VICTIMS OF THE SEA

Schooner Brenda Strikes on a Japanese Island and a Storm Destroys Her.

The Hulk of the Earle Found With Eleven Dead Indians in Her Forecastle.

All of the Crew of the Brenda Escaped and Her Sealskins Were Saved.

The Victoria sealing schooner Brenda, Capt. C. E. Locke, went ashore on Shumshu island, Kurile group, Northern Japan, and was totally wrecked on July 1. Her crew all escaped, saving as well the sealskins taken by the vessel, 881 in number.

The hulk of the schooner Walter A. Earle was picked up, bottom up, by the steamer Francis Cutting, on July 15, and towed into Kodiac. When she was righted the bodies of eleven Indians were found in her forecastle. They had drowned in it, and it had been their coffin since April 14, when the schooner was lost.

Such was the news received at Seattle yesterday on the steamer Excelsior, Capt. Higgins, which arrived there direct from St. Michael's and Unalaska. Capt. Locke, Seaman Charles Nelson and Cabin Boy Arthur Cox, arrived at Seattle on her, and will reach here either to-night or to-morrow. They came home by a very roundabout way, being taken to Unalaska on the Geneva by Capt. O'Leary, their rescuer. At that point all of the crew except the three men mentioned shipped on different schooners and are now in Behring sea. Capt. Locke shipped as mate of the Excelsior and received every kindness at the hands of Capt. Higgins. The Brenda was lost in what are known as the Kurile straits, where she struck on a sunken rock off Shumshu island. She went in in search of water, which she needed very badly, as the men had been on short allowance for some time. The vessel was heading for a sort of harbor, picking her way very cautiously, when she struck. The vessel was held fast by the rock, but her position was not a particularly dangerous one. A storm came up, however, and she was driven ashore and began to break up. She was stripped of everything movable and abandoned. The skins, guns, ammunition and provisions were stored on the beach, a hut erected and the crew went into camp to await rescue. Six days later the Geneva came along and took the men off. Capt. Locke was landed at Otter island and made Unalaska by one of the Alaska Commercial Company's steamers. Capt. Locke made the following statement:

"We sailed from Victoria in the Brenda on January 15th last, with a full crew of hunters and seamen of twenty-six. We headed for Yokohama, Japan, and from there sailed for the sealing grounds off the coast of Japan. On the way to Otter island we were detained by calms and fog, and our water ran short and we were forced to run in sooner than we would have done to seek a new supply of water. In going in to Shumshu island on July 1 we struck on a rock not down on the chart. There was no fog or storm of any kind at the time, but after we got ashore a southeast gale came on and drove the vessel upon the shore. She was a 100-ton boat. We had tried previously to get ashore, where we might get water, but only succeeded in getting a couple of barrels out to the vessel by small boats. This was on Parmashuir island, and I travelled one day 10 miles to find water. The islands are uninhabited and have no harbors. Captain O'Leary who rescued us, himself came nearly being wrecked, for he got lost in the fog and hove to, and when it cleared off he found himself dangerously near the shore. He sailed up the straits and it was the luckiest thing in the world for us, for he sighted our tent on shore and came and took us off. We put our skins aboard the Geneva and later the members of the Brenda's crew distributed themselves among the sealing schooners, and are now in Behring sea."

The schooner Brenda was one of the finest schooners in the Victoria fleet. She was one of the largest and ablest of all as well. She was owned by J. W. Peppitt, of North Sydney, Cape Breton, who also owns the Umbrina. The schooner alone was valued at $10,000, but her outfit would add a few thousand dollars to that. She was insured for $12,000, and besides that there was $10,000 on her skins. R. P. Rithet & Co. are the local agents for Mr. Peppitt. The news of her loss will be received with general regret here, but the escape of her entire crew was most fortunate. Property never weighs in the balance against life.

