time had arrived. He submitted quietly while the hangman pinned his arms. Everything being in readiness the march to the scaffold commenced at 8 o'clock sharp. Sheriff Armstrong walked first followed by Deputy Sheriff McMartin, then came the hangman, and immediately behind the condemned man and Rev. Thomas Scouler, followed by Mr. McLaren, Mr. Drew, Warden Moreby and officers of the jail. Lynn walked firmly up to the gallows and the steps of the scaffold. As he turned and faced the small group of spectators his countenance was deadly pale and the nerves of his face twitched slightly, but he displayed good spirit and submitted quietly to the final pinning of his legs. After the noose had been placed about his neck, Mr. Moreby asked Lynn if he had anything to say. In a low voice Lynn replied: "I want you to thank all the officers for their kindness to me. I have played good sport and I drew the black hood over Lynn's head and grasped the lever which controlled the trap. Mr. Moreby grasped the hand of the dying man and gave it a hearty shake which was warmly returned. Amid breathless silence Rev. Mr. Scouler repeated the Lord's Prayer and at the words "And forgive us our trespasses," the trap fell and Lynn was launched into eternity. The time was 8:04 o'clock. The drop was 8 feet 2 inches and death was instantaneous. The neck being broken, the body was done so perfectly that the muscles never quivered, and when the swaying motion ceased the body remained quite motionless. At the end of half an hour the body was taken down and placed in a coffin after which the funeral services were held and the body returned. The execution was witnessed by about 50 persons, officials included. The identity of the hangman was strictly concealed.

HAWAIIAN NEWS.

H. M. S. Champion Remains at Honolulu at Request of Britishers.

San Francisco, Aug. 23.—The United States cruiser Philadelphia arrived today from Honolulu, bringing the following letter: Honolulu, Aug. 12.—Several days ago it was announced that the Philadelphia was to leave here. About the same time the captain of the British ship Champion, James Dillon O'Flynn, an Irish lawyer, who founded a school for lady journalists, and after securing several rich pupils who were anxious to shine in the journalistic world, succeeded in getting from them on one pretext or another sums aggregating ten thousand dollars. He made practically no defence, but pleaded for mercy on the ground that he had lost a fortune in the Whitehall Review and other newspapers and had been made desperate. O'Flynn, who visited the United States a few years ago, was at one time an anarchist patriot of the "moderate" school. Some years ago, when Parnellism was in the ascendancy, Mr. O'Flynn was a recognized exponent upon Nationalist platforms. In fact no platform was full without him. His Sunday evening lectures in Irish quarters were calculated to make him an especial favorite with his "persuaded" kinsmen, and his burning words of indignation were wont to rouse his rejection to the highest pitch. In 1885, Mr. O'Flynn's name was mentioned in connection with the representation of an Irish constituency. He failed to be made a member of the British house of commons, but after his rejection, he still pursued in England his noble resolve to emancipate his country. But "nationality" at length ceased to pay, and so he turned his attention to this form of profit-making which has ingloriously failed.

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SEAL PROTECTION.

Other Powers Invited to Adhere to the Agreement Reached at Paris.

Washington, D.C., Aug. 23.—The state department has initiated the next phase of the sealing question by addressing an identical note to all the maritime powers, inviting them to adhere to the agreement reached by the United States and Great Britain relative to the protection of the seal fisheries. This was made necessary by the award of the Paris arbitration, which found the United States had no exclusive jurisdiction over the seal waters and that these could be protected only by mutual agreement. By the terms of the treaty submitting the case to arbitration Great Britain was bound to agree to the arrangement as to the closed seasons and closed zones imposed by the arbitration tribunal. This, of course, could have no effect upon other nations, and vessels sailing under the flag of Germany, France, Russia, Sweden, or even Hawaii, were left by the award to prey upon the seals anywhere outside of the three mile limit from the Alaskan shores and.

To meet this the tribunal recommended that an effort be made to secure the adhesion of other powers to the same arrangements that bound Great Britain and the United States. There were indications that certain enterprising merchants were making ready to conduct a

raid on the seals under other flags than our own and Great Britain, notably the Hawaiian and German flags, and it was felt that the only safe course was to avoid any disagreeable incidents in the future to invite the adhesion of the remaining maritime nations to the agreement.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

The Pope's Health far from Satisfactory—Cholera Scourge.

Berlin, Aug. 23.—The Prussian minister to the Vatican, Baron von Bulow, expected here next summer on leave of absence. If, however, the Pope's health should change for the worse, he will only be called to Berlin for a day or two ad audiendum verbum with regard to the next conclave, which already is beginning to occupy the serious attention of the diplomats of the triple alliance. At the Wilhelmstrasse, in spite of the negotiations of the Vatican press, which declared that Leo XIII is in perfect health, the opinion prevails that the critical moment is not far off. The confidential reports received from Rome by the imperial chancellery represent the Pope's health as far from satisfactory. It is stated here that M. Hanotaux, the French minister of foreign affairs, has already adopted measures in order not to be taken by surprise if anything should happen.

I understand that the cabinets of Berlin and Vienna will support the candidature of the Cardinals Vannutelli. They are both known to be friendly to the policy of the triple alliance, and the election of one or the other of them to the Holy See would be very popular here. Both the Austrian and German governments would prefer Cardinal Galimberti, formerly papal nuncio at Vienna, but he is still too young to aspire to the papal throne. It is expected, however, that he will exercise a decisive influence at the conclave. Cardinal Galimberti is known here as the papismacher or the pope-maker.

As to Cardinal Lucido Patocchi, who is of Rome, his candidature will be opposed both here and in Vienna, in spite of his good intentions toward the two empires. The feeling against him has its origin in his well known aversion to the Quirinal. The excellent relations which he had in 1883 with Prince Bischoff, the Prussian ambassador in Rome, Herr von Schlozer are already forgotten.

As to Cardinal Monaco La Valletta, it is thought that he is too old and too weak in health to accept the tiara. Henceforth the conclave is on the order du jour here, and behind the scenes a proper propaganda is already being carried on with a view of finding a successor to Leo XIII who will be friendly to German interests.

London, Aug. 23.—Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, has succeeded in calming the storm aroused by the Irish members as a result of the veto by the house of lords of the evicted tenants bill. All motions made by Irish members with a view to forcing Harcourt to announce the government's policy were defeated today in the house of commons.

It is reported that Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovich, the youngest son of the Czar, is betrothed to Princess Maud, the youngest daughter of the Prince of Wales.

In Galicia on Tuesday there were 185 cases of cholera and 112 deaths. In Bukowin, seventeen cases and nine deaths.

The Czar is suffering from an attack of influenza.

A dispatch from Berlin says that it is stated among the belongings of 14 anarchists arrested in that city on the 15th instant, were documents which show conclusively that Berlin plotters were in constant communication with their brethren in Paris, Barcelona, Chicago and London. The anarchists had been received from the cities named. Anonymous letters, threatening Emperor William are frequently received at the imperial palace.

Cholera has appeared at Koenigsburg and Cologne.

A Venezuelan revenue cutter has seized the British Vessel Eclipse, which arrived at La Guayra with a contraband cargo from Trinidad.

NICARAGUAN OUTRAGES.

British Representative at Bluefields Arrested Without Cause or Reason.

American and British Subjects Are Treated in the Same Way.

New Orleans, Aug. 24.—A Bluefields, Nicaragua, letter says: Shortly before noon on the 18th a most outrageous movement on the part of the Nicaraguans was made public. The greater part of the troops were to be at 7 o'clock in the evening on the Yula, the coasting steamer, and Minister Madrid decided to send with them those persons whom he thought were guilty of firing on the Nicaraguan flag. Early in the morning Consul Hatch, the British representative, was sent for, and when he answered to the call he was locked in a room as a prisoner. The move was kept very quiet, and he was not allowed to communicate with the outside. No one knew of his arrest for hours.

About 11 o'clock when a Mr. Lampman called at the building to secure permission to have certain freights released from the custom house he was also placed under arrest. The Henry Brown, an Englishman, called to assist Mr. Lampman in getting the freight, when he too was arrested. Their next move was against Captain Wilbanks, the American who accepted the position as agent under the Mosquito rule. H. C. Ingram, John Thomas, H. A. Hodgson, John Taylor and George Hodgson, all Mosquito creoles, were arrested. After these men were detained an hour or more the American was released by the signers of the release from their windows. The English officers stationed on shore as usual went to the building to learn the cause of Hatch's absence and were told they were under arrest. Mr. Hatch dropped a paper from the side window telling of his arrest and the desire of the Spaniards to take him and his companion to Managua.

A boat was immediately sent to the English cruiser and the news distributed along the foreign quarters. Consul Zealot of the United States, was notified, and calling on Madrid, the latter said those persons were to go to the interior to stand trial. He could not get English evidence to convict them now, but he was sure they were guilty. Consul Zealot was then dispatched to the Columbia, and by 2:30 o'clock the tug was steaming towards the bluff.

What the charges are Madrid does not state. He has not even informed the American or English consul. The English consul, it is believed, is charged with having incited the Jamaicans to riot and bloodshed. The owners of the Yula when told of the arrest positively stated that their boat should not leave, and thus the only transport which could stand the sea was taken away from them. It is, of course, useless for the Nicaraguans to cause the arrest, for even should Captain Sumner submit to the actions of Madrid, the American population would demand and release the innocent men by force of arms if necessary. However, the commander of the Columbia is expected here to-night and the British commander also.

While speaking to General Lacayo just after the news was made public it was learned that Madrid had taken these steps from his own advice. It was not legal to take these men to Managua, said Lacayo, and he could show it in the laws of Nicaragua. Such a move on the part of the Nicaraguans, coming as it does after an insult to the American flag, deserves the most severe action, and if ever naval officers were called upon to exert their authority their time has arrived to do so. The American population is greatly excited, and were it not that they have confidence in their country's agents the bullet riddled buildings would suffer another attack, but this time some one will be severely hurt. The situation is serious, for no one feels safe, but it is hoped that Nicaragua will be taught a lesson that will not be forgotten, by the men on the Mohawk and Columbia.

London, Aug. 24.—The government has received a dispatch confirming the report that the British consul at Bluefields, Mr. Hatch, has been arrested and imprisoned by the Nicaraguans. The standard comments thus upon the news: "Despite the fact that the offence is of the gravest nature, the idea of Nicaragua's defying Great Britain when Mr. Hatch informed the United States consuls of his capture suggests the comic opera. We may be confident that the United States will not hesitate to support a demand for satisfaction for this outrage."

DISASTER AT FRANKLIN.

Thirty-Seven Lives Lost by a Fire in the Washington Mine.

Seattle, Aug. 24.—A terrible holocaust took place in the Oregon Improvement Company's coal mines at Franklin, 34 miles from this city, at one o'clock this afternoon, and already 37 dead bodies, charred and blackened, have been recovered from the mine. It is known that many others are imprisoned in the fiery furnace, but the number is only a matter of conjecture as yet. The first news of the tragedy was received in the city by Manager Smith at 1:20 o'clock this afternoon in the shape of a telegram from the mine superintendent, which stated that the mine was afire and many prisoners. Later a telegram was received reading substantially as follows: "Thirty-seven dead bodies were taken out, and it is supposed that there are more to be recovered."

Manager Smith, when he first learned that the mine was afire, sent out a special train bearing Superintendent Corey and a crew to assist in subduing the fire, taking care of the company's property and rescuing the imprisoned men. The officials in this city are reticent in giving out any information whatever beyond the fact that the mine caught fire, and 37 dead bodies have been removed already. The fire, they say, caught in the breast of No. 62 in the sixth level, but of the cause nothing has been learned.

At last reports the fire was still raging and heroic efforts were being made to recover persons known to have been in the mine.

A late telegram from the scene states that the 37 men who were killed probably died from heat, as the bodies do not show burns of a fatal nature. What proportion of the dead men are white and what proportion are black

cannot at present be ascertained, but the officers say they are equally divided. A private dispatch says the scene around the mouth of the mine baffles description. Wives, children and the comrades of the dead men are frantic with grief and form a picture that would move the strongest to tears. A telegram at 4:30 o'clock states that the fire is out and the damage is not so extensive as at first supposed. The smoke had the effect of deceiving the men as to the extent. No more bodies have been recovered but men are now engaged in exploring the mine.

CURED TO STAY.

Dr. E. A. Rose Disappoints the Doubters—He Once Had Diabetes, but Has It No More—Attending to His Big Practice.

Portland, Ont., Aug. 20.—The account which appeared in many Canadian papers a few months ago of Dr. E. A. Rose having been cured of diabetes by Dodd's Kidney Pills attracted widespread attention at the time. Many doubters, though, protested that the cure was not a permanent one. The best proof that these doubters were wrong is the fact that for a year back Dr. Rose has been attending to his practice, which was always a large one, in this village and the surrounding country, and has never had any return of the disease. His health is first-class and the doctor is not compelled to take any of the precautions as to diet or otherwise that are always ordered for people threatened or troubled with diabetes.

IN NORTHERN WATERS.

Seized Schooner Wanderer Ordered to Return to Victoria.

Unalaska, Alaska, Aug. 11.—The U.S. cruiser Concord and the revenue cutter Corwin of the Behring Sea patrol fleet, have made a careful search for the missing men of the whaling bark James Allen, but have not found any of them. The only trace of the men that could be found was a rudder belonging to one of the boats of the bark. The Concord and the Corwin cruised among the islands, and a search among the shores was made in steam launches, parties landing when necessary. During the search three of the men of the Corwin were lost on Delah Island in a very deep fog. Fortunately the Concord was at the island at the time, and Captain Goodrich sent a party of 180 men on shore, who soon found two of the men. The third man found his way to the Concord in three days. He was just able to walk, having had to subsist on mussels. The fog was so dense that the members of the search party could not see each other fifty feet apart, and were obliged to stick constantly to prevent being lost themselves.

During the search for the James Allen men, Captain Goodrich of the Concord, discovered two islands and a volcano among the islands of the Aleutian range that had not been known to exist before.

The steamer Albion arrived at Unalaska August 1, and sailed the next day for the Yakon.

The revenue cutter Rush arrived at Unalaska on August 1, having on board Mr. Hamlin, assistant secretary of the treasury. A ball was given in Mr. Hamlin's honor, which was attended by the Pribilof Islands and returned the following day for Sand Point.

The authorities at Seal Islands have finished killing seals for this year, having slain 15,000 of the animals. The four schooners comprising the sealing fleet have all cleared from Unalaska. They report having killed from 400 to 4000 seals each while en route to Unalaska, and each schooner expects to kill at least 1000 seals after August 1. It is expected that the fleet will kill between 75,000 and 100,000 seals this year. The captains of the schooners say that it will not be necessary for them to go near the 60-mile belt, as, according to their experience, the seals do not feed nearer than one hundred miles from the islands.