

VOL. 12.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1895.

NO. 12.

KU CHENG COMMISSION.

Twenty-Three Rioters Convicted and Their Leader Captured—None Sentenced.

McCarthyite Candidate in Kerry Election—Trades Union Sympathy With Germany.

Hong Kong, Sept. 6.—The leaders of the Kuehng riots has been arrested. A stamp was made by the Chinese soldiers to kidnap this person, in the hope of securing the reward which had been offered for his delivery to the authorities.

The total number of arrests thus far of those concerned in the Kuehng riots is 130. Twenty-three of that number have been convicted, but up to this time sentence has not been passed upon any of them. The victory of Fukien is demanding the right to review the evidence at the trials.

Dublin, Sept. 6.—The parliamentary election in the south division of Kerry, where so much bitterness was caused by the nomination of a candidate by the Healyites in opposition to a candidate previously put forward by the followers of Mr. McCarthy, has resulted in the choice of Farrell, the McCarthyite nominee, by 1209 votes against 474 votes cast for Murphy, the Healyite candidate.

Cardiff, Sept. 6.—At the trade union congress session held at a resolution was passed unanimously protesting against Emperor William's interference with the liberty of the press, and expressing sympathy with the working men of Germany in their struggle for liberty.

London, Sept. 6.—The Archduke Ladislav died to-day from injuries he received by the accidental discharge of a gun while hunting in the forest Monday.

London, Sept. 6.—Rt. Hon. James Lowther, M. P., presided at a meeting to-day at which it was resolved to address a manifesto to the English people in favor of the adoption of a protective policy with preferential treatment in favor of British colonies.

At the meeting today of the mortgage bondholders of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railway company, it was decided to authorize foreclosure proceedings and accept the proposition contained in the Erie reorganization plan recently formulated by E. Morgan & Co. of New York and London.

The chairman expressed his opinion that the bondholders had done well in accepting the Erie proposition.

The Sun-to-day says news has reached London that Mrs. McCallie, who went to South Africa in the Gaiety Golf company, has committed suicide there. No motive for the act is known.

Paris, Sept. 6.—The man who attempted to explode a bomb in the restaurant of the Grand Hotel yesterday, still refuses to reveal his identity. All that he will say about himself is that he is a deserter from the army.

In the hope of obtaining information as to the man who shot the photographs of him in different districts throughout France. An analysis of the contents of the bomb taken from the prisoner shows that it was composed of from sixty to seventy grammes of chlorate potassium, and fifteen to twenty grains of ordinary gunpowder.

CHRISTIAN CO-OPERATION.

The Arch-Bishop of Canterbury on the Pope's Pastoral.

London, Sept. 6.—The Arch-Bishop of Canterbury has issued a long pastoral letter dealing with the Pope's recent letter to the English people, and the recent appearance in the Church of England of certain foreign usages and forms of devotion. The Arch-Bishop recognizes as the desire for reunion as a characteristic of the times, and admits that divisions among Christians are the chief obstacles to the progress of the gospel.

He accepts the many expressions of anxiety for delivery from these divisions as a sign of God's purposes, but protests against the introduction of modern Roman innovations in the ritual and doctrine. He contends that the suggested reunion only means forgetting our own church, and exerts exhortations and churchmen as a first duty to preserve their purity of faith and practice.

SWEET GIRL GRADUATES.

Object to Calisthenics Before Male Teachers—American News Notes.

Alliance, Ohio, Sept. 6.—All the girl students at Mount Union college struck against obeying the order which requires them to visit the gymnasium every day. They object to exercises before the male instructors. A committee was appointed to call upon the faculty. After discussion, the faculty decided to accede to the demand, and the committee was notified that a female instructor would be engaged.

Butte, Mont., Sept. 6.—At 12:25 this morning a slight shock of earthquake was felt in this city, lasting about six seconds. It was not severe enough to do any damage, and was noticed only by a few. At Helena the shock was severe. People rushed from hotels and buildings, and much excitement was caused. The shock was also severe in Great Falls, severe enough to be noticed by all who were up at the time of the shock. The shock was felt at Great Falls at 12:29.

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 6.—President J. H. Davis, of the Kansas Mutual Life Insurance Co., insists that there is no shadow of doubt that the man arrested

WALLACE WILL COME WEST

On His Own Account—He Won't Travel With Montague and Haggart.

Tipper Said to be Forcing Him Out of the Government—A Happy Family.

Ottawa, Sept. 6.—Controller Wallace is arranging to leave for a trip through Manitoba and the Northwest; he may also visit the Pacific coast. It is understood that he goes on his own account to test the feeling of the different Orange lodges as to what stand he should take as to whether he should resign his position or not. Tipper is said to be forcing him out of the government.

Wallace will not accompany Haggart and Montague, who will also go west soon. J. S. P. Shanly, of Ottawa, has been appointed by Costigan to make a report on the Chicago canal drainage scheme, which is supposed to go lower water in the great lakes as to interfere with navigation in the St. Lawrence route.

Ottawa, Sept. 5.—Dr. Tremblay, government medical officer in Canadian Labrador, arrived here to-day. He says that it is untrue that the Newfoundland fishermen were interfered with beyond what was warned by Capt. "Gat." Howard, that they were violating the law by fishing in Canadian waters when their papers show that they had cleared for Newfoundland waters.

The winter mail service between England and Canada has been renewed to the Allan line for one year. A report is current on the street to-day that the government department Toronto withheld the grant to the separate schools for the current half year on account of the present inefficiency of the schools.

A. M. Burgess, deputy minister of the interior, returned to-day. He leaves for New Mexico at the end of the week to attend the irrigation conference at Albuquerque.

Wheatley, Ont., Sept. 6.—This morning some Indians near here went to the Leamington wharf to get liquor and got drunk. On their return home two squaws, Mrs. Joseph Peters and Mrs. Thos. Dodge, got into a fight which resulted in the latter being struck over the head with a club and instantly killed.

ANOTHER OFFICIAL REPORT

Of a Victory Over the Cuban Insurgents—Soldiers Banqueted.

Havana, Sept. 6.—According to official advices a squadron of the Bourbon regiment and a company of loyalist guerrillas from Cajuana were yesterday engaged in foraging in the San Rafael plantation, near Remedios, by 300 insurgents under the command of Carrillo Fernandez. Although greatly outnumbered, the soldiers and guerrillas made a brave stand against the insurgents. In the progress of the engagement the commander of the Bourbon regiment was killed, as were also several of his soldiers and two of the guerrillas. The insurgents' loss is stated to have been three killed and three wounded.

A banquet was given to-night at the Casino Espanol by the regimental societies to the Spanish officers who arrived in Cuba, which was presided over by Marshall Campos. Members of the press were invited to be present. At the right of Marshall Campos sat the mayor of the city, and at his left Francisco Santos, Guzman. Senator Guzman pronounced a patriotic speech on the theme of sovereignty, which he said could not exist without force. Spain, he said, had a right to use force to carry her resolution to retain Cuba.

Senator Guzman said Spain has sent 80,000 of the flower of her army, and is preparing to send 25,000 more, and still more if necessary to crush the rebellion. Our most worthy warrior, impelled by the purest patriotism and separating himself from crutch politics which caused division while embracing such as bring salvation without any ambition to satisfy our glory to attain, and with no laurels to add to those already on his head, whose manly and qualities will go down to posterity with honor and glory to the nation, greets the troops with the hope that they will emulate Terajo, remembering the glories of ancient Spanish military history.

Vivas were given by the company for the king, queen, and army. Marshall Campos, arising, replied: "I lack eloquence to reply to the splendid speech of Senator Santos Guzman, and can only utter a few heartfelt words of thanks to Senator Guzman for his praise. It is human nature to feel thankful for praises, even though not deserved. The president of the cabinet, Senator Canovas de Castillo, when once Masco landed in Cuba, declared that Spain would sacrifice her last man and last principle before permitting separation. The government will send more than asked."

Madrid, Sept. 4.—Advices received here from Havana confirm yesterday's advices that the insurgents attacked a Spanish convoy under command of General Linarez between Santiago and Venta Casano. The fighting is said to have lasted an hour. The insurgents had seven killed and the Spanish had two officers and five soldiers killed and twenty-one wounded.

New York, Sept. 4.—Gonzales de Quesada, secretary of the Cuban revolutionary party, will leave for Mexico to-day or to-morrow having been appointed a commissioner to obtain from that country if possible the recognition of Cuba as a belligerent.

The expedition captured at Penna Grove was the last that consisted of the Gen. Francisco Carrillo's expedition. It was one of the largest and great things were expected of it. Carrillo is about

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Official communications were exchanged with parties in Newfoundland representing the owners of the vessels seized on the Labrador coast by Captain Howard. As the result of representations from St. John's, the controller of customs has wired instructions to Captain Howard to release the vessels seized and to report fully the particulars to the department. The acting premier received a cable from the law firm of Morrison and Morine, and in reply Sir Adolphe wired that he had referred the case to the controller of customs and hopes Mr. Wallace's decision would put an end to the whole difficulty.

Controller Wood has declined to rescind the recent order permitting scouring wheat to be mixed with No. 1 hard. The Boards of Trade of Montreal and Toronto approve of the order, but the Dominion Miller's Association do not want it. Mr. Wood says the quality or price of the grain will not be affected by the concession. On the other hand, if mixing is not allowed, thousands of bushels will find their way to the board via Duluth instead of through Canadian territory.

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THE LABRADOR SEIZURES.

Someone Will Lose His Position Through Over-zealousness.

St. John's, Nfld., Sept. 6.—Advices from Labrador confirm all reports of the seizure of four vessels. An official letter from Bonne Esperance, says that A. L. Howard, Canadian collector of customs, has seized the schooners Telegram and Canford, Newfoundland vessels, presumably for landing and quelling the will not accept the duties. They have also seized the Foaming Billow, Captain Balkin, of Halifax, N. S., for not having a trading license, which no Halifax vessel has. He is causing a great deal of trouble, a chartered ship, taking a load of fish in Canadian waters, but she escaped. He likewise threatened to seize the Virginia Lake and a mail steamer, and has a large schooner armed with guns and revolvers in readiness to carry out his wishes.

NEWS FROM KADIK.

E. A. Gardner Trading—Wreck of the Earle—Good Sea Otter Season.

Kadiak, Alaska, Aug. 19.—A correspondent writing to the Post-Intelligencer, says: Several schooners, outfitted on Puget Sound and went prospecting into Cook's inlet this summer, and about 300 men were in that vicinity. Two thirds of them at least will leave this fall. Those with whom I have talked do not have any faith in the locality as a mining camp. Few have made more than a scant living during the season.

E. A. Gardner, who left Seattle about July 15 with a schooner loaded with merchandise, bound for Cook's inlet, did not go any further than Kadiak, where he landed his cargo and is doing a little coast trading hereabouts.

The hull of the sealing schooner Walter A. Earle, of Victoria, which was wrecked off Icy cape, near Prince William sound, about April 14, when the crew and hunters about thirty persons, were lost, and had drifted into Afognak bay, over 400 miles, during fourteen weeks, was towed to Word Island by the North American Commercial Company's steamer Francis Cutting on July 31, as salvage.

Lying on its starboard side, the hull was almost completely submerged. It required the work of many men two days to right the vessel and explore its interior. The result was the discovery of eleven dead bodies. The United States commissioner at Kadiak, ex officio commander, and the United States deputy marshal arranged for an inquest, and the jury reported that the men came to their death by drowning. The bodies were a ghastly one, as the party demanded and decomposed corpses were laid out on the deck for inspection. There was one man identified, and that was from the name, John White, in India ink on the left arm. He had the appearance of a half bred Indian, while the others, judging from the distorted features, were Southeastern or Vancouver Indians. A week later, as the tanks and ballast were being removed, four more bodies, making fifteen in all, were taken out and buried. It is surmised that during the Easter storms the crew, all before on duty, were swept from the deck of the Earle, and that the hunters were below and maybe asleep, and the boat was overturned, flooding the hold and shutting them in.

The vessel's logbook gives the business of the day April 13, consequently the night of the morning. As near as can be judged the wrecked vessel was standing off within sight of Mount St. Elias, when the storm of April 13 struck her.

There were a number of sealskins aboard, but the exposure to salt water for several months rendered them useless for fur or leather. The hull of the vessel seems to be in fair condition, and is worth probably \$1000 as it lies.

The catch of sea otters is reported as good. H. D. Holmeke, M. P. F., returned last evening from Europe, bringing with him a bride, formerly Mrs. Goodwin, to whom he was married on the way home.

THE TIMES TONES IT DOWN.

Pours Oil on the Troubled Waters of German Politics.

London, Sept. 6.—An editorial in the Times, commenting on Emperor William's appeal to the Guards against the socialists, says: It is easy to attach an exaggerated importance to such a phrase, uttered in the heat of a patriotic address. The occasion was one of national rejoicing, and it is hardly conceivable that it was meant to convey a direct threat of military action. All the same it is important, as revealing the anxiety of the imperial mind over the magnitude and vitality of the socialist party. If the Emperor's speech shall lead the middle classes to meditate seriously upon the danger of socialism, the question will be settled without involving the Guards, or even resorting to the antiquated and futile expedient of press procedure, except for incitement to crime.

A Berlin dispatch to the Times says that the prohibited Sedan socialistic meetings were held yesterday. Herr Cantz, in speaking, declared that the socialists were not anxious to come to the aid of a fresh war were to break out with France on account of the imperial provinces of Alsace-Lorraine, the German socialists would certainly not agree to the cessation of the press procedure, except for incitement to crime.

The Vorwarts declares that it will appeal against the new attack on the freedom of the press.

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THE WORLD WILL REST NOW

It Knows That Baby is "O. K."—Minor Cable News.

London, Sept. 5.—The Lancet, the leading medical journal of Great Britain, in an article, taking notice of rumors which have been circulated throughout the American papers that the young son and heir of the Duke of Devonshire is deaf and dumb, says: "It is a fine healthy child, notably intelligent for his age, and already repeats a number of words." "Do our go-ahead American cousins," it asks, "expect a child nowadays to speak as soon as it is born?"

Eighty guineas percentage is now asked by Loyds to insure the British ship Lord Downshire, which was reported in last night's dispatches to have sailed from Calcutta May 4th for Hamburg, and has not yet arrived. Loyds' rate on this vessel has steadily advanced for the past three weeks, until it has reached the figure named. The belief grows that the Lord Downshire is a vessel which was in collision with the British ship Prince Ocean on the night of July 17, when both vessels were sunk.

Madrid, Sept. 5.—The Imparicals' Havana correspondent telegraphs that the Spaniards, under command of Generals Regoa and Lima attacked a body of fifty soldiers at Portero Guayana. The soldiers, finding themselves greatly outnumbered, retreated in an orderly manner, making a courageous defence until they met another body of eighty soldiers. The united forces then attacked the insurgents, who fled, leaving nine killed, besides arms, horses and ammunition. Of the Spaniards only four were killed.

Constantinople, Sept. 5.—The Grand Vizier has dismissed a number of officials of Moose who have been found guilty of extorting taxes and of treating Armenians with ruthless severity. At Bitlis a body of gendarmes attacked a band of Kurds who had been committing depredations in the Moose districts. The Kurds sustained serious losses, and were driven out from the possession of property of Armenians which they had seized.

Rio Janeiro, Sept. 5.—The British mail steamer Britannia has grounded here. The passengers have been lauded and the vessel is lightering.

POMERANIAN PROFUSENESS.

Of Loyalty to Wilhelm in Prosperity and Adversity.

Stettin, Sept. 6.—Emperor William reached this city to-day on board the dispatch boat Grillo. Almost simultaneously the Empress arrived by railway train. The streets were thronged with people, and the boats in the harbor were elaborately decorated in honor of the imperial visitors. The Emperor and Empress, and their suites, rode through the principal streets of the city in carriages. The streets were lined with school children, and everywhere the warmest enthusiasm was evinced. At a triumphal arch, which had been erected

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MANITOBA MONEY MATTERS.

Increased Clearing House Transactions for August—Grain Standard.

Winnipeg, Sept. 5.—Another large increase for the month of August is shown in the report of the Winnipeg clearing house made this morning. Last year the total clearing for August totalled \$3,685,874. This year they run up an additional \$241,806. For the week ending Sept. 5, the clearings this year are \$732,453; last year they were \$769,426. A meeting of the board to fix the western grain standard has been called to take place in Winnipeg on September 24, when the standards for the crop of 1895 will be fixed.

The elevators of the Manitoba elevator company at points in this province has been sold to A. McBean & Sons of this city. Toronto, Sept. 5.—The conduit pipe across the bay went all to pieces this morning and the citizens will have nothing but diluted sewerage drawn from the middle of the bay and delivered through the city mains for months to come.

HE WAS TEMPTED AND FELL.

This is a Theological Student's Excuse for Deserting His Wife.

Watertown, N. Y., Sept. 6.—John P. Wilson, an Auburn, N. Y., theological student, who came from Manitoba, and was filling the pulpit of the Brownsville Presbyterian church, and courted a Brownsville girl, and whose wife appeared here demanding his arrest for her abandonment and non-support, was found hiding in a friend's house at Sackett's harbor last night.

To-day the attorneys are arguing where he shall be tried. Wilson admits he was married in Syracuse on June 1, but claims that he married under compulsion; that by her wiles and fascinations his wife led him into wrong doing, and he was duped into marrying her. The girl's maiden name was Elizabeth Nagel, and her mother and two sisters live in Rochester. She lives in Auburn with a half sister, and Wilson boarded there.



CURED BY TAKING

AYER'S Sarsaparilla.

"I was afflicted for eight years with Salt Rheum. During that time, I tried a great many medicines which were highly recommended, but none gave me relief. I was at last advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and before I had finished the fourth bottle, my hands were as

Free from Eruptions

as ever they were. My business, which is that of a cab-driver, requires me to sit in cold and wet weather, often without gloves, but the trouble has never returned."—THOMAS A. JONES, Stratford, Ont.

Ayer's Only Sarsaparilla

Admitted at the World's Fair. Ayer's Pills Cleanse the Bowels.

THE VICTORIA TIMES

Issued Every Tuesday and Friday. PRICE, \$2 per annum, in advance. Single Copies, 5c.

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MINING LAW CONFUSION.

From reports of cases in court and from comments thereon which appear in the inland newspapers it must be concluded that the mining laws are much in need of clearing up. Unfortunately there is only too much reason to suppose that if the assembly did again essay the task of amendment it would only make "confusion worse confounded," for that has been the result of efforts in this direction in the past. Within the past few weeks two cases have been heard in the county court, one in Kootenay and the other in Kettle River district, which hinged on two different points. In the Kootenay case Judge Spinks was called upon to decide wherein lies the "root of title" to a mining claim. In rendering judgment he gave a review of the enactments bearing on this point which must convince any person that a rare mishap was made of the law by our worthy legislators. Repeals and re-enactments and court precedents have left the matter in so much confusion that a plain working miner must be excused if he fails to understand his position. That state of affairs should not have been allowed to come about. In the other case, at Kettle River, Judge Spinks was called upon to decide as to the validity of a location. Prospector number one located a claim, but abandoned it without recording, some thirty days after location. Prospector number two then relocated it, using his predecessor's posts. Number three came along after fifteen days were up and also tried a location on the same claim. He appeared as plaintiff, claiming possession on two grounds, namely, that no re-location can be made until fifteen days have expired, and that number two was wrong in using number one's posts. The judge decided against him, ruling that a claim may be re-staked within fifteen days, providing the discoverer fully signifies his intention of abandonment, and that though not strictly permissible, it is not illegal to use posts that have been made use of by a former proprietor. The "Midway" Advance in contemplating the law's confusion waxed indignant and says:—"Although it will hardly help to soothe the ruffled feelings of the individuals who are unfortunate enough to be the losers in lawsuits of this nature, to be patted on the back and assured that by contesting these technicalities of the Mineral Act they are acting as public benefactors, nevertheless such is the truth; the airing of these questions may possibly save a great deal of expensive litigation in the future; for when, once these difficult points of that wonderfully difficult and intricate piece of legislative machinery, the present Mineral Act, the outcome of the united wisdom and intelligence of men who, although more or less ignorant in mining matters, are still not wanting in ingenuity, nor unaccomplished in the difficult art of the construction of puzzles and double acrostics, is somewhat explained, a reputation of the litigious state of affairs which, we learn, is to be found at Trail Creek, will be less likely to occur here."

ONLY ONE STEP.

The proceedings leading to the arrest of Messrs. Prevost and Falding had been characterized by a commendable amount of energy and promptitude, and have so far indicated a desire on the part of the authorities to repair the injury the public interest has suffered. This is all the more satisfactory because of the suspicion which many people at one time entertained that any attempt made to capture the men charged with wrongdoing would be but half-hearted or worse. But care in arresting and prosecuting the accused officials will not end the government's duty in the premises, nor will it remove from the government all blame for what wrong has been committed. No sensible man can be found to say that it was right to leave large sums of public money in the personal charge of officials. It was not right that the public property should be placed in danger, nor was it right that officials should have been thus submitted to temptation. Even before the cases of the two men now under arrest are off their hands the government should proceed to set their house to rights in this regard. If they have any doubts as to how to proceed in order to secure safety of public funds they can easily find guidance by looking into the methods of business men and private corporations. Defaultions in private business there are, but it is safe to say

that no business firm or corporation would allow the custodian of its cash such latitude as was given in the case of these two registrars.

FRASER DYKES AND SURVEYS.

The defenders of the provincial government in the matter of the Fraser valley improvement and protection scheme have relied largely on the dyking work now going on and the government guarantee of bonds in connection therewith. We have already shown that this defence is not quite strong enough for the purpose, and a letter which appears in the Columbian makes the fact still clearer. The writer says: "In your article on the action of the government in regard to the preliminary survey, they had declared to be a sine qua non, before they could give the assistance, they were anxious to give towards the prevention of a recurrence of last year's disaster, you might have pointed out that the greatest sufferers were farmers who thought, and so far as experience went, had reason to think, themselves above any risk from high water. The dyking enterprises referred to by the World and Colonist are intended to reclaim lands overflowed in 1876, and, to a great extent, liable to overflow in ordinary seasons, and the greater part of these lands are not available for cultivation until reclaimed. It was the case of the farmers who had thought themselves secure, and who had been cultivating their farms for years, that chiefly excited Col. Baker's evanescent sympathy, while, practically, no land above the level of the 1876 freshet is in a position to be benefited by the reclamation works on the bonds of which the government have agreed to guarantee two-thirds of the interest." The government's line of defense will evidently have to be changed, for that now adopted is far from meeting the emergency.

"RUINED" BY TARIFF REFORM.

January, 1895—Acheson Mills, New Bedford, Mass., wages voluntarily increased nearly 10 per cent. April, 1895—Cotton Manufacturers' Association, Fall River, Mass., old scale of wages (reduced under McKinley tariff) restored. Rowland Paper Company, wages increased from 10 to 15 per cent. Cotton and Woollen Mills, Webster, Mass., wages advanced ten per cent. Washington Woollen Mills, wages of nearly 4000 men advanced 5 to 10 per cent. May, 1895—Carnegie Steel Works, wages of all employees in every mill increased 10 per cent. Bethlehem Iron Works, wages of 2000 men advanced 10 per cent. June, 1895—Illinois Steel Company, Joliet, Ill., an increase of 7 per cent. to 7000 men. Illinois Steel Works, Chicago, Ill., 7000 men's wages increased voluntarily 10 per cent. Pennsylvania Company, Leebanon, Pa., a 10 per cent. increase in wages. Lackawanna Iron & Steel Co., Scranton, wages of 4000 men increased 10 per cent. Reading Iron Co., wages increased 10 per cent. Shenango Valley Furnaces, Youngstown, O., two increases of 10 per cent. and over. Bethlehem Iron Works, a second increase of from 5 to 10 per cent. was announced. Pottery Trust, Trenton, N. J., increase of 10 per cent. and over in wages announced. Has tariff reform hurt the industries of the United States? Remarks made by Winnipeg papers in regard to the carload of fruit received by the Fraser valley are of interest, both to the fruit-growers and to other people in this province. The fruit men are given somewhat different opinions as to the condition in which their product arrived at the prairie city, but it is apparent that the manner of packing left some room for improvement. The Commercial on this point represents the wholesale agents who handled the fruit as saying, "that, with the exception of a few baskets, the plums arrived in good condition, and they consider them first-class preserving stock. The plums were packed in baskets, similar to the manner in which Ontario fruit is usually shipped. The dealers say that, if the larger varieties were wrapped and packed in boxes, they would answer quite as well as the California fruit for stand purposes as well as preserving." The Free Press, on the other hand, spoke as follows:—"The plums shipped by the Fraser Valley company consisted of varieties of all sizes. They reached Winnipeg in good condition and at the time they were received here, buyers thought they would make excellent preserving fruit. Since, however, dealers have complained that the British Columbia fruit was so poorly packed, it had not been in the warehouses twenty-four hours before they were compelled to sacrifice cases at any price they might bring. From fruit from California, Washington and Oregon, is sent a much greater distance before reaching the market, is received in perfect condition and remains fresh long enough to enable dealers to dispose of it at the best prices, certainly fruit from British Columbia could be handled in a way to produce equally good results. First shipments are usually experimental; and when other shipments of British Columbia fruits are made, care must be taken to pack the fruits according to the best known methods. A prominent fruit dealer here—as was reported in another issue of the Free Press—advises the fruit-growers of British Columbia to imitate the style of packing used by the American shippers, and also not to al-

low fruit to become too ripe before shipping it."

The Manitoba market is certainly worth striving for, and British Columbia fruit growers and dealers are sharp enough to know that care and the adoption of good methods in packing would be a small price to pay for the leading place therein. But they are handicapped in another way, which lies outside their own powers of remedy. This will be easily apparent from the following editorial remarks of the two papers:—

Commercial: While the fruit arrived here in good condition, and sold well, Mr. Catherwood expressed some disappointment as to the prices realized. California and Oregon fruit is selling much lower than he expected to find in this market, and, consequently he could not realize the prices he had looked for. This owing to the low freight rate on fruit from the Pacific Coast points in the United States. The rate from Washington state points on car loads of fruit is \$1.12 1/2 per 100 pounds, and \$1.25 from Portland, with additional 40c. from California. These rates are for car lots by freight, but the fruit comes through by fast freight. Mr. Catherwood paid an express rate on his car in order to make fast time through, this rate costing him about double the freight rate from Washington. The British Columbia apples could not be sold here at all, and leave any reasonable margin of profit to the shippers, in competition with apples coming in on low freight rate from the south; the rate on car lots from Washington is about 70 or 80 cents per hundred pounds. Consequently, the few apples brought along had to be sold at a loss. Mr. Catherwood said they would not be able to ship British Columbia fruit as far east as Winnipeg unless they could ship by fast freight at lower rates, so as to avoid the high express rate which he had to pay on his car, and thus allow them to compete with fruit from the Pacific Coast States, which had a very large sale in the Winnipeg market.

Free Press: In another respect the pioneer shipment of fruit from the western province was somewhat unfortunate. In order to make fast time the fruit was sent at the expense of an express rate. Fruit from the Pacific States is shipped at a low freight rate; but as the cars are sent by fast freight the fruit can be laid on the Winnipeg market at a much lower price than shipments sent at express rates. As the railway companies are anxious to encourage and encourage a fruit trade between British Columbia and other places as are the exporters, the disadvantage under which the Fraser Valley shipment suffered can be easily remedied for future shipments by arrangements with the railways. The C. P. R. is an institution which British Columbians are frequently called upon to worship as a bulwark of their country. Those who are purblind may respond favorably to the call, but others who take note of the policy pursued by the railway company towards this province, as evidenced by the facts such as are here quoted, will probably ask to be excused.

Hamilton Times: Speaking of the price of wheat during the week, potatoes are plentiful and are selling lower. The Ontario crop was short, it is true, but that fact had nothing to do with the rise in price. If local scarcity had nothing to do with the rise in price, it is not so local plenty appears to figure out to less than prices across the unit? The N. P. still exists; why the decline? Such eagerness to say something for the chaps who dispense custom house appointments seem to have affected our contemporary's reason.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Table with columns for various goods and their prices. Includes items like Oatmeal, Flour, Sugar, and various oils. Prices are listed in dollars and cents.

ALONG THE ISLAND WAY.

What the Casual Traveller May See on the Road From Nanaimo to Victoria.

The Settlements and Their Distinctive Features—Thriving Farmers.

The policy of retaining the support of the intelligent electors of the agricultural districts between the two cities of the island by the expenditure of Government appropriations where most effective politically, has been altogether unbeneficial. It has resulted in the construction of excellent roads, with this drawback, particularly in Cowichan, that there is such a network of roads—where and others lead to the same indefinite spot, that the traveller is compelled to secure the services of a trusty guide or seek information at short intervals if he wishes to avoid the annoyance of travelling four or five miles on a well gravelled road to find it only leads to the home of Farmer Jones or Farmer Brown. Along the valley of the Chemainus, Cowichan and Koksilah rivers, extending to the sea front and as far south as Shawnigan lake, there are belts of good agricultural lands, most of which have been taken up and turned in to excellent farms. The soil of the Cowichan flats is wonderfully rich and productive. Many of the owners are men of capital and have built large residences and spent considerable money in beautifying their homes. The richness of the soil and the proximity of markets should make farming in Cowichan a profitable occupation, but numerous voices are still nor small are yet to be heard protesting against the excessive freight rates of the E. & N. R. Co. There are many farms worthy of description, but space is only sufficient to give a sketch of a few of the most picturesque along the line of the E. & N. R. whose prosperity reflects to a considerable extent the character of the country surrounding them. Twenty-one miles south of Nanaimo is Chemainus, at present almost deserted, owing to the closing of the mills which in the past have given employment to nearly 200 men. The manager, E. J. Palmer, is endeavoring to make arrangements to re-open. The store and postoffice of the mill are in charge of Mr. Hill. There are two well-kept hotels, S. J. Lewis is proprietor of the Lewisville, and Matthew Howe of the Horse-shoe Bay. T. D. Conway has charge of the railway station and telegraph office. Situated on the farm of Major Murrer, the present member of the legislature, and nine miles from Chemainus, is Somenos. There is a large general store owned by G. T. Corfield, who has also another store at Corfield, on Cowichan bay. Mr. Corfield has a large farm of 400 acres, well-stocked with thoroughbred Jersey cattle and Percheron horses. The most important town on the line of the E. & N. is Duncan's. It lies midway between Victoria and Nanaimo, and has many attractions, there being good fishing and hunting, charming scenery and a delightful climate. The headquarters for tourists and sportsmen is the Quamichan hotel, of which E. H. Dickie is proprietor. It is a well-furnished building, protected from the rays of the sun by an awning extending the full length of the building. A number of Victorians are at present enjoying their vacation here, among the number being Chief Justice Davie and family, the Aitcheson, W. Beaumont proprietor, is also an excellent hotel. Duncan's has three general stores owned by W. P. James, C. Bazett and Mrs. Brownall. The other business men are R. Grassl, A. A. Brownall, blacksmith, C. Debon, carriage builder; James Jenkins, shoemaker; and H. Fry, surveyor and real estate agent. C. Price has in his lively stable some excellent turnouts, which are in great demand by the numerous tourists visiting the place. The Shawnigan and Salt Spring Island Agricultural Society have a large hall, where the annual show will shortly be held. There is a stage line running twice a week between Duncan's and Cowichan lake, a fishing resort 21 miles away. There are here two hotels, the Lakeside, run by Price & Jaynes, and the Cowichan Lake, by C. E. Lee. The Cowichan-Alberni trail runs along the lake and is a means of access to the mines, but it passes through such a rough country that travelling is extremely difficult. The school at Duncan's has an average attendance of about forty pupils and is in charge of Miss Carmichael. There are a court house and government offices, in charge of H. O. Wellburt, who is also coroner for the place. The people of Duncan's are peaceable and law abiding, but it is presumably good policy in the eyes of the government to keep them that way, for there are at present two constables, J. Meitner and Douglas and H. Greengard, Lomas, the Indian agent, also lives here. Should the mills at Genoa and Chemainus be again opened, thus providing employment for lumbermen on the Cowichan river, Duncan's with the rich agricultural lands surrounding, will no doubt become a place of some importance. Two miles south of Duncan's is Koksilah station, in charge of H. Williams. The Koksilah hotel, a neat and well-fitted establishment, is patronized largely by those fishermen who try their luck in the Koksilah river and lower Cowichan. C. Melrose is the proprietor, J. McMeans keeps a general store, and R. McVay is postmaster. At McPherson's, three miles nearer Victoria, Pasquale Furmentis runs a general store and hotel. The postoffice is in charge of Mrs. G. S. Cook. The central village of Shawnigan district is Cobble Hill, a station on the E. & N. G. T. Porter, the postmaster, has a large hotel and general store. Shawnigan Lake is such a famous fishing resort that it requires no description. Every fisherman is acquainted with Geo. Koenig, the genial proprietor of the hotel. He keeps an ideal resort and is always highly satisfying the wants of his guests. The Shawnigan Lake Lumber Co. has a large sawmill here which gives employment to a number of men. In the vicinity of the lake is an excellent timber limits, from which can be easily towed to the mill. R. B. Halhed has a small steamer on the lake which is used for that purpose.



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NINETEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION, VICTORIA, B. C.

Under the Management of the British Columbia Agricultural and Industrial Association.

1895 | SEPT. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21 | 1895

\$5,000 OFFERED IN PRIZES. Besides a Large Number of Special Prizes.

3 Days Horse Racing—\$2,000 in Purses.

Special Rates to Victoria and Return during Exhibition Week on all Lines.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS FOR EACH DAY. For further particulars write to C. E. RENOUF, Honorary Secretary. P. O. Box 86, Victoria, B. C.

At Shawnigan lake the agricultural lands practically cease. The wagon road passing through a rough mountainous country, runs along the shores of Sooke lake, a large sheet of water in which there are small but in sufficient numbers to provide good sport. The traveller is sufficiently weary of the rough mountainous road to rest with mine host Blair at the Goldstream hotel, which is just far enough from Victoria to make it a favorite stopping place for those driving into the country.

LOCAL NEWS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form. From Monday's Daily. N. Fayet, the victim of the shooting accident on the West Coast, will lose his arm. He is reported to be in a very serious condition. The bullet which killed Thomas Williams entered his neck just above the left shoulder, penetrated both lungs and lodged in the right arm. The funeral will take place to-morrow. By a mistake in Saturday's issue, the announcement of the harvest festival in St. Barnabas church was made to read for Thursday the 20th instead of the 26th instant. At Duncan station on Saturday Messrs. Wellburn and Musgrave, J. P. Meitner, Mr. Shore, and a few days ago struck Constable Greaves during a dispute at Shawnigan lake, \$5 and costs. Mr. H. E. A. Robertson appeared for Mr. Shore. The forty-sixth drawing of the Victoria Building Society took place on Saturday evening, and was conducted by J. Taylor, M. McGregor, and Alexander Stewart. The appropriation of \$2000 was won by Mrs. E. W. Well, holder of shares 65 B. and C. At the recent entrance examination to the Kingston Military College, Master J. Peters, of Victoria, passed very creditably. He stood second, with 2378 marks, to E. C. Sweeney, of Montreal, with 3019. He is a son of Lieut.-Col. Peters, D. A. G., and was a pupil at Victoria College. Johnnie, an Indian arrested for being drunk, was fined \$5 or 10 days in police court this morning. Wm. Atkinson was similarly treated. There were four revenue tax cases in police court also, but three of them were dismissed as the taxes had been paid. The fourth man was ordered to pay the tax. The Times staff to-day, in a fitting manner, pledged health and happiness to Mr. Harry Dallas Helmecken and his bride, whom he brought home last week. The occasion was brought about by the father of the bridegroom, Hon. Dr. J. S. Helmecken, whose name in this province is a synonym for wholesome hospitality. H. M. S. Hyacinth, Capt. May, steamed out of Esquimalt this afternoon shortly after 1 o'clock and commenced her long journey to England. She will go first to San Francisco and then in succession to Monterey, Santa Barbara, San Diego, Acapulco and Calico. She will meet her relief at Coquimbo. The American bark Enoch Talbot was towed from Port Angeles to Esquimalt by the American tug Rainier this morning. Her captain desired to either dock or go on the ways, but it was impossible to do either. The Lorne will take her to Cassidy's mill, Vancouver, where she will load. Mr. Rippey's infant son was buried to-day at 2:30 p.m. from the residence, Esquimalt road, Rev. Mr. Barber officiating. The funeral of Mr. Finland's infant son took place yesterday at 9 a.m. from the residence, Richmond road. Rev. Father Nicolay officiated at the church and cemetery. The Dominion government steamer Quadra, Captain Walbran, returned on Saturday evening from a visit to the West Coast light stations. Captain Gaudin, agent of the marine and fisheries department, went down on her. Tomorrow he visits Prevost Island. Miss Bessie Sanburn was given into the custody of Police Constable Meant this afternoon by Mrs. Thain, who lives near the corner of Kane and Douglas streets, on the charge of stealing a jacket. She was locked up and will be heard to-morrow. The additional charge of destroying property may be laid against her. The U. S. lighthouse tender Columbine, Capt. Richardson, arrived in port on Saturday afternoon. She is making one of her regular cruises through the straits, Sound, and archipelago, looking after the U. S. lighthouses. She goes from here to Seattle, leaving to-night or early in the morning. Capt. Richardson and the officers have many friends here and are always warmly welcomed. The jury empanelled by Coroner Crompton to enquire into the shooting accident whereby Thos. Williams lost his life on Friday last, this morning brought in the following verdict:—"We find that the deceased Thos. Williams, came to his death by an accidental gun shot in the hands of William Bontrave, which we consider was purely accidental." It is signed by W. J. McKeon, foreman, and the members of the jury. The Admiralty have given instructions to bring forward H. M. S. Icarus now in the Medway fleet reserve at Chatham, for commissioning. She is to relieve H. M. S. Nymph, whose period of service expires in October. H. M. S. Icarus is a screw sloop of 8 guns, 900 tons and 1230 horse power. She was formerly on this station and went home in 1890, since which time she has been thoroughly overhauled. She has been lying in the fleet reserve ever since her overhauling was completed. Charles Reinhart, who has just entered on a two months' term of imprisonment for stealing a ring from Mrs. Babchuck's shop on Store street, will be brought in from the Provincial jail tomorrow for trial for a more serious theft. A week ago he was employed about the premises at 48 Chatham street to do some work and during the absence of the occupants a lady's dress, a silk waist, some silver knives and forks, a pair of shoes and some other articles were stolen. When they were missed the case was reported to the police and Constable Robert Walker found nine of the knives, four of the forks and the wearing apparel in a pawn shop where Reinhart had disposed of them. The goods were sold in a barefaced way. Reinhart giving his own name to the broker. He will very likely be tried summarily again by Magistrate Macrae. Reinhart is said to be wanted for something or other at one of the Sound cities, where he was employed as water broker. He will very likely be released before his release, look into that return of the case.

HER CLOTHES IN COURT

Blanche Lamont's Torn Garments in Evidence Against Theodore Durrant

He Looks Casually at Them and Smiles Indifferently—Others Horror-Struck.

San Francisco, Sept. 7.—A fresh stage in the Durrant murder case was reached to-day—a stage that was thrilling in its horror and kept the crowded court room almost gasping with interest. The story of the finding of Blanche Lamont's clothes that were hidden away among the rafters of Emanuel church belfry was told on the witness stand by the man who found them and his each torn, manly bit of cloth was shown, the crowd swayed with excitement. There was just one man in all that crowd who seemed to feel no interest in the garments. This was the man who is expected to be the murderer of the girl who wore those garments when she was last seen alive.

The introduction of the girl's clothes was rather a surprise to the spectators. It happened soon after the noon recess. A man bearing a burden pushed through the crowd into the court room. No one could see exactly what he held in his arms, but it appeared to be a woman's dress. The witness was many of them, were particularly disturbed. What the bailiff brought into court was really harmless enough, simply a dressmaker's dummy, over which had been draped Blanche Lamont's basque and skirt. In order to make it realistic, however, the dummy was as near as could be made the dead girl's height and figure—a tall, slight, girlish figure, undeveloped but not lacking in grace. The witness, who was not a man, but a woman, and the skirt were pinned up in part and the gown draped so as to show much as it must have been when its wearer was alive.

They stood the dressmaker's dummy beside the witness stand, and there it remained all afternoon, and to the excited imagination of the attendants on the Durrant trial—and it is a trial that sets the dullest nerve on edge—the poor girl seemed like an accusing presence. Men and women glanced at her as they looked at the witness. The dressmaker's dummy of the trial has seemed more like an abstraction, one of the conditions in a game, the stakes of which is Theodore Durrant's life, appeared as though bright young life had been cut short by a fiend. Probably nothing in the trial has done so much to revive the thrill of horror that swept over the country when it was first known that two young girls had been outraged and murdered in the church.

Durrant, like everybody else in the court room, watched the stiff, pathetic girlish figure by the witness chair, but his gaze did not rest on her long. It must have remained there for a long time. She wore that dress, when, according to his own story, he escorted her to school in the morning, and she wore it, according to the testimony, when she was last seen alive. It is not surprising that she should have been so much interested in the girl's clothes. The witness, who was not a man, but a woman, and the skirt were pinned up in part and the gown draped so as to show much as it must have been when its wearer was alive.

Los Angeles, Sept. 7.—A woman giving the name of Mrs. Callender went to the local police headquarters and said she wanted to give the name and address of a girl wanted by the prosecution in the Durrant case. She is the girl before whom Durrant is said to have appeared in a made state in Emanuel church. The address has been sent to the San Francisco police. The detectives refuse to divulge it.

THE SUIT AGAINST STANFORD.

Even if the Government Wins the University is Safe. San Francisco, Sept. 9.—Judge L. D. McKissick, special counsel for the United States in the \$15,000,000 suit against Mrs. Jane L. Stanford, has completed his argument and brief for the United States circuit court of appeals. The document consists of 183 closely printed pages, and the argument in the United States court of appeals on the 16th will probably attract national interest.

If the government wins the suit it will in no manner interfere with the bequest of Senator Stanford to the university, and according to the inventory Mrs. Stanford will still have an estate of from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000. Stanford's bequest to the university was \$2,500,000, while the estate was appraised, aside from the bequest, at \$2,200,000, and if the government wins its \$15,000,000 suit, Mrs. Stanford will have \$6,000,000 remaining. The government's suit was originally filed on March 15, and an elaborate argument by Judge McKissick on behalf of the government, and by Judge Garber for Mrs. Stanford, U. S. Circuit Court Judge Ross sustained the defense's demurrer to the complaint, and the case is now on appeal from Judge Ross's decision.

The attorney for Durrant introduced a photograph of the ground floor and of the place where the dead body was found, and made witness repeat with reference to the photograph all his testimony. Witness had a long cross-examination with the defense. He was made to repeat statements again and again, and Durrant's counsel tried to tangle him up in minutes and seemingly unimportant bits of evidence. Riehl stated that the belfry landing was covered with dust so thick that his footprints left tracks. The steps of the belfry were also dusty. The defense emphasized the presence of the dust, and made witness describe the dust-covered floor and steps several times, as if it was intended to utilize the statement to Durrant's advantage.

DISGRACE TO MONTREAL

Ten Prominent Merchants Scientifically Conspire to Defraud Insurance Companies.

The Firebugs Worked With Clockwork Precision—Three of Them Arrested.

Chicago, Sept. 9.—A special to the Chronicle from Montreal says: The greatest arson conspiracy that has ever been concocted in America was unearthed here to-day. Warrants are out for ten of the most prominent merchants in the city, and three of them have already been arrested. The thing started with the arrest of three men, Jenkins, Moore and Clores. About five weeks ago these men were arrested for setting fire to the body of the mortgage of Lord, Gillies & Co. Boyd, the senior member, suddenly left for Europe, and when Clores, after his departure, turned Queen's evidence, it was found that Boyd was connected with the matter. Approved of by the insurance companies, receipts which the insurance adjusters awarded as damages. The evidence showed that there was a wide-spread conspiracy, which had ramifications in the United States and all through Canada.

It was found that the conspirators were in the habit of setting fire to the places by means of clockwork arrangement. This was made of an alarm clock with the hands set to strike, and a top was a thick glass bowl of sulphuric acid and below it a bowl containing methylated spirits. When the hour came for the clock to strike the alarm, it broke the bowl and the sulphuric acid ran into the spirits, the combination bursting into flame.

J. F. Quinn, crown prosecutor, went to New York, to inquire into the United States end of the conspiracy. Ten warrants were sworn out. These were for William Thomas, John Treloar, Charles Sarsville, Richard Dagenas, Davis, all farmers; and Bailus & Lowenthal, wholesale clothiers. A small army of detectives were sent out, but up to this time only three men have been arrested. The total amount of money collected is said to be about \$100,000. The arrests have created a sensation.

THE LILLY WANTS FREEDOM.

Mrs. Langtry Brings Suit for Divorce from Her Husband.

New York, Sept. 9.—The celebrated beauty, Mrs. Langtry, has at last begun her fight for freedom from her husband, Edward Langtry. The primary move in the affair was the placing of papers and a retaining fee of \$700 in the hands of Abe Hummel, of the law firm of Howe & Hummel of New York. The complaint was drawn up by Mr. Langtry's London solicitor and sent to America by a specially commissioned bearer of the suit and the decree. Mrs. Langtry is a citizen of California, and brings suit as an American. She is a large property owner in the fertile corner of California, and has lived there at intervals during the last ten years. In the suit for the divorce she beseeches the court to grant her the custody of her little daughter, Jeanne.

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THERE MAY BE TROUBLE YET

Over That Little Patriotic Speech of William on Sedan Day.

Berlin, Sept. 9.—Emperor William's denunciation of the Socialists in his speech at the banquet in the Imperial palace on Sedan day has been the theme of animated discussion in the press of Berlin during the entire week. The official organ of the Conservatives in its large and influential position of the socialist deputies from all the committees of the Reichstag, in utter disregard of the fact that such a course would be unconstitutional. The press generally has been disputing over the meaning of the emperor's words. Many believe that he wishes to have more string in his provisions than the Bismarck law of 1878.

DISGRACEFUL TAMMANY.

Administration of Justice Burked in an Outrageous Manner.

New York, Sept. 9.—Nearly 2,000 forgotten indictments, for every crime on the calendar from petit larceny to homicide, have been discovered by accident in an old box in a left in the district attorney's office. They were found from 1863 to 1873, during the administration of ex-District Attorneys Olney, McKoon, Rollins, Phelps and Garvey. Many are outlawed and a force of twenty clerks has been put to work to discover if any are yet valid.

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New York, Sept. 9.—Nearly 2,000 forgotten indictments, for every crime on the calendar from petit larceny to homicide, have been discovered by accident in an old box in a left in the district attorney's office. They were found from 1863 to 1873, during the administration of ex-District Attorneys Olney, McKoon, Rollins, Phelps and Garvey. Many are outlawed and a force of twenty clerks has been put to work to discover if any are yet valid.

delighted with the kindness they have met everywhere. Mr. Fouché, of Chicago, in an interview with a correspondent, said that when they visited Friedrichshue they found Prince Bismarck in a most amiable mood. The prince showed them all the courtesies in his power. He insisted on Mr. Fouché tasting the wines and spirits in his cellar, and would not deny Prince Bismarck was very curious to obtain an opinion as to the quality of his American whiskey, not being, he said, much of a connoisseur of that article since the days when John Lothrop Motley and George Bancroft represented the United States at Berlin. The veterans were assigned to an advantageous position from which to view the parade on the Templehof field. There the emperor conversed with them with evident pleasure. On Wednesday he sent to each of them a souvenir medal, on one side of which was his portrait. To Mr. Muller, of Nebraska City, the emperor said: "The old Berlin barracks in which you were quartered are still there. They are no better than they were then. The reichstag does not give money with which to build better." To Mr. Grabert, of Chicago, who carries a big American flag whenever the club marches through the streets, he said: "You love that beautiful flag?" Mr. Shall, of Chicago, a veteran of 1848, was especially complimented by Emperor William and by the kings of Saxony and Wurttemberg, on his robust health and noticed.

ANNUAL SEALING SEIZURE

Schooner Beatrice Taken for Alleged Use of Firearms in Behring Sea.

The Ainoko Charged With Hunting Inside the Sixty Mile Limit.

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MANY MEN ARE MISSING.

Terrible Race for Life From Fire in a Michigan Mine.

Cahmet, Mich., Sept. 7.—At about 3 o'clock to-day fire broke out in the shaft of the Osceola mine, and at this time it is more than probable that more than forty men have been burned to death or suffocated. The fire started in shaft No. 3, which is used to carry the miners to the surface from the mine, and when the fire broke out all of the men and boys in the mine, about 200 in number, made a rush for the shaft in the hope of being taken to the surface. The fire was too rapid for them, however, and the chance of escaping by the shaft was entirely cut off by flames and smoke. The latter majority of the miners made a break for a crosscut, and in this way managed to reach another shaft, from which they could escape.

Forty were missing when the roll was called. Within a short time after they had reached the surface smoke began issuing from all the shafts and the escape of men from below was entirely cut off. The men in charge say now there is not the slightest chance for any of the men now in the mine to escape with their lives. If they were not burned they must have been choked by the dense smoke within a short time after the fire started. Fortunately the mine is not as heavily timbered as some of the mines in this locality, and it will not take a great while to burn out. As the thing now stands there is not the slightest chance that can be done for the men, and no effort is being made to extinguish the flames. There is nothing known of how the fire originated.

Charles Weare, a driller, went to the bottom of the shaft and told the miners of their danger. They did not think, he was so bad and some of them went up the ladders to the seventh level, where they thought they would have time to eat lunch. They were only there three minutes when the smoke became intensely dense. Michael Harvey took out some matches to relight the candles, which had gone out, but the oxygen had been consumed, and the candles would not burn. Gropping their way in the dark they went up 200 feet more, when they lost hope, but one of the men, crawling on hands and knees, reached the bell wire and signalled to lower the cage. By the sound he knew where it was and signalled for it to stop. Then they climbed into it and rapped for the engineers to help them. They reached the surface almost suffocated.

Thirty-two men and boys are believed to be still underground. It is impossible to give the number exactly, as some of them supposed to be missing may not have been at work, but it is certain that over twenty-five persons who were in the mine have not come to the surface. It was judged impossible to quench the fire by ordinary means, and in fact no work was begun at destruction of the shaft house. The house was practically torn down in a few hours and heavy timbers placed across the mouth, over which dirt was thrown and closely packed. The work was difficult because the great volume of smoke coming out of the shaft constantly increased as the flames licked their way upward from the point where the fire began. As natural ventilation was stopped the smoke and hot air forced their way along the connecting drifts to the three shafts in the main mine, and so began to emerge from the outer openings in great clouds. Owing to the sealing of the mouth of No. 3 shaft, access to the mine through the other shafts was shut off, the entire workings above the twenty-seventh level being filled with a dirty mixture.

APPLE CULTURE.

A Mainland Editor on His Experience as an Orchardist.

Mr. Galbraith, editor of the Surrey Times, in the last number of that journal, gives the following result of his experience as a grower of apples. He offers the preliminary precaution that his remarks are applicable only to the coast district.

THEIR SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

Leading French Paper Gives an Opinion of Waller's Conduct.

Paris, Sept. 9.—The Journal Debats in an article discussing the case of ex-Consul Waller declares that the letters written by Mr. Waller, which were seized by the French authorities in Madagascar, fully prove the case against him. The Journal adds, "Mr. Waller's protestations will fall to invalidate the judgment of the court martial. It is an unfortunate affair, but what else could we do?"

THE EMBROGGLIO SETTLED.

Newfoundlanders Are Now Satisfied. Their Vessels Are Returned.

St. Johns, Nfld., Sept. 9.—The Labrador embargo has been settled. The Canadian government has ordered the release of all vessels seized. Telegraphic instructions to Collector Howard have been forwarded here to be dispatched by the mail steamer sailing to-morrow. The Canadian government felt here at the prompt steps taken by the Newfoundlanders to remedy the blunders of its subordinates.

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Captain Olsen had not reported to his agents or to the customs up to a late hour this afternoon, and his action in that respect was regarded as rather remarkable. The Beatrice is owned by Charles Loring of Vancouver, but is being managed this year by Robert Wed & Co. She had a crew of white hunters. The report about the seizure of the Ainoko for the second time created a great amount of surprise among sealing owners. Under her chronometer was one or the weather was foggy she had no excuse for being inside the limit. However, the report as to the cause of her seizure may not be correct, and those interested will suspend judgment until she arrives and the facts are all known. She is one of the good schooners of the local fleet, was built in Japan and is well known in these waters. She is owned by Captain Grant.

Up to the time the schooner Beatrice left the sea few of the schooners had made even fair catches, and not one had made what could be called good, considering the time and what should be expected. Of the few schooners reported by the Beatrice the Triumph led with a catch of 700. The Agnes Macdonald had 600, Maud S 500, Seward 400, Minnie 170, and Wanderer 140.

At the time I set out my little orchard at Cloverdale I was, like most people, but little acquainted with the adaptability of special varieties of fruit to this climate and soil. I selected, for the most part, varieties that had been a joy to me when I was younger than I am now, and never doubted that one variety would grow as well as another. Of apples I set out 20 varieties and assisted them to grow. Everything went satisfactorily enough until the time of fruiting came, and then something happened in a number of cases that was not satisfactory. The first break was in the Transcendent and yellow Siberian crabs. Just about the time they should have blossomed, they blighted, scarcely any fruit formed, and leaves most came off, and the trees became the scrawniest things imaginable, though they kept on growing from the ends of the branches. This was the first matter I set about investigating. I chose the Transcendent crab to operate upon, and soon discovered that all the neighbors around me had had the same experience with the tree that I had, that it blighted as had the Jubilee Fruit Farm at Ladner as with me, and that Mr. Sharpe was struggling with the same difficulty on the Experimental Farm at Agassiz. The liability to disease being settled, the next move was to find a remedy. After due inquiry I found a remedy also. It is this: If the tree is small, dig it up and burn it if it is large, top-graft with a more reliable variety. Now, it is believed that by persistently spraying this tree with the copperas mixture it may be kept in bearing, though even that is not certain at this writing; but it is agreed that it would be a mistake to take all the trouble and risk when another crab, quite as good for commerce and by many esteemed equal in every way, may

be grown with confidence and will yield reliable crops of good clean fruit without any special trouble at all. The number of trees, preferably crab, sometimes grow at this date it is the best crab of them all for this coast. Others are being tested; the Hyslop has been tested. While the foregoing criticism has been mainly of the Transcendent and yellow Siberian crabs, it applies to all trees that are subject to blight. Dig them up or cut them off, and start fresh with a variety that is known to be free from blight; and on no account be so silly to set out a tree that has proved a failure. If you do not desire their customers to find the manner of the tramp tree agents.

A little later in the season my apple trees made another break. This time it was a black spot that appeared upon the newly formed fruit of some of the trees, twisting them sometimes into wrong-ended and dwarfing the growth. As a sample variety of apple tree liable to this destructive disease, I selected the snow apple (Fameuse) and investigated this matter along with the blighting disease. The information obtained is the same in both cases. The best remedy for the black spotting of the fruit of the Fameuse tree, is to dig it up or top graft it. The same holds good of other varieties subject to black spot, and the sooner one frees his orchard of them the better. There are, perhaps, a few varieties of apple of so choice a quality that one is willing to take a good deal of extra trouble to grow some of these, even though they manifest a tendency to spot, and that is all right when a person deliberately undertakes the contract to please his humor. But there is no money in it while there are any excellent varieties, for home or market, that can be readily grown without extra trouble and without risk. In regard to the snow apple, those who should know, assert that, at best, it is of inferior quality when grown on the coast climate. The remarks above in regard to nurserymen may be understood as applying to the sale of trees that grow spotty fruit. No one likes to discover that he has purchased poor goods at full price, and it does not help the matter any way to have to labor and wait three to five years to make the discovery. By the way, in order that no local nurseryman may be saddled with my mistakes, I ought to say that I purchased my trees from an Ontario nursery. Now, to hammer down what I have detailed above let me put it this way:

1. No one should plant an apple tree that is subject to blight, or that grows fruit subject to black spot.

2. Anyone who has such trees planted, should dig up or top-graft without losing any more time, labor or land.

3. Nurserymen should abolish from their lists trees that are known to be unadapted to the country; or, if necessary, publish two lists, one for the coast district and the other for up-country.

For myself, having perfect faith in the source from which I received the information here given, I shall proceed next spring to re-graft the following varieties: Transcendent, Siberian, and Twenty-one apples; Easter Beurre pear; I shall abide with the Greenstein apple because I consider it worth a struggle.

It will be in order now to consider what are the best varieties to plant for fruit. This is a large question, and I do not to be treated with the same confidence when discussing what not to plant. If I was setting out an apple orchard to-day from my own limited experience, whether one acre or twenty acres, I would plant two varieties only, namely, Duchess of Oldenburg for early and Ontario for late. But as it would never do to overlook the experience of so qualified a man as Mr. T. A. Sharpe, of the Experimental Farm at Agassiz, who cultivates over 500 varieties of apple, I would be guided by him in substituting Ribston Pippin for Ontario. I would occupy the bulk of my land with the late variety, because I have lived nearly twenty years in Manitoba, and know that it is apples that will keep that people want.

At the late farmers' convention at Agassiz, Mr. Sharpe recommended four varieties of apple that in his judgment had been sufficiently tested in this climate. They were: Yellow Transparent, Duchess of Oldenburg, Wealthy, and Ribston Pippin. Trees of these varieties may be set out with perfect confidence. They will commence to bear early, yield constantly, and furnish either blight nor spot. They are of excellent quality in their season. The Yellow Transparent ripens in the fore part of August, and is a poor keeper, consequently not a desirable variety to grow in quantity.

Last year, an investigation of the most desirable season to plant fruit trees, goes to show that the spring is the best. The ground should be thoroughly prepared in the winter, ordered, and everything in readiness to proceed with the setting out as soon as the trees are to hand in the spring.

In the above I have been treating of fruit matters upon information gained from others by that name. Points were at issue that greatly concerned me as a fruit-grower, and no doubt concerned many others, and it seemed to me that the time had arrived in this province when these issues should be determined. You have the result. Other matters were subject of inquiry, but these are not pressing, and I am disposed to discuss them on my own responsibility upon this occasion.

SECOND GUNNING ACCIDENT.

Charles Dickenson Has His Right Arm Badly Wounded.

Charles Dickenson, a young man in the employ of R. P. Ribbet & Co., had his right arm badly wounded by the accidental discharge of a shot gun on the road to Sooke lake on Saturday night. He was on a hunting expedition with a party, but just how the gun was discharged is not clear, and exact information on the subject seems impossible to obtain. Sufficient to say that a portion of the charge entered at the elbow, and some more of it in the fleshy part of the arm and the rest near the wrist. The Hospital and was conveyed to Jubilee Meredith Jones and Richardson. It was thought at first that the arm would have to be amputated, but it is believed now that not only will it be saved but that he will enjoy the fullest use of it on recovery.

The young man suffered considerably at first, but was resting easily to-day.

HER CLOTHES IN COURT
Blanche Lamont's Torn Garments in Evidence Against Theodore Durrant
He Looks Casually at Them and Smiles Indifferently—Others Horror-Struck.
San Francisco, Sept. 7.—A fresh stage in the Durrant murder case was reached to-day—a stage that was thrilling in its horror and kept the crowded court room almost gasping with interest. The story of the finding of Blanche Lamont's clothes that were hidden away among the rafters of Emanuel church belfry was told on the witness stand by the man who found them and his each torn, manly bit of cloth was shown, the crowd swayed with excitement. There was just one man in all that crowd who seemed to feel no interest in the garments. This was the man who is expected to be the murderer of the girl who wore those garments when she was last seen alive.
The introduction of the girl's clothes was rather a surprise to the spectators. It happened soon after the noon recess. A man bearing a burden pushed through the crowd into the court room. No one could see exactly what he held in his arms, but it appeared to be a woman's dress. The witness was many of them, were particularly disturbed. What the bailiff brought into court was really harmless enough, simply a dressmaker's dummy, over which had been draped Blanche Lamont's basque and skirt. In order to make it realistic, however, the dummy was as near as could be made the dead girl's height and figure—a tall, slight, girlish figure, undeveloped but not lacking in grace. The witness, who was not a man, but a woman, and the skirt were pinned up in part and the gown draped so as to show much as it must have been when its wearer was alive.
They stood the dressmaker's dummy beside the witness stand, and there it remained all afternoon, and to the excited imagination of the attendants on the Durrant trial—and it is a trial that sets the dullest nerve on edge—the poor girl seemed like an accusing presence. Men and women glanced at her as they looked at the witness. The dressmaker's dummy of the trial has seemed more like an abstraction, one of the conditions in a game, the stakes of which is Theodore Durrant's life, appeared as though bright young life had been cut short by a fiend. Probably nothing in the trial has done so much to revive the thrill of horror that swept over the country when it was first known that two young girls had been outraged and murdered in the church.
Durrant, like everybody else in the court room, watched the stiff, pathetic girlish figure by the witness chair, but his gaze did not rest on her long. It must have remained there for a long time. She wore that dress, when, according to his own story, he escorted her to school in the morning, and she wore it, according to the testimony, when she was last seen alive. It is not surprising that she should have been so much interested in the girl's clothes. The witness, who was not a man, but a woman, and the skirt were pinned up in part and the gown draped so as to show much as it must have been when its wearer was alive.
Los Angeles, Sept. 7.—A woman giving the name of Mrs. Callender went to the local police headquarters and said she wanted to give the name and address of a girl wanted by the prosecution in the Durrant case. She is the girl before whom Durrant is said to have appeared in a made state in Emanuel church. The address has been sent to the San Francisco police. The detectives refuse to divulge it.
THE SUIT AGAINST STANFORD.
Even if the Government Wins the University is Safe.
San Francisco, Sept. 9.—Judge L. D. McKissick, special counsel for the United States in the \$15,000,000 suit against Mrs. Jane L. Stanford, has completed his argument and brief for the United States circuit court of appeals. The document consists of 183 closely printed pages, and the argument in the United States court of appeals on the 16th will probably attract national interest.
If the government wins the suit it will in no manner interfere with the bequest of Senator Stanford to the university, and according to the inventory Mrs. Stanford will still have an estate of from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000. Stanford's bequest to the university was \$2,500,000, while the estate was appraised, aside from the bequest, at \$2,200,000, and if the government wins its \$15,000,000 suit, Mrs. Stanford will have \$6,000,000 remaining. The government's suit was originally filed on March 15, and an elaborate argument by Judge McKissick on behalf of the government, and by Judge Garber for Mrs. Stanford, U. S. Circuit Court Judge Ross sustained the defense's demurrer to the complaint, and the case is now on appeal from Judge Ross's decision.
Judge McKissick's argument and brief contained every proposition enunciated by Judge Ross, and cites opinions of the supreme court of the United States and of California in support of every position assumed by the United States. It is particularly set forth that Judge Ross erred in his interpretation of the contract between complainants and the railroad corporations and in following the loose dictum of the supreme court of California. The theory held by Judge Ross was that there was no provision in law under which plaintiff could recover.
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WHERE WAS SHE MURDERED?

Facts and Figures to Show Where Blanche Lamont Was Killed.

Women Show a Morbid Interest in the Dismal Details—Durrant Indifferent.

San Francisco, Sept. 6.—The Durrant case took a mathematical turn yesterday. Straight lines and angles, figures and things, photographs, maps and diagrams furnished the subjects for the jury's reflection all morning. They were prominent after recess as well, and divided the time, if not the interest, of the afternoon with Detective Gibson, who is one of the most important figures in the case. He told of the finding of the body of Blanche Lamont in the belfry of Emanuel Baptist church on Easter Sunday morning, and incidentally came in for some pointed and searching cross-questioning at the hands of the defence. Lines and angles and figures ordinarily would have the effect of driving people from any court room. In the Durrant case it is different. The same crowds that have camped about Judge Murphy's court since the trial began, much augmented and constantly growing, flocked to the new city hall early in the morning, jamming and elbowing for position in the same old way, just as eager as on the first occasion for a glimpse of the prisoner. Those who did not get in and those who were not fortunate enough to gain admittance to the court rooms cooled their heels in the corridors, waiting and hoping for the next time. The women predominated, as is also usual, and seemed to have better luck than their brothers in passing the deputies at the court room doors. Solid phalanxes of them were safely seated when Judge Murphy took his seat on the bench and the day's work was begun, with Officer Russell on the witness stand, pointer in hand, his model of the northwest tower of Emanuel church in front of him. Then began the flood of figures. It was a dreary two hours, but no one moved to depart. It was the general feeling that behind all the seemingly aimless, uninteresting testimony there must lurk something particularly significant. The general feeling was correct. There was and is a significance in the figures which is likely to have a direct bearing on the case. At least that is the theory of the defence, and upon that theory the lawyers worked steadily.

One very important feature of the case seems likely to lead to the questions of to-day their full significance—that is: At what place in Emanuel church was Blanche Lamont murdered? No one seems to know, not even the prosecution. If it really does, it has not yet told. The defence is non-committal. It has nothing to say, but, from the drift of its questions to-day, it seems prepared to fortify itself strongly on this one point. The general impression of the jury is that the girl was murdered on the outside of the door leading to the belfry, and that the dead body was then dragged by the murderer up the three crooked flights of stairs beyond that door to the third landing, stripped and left to decompose. Whether Blanche Lamont met her fate in the gallery, near the belfry entrance, in one of the rear rooms or the library, where Miss Williams came to her aid, is still in mystery. It is almost a certainty that the prosecution has not established that point to its own satisfaction, and it is equally certain that the district attorney considers it the one weak point in his case, but one which he does not deem it important enough to imperil the outcome. The attorneys for the defence asked a number of questions which tended to indicate an intent to show that Miss Lamont was murdered in one of the lower rooms of the church, and he both carried to the belfry after death. If this fact is established, it would be a strong point in Durrant's favor, from the fact that it would be argued that a man of the prisoner's physique could not carry a body weighing 140 pounds up a long, narrow, winding stairway.

So far as the prosecution in the Durrant case has exposed its hand, it claims to be able to prove Durrant was not at Cooper College between 1 and 2 o'clock on the afternoon of April 3, but was seen on Powell street a few minutes later. There is no proof that he attended Dr. Cheney's lecture except the record taken in the confusion of the class room. He was not in his own seat at that lecture, which was unusual, as every pupil has a special seat assigned to him. A week later he asked a fellow student to be allowed to look at his notes of this lecture, that he might be prepared for an examination. No one saw him at the lecture, and he was marked present once before when he did not attend.

When the judge and jury and Durrant passed up Bartlett street to visit Emanuel church, Mrs. Leak, the woman who says she saw Durrant enter the church with Blanche Lamont, sat at her window. As the procession passed the house on the other side of the street she picked out Durrant and District Attorney Barnes, which shows that her eyesight is good.

This morning the crowd struggling for admission was greater than ever. Two lines of policemen guarded the corridors, and prevented anyone entering the court room except the jury, attorneys, newspaper men and citizens having permits from the sheriff. These speedily occupied the chairs and then no more spectators were admitted. The earlier part of the session was consumption in a long wrangle between attorneys for the prosecution and defence about the accuracy of the diagrams of Emanuel church, which the prosecution offered as exhibits to facilitate examination of witnesses. The defence claimed the diagrams were slightly inaccurate. Finally the court allowed the introduction of the exhibits, saying their accuracy could be determined by actual measurements to be taken later.

After a lengthy examination of Policeman Russell as to the interior of Emanuel church the prosecution called Detective Gibson, who described the finding of Blanche Lamont's body in the belfry of Emanuel church. There was nothing new in his testimony. The trial will go on to-morrow.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder  
World's Fair Highest Award.

SPAIN PLEASES UNCLE SAM

In the Matter of the Payment of the Moran Claims.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 6.—The Spanish government has yielded to the representations of the United States in the manner and place of the payment of the money in satisfaction of the Moran claim, and will pay it in Washington on the date agreed upon, the 15th instant. As the amount is large, the payment will be made on exchange on London and the transaction will be conducted through the state department.

TO BURST THE BIG COMBINE.

The Grand Trunk Road Reported Leaving the Association.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 7.—For some days there has been a rumour afloat to the effect that the Grand Trunk railroad contemplate pulling out of the Central Traffic Association. The alleged reason was that the road would be better able to look after the interests of the shareholders when on the outside than it is now able to do as a member of the Association. Sir Charles Wilson, president of the G. T. R., arrived in this city to-day and denied in the most positive manner that any such step had been considered by the officials of the Grand Trunk. He had, he declared, heard nothing of the matter until it was mentioned to him in Chicago.

THE SOLIDARITY OF LABOR.

All to Work for the Attainment of a Common Object.

Cardiff, Wales, Sept. 6.—Samuel Gompers and P. J. McGuire who represented the United States in the 'trades' Union Congress were given a hearty reception in welcoming the American delegates, said that although geographically divided, the workers of America, Great Britain and Ireland are united on all important questions pointing to their elevation. Mr. Gompers replying to the address of President Jenkins, spoke of the solidarity of feeling and sympathy existing among the trades unions of the countries represented in this congress. He said they were of one blood and had a common heritage. He looked forward to a day when all workers speaking the English language would unite with the workers of all countries struggling onward to the attainment of that end for which the whole past has been a perpetual endeavor, with an intensity of purpose that would ensure the accomplishment of great results. Gompers said he believed the British Trades Union Congress and the American Federation of Labor would compare favorably with the British parliament or the American congress.

SHE FOUND AN ASYLUM.

An Escaped Lunatic Perishes of Cold and Hunger.

Tacoma, Sept. 6.—About 5 o'clock this afternoon a party of surveyors in the employ of the Puget Sound university discovered the body of a woman in the woods about a mile west of the Steilacoom railway, a mile and a half from Lemmon's beach and 1,200 feet from the road that parallels the Sound. The corpse was very much decomposed. The attire was cheap and scanty. It consisted of a check waist and a flannel petticoat. The petticoat was pulled up to her hips from the top, exposing a garment of white material. Six feet from the head was an apron. One shoe was off. No headgear was in sight. The face was a livid blue, and the body was on the ground, lying on the left side. One hand was bent down and the point of the wrist was projecting through the rotted flesh. The other hand, the left, had two gold rings on the third finger. The bushes in the vicinity had evidently been tramped down a long time ago.

Superintendent Waughop, of the Steilacoom asylum for the insane, to right in an information that certainly identifies the body as that of Christine Esosky, aged 55, committed as insane to the asylum from Seattle four years ago. Her mania was mild. While taking an airing with the attendants near the edge of the woods on July 3 last she wandered away and had not been seen since. Search was made through the woods two weeks without finding her. She had no relatives or friends. When she was last seen she was wandering aimlessly about the streets.

SOMEONE IS CROOKED.

Charges of Smuggling Against Members of the Newfoundland Government.

St. Johns, Nfld., Sept. 7.—It is understood that the government has made strong representations to Canada about the seizures of Newfoundland fishermen on the coast of Labrador. The Press declares that the rights of British subjects have been violated, and the exacts of Howard, the Canadian collector, who made the seizures are denounced. The government urges Canada to return him. The fishermen will lose thousands of dollars by having their vessels seized.

One letter from Labrador says that Howard drew a revolver on the Newfoundland collector at Bonne Esperance and threatened to shoot him. The same letter says that Edward the collector, opposition press charges that five of the members of the assembly are active partners in a smuggling syndicate, whose operations were exposed a few days ago, had challenges disproved. The case has been abandoned, the public thinks, because of the exposures which would be made.

IN THE NAME OF LIBERTY.

Senor Palma Appeals for Better Treatment of the Cuban Patriots.

New York, Sept. 7.—Thomas Estrada Palma, president of the Cuban revolutionary junta, has issued an address on the recent arrest of Cubans at Penn's Grove, N. J., using the incident as the basis for a plea to the United States government for recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents. The address in part is as follows: "I consider it a misfortune that the United States should be obliged under the excuse of international law to tolerate such repugnant scenes such as took place at Penn's Grove on Friday, Aug. 30, when a score of Cuban patriots, most of them youths of the best families, doctors, lawyers, etc., were chased like a band of robbers, caught and imprisoned, for the alleged crime of intending to start for Cuba to join those who were fighting for the same cause for which the American colonists fought here in the last century. It should be remembered that if at that time Lafayette and his gallant companions had been chased, captured and imprisoned for coming to join the American revolutionists; if the French government instead of effectually helping the American government, should

THE GRANT WILL BE PAID

Ottawa Separate Schools to Get Their Allowance in the Ordinary Course.

Rosebery May Visit, Canada—British Scheme for Colonial Defence.

Toronto, Sept. 7.—The minister of education says the government grant to the Ottawa separate schools will be paid in the ordinary course of business. The reasons for the delay that has occurred is that certain information, on which the grant is based, has not yet been supplied by the school authorities in Ottawa. The department has no reason for withholding the grant.

Nelson Kitter, a respectable farmer of Malahide, cut his throat this morning while temporarily insane. It is stated that Lord Rosebery will shortly visit Canada.

Montreal, Sept. 7.—A special cable to the States says Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Lansdowne and the Duke of Devonshire are considering a scheme of colonial defence. They intend asking the colonies to contribute to the maintenance of the British navy, a portion of which will be at the disposal of the colonies.

POSTOFFICE PILFERING.

Five Thousand Dollars Stolen From Letters—No Clue to Thieves.

Frederickton, N. B., Sept. 7.—Three postoffice robberies came to light here within the past few days, involving \$5,355. The first loss reported was that of a letter containing \$155, mailed at Cross Creek, parish of Stanley, by a resident of that place, to the bank of Nova Scotia in this city. In the other two cases letters mailed at St. John and Montreal, respectively, to the bank of British North America, this city, are missing, but the bank men will not give any particulars, and they succeeded in keeping the matter quiet till yesterday.

It has been learned that both letters were mailed on Saturday, and in due course should have been in the Bank of British North America's postoffice box on Monday morning. As Monday was a holiday and the banks were closed, the messenger of the Bank of British North America did not go to the postoffice on that day. The letters were not in the mail received Tuesday morning. The St. John letter contained bonds and the Montreal letter was supposed to contain notes amounting to \$1,900. Inspector King is holding an investigation, but up to the present time there is no clue to work on.

LABOR CONGRESS CLOSED.

It Works on a Strong Platform—Sympathy for Debs.

London, Ont., Sept. 7.—The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada closed its annual session yesterday. It is opposed to Chinese labor when entering into competition with white labor; favors the abolition of the offices of Governor-General and Lieutenant-Governor; it advocates an alien labor law; and that all prison-made goods be stamped and declared itself favorable to single tax. After an exciting debate it decided that the Dominion congress resolution will be sent to Eugene V. Debs, expressing admiration for his stand, and denouncing his imprisonment.

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have interpreted the laws of neutrality as the government of the United States does now. It is likely that the birth of the first republic in the world of Columbus would have taken place much later, if at all, since a great many of the inhabitants of the thirteen colonies in the rebellion did not favor the cause of independence. But the court of Louis XVI, far from using his public officers and gendarmes to serve Great Britain, upheld openly and effectively the cause of the American rebels. France, in spite of being so near England, and so far from America, and never consented, with regard to the British colonists, to what unhappily occurs today in the United States with Cuban separatists here so far from Spain and so near to Cuba."

MADRID, SEPT. 6.—THE DIA RIO ANNOUNCES THAT SENOR CASTELLAR, MINISTER FOR THE COLONIES, HAS RESIGNED.

THE PASTOR'S WIFE.

AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW WITH MRS. (REV.) F. B. STRATTON.

Threatened With Paralysis—Weak, Emaciated and Unable to Stand Fatigue—Pink Pills Restore Her Health.

From the Napanee Beaver. The Rev. F. B. Stratton, of Selby, is one of the best known ministers in Bay Quinte conference, of which body he is the pastor. During the two years Mr. Stratton has been stationed at Selby, both he and Mrs. Stratton have won hosts of friends among all classes for their unassuming and sincere Christian work. Some time ago Mrs. Stratton was attacked with partial paralysis, and her restoration having been attributed to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a reporter of the Beaver was sent to interview her. In reply to the reporter's question Mrs. Stratton said that she had been greatly benefited by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and was perfectly willing to give her experience that those similarly afflicted might be benefited. Mrs. Stratton said that before moving to Selby she had been greatly troubled by a numbness coming over her sides and arms (partial paralysis) which, when she moved, felt as though hundreds of needles were sticking in the flesh. For over a year she had been troubled in this way, with occasional fits of sleep. She was becoming emaciated, and easily fatigued and was unable to get sleep from this cause. The trouble seemed to be worse at night time. Mr. Stratton had become greatly alarmed at her bad state of health, and it was by his advice that she had taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. Stratton's mother, the late Mrs. Weaver, of Ingersoll, had been similarly stricken at about the same age. Knowing a young lady in Trenton, where Mr. Stratton had been previously stationed, had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, it was determined to give them a fair trial. When Mrs. Stratton began using the Pink Pills she was very thin and had her system badly run down, but after a few days she felt much better, and the numbness disappeared, and she found her health and strength renewed and her weight increased. Mrs. Stratton is about 50 years of age, and a more healthy, robust, and younger looking lady is seldom seen in the city.

In reply to the reporter's inquiry as to what Pink Pills had done for his wife, Mr. Stratton said, "Look at her, look at her, doesn't she show it," and he replied, "I don't know, but admit the truth of the statement."

These pills are a positive cure for all troubles arising from a vitiated condition of the blood or a shattered nervous system. Sold by all dealers or by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box, or 8 boxes for \$2.50. There are numerous imitations and substitutes against which the public is cautioned.

THE FRAKER CASE.

Full Identification of the Doctor—Five Counts Against Him.

Richmond, Mo., Sept. 6.—Dr. Fraker, in jail here on a charge of attempting to defraud insurance companies was recognized to-day by a score of people. The recognition was given by the medical calling several by name and conversing with them. The information leading to the arrest and incarceration of Dr. Fraker has been filed before Justice McCraker by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company. There are five counts in the information, the aggregate penalty being thirty-five years in the penitentiary. It is believed the defense will waive examination and leave the doctor to be bound over to await the action of the grand jury, which meets in October. In case the doctor is released on bail, the bonds, it is said, will be at least \$20,000. If an indictment is found the trial may come off at the October term of the Ray county circuit court.

PRINCIPAL GRANT'S LETTERS.

First of a Series on the Manitoba School Question.

Toronto, Sept. 5.—The first of Principal Grant's letters in the Globe on the Manitoba schools is published. The Principal is a strong advocate of religious instruction in the elementary schools supported by the public, and comments with considerable severity on the action of the provincial government in taking so radical and sudden a change as was effected by the school act of 1890. He says: "It seems to me that the provincial government in 1890 made a great mistake in summarily abolishing instead of reforming the old school system. They have been at war ever since with the prejudices and feelings, and even the religious convictions of a section of the population that should have been treated with the utmost consideration. They believe that the war would end if it was not supported from without, but on this point I venture to disagree with them. It will end only when they make concessions."

ROYAL SCALP FOOD. Price \$1.00. 6 Bottles, \$5.00 Exp. Ad. ONE HONEST MAN AND BUT ONE RELIABLE HAIR FOOD. NO DYE. We feed the Hair that which it lacks and nature restores the color. THEORY. ROYAL SCALP FOOD destroys the diseased germs of the scalp and a healthy action is set up. It contains the principal properties of the hair that are necessary to life without which it falls out, and it fertilizes the scalp the same as you do a field of corn and growth is certain. It invigorates the sluggish scalp, cleanses it and thoroughly eradicates dandruff, which is the forerunner of baldness. It is the ONLY remedy ever discovered that will restore the Life, Beauty and Natural Color to the hair without harm. MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. SEND FOR FREE PAMPHLET. STATE AND LOCAL AGENTS WANTED. ROYAL SCALP FOOD CO. Box 305, WINDSOR, ONT.

A good Stand-by In Sickness and Health is JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF. Always keep some in the house IT STRENGTHENS.

THE BOGGS BANK SCANDAL.

Two Important Books Missing—The President Has Left Town.

Tacoma, Sept. 6.—The failure and assignment of the Bank of Tacoma, successor to the Tacoma Trust and Savings Bank of Tacoma, but two days were consumed upon one excuse or another, until a peremptory order to bring the books in at 1 o'clock in the afternoon was made by the court. One o'clock came, and at 2 o'clock, and no books or no Mr. Allen. The court then ordered the sheriff to go down and bring Mr. Allen before him. Mr. Allen came, and explained with a very red face that he had been unable to find them, and he supposed Mr. Grant, "Wholesaler," cashier of the bank, had made some disposition of the books before leaving for New York, but just what he had done with them was unknown.

N. C. Richards, the first secretary of the company, and J. W. Berry, one of the directors of the bank, were examined. Their testimony mainly touched the transfer from the old bank to the Bank of Tacoma. The hearing will be continued to-morrow.

THE AMERICA'S CUP HISTORY.

How This Trophy, Now So Famous, Came Into Existence.

New York, Sept. 6.—The history of the way there came to be an American cup is this. In 1851 the schooner America went to Europe and won the cup, which ever since has borne the name. The cup was a prize given in the Yankee yacht contested against fourteen competitors, several larger than herself, but none rigged as she was. It is related that when the America hove in sight at the finish, Her Majesty, the Queen, who was a spectator, turning to her attendant, asked "Who, wins?" "The America, Your Majesty," replied the lord chamberlain. "And who is second?" continued the Queen, trying to conceal her chagrin. "Alas, Your Majesty," the chamberlain replied, "there is no second."

The America afterwards sailed in a match with the 100-ton schooner Titania in a strong breeze, and beat her by more than an hour. Commodore Stevens could not induce anybody else to meet him, and he finally sold the yacht to Lord DeLaurance for \$5000. Six years later the surviving members of the syndicate that built the America presented the cup which she had won from the British, to the New York Yacht club, in whose hands it has since remained as a trophy for which any country may challenge, but which none yet has been able to win.

The contests that have issued are briefly recapitulated thus: In 1870 the Magic beat the Cambria. In 1871 the Columbia and Sappho beat the Livenia, four out of five. In 1876 the Madeline beat the Canadian schooner Countess of Dufferin, of Belleville, Ont. In 1881 the Mischief and Gracie beat the Canadian centre-board sloop Athena. In 1885 the Puritan beat the Geneva. In 1886 the Mayflower beat the Galatea. In 1887 the Volunteer beat the Thistle. In 1888 the Vigilant beat Valfridie II.

The weekly social and entertainment of the pupils of South Park school took place last evening. At the conclusion of the programme Mrs. Trustee Grant addressed the gathering and complimented teachers and pupils on their success.

There was a meeting of the Victoria Medical-Chirurgical Society last evening, at which some interesting papers on timely subjects were read, and which elicited some practical discussion and exchange of views.

CURE FITS! Valuable treatise and bottle of medicine sent Free to any address. Send for it at once. B. C. ROUTE, P. O. Box 185, Adelaide Street, Toronto, Ont.

DUR... will c... Dur... and r... Dur... curs... Dur... much... Dur... rec... Dur... by th... Dur... day v... Dur... dema... Dur... phys... Dur... black... Dur... the b... Dur... of g... Dur... graph... Dur... jury... Dur... wh... Dur... the p... Dur... murd... Dur... The... Dur... terday... Dur... of far... Dur... any si... Dur... sation... Dur... cinate... Dur... never... Dur... was l... Dur... crowd... Dur... feary... Dur... could... Dur... jour... Dur... Dree... Dur... men... Dur... inchi... Dur... the r... Dur... their... Dur... who c... Dur... second... Dur... with... Dur... kept b... Dur... Wh... Dur... its m... Dur... and, ... Dur... crowd... Dur... le... Dur... whose... Dur... ed by... Dur... No o... Dur... cre... Dur... nothing... Dur... wome... Dur... Dur... mony... Dur... term... Dur... at the... Dur... is a ... Dur... doctor... Dur... any o... Dur... why... Dur... h... Dur... sionally... Dur... merely... Dur... he fou... Dur... m... Dur... t... Dur... fine w... Dur... seen... Dur... Only... Dur... would... Dur... T... Dur... which... Dur... an o... Dur... had b... Dur... whose... Dur... Eman... Dur... test... Dur... for the... Dur... theory... Dur... has no... Dur... It w... Dur... most... Dur... seem... Dur... pate... Dur... never... Dur... feeling... Dur... of his... Dur... the m... Dur... usually... Dur... ilarity... Dur... roused... Dur... leved... Dur... recogn... Dur... as she... Dur... is relat... Dur... ed that... Dur... when the... Dur... America... Dur... hove in... Dur... sight... Dur... at the... Dur... Her Maj... Dur... the Que... Dur... who was... Dur... a spec... Dur... tator, ... Dur... asked... Dur... "Who, ... Dur... wins?"... Dur... "The... Dur... America... Dur... Your Ma... Dur... jesty,"... Dur... replied... Dur... the lord... Dur... chamber... Dur... lain. "A... Dur... nd who... Dur... is second... Dur...?"... Dur... contin... Dur... ed the Q... Dur... ueen, try... Dur... ing to c... Dur... conceal... Dur... her chag... Dur... rin. "Al... Dur... as, Your... Dur... Majesty,"... Dur... the cha... Dur... mberlain... Dur... replied... Dur... "there... Dur... is no... Dur... second... Dur..."

DURRANT MUCH INTERESTED

He Follows the Medical Evidence With the Greatest Eagerness.

For the First Time He Drops the Mask of Supreme Indifference.

San Francisco, Sept. 6.—The trial that will determine whether or not Theodore Durrant will hang for the murder of Blanche Lamont is now in full swing, and the evidence is being hurried in so rapidly that if nothing unexpected occurs the verdict will be recorded very much sooner than was expected. On Tuesday the ground was cleared by the recital of the evidence against Durrant by the district attorney and the visit of the jury to Emmanuel church. Yesterday was given up to the proof of death demanded by law, the autopsy of the physicians who made the autopsy of the blackened corpse that was taken from the belfry, and the explanation of a model of the church, with plans and photographs that will make it easy for the jury to understand the significance of all the testimony as to the movements of the prisoner and the victim about the murder-stained house of worship.

The list of things done at the trial yesterday does not make an attractive bill of fare, but while the testimony was being given point after point of sensational interest cropped up, and the fascinated listeners sat through it all and never once worried, though the session was long and the court room full of people. Much that is told in court can only be published in a medical journal or in some anatomical text book.

Dreadful as were the details, they were listened to by a court whose men and women are those whom the inflexible rule of the court barred from the room complained in the corridors of their ill fortune, and stopped everybody who came from the court room to gain a second hand a hint of what was going on within the doors from which they were kept by the police and the sheriff's men.

When the medical testimony was at its most delicate point one woman arose, and, with a frightened, almost crowded past at the people on her row and left the court room. The other women whose draperies she crushed as she pushed by them, looked at her indignantly. No one followed her example. The nature of the case compelled an exhaustive cross-examination of these points, and nothing was softened or omitted, but the women sat through it all.

Durrant followed the medical testimony with the closest attention. His term as a medical student helped him, and he did not try to disguise his interest in the examination. Eugene Deuprey is a specialist in medical jurisprudence, and would rather put hard questions to a doctor on the witness stand than follow any other branch of the law. The intelligent why he should try to attack the professional knowledge of the physician who merely testified to the condition in which he found the body brought to him at the morgue was not apparent. The intellectual duel between the doctor and the attorney with a special knowledge of medicine was interesting, but what purpose it served in the case is a mystery.

Only one point was brought out that would seem to benefit the defendant. That was that there was nothing on which the autopsy physician could base an opinion as to whether or not the girl had been outraged, as was the other girl in the Emanuel church, and only negative testimony, but it will furnish a basis for the defence to argue that the people's theory of the motive of the murderer has not been proved.

It was this portion of the evidence that most affected Durrant. He took in every word and whispered to his attorney, seeming to suggest questions and anticipate answers. He was not excited, he never has shown signs of an intense feeling as excitement from the moment of his arrest, but for once he dropped the mask of supreme indifference he usually affects. Maybe it was his familiarity with the pathological subject that roused his interest, or it may be that he believed that the testimony of the autopsy physician to state positively that the other crime had been combined with murder might benefit him, and so attached unusual importance to the matter. All the time his mother sat beside him, hearing the evidence with the utmost composure and occasionally talking to her son about it. Durrant's father was there, but he took no part in the conversation. He sat silent, worried, impatient, until the session was over.

The first witness was C. G. Noble, uncle of Blanche Lamont. He testified to her disappearance and to the finding of her dead body.

Dr. J. S. Barrett, the surgeon who performed the autopsy, testified that Blanche died by strangulation. Witness was cross-examined by Deuprey as to his experience as a surgeon, and in making autopsies. Dr. Barrett said he had performed about 100 autopsies last year. The defence tried to break his testimony by questioning that Blanche's strangulation had been by hands choosing her. The defendant tried in vain to have witness admit that the strangulation might have been caused by asphyxiation instead of by hands, but Barrett stood the test of a severe cross-examination without altering his testimony in the least. Barrett continued his testimony, and said he found excessive congestion in each lung of Blanche Lamont after her death. There was decomposition enough in the body to show that the body had been dead in the neighborhood of two weeks. Witness said all the organs of the girl were in a healthy condition. Barrett said the finger marks on Blanche Lamont's throat were made by one person, in his opinion. There was evidence of a struggle between the victim and the stranger. Examination as to the point of digestion which the condition of the dead girl's stomach indicated, witness answers carried out the theory of the people that she was murdered between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when the noon meal had been digested and the stomach was comparatively empty.

District Attorney Barnes has determined on the order in which the witnesses are to testify against Theodore Durrant shall be summoned to the stand. Mrs. Mary Vogel will next be called. She will state that she saw Durrant on the afternoon of April 3 pass up and down in front of the normal school for

nearly an hour; that then, when school adjourned, she saw Durrant join the young girl and converse with her. Miss Edwards, Miss Pleasant and Miss Langan will then tell how they saw Blanche Lamont join Durrant after school and get on a southbound Powell street car with him.

Martin Quinlan will state that he met Durrant and a young girl on 22nd and Bartlett streets, shortly after 4 o'clock on the afternoon of April 3. He will say the girl he saw with Durrant wore a dark woollen dress and a large hat and carried a package of books.

Then will come one of the most important witnesses in the case—Mrs. Caroline Leak. Mrs. Leak will tell the court that she saw Blanche Lamont and Theodore Durrant enter the side gate of Emmanuel church at 4:10 on the afternoon of April 3—the day Blanche Lamont disappeared. Mrs. Leak will tell how she saw the couple go into the church, and how she watched in vain for them to come out.

It has not yet been fully decided whether John E. West, the conductor of the Powell street line whose car Blanche Lamont and Durrant are supposed to have boarded, will be called on to testify or not. If he is, he will be the ninth witness. If it is deemed inadvisable to call him George King will take the stand.

King will state that while he was practicing in the Sunday school room between 4 and 6 o'clock on April 3 Durrant entered the room by the back stairway. He will say the prisoner had his coat off; that his hair was asheveled, and that he was very pale; that Durrant said he had been fixing the gas over the auditorium and was overcome by the fumes, and that he asked him to get him some bromo-seltzer.

The Examiner says the prosecution has a witness whose testimony will show a motive for the murders—something that has been lacking heretofore on account of Durrant's standing in social and religious circles. The name of the witness is Clarence Wolfe, and it is said that he will swear that on April 2, one day before Blanche Lamont was murdered, he and Theodore Durrant held a conversation which explains with terrible significance the young student's motive for turing the unfortunate girl into the sanctuary. Wolfe told the police and will tell the jury that on the afternoon of April 2 he and Durrant held this conversation which meant so much to the pretty girl whom both knew only for a few months. Durrant commented upon the beauty of Blanche. In a tone of exultation, and not of respect, he assured Wolfe that she was a pure girl, and that he intended to rob her of that virtue which she so prized. The girl prized her honor more than her life; that explains the tragedy of the following day. The overwhelming testimony of Wolfe will give will make a profound sensation. The defence and the public have believed that the young man was a friend of the accused and would take the stand only to speak a good word for the man whose life is at stake. Intentions were given that Elmer Wolfe would be dragged into the case in a manner little to his liking. There was no suspicion that Durrant had confided to his friend the ignoble purpose which inspired him. He spoke in words far plainer than those which have been used. He left no possible doubt of what he meant. The source of this evidence is in the opinion of Capt. Lees, one of the strongest. Had some one enjoying no more than a simple acquaintance with Durrant come forward with it, there might be some doubt, but its sponsor is in Durrant's confidence, and took part in much of the daily routine of his life. In his own circle his condemnation is like a thunderbolt.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC AFFAIRS.

Large Sums Paid the Company's Attorneys for "Incidental Expenses."

San Francisco, Sept. 6.—At the meeting of the state railroad commission today Chairman Larue insisted on an answer to his question of yesterday regarding the salary paid to C. P. Huntington. Auditor Lansing said Huntington received \$10,000 annually as combined salary from all the roads of which he is president. Witness said all expenses had been included in the statement he had made to the commission. When asked the amount of money expended for political purposes, Attorney Martin, for the company, objected. The question was insisted upon, and witness did not know. Under the severe examination of Larue Lansing admitted that the late W. W. Stow had been in the employment of the company. He said Stow was paid as an attorney. When Stow made large drafts on the company Lansing did not know what the money was for. He said the railroad company kept no parliamentary or legislative fund that he knew of, but amounts might be drawn for the use of attorneys and for their incidental expenses. Lansing finally said he resigned the papers and desisted the opinion of the press. He knew nothing about the alleged railroad corruption funds.

HE BROKE THE COMMANDMENT

"Thou Shalt Not Kill," Which He Was Ordained to Preach.

Danville, Ind., Sept. 6.—Rev. Wm. F. Hinshaw was arraigned in court yesterday, charged with the murder of his wife Theresa, on the night of January 3 at Belleville. As the defendant, accompanied by his family was brought into court, great excitement prevailed, and mutterings of "There goes a coward!" and kindred expressions of hatred were heard. The defendant's counsel filed a motion to quash the indictment, which was overruled. The defendant entered a plea of not guilty. The entire day was consumed in an attempt to secure a jury. The Hinshaw homicide was the most sensational in the criminal history of the state. He was pastor of the leading Methodist church at Belleville and connected with the wealthiest family in the city, and is accused of murdering his wife because of an attachment for Allie Ferre, the wealthiest and prettiest girl in the vicinity. His lawyer is Detective H. C. Webster, of Indianapolis, who worked for the \$4,000 reward offered for the arrest of the murderer.

To-day Corbett and Fitzsimmons began their first actual training. The present champion will do his first real work at Astbury Park. Fitzsimmons takes training quarters at Coney Island.

All kinds of paint and paint brushes. Shore's Hardware, 57 Johnson St.

W. B. Anderson, government agent at Union, is in the city.

LOCAL NEWS.

Cleanings of City and Provincial News in Brief and Condensed Form.

From Friday's Daily.

The Northern Pacific liner Tacoma will arrive here at 5 o'clock this evening. She was reported from Carmanah at 11 o'clock this morning.

Peter, an Indian found drunk on the streets, was \$5 in police court this morning. If he does not pay the fine he will have to go to jail for ten days.

The High Ore Gold Mining & Smelting Co. and the Phoenix Gold Mining Co. have been organized in Spokane to carry on business in British Columbia.

The Harvest Thanksgiving will be held at St. Luke's church, Cedar Hill next Thursday. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Perrin will preach the sermon. Service at 7:30 p.m.

Notice of incorporation of the Mahon, McFarland & Mahon Co., Ltd., is given in yesterday's Gazette. The company will take over the business of McFarland & Mahon, brokers and agents of Vancouver.

Yesterday's Gazette contains the writ for the election of a new member of the Legislative Assembly from Cowichan-Alberni district. The date of the election is not fixed, but the returns have to be certified by October 31.

Before leaving here His Excellency the Governor General gave Dr. Geo. H. Duncan, medical health officer, a sum of money to be spent on the island of Darry Island. It will be used for purchasing some little comforts for them.

Two valuable saddle horses belonging to the Governor-General and Countess of Aberdeen were suffocated in a car just east of Vancouver yesterday. Steam from one of the pipes in the car escaped, and at the end of the journey both horses were found dead.

The travelling dairy is to be at the Exhibition during all the week. 't is a grand opportunity that should not be missed. Buttermakers can obtain practical information, and even those who do not make butter should attend these lectures and learn how to judge good butter when they are buying it.

The drummer and second steward of H. M. S. Hyacinth deserted from that ship on Tuesday, taking with them an overcoat belonging to the captain, and two watches. They also took a boat belonging to Mrs. Logan, of Esquimalt, with which it is supposed they crossed to the American side.

Doctors G. L. Milne and J. C. Davie returned last evening from Vancouver, where the Medical Council's examinations were held yesterday. Dr. McLaren, of Vancouver, and Dr. Robertson, of Stevenson, passed the examination. The examinees were Doctors Milne, Davie, McGuigan and De Wolf Smith.

Michel de Keyser Verbiest, Augustin Bauthier, Joseph Buis, James H. Waters and S. N. Newton, all of Victoria, have formed a company to be known as the Canada Lined Oil Co. The object of the company is to manufacture products of lined oil. The principal place of business is Mission City and the capital stock is \$100,000.

There is a movement on foot at Sockeye to organize the Northwest Miners' Association, to include Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia. It is intended in the first place to diffuse the knowledge of proper methods and to be a center of information and result to improve the general knowledge. The first meeting will be held at Spokane on October 2 and 3.

The tug Wanderer and Richard Holyoke made an unsuccessful effort to secure the boiler of the wrecked tug Mogul on Wednesday last. They hoisted to a scow lashed between the two tugs, but the journey up the Straits had hardly commenced before the lines holding the boiler parted and it pitched into the sea. It sank in 60 fathoms of water. At the time of the accident August Anderson, a deck hand on the Holyoke, was struck by a piece of flying chain and had his arm broken.

Admiral Stevenson is to-day inspecting H. M. S. Hyacinth prior to that vessel's departure for England to go out of commission. She will probably leave on Monday after a court-martial which is to be held on that day, and at which the presence of some of her officers is required. Lieut. Wintour, late of the Phœnix, will go home on the Hyacinth as navigating lieutenant. He came down from Alaska by steamer, as the Phœnix is not expected down until the end of the present month or the beginning of October.

A large granite monument is being erected near the flag staff in the naval yard. The monument is in honor of the late H. M. S. Royal Arthur, who died last May during the trip from Corinto to Esquimalt, and was buried at sea. The monument is being erected by the officers of the Royal Arthur. A memorial tablet will also be placed in St. Paul's church, Esquimalt. A monument is also being placed in position in the naval hospital grounds to the memory of the four midshipmen from H. M. S. Warspite, who were drowned near Peddar bay some four years ago.

The B. C. Dye Works was wrecked by an Oak Bay car at Cadboro and Pemberton roads 5:45 o'clock last evening and Henry Hearn, the driver, had a narrow escape from serious injury. The view is obscured and the roadway narrow and when the team came out of Pemberton road the car was only a few feet away from the collision. The wagon was badly smashed up, the horse cut a little and Mr. Hearn's shoulder and neck were not ringing the bell. He will very likely seek damages from the company.

Last evening at the residence of the bride's father, Princess avenue, in the presence of a select company of friends, the Rev. Dr. Campbell united in marriage William Anderson, sonneteer, and Margaret Watson, daughter of Alex. Robertson, machinist. The bridegroom is a prominent member of the Sir William Wallace Society, and holds a large number of Scotch titles. The bride is a member of the

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For two subscriptions to the Twice-Week Times (\$4.00), we will mail to the sender one of these fine Gold Fountain Pens, as per illustration. Your own renewal in advance (if your are at present a subscriber), may be one, but in all cases at least one of the subscriptions must be that of a new subscriber. Renewals from two old subscribers would not fulfil the conditions, for our primary object is to extend the circulation of the Times, and not to give away gold fountain pens. If we can double our circulation and get cash in advance we think we can afford to give the pens away, at least we are going to try the experiment.

Every one of our present subscribers, however, is thus given an opportunity to secure one of these Pens, for he has simply to procure one new subscriber and remit \$4.00, to pay for his own paper and the new subscriber's for one year. The new subscriber in his turn

can do the same, and thus every person can be possessed of the TIMES' GOLD FOUNTAIN PEN.

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have writing material always at hand, for it takes up no more space in the pocket than an ordinary lead pencil.

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For \$4.00, therefore, we will send two Twice-a-Week Times, to different addresses in Canada or the United States (if to England \$1.00 must be added for postage, on each paper), and a GOLD FOUNTAIN PEN to any address named.

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N.B.—If the Pen were not worth a nickel you get good value in a good newspaper; but as the pen is worth, at any retail store, the price named, you in reality get \$4.00 for \$2. Try it and see.

First Presbyterian church choir, and heretofore of St. James' church, has made her a great favorite. The happy couple will make their home on Princess avenue.

The hunters are just now making a great deal of fun out of Special Constable Graves. On Sunday last a number of Victorians were at Shawanigan Lake and Mr. Graves was very officious in looking after the preservation of game regulations. Mr. Shore was one of a Victoria party and did not know Graves was a constable. He drew on a duck with his shot gun and was about to fire when Graves seized him by the arm and gave him a violent tug. Mr. Shore very promptly landed on Mr. Graves' face and now Mr. Graves has had Mr. Shore summoned to appear at Duncan's for assault. The hunters feel sure the case cannot be made to stick.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Sehl, who were recently married at San Francisco, were given a reception last evening at the home of Mr. Sehl's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Baumgardner, on Quadra street. A large number of friends gathered and the couple were heartily congratulated by both vocal and instrumental games and dancing, and at eleven o'clock a splendid supper was served. The health and prosperity of the couple were pledged in conventional form. The drawing room and dining room were very attractively decorated and every arrangement for the comfort and entertainment of the guests was complete. It was a late hour when the adieux were said.

Charles Reinhart went into Mrs. Babchuck's shop on Store street late yesterday afternoon, and while being shown some goods slipped a silver ring into his pocket. Miss Babchuck missed the ring and charged Reinhart with taking it but he denied having done so. Just at this point Mrs. Babchuck came in, and taking her a suspicious movement, Reinhart made with his hand in his pocket, seized hold of him and triumphantly brought forth the missing ring from his pocket. Reinhart was turned over to the police and this morning was sentenced to two months in prison with hard labor added.

James Donaldson, purser of the steamship Tacoma, of the Northern Pacific line, was convicted of embezzlement at Hong Kong on July 25. It was discovered that on June 18 he had received \$145 for payment to the firm of Dowdell, Carill & Co. and instead of turning it in falsified his books and made it appear that he had advanced the money to other employes in the regular course of his duties. When arraigned in police court in Hong Kong he admitted the charge of falsifying the books and was sentenced to six months imprisonment. While the news will prove the greatest kind of a surprise for Donaldson's many friends on the Pacific coast it is understood that the company had previously let him off on some shifty accounts of a similar nature and given him warning to desist. Donaldson was very well liked here. He had been going to sea for 25 years and had acquaintances all over the world.

From Saturday's Daily.

Robert H. Robertson and Miss Rose Mellado, of Union, were married on Wednesday evening last by the Rev. C. H. M. Sutherland.

Dr. Crompton was this afternoon appointed coroner for Victoria city and the surrounding districts, vice Dr. Haswell resigned. The new coroner will hold his first inquest this evening.

Ald. Williams has given notice today that he will ask leave to introduce a by-law for the proper inspection of all milk, either peddled or otherwise, offered for sale, and the collection of a tax from all milk vendors living inside the city limits, but doing business in the city.

The hon. treasurer of the B. C. P. O. Home gratefully acknowledges the receipt of \$32 from the Ladies' Aid Society of Metropolitan Methodist church. It was the Home's portion of the proceeds

of the garden party given recently at the home of His Worship Mayor and Mrs. Teague.

The reward of \$250 offered by the provincial government for information that would lead to the arrest of J. C. Prevost has been paid. Mr. K. Y. Church, of Dunegness, who gave the information upon which Officer McKenna worked was paid \$150 and a Nanaimo man who supplied the information which caused Sergeant Langley to go to Roche Harbor, was paid \$100.

The firemen had a run at 4 o'clock this morning for a fire at a house occupied by a colored woman on Herald street. Police Officer Kavanaugh was fully engaged in keeping the fire under control until a stream from the chemical engine settled all chances of a dangerous fire. A wooden ash box containing hot ashes caused the trouble. The loss was nominal.

The steamer Barbara Boscowitz arrived at Nanaimo from the north this morning and proceeded to Vancouver, where she will discharge part of her cargo of salmon. Among the passengers who came down were: H. A. Munro, Ber. Hogan and wife, of Metlakatla; Rev. Walker, of Cape Mudge; Mr. Stapleton, Inverness; Fisheries Inspector Rooksbury and I. Kermedo.

The meeting of the shareholders of the Great Continental Railroad Co., Ltd., to belt the world, double track which was to have been held in the Board of Trade rooms yesterday, did not materialize. S. L. Kelly, manager and financier of the company, and a curiosity seekers were present, but as they could not advance the \$2 necessary to pay the rent of the rooms, the meeting was adjourned.

J. E. Macrae, agent here for the Northern Pacific Steamship Co., left for the Sound on the steamship Tacoma this morning. He departed a bachelor, but will return a benedict, for on Wednesday next, at St. Paul's church, Tacoma, he will unite with Miss Macrae, of Glasgow, Scotland. Miss Brown will reach Tacoma that day from her home. After the ceremony they will leave on a short trip, and it will be in the neighborhood of three weeks before they reach Victoria.

Dr. Josef Oleskow, a professor of Lemberg University, Austria, is in the city accompanied by H. E. Corson of the Dominion Land Intelligence office, and is here to ascertain the opportunities of settlers with a view to turning the tide of Austrian emigration now flowing to Brazil to Canada. He will meet the provincial government and will be given every opportunity of seeing the excellent land in the province open for settlement. The professor and Mr. Corson are at the Driard.

The Giant Powder company, through their agents, R. P. Rithet & Co., handed a cheque for \$50 to Chief Deasy with the following communication: "Our principals being desirous of showing their appreciation of the recent services of yourself and your men in a more substantial manner than by mere thanks, have requested us to contribute to any fund you may have for the benefit of the brigade. We have, therefore, much pleasure in enclosing our cheque for \$50 as a contribution to the coffee fund."

A Chinaman who was confined in the jail at Quesnelle Forks awaiting trial for robbery, broke jail on August 30th, taking with him Officer Bain's revolver. The officer gave chase, and when he came up with the prisoner the latter opened fire, both shots, however, going wide of the mark. Next morning the chase was resumed and when he was again seen he again opened fire with the revolver. The officer fired once over the Chinaman's head but as this did not bring John to his senses, the officer was compelled to shoot him through the thigh. The Chinaman was then secured and the wound dressed by Dr. Watt. He was committed for trial on the charge of breaking jail.

Amongst the Anglican congregations of the city the first to hold their Harvest Festival this year will be St.

Barnabas church, Cook street. It will be held on Thursday, September 20, and both clergy, choir and parishioners are doing their utmost to make the festival worthy of its object. To friends within the parish and to well wishers generally, a warm welcome is extended. Besides a special preacher and extensive decorations, the choir here for some time past been rehearsing a new choral service for the occasion. Therefore, naturally a large congregation is expected. At St. Barnabas all seats are free, and thus the inconveniences that generally occur on such occasions in other churches, are avoided.

The committee of management in charge of the women's exhibit at the agricultural buildings are now ready to receive exhibits of work, and also of interesting articles for the loan collection. If anyone who has curios, specimens of old lace, china, etc., suitable for exhibition, and who desires to lend them to the ladies' committee, will kindly communicate with or send them to either Mrs. Baker, Esquimalt road; Mrs. Seafie, 133 Cadboro Bay road; Mrs. Beaven, Vancouver street, or to No. 42 Fort street, they will be properly cared for and will be returned in due course after the exhibition. Glass cases will be provided for their reception and every care taken of them by the committee. The last day for receiving exhibits will be Saturday, Sept. 14.

Fresh supply of garden hose cheaper than ever. 57 Johnson street. Shore's Hardware.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

MEDICAL.

Consumption.

Old Dr. Gordon's Remedy for Cough

CURES POSITIVELY

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SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

YACHTING.

Highlands off Navestink, Sept. 7.—A dark cloudy sky frowned over a leaden sea at six o'clock this morning as the challenger for the America's cup, Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie III, and the gallant champion in its defence, America's Defender, rolled and pitched about the squalls in the Hinchelwood, inside Sandy Hook.

From Highlands the two rival sloops looked like grayhounds held in leash, eager to dash forward, longing for a gust of speed and endurance. The eyes of the crowd were upon them, for the best of spectators are wont to follow the associated Press arrangements to cover the race were so complete that not a move on board could be missed.

From every point early this morning were reported the weather conditions prevailing in their immediate vicinity, and summed up they announced a cloudy sky with prospects of rain showers, not severe enough, however, to interfere with the race.

The wind interfered with the race, and had been blowing at the rate of from 10 to 14 knots throughout the night. Outside Sandy Hook a pretty good sea was being made, consequently, should the wind hold from the eastward, the yachts will start from the fifteen mile course along the Long Island coast and then run home.

The weather at long Branch at 8 a.m. was cloudy and showery, with the wind blowing about the mile an hour. A heavy fog, though smooth, sea is running and there is a slight fog. Sandy Hook reports showery weather with light fog and wind northeast, about ten miles an hour.

The prospects are that the racers will be able to beat out the Long Island coast in threatening weather, in a heavy swell and not too strong a breeze, with prospects of an increase in strength for the remainder of the race. The weather does not appear to have settled.

Highlands off Navestink, 9 a.m.—Defender and Valkyrie are both in tow, and are making for Sandy Hook. Sandy Hook reports showery weather with light fog and wind northeast, about ten miles an hour.

Scotland Lightship, 10.20 a.m.—Wind N.E., blowing at the rate of only six miles an hour, there is a prospect for good weather very slim at present. At 10.45 Defender hove to about half a mile north of the lightship, Valkyrie not far behind her. Soon afterwards both yachts made for the neighborhood of the lightship line and began hoisting their club topsails.

On board the S. S. Mackay-Bennett, off Sandy Hook, 11.35.—The Lucienbach has signalled that the start will be made from Scotland Light. The Valkyrie is standing away to the north-east on the starboard tack. The Valkyrie appears to be increasing her lead, and the Defender is making a very strong start, the yachts having started, the range of shore vision was obscured by the fog. From the cable boat observation in the early part of the race was directly across the course, while the shore observers were in the fog and rain toward the turning mark, near which the Defender passed her antagonist and turned ahead. On the run home the identity of the yachts could not be ascertained, owing to the thickness of the fog, until they were close to the finish. A few minutes before the turn was reached the boats seemed to come well together, and within a moment it was observed that the Defender was leading by a mark. The Defender forged ahead. Previous to this their relative positions had been fixed merely by the angle from which the boats were observed, or when observed directly across their bows, merely by the bobbing waves.

On the home run they broke out balloon jibs, but the Valkyrie's did not seem to fill so full as that of the Defender. The wind which had increased during the early part of the afternoon to about eight miles an hour, died away considerably, and it was in this form that the Valkyrie put her faith. The Defender had already given evidence of speed in light weather several times during the race, and it was believed by those who saw that she would give herself a final burst of speed. But, although for a moment it looked as though she really did gain a trifle, her chances were lost soon afterward, when she was overtaken by the Defender. The Defender apparently outfooted the Valkyrie after going round, as far as could be seen her. The stakeboat is steaming ahead of the yachts, laying out the course, fifteen miles to windward. The Valkyrie still continues to widen the distance.

1 p.m.—The Valkyrie is well to windward and well ahead. Both boats are on the port tack, with the breeze rather fluky.

1.2 p.m.—Both yachts are in the same position, the Valkyrie increasing her lead and staying closer to windward.

1.15 p.m.—Both yachts have gone about on the starboard tack, with their smallest baby jib topsails set, the other sails the same as before. The Valkyrie is still in the lead by about five lengths.

1.20 p.m.—After an hour's racing the English boat leads by a quarter of a mile. The Britisher has her baby jib topsail, while the Defender has only her ordinary jib topsails. The wind is freshening, and both yachts are standing S. by E., close hauled. It seems as if the Defender's jib top is heading her off, as it is evident she does not bear the wind as well as the Valkyrie, which is pointing higher. The patrol boats by this time seem to have succeeded in keeping the excursionists away from the racers.

1.43 p.m.—The breeze is freshening a little, and it is now six miles an hour, and the prospects for an increase have improved. There is no decided change in the position of the yachts; the Valkyrie is still leading but does not seem to point so well. According to experts here the Valkyrie will have quite a lead at the turn if she continues to gain as she now appears to be doing, in spite of the fact that the Defender has footed much faster and higher recently than at any other time during the race.

1.50 p.m.—Valkyrie is still half a mile ahead.

2 p.m.—Rockaway, 2 p.m.—The yachts have crossed each other, and the Valkyrie is still considerably in the lead.

2.05.—The yachts had split tacks. The Valkyrie taking the starboard leg. They were to be still half a mile apart.

2.12 p.m.—The Valkyrie is well ahead, the Defender on the starboard tack, nearly 3-4 of a mile apart. The yachts are falling from sight out to sea. They have crossed about 12 miles.

2.20 p.m.—The boats are still on the same course, with the Valkyrie apparently widening the distance. The haze has left and the boats are entirely clear of the fleet.

2.25 p.m.—The Valkyrie eased off and is getting ready to turn the stake boat, and immediately squared about, rendering it doubtful if the boats could finish in the time allowed. A thick haze sprang up shortly after 6 o'clock, which at a quarter to 5 was too dense to enable the onlookers to distinguish the boats, but along about the hour the wind showed signs of freshening, and the boats were seen running along at a great rate under their balloon jib topsails. They were then only a short distance apart.

At 5:15 the form of a big sloop could be made out about half a mile from the finishing line, with a second yacht half a mile astern, but it was impossible to distinguish them from each other. The excursion fleet clustered around the line preparing to salute the winner, and great was the surprise of all when the Defender loomed up, crossing the line at 5:20:57.

Where and how she crossed the Valkyrie is at present a mystery. The Valkyrie finished at 5:28:27. This makes the Defender winner by nearly 8 minutes, including her time allowance. The official time has not yet been made known.

Betting on the race was brisk, 5 to 3 or 3 to 2 was offered on the Defender, while the backers of Valkyrie asked 2 to 1.

New York, Sept. 9.—It was a pleasure to see in Saturday's race how the two white-winged creatures tacked about for the world, and they seemed to close with each other, like wrestlers trying for a hold. Several times they came about exactly together as one boat, but it was finally observed that the Englishman would undoubtedly cross the line first. To the plaudits of those who watched his seamanship, Capt. Hank Huff brought the Defender quickly about with her rival on the last tack, and the Englishman crossed only four seconds ahead, with the Defender having the wind, and even this subsequently showed to be the better position. The course was fifteen miles to windward and return, and the boats went off on the starboard tack. At this time the sky was leaden and the wind was about a five knot breeze. The swell increased greatly as the fleet proceeded outward, for although the pace was slow, the solid phalanx of moving bows kicked up quite a sea itself. There had been a haze in the early hours, and this was entirely dispelled by an occasional sunburst. To those ashore and many aloft it