When the terrible storm of April 14 swept across the Pacific, near Queen Charlotte islands, carrying destruction to the Earle and death to her crew, it was thought that the dismantled hull would never be seen again. The schooner W. P. Sayward ran as close to it as she could with safety, and lashed by tremendous seas it seemed to be going to pieces. It was a certainty then that not a single one of the crew had escaped with his life. After the storm subsided other vessels cruised about the place where the elements were then battling with the schooner, but no trace of her, beyond some wreckage, could be found. The steamer Francis Cutting, which picked her up, was going from Seattle to Kodiac and came across her drifting northward, well up toward Kodiac island. She was bottom up, and as she rose to the swell it could be seen that her rudder was gone. Its absence gave mute evidence of the cause of her loss. It very likely carried away first and left the schooner unmanageable. It left her at the complete mercy of the waves. She probably drifted about as the wind twirls a weather vane, now in the trough, where she was swept over by the raging seas, then before it, and again facing it. Then came the fearful moment when she went over, carrying the last of the storm's victims to their death. No attempt was made to right the vessel until she was towed into Kodiac. Then it was that the eleven bodies of the Indians were found. The bodies were in such a state that recognition beyond the general fact that they were all Indians was impossible. Not a single white man's remains were found. The solution of that is very simple. The white men were on deck around their master, Capt. Louis Magneson, for there was need for every man on deck to try and save the schooner, while the Indians went below, there very likely in fear and trembling to await their fate. Their bodies were taken ashore and interred at once. The schooner gave ample evidence of the lashing she received from the sea. She was almost completely stripped, and a careful search from stem to stern failed to reveal anything that would throw any light on the disaster. It is quite likely that most of those who were on deck were washed into the sea before the vessel capsized, and they must have been drowned quickly, for no man could have lived long in the sea. The hull lies on the beach at Kodiac, where it will go to pieces, for it is no use.

The finding of the hull of the Earle recalls the fact that a few days ago the report was current among some of the West Coast Indian tribes that the schooner had been found, and the Indians were looking forward to the return of their friends. The story was, of course, discredited, as it was known that the schooner had been lost, but now it has a new significance. News among the Indians travels very fast, and those who have given the matter consideration and study say that it is quite likely word of the finding of the hull was communicated from tribe to tribe along the Alaskan coast until it reached the Vancouver Island Indians. There have been instances of very quick communication among them, and this may be another.

Capt. Locke reported that on August 1 there were forty-five sealing schooners preparing to enter the sea. He could only recall the names of the following:

Victoria fleet—Sapphire, Triumph, Dora Sieward, Annie C. Moore, Aurora, Theresa, Otto, Enterprise, San Jose, Agnes McDonald, Henrietta, Florence M. Smith, Mary Ellen, Minnie, Kate and Katherine.

American—Allie I. Algar, of Seattle; Emma Louise, of San Francisco; Herman, of San Francisco; Idaetta, of Seattle; Willard Ainsworth, of Seattle; Bering Sea, of Seattle; J. G. Swan, of Port Townsend; and Rattler, of San Francisco.

Capt. J. C. Nixon, of Seattle, arrived here this morning on the Rosalie. He is owner of the sealer Allie I. Algar, and the latter's catch of 1004 skins came by the same steamer. They will be shipped to London by the Hudson's Bay Company, and are now being packed in preparation for that.

THE CYCLIST'S HEART.

Increased Number of Beats Caused by Riding.

There are further injuries done to the youth, male and female, through other organs of the body, and especially through the heart. Dr. Kolb, as well as myself, has found that it is the heart which is principally exercised during cycling. So soon as brisk cycling has commenced the motion of the heart begins to increase. In this respect cycling differs from many other exercises. Rowing tells most on the breathing organs; dumb bells and other exercises where the muscles are moved without progression of the body, tell most on the muscles; whilst in climbing and in long pedestrian feats it is the nervous system that is most given to suffer. There is not a cycle rider of any age in whom the heart is not influenced to do more work, and although in skilled and trained cyclists a certain balance is set up which equalizes the motion, such riders are not exempt from danger. I have known the beats of the heart to rise from 80 to 200 in the minute in the first exercise of riding, an increase which, for the time, more than doubles the amount of work done—a very serious fact when we remember that the extreme natural motion of the heart allows it to perform a task equal to not less than raising 122 foot-tons in the course of 24 hours, that is to say, over 5 foot-tons an hour. In the young we may apply the same argument to the heart as we have done to the skeleton; the heart is undergoing its development, and it is an organ which cannot without danger be whipped on beyond its natural pace. What occurs with it under such circumstances is that it grows larger than it ought to grow, that it works out of harmony with the rest of the body, and is then most easily agitated by influences and impressions acting upon it through the mind. I have many times seen this truth illustrated too plainly, and I doubt whether the young, after extreme exercise, such as that which arises from a prolonged race, the heart ever comes down to its natural beat for a period of less than three days devoted to repose.—Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, M.D., in North American Review for August.

—Mr. Justice Crease has completed his judgment in the appeals from the court of revision but it has not yet been given out for publication, as some changes are necessary since the decision was typewritten. It makes sweeping reductions in the assessments in every instance where there was an appeal, and criticised the methods at arriving at the valuations under the system followed. The appellants were: W. & J. Wilson, Mrs. J. W. Williams, Senator Mc Donald and the Belmont Tanning Co., and reductions of from 30 to 40 per cent. were made in each case.

E. Merman, of Wellington, and H. Mohrer, of Nanaimo, are at the New England.

H. J. Scott, manager of the Hamilton Powder Co., returned from the Mainland last evening.

George Liebes left for Alaska on the Topeka this morning. He goes to purchase furs and sealskins.

ARGONAUT'S CREW SAFE.

Brought Back to New York by the Steamer Dorian—The Captain's Story.

Croker Back With Tammany—A Chicago Sky-Scraper Collapses.

New York, Aug. 22.—The steamer Dorion, which arrived this afternoon from Kingston, Jamaica, brought as passengers Captain McGillivray and twenty-four distressed seamen, being the crew of the British steamer Argonaut, abandoned at sea Aug. 6th, off the Jamaica coast.

Capt. McGillivray reports that he sailed from Halifax, N. S., on July 29, bound for Port Morant, Jamaica, with a cargo consisting principally of fish and lumber. All went well until August 6, the vessel being then about forty miles northeast of Morant point. At 8 p.m. the engineer reported the vessel leaking, considerable water pouring into the engine room and stoke hole. A further examination was made when it was found that the afterhold was nearly full of water, preparations were at once made to abandon the ship. Three life boats were provisioned and lowered into the water, fortunately the weather was remarkably fine at the time, and all hands took to the boats without mishap. Capt. McGillivray and his companions landed safely at Holland Bay at 1.30 p.m. on the 7th. The other two boats, with the remainder of the crew reached Manchineal at 4 p.m. the same day.

The World says Richard Croker is slated for re-appointment to his old position in Tammany Hall, as chairman of the finance commmittee. Verification of this came yesterday from sources that cannot be doubted. The ex-leader has been cabled about it, but has not replied, and the place will not be filled until his return.

The Evening Post's special London cablegram says the stock market to-day was generally idle, mines included. The weather and the holiday were the only reasons advanced for this. The tone was easier. Americans were better, but the rally was entirely the effect of New York quotations on a limited market here. Dealers here are perplexed by conflicting statements concerning gold shipments and the situation generally, and prefer to await developments.

Speculations on the New York stock exchange were characterized by a healthier tone than for some time past, and there was evidence that the professional traders are to be no longer allowed to control the market. Favorable news of the crops was received this morning from all the grain growing countries, and the good effect of these advices was heightened by the lowering of the rates of sterling exchange; the hardening tendency has been one of the most depressing influences of the share market. Prices of the leading properties opened firm, but the bears were on the alert and, under cover of an attack on sugar, endeavored to stem the rising tide. Closing prices:—C. P. R., 53¾; N. Y. C., 102; Northern Pacific, 5; ditto, preferred, 17¾; Pacific Mail, 38¾; sterling exchange, 60 days, 4.90; ditto, demand, 4.91; C. P. R., in London, 54¼; ditto, in Montreal, 54; Cable, in Montreal, 164.

Denver, Col., Aug. 21.—Including the body of General Charles Adams, which had been partially uncovered and identified when the fire started in the ruins of the Hotel Gumry this afternoon, twenty-one bodies have been taken from the wreck, the latest bodies found are almost unrecognizable.

Chicago, Aug. 21.—The great Coliseum, on the South side, which was nearly completed and was to have been opened for business on September 2, partly collapsed just before midnight. There were very few workmen and watchmen around and it is not thought any of these were fatally hurt.

Echo Mountain Observatory, Cal., Aug. 21.—Lewis Swife, astronomer, says: "This morning at 2 o'clock I discovered a new comet in the constellation of Piseon. Its place was in the right ascension, no hours, twenty-seven minutes, forty seconds, declination five degrees, thirty minutes. It is very faint and has no tail. It is moving slowly northeast parallel with the ecliptic periodic." Nothing is known as to what comet it is, or whether it has been seen before.

Augusta, Ky., Aug. 21.—At Bethany, Ky., whitecaps beat William Saul, his son and daughter into insensibility with clubs. The girl is fatally hurt, and the injuries to father and son are serious.

Denver, Col., Aug. 21.—S. A. Abbey, supposed to have been among the dead in the Gumry disaster, turns out to be alive. He occupied the room in which Lorah and French were killed, but he left the hotel before the explosion.

Mayosville, Ky., Aug. 21.—An earth quake shock was felt in this vicinity to-day, accompanied by a rumbling sound lasting one minute, which scared people out of their houses. Clocks were stopped, dishes rattled and tables toppled over. The vibration passed from east to west.

Philadelphia, Aug. 20.—A cablegram to the Maritime Exchange announces the arrival at Queenstown to-day of the bark Holt Hill from San Francisco. This was the vessel it was feared had been sunk with all on board in a collision in mid ocean on July 13, by the steamship Prince Oscar, which also foundered.

Providence, R. I. Aug. 20.—The annual convention of the Order of Scottish Clans of the United States and Canada opened in this city to-day; seventy delegates were present from both countries.

Philadelphia, Aug. 20.—A syndicate including a number of Philadelphia capitalists, has purchased the rights of a power company which was recently formed to develop the Sault Ste. Marie canal, and has organized the Lake Superior power company, with a capital of $2,000,000. The company has two large mills, and is expected to operate the one on the Canadian side with in a month.

THE CABLE TO HONOLULU.

Hawaiian Government's Subsidy $40,000—Ashford is Released.

Honolulu, Aug. 14.—(Per steamer Australia to San Francisco)—The Hawaiian government has received a communication from the British government, acknowledging that the military court which tried those participating in the January uprising was legally established. After reviewing the evidence in his case, they are of the opinion that there was not proof enough to convict Ashford, and require that his conviction be set aside. Mr. Hatch states that an answer to the British government has not been made as yet. He declines to state as to whether or not Ashford's conviction would be set aside, as required. Ashford was convicted on a charge of treason and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of $1000. He was recently pardoned on condition that he leave the country. He accepted the condition and is now in California. He is a brother of C. W. Ashford, a voluntary exile.

The senate and house have ratified the cable contract made by President Dole with Z. S. Spaulding, who will ask the next Congress for an annual subsidy of $50,000. The contract signed by his government grants an exclusive franchise for twenty years, but it is provided that the grant shall not prevent any foreign government having existing treaty rights with the republic of Hawaii, and allowing any such government to land a cable upon the Hawaiian group, for other than commercial purposes, from any point in the American continent. The government agrees to pay the contractor an annual subsidy of $40,000 for twenty years from the date of the establishment of telegraphic communication between Honolulu and a point at or near San Francisco, and the islands of Hawaii, Moloki, Mauri and Kayaui, the subsidy to be paid in quarterly istallments of $10,000 each. Work on the cable must begin before or on the first of May, 1897, or the line must be completed on November first, 1897, otherwise the contract is void. If Spaulding fails to obtain assistance from the United States, the Hawaiian government may cancel its contracts.

CLEVELAND WON'T BE HASTY.

His Adminstration Views the Situation Differently From England.

London, Aug. 21.—Sir N. R. O'Connor, British minister at Peking, has been armed with full authority to demand the issue of the necessary instructions to the local Chinese officials to ensure the presence of the American and British consuls at the inquiry being made at Kucheng into the massacre.

The Daily News Vienna correspondent hears that, as a result of German interference in behalf of the pope, the Chinese court has sent an official to inform the Catholic bishop at Peking that the Chinese government would carefully watch for the safety of Catholics.

Washington, Aug. 21.—Advices have been received by the officials of the state and navy departments from Minister Denby and Admiral Carpenter, which indicates that neither regard the situation resulting from the Kucheng riots as very serious or alarming, so far as American interests are concerned. It appears that the Chinese government and officials are very friendly toward the United States and American citizens, and regret the disturbance which tended to cause so much consternation. The advices are reassuring and not in accordance with the cables of Consul General Jernigan at Shanghai and statements made by other American citizens, indicating that further outrages were contemplated.

The state department was informed to-day that there was some disposition on the part of the Chinese officials not to allow British and American officers to be present at the investigation of the Kucheng riots. It is stated at the department that the usual hitch has occurred, in which the Chinese officials have refused to allow any interference with their forms of procedure. In every case where there has been an investigation of the kind proposed, the same objections have been made, the Chinese officials feeling they lose prestige with their people if they allow foreigners to participate in their courts. These objections have always ended in the submission of the Chinese after some delay. It can be stated authoritively that the instructions of Minister Denby cover all questions now in controversy and that the investigatin will be conducted in such a manner that will allow the American representative to secure full and complete information as to the cause of the riots and the persons participating in them, whether high or low. The assurance has also been given that this will be done in such a manner as to leave nothing for complaint by the American people on the score of failure to obtain the facts relating to the disturbances. It is not at all probable that Minister Denby has been directed to make any such demand as that to be made by the British minister at Peking, as it is known here that such a demand will not be necessary. It is understood that the Chinese minister has informed the government that the best interests of China will be served by according to the British and American officials the most thorough facilities for obtaining all information desired.

The attention of China has been called to the fact that when the United States government was investigating the Chinese riots in this country, officials of the Chinese government were asked to be present to obtain all the particulars. It is not believed at the state department that the refusal of the Chinese authorities will do more than to delay the investigation for a time, until the Chinese government can direct the officers at Kucheng to accord the British and American officials the right to be present and direct the investigation into the channels which will bring out the facts.

Rev. Robert Warren Stewart, murdered by the Chinese at Kucheng, was no ordinary missionary. Born in 1850 in Ireland, of good family, and amply supplied with all that this world could give, he went, after a very creditable career at the university, to the bar. Just about the time he was called to the bar D. L. Moody's preaching attracted him and caused him to throw up all his bright prospects at home and become a misionary. He was ordained and went to China about the end of 1876, under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society, and in China he continued ever afterward, spending himself freely in the cause of the Master he loved, and in spite of very bad health, which forced him away from the country at least twice.

—F. G. Richards, Jr., who is interested in the scheme to supply the town of Wellington with water, returned home on the noon train. He says there is every probability of the scheme going through. The source of the supply is a good one, and the town can be supplied with splendid mountain water without a great deal of trouble.

DURRANT'S DOUBLE LIFE.

He Had One for Sunday School, but a Different One for Society.

Young Ladies Refused to Attend Gatherings to Which He Was Invited.

San Francisco, Aug. 21.—The prosecutors of Theodore Durrant are at present engaged in developing a fruitful line of testimony which promises to throw a powerful side light on the conduct of the young man toward women. While Durrant is pictured by his friends as being a meek, modest youth, who, so far from being able to murder two school girls, found his only true enjoyment in the Sunday school of which he was assistant superintendent, it is proposed to prove that his baseness was boundless when associating with women. In support of this assertion young women who are said to have been insulted by Durrant will be placed on the stand, and letters written by the prisoner to his female acquaintances will be introduced as evidence. The audacity of the prisoner is shown by a letter now in the hands of the police which he wrote to Helen Henry, a local actress, a few weeks before the Emmanuel church murders. Although he had not known the young lady but a few days, he wrote her a letter so suggestive that she declined to answer it, and a few days later he followed it up with another just as offensive. So bold did Durrant become that long before his arrest it is said a number of young women declined to attend parties to which he was invited, or to associate with him in any way. Some of the women who have been insulted by Durrant will be placed on the witness stand, and their testimony will be of importance in refuting the contention of the defence that so moral and conscientious a young man could not commit these atrocious church murders.

From a reliable source it is learned that, no matter what is accomplished by the present trial, it is intended to bring Durrant before a jury on the charge of killing Minnie Williams. This course will be pursued even if Durrant should be found guilty of the murder of Blanche Lamont. The idea of the prosecution in doing that would be to provide against the possibility of the supreme court granting a new trial in the Lamont case. It is even probable that the district attorney would consent to a change of venue for the Williams trial.

Much speculation has been indulged in as to the nature of the alibi Durrant's counsel expect to present to the jury to combat the evidence now in the hands of the prosecution. From hints that have been dropped, it appears that the records of the Cooper Medical College will form the basis of the attack on the testimony of Martin Quinlan, Mrs. Leak and others. The records are the rolls of Dr. William F. Cheney's class at the college. Durrant was one of a class of 77 students who attended Dr. Cheney's lectures. The roll shows that he was present at the lectures delivered at the college on the afternoon of April 3, at the precise hour that the prosecution claims he entered Emanuel church with Blanche Lamont. Dr. Cheney's lecture hour is from 3:30 to 4:30 o'clock, and the roll of students is not called until the close of the lecture. On this occasion, the doctor says, his lecture was a little shorter than usual, and he may have ordered the roll called as early as 4:20 o'clock. If Durrant were present and answered to his name, then he could not have been at the church with Blanche Lamont. Dr. Cheney considered the point so important that he spent two days trying to determine the truth or falsity of facts as shown by the roll. The 76 members of the class were taken into his private office one by one and interrogated as to whether they had remarked Durrant's presence at the lecture; whether they had heard him answer when his name was called, and whether they had answered for him. To the last two interrogatories they all answered in the negative. Some were under the impression that Durrant had attended the lecture, but none were sure. Dr. Cheney's investigation brought out one important fact. It was that on April 10 Durrant went to a fellow student, Edward F. Glaser, and asked him for the notes of Dr. Cheney's lecture delivered on the afternoon of April 3. The prosecution looks upon this as proof that Durrant did not attend the lecture, for had he done so he would have made his own notes.

Walnut Creek, Cal., Aug. 20.—Constable Palmer has a knife which he believes has a bearing on the Durrant case. When the signal corps came to Mount Diablo on Saturday, after the murder of Minnie Williams, the militiamen stayed over night at Fred Moses' ranch, six miles from the mountain. Two days after their departure, Moses found in a barn where the militiamen had slept, a lady's knife with several blades and a scissors attachment. One of the blades and the scissors have bloodstains. It is believed Durrant dropped the knife, which will be sent to Chief of Police Crowley. The constable fears the publication of his discovery may lead some of Durrant's friends to claim the knife to shield the prisoner.

MORE GOLD FOR EUROPE.

The Bond Syndicate Again Comes To Save the Reserve.

New York, Aug. 21.—Gold to the amount of $2,850,000 has been withdrawn from the sub-treasury for shipment to-morrow. Of this amount $1,750,000 was taken by Hoskier, Wood & Co. Members of the firm state that they find gold the cheapest remittance. They ship to meet obligations abroad, and will ship more gold later in the week. W. H. Crossman & Bro. will ship $1,000,000 to-morrow. It is believed Hard & Hand, also Handy & Harman, will export gold to-morrow. Nesslage & Fuller will ship $100,000.

The government bond syndicate has turned $2,000,000 of gold into the subtreasury. This brings the net gold reserve to over $100,000,000 after deducting the amount withdrawn for shipment.

To-day's withdrawals reduced the reserve to $99,550,000, the lowest it has been since the Belmont-Morgan syndicate completed their contract with the government and paid for the new four per cent. bonds, the proceeds of which brought the gold reserve up to $107,000,000. In fact, to-day was the first time since the completion of the contract that the reserve was reduced below the $100,000,000 mark.

THERE MAY BE TROUBLE YET.

Between France and England Over the Newfoundland Fishery Question.

St. Johns, Nfld., Aug. 21.—The newspapers announce that the French admiral, commanding the French squadron for fishery protection along the Newfoundland coast, is waiting at the Bay of Islands to protest against the new transinsular railroad, now in course of construction, piercing the country and touching any part of the so-called French shore where French fishing claims exist. The British authorities apprehend prompt and decisive action on the part of the French. It is feared that the question will lead to a very important international trouble. The British flagship Cleopatra is lying in the same waters.

ANOTHER TRAIN HELD UP.

The Union Pacific Flyer Looted at Nebraska by Bandits.

North Platte, Neb., Aug. 20.—Bandits captured the eastbound overland Union Pacific flyer about midnight. The engine was cut off and sent forward, while the outlaws looted the train at their pleasure. No particulars as to the amount of booty secured are obtainable. The engine was sent into Gothenburg for relief, and officers are in pursuit of the highwaymen. The train held up was No. 8. It left North Platte at 11 o'clock, and carried a full compliment of coaches, sleepers and express cars. The robbery occurred an hour later. The country in the vicinity of the hold-up is fairly well settled, and the authorities anticipate no trouble in following the outlaws. All were heavily armed, and a conflict is quite probable. The train is due at Omaha at 10:25 a.m. Wednesday.

THE ELLENSBURG LYNCHING.

Three of the Eight Men Arrested Discharged From Custody.

Ellensburg, Aug. 22.—The names of the eight men arrested on a charge of being implicated in the recent lynching are: Mike Linder, Frank Uebelacker, William Kennedy, John Bush, Frank Groger, Frank Fiegle, Robert Linke, Pat Desmond. The examination took place this afternoon before Justice Boyle, but was not concluded. Before adjournment, however, Groger, Bush and Desmond were discharged. There was a large crowd in the court room, but no excitement or demonstration. The examination of the remaining five will go on in the morning.

Uebelacker is a partner of Kohlhepp, saloon keeper, shot by the Vinsons. M. Linder is ex-deputy treasurer, and was the Democratic candidate for treasurer last fall. He was to have been married this morning at 10 o'clock. Kennedy is a blacksmith; Groger proprietor of a brewery; Bush a wagon-maker, and Desmond a rancher.

ROMANCE OF THE TELEGRAPH.

Odd Difficulties of Operating a Line Through Queer Countries.

A good deal of romance hovers around the means by which the world's news is gathered. The speed and accuracy with which telegraph messages are transmitted between the uttermost parts of the earth is marvellous when the conditions under which they are sometimes transmitted are considered.

The Indo-European telegraph line offers a good illustration. It runs from London to Lowestoft on the east coast of England. It then dips under the sea to Emden, on the German coast, whence it passes through Germany to the Russian frontier. From this point the wire passes by way of Warsaw, Rowno Odessa, the Caucasus, and Tiflis, to Persia, and by Tauris to Teheran, the capital of the Shah's domains. There it joins the Indian government line, which runs from the Persian capital to Bushire on the Persian gulf. Thence the wires run through Beloochistan, and complete the route by connecting at Kurrachee, in Northern India. The operation of this immense stretch of line, passing through countries of such varying climates and general characteristics, is obviously one of much difficulty.

On the snow-swept steppes of Russia the wires are sometimes snapped like thread by the rapid flight of flocks of wild geese. The poles are cut down and made into firewood by the nomad tribes of the Caucasian districts, and the cunning inn-keepers of Georgia seek to boom their post-horse trade by deliberately creating faults in the wires. In certain parts of the mountainous regions of Asia the maintenance of the solitary line involves no little personal risk and hardship to the staff of hands. Communication is often cut off by avalanches in the mountain districts, and the work of repairing after a snowfall of five or six feet is no light matter.

These mountain stations are provisioned with several months' supplies before the winter sets in, as the staff will be in touch with the rest of the world by wire only until the spring weather opens out the passes. In these supplies are always included a liberal allowance of books and games wherewith to relieve the monotony of the tedious winter exile.

FIERCE FOREST FIRES.

Damage Done in Rossland and Trail Creek Districts.

Spokane, Aug. 22.—Forest fires common in summer have swept the country about Rossland and Trail Creek, just over the British line, north of here, driving prospectors in and in some cases destroying small cabins. Fires have also occurred in North Idaho in the Couer D'Alene region. The smoke from the fires makes the alarmed prospectors believe the entire country is ablaze, and wild stories have been brought to Spokane. There have been several narrow escapes, but close inquiry fails to discover loss of life in any portion of the burning country. Fires also annoy the people living near the wooded hills thirty miles south of Spokane, in the Palouse country. The danger so far has been confined to timber. At Rossland the people of the town have relays of men watching the progress of the flames. When the fire was at its worst the wind veered and saved the town, which is made of new frame buildings and easily ignited. No trains have been delayed or stages stopped, and the fires are mostly away from settlements. The rain in Eastern Washington this afternoon may extinguish the fires to a greater extent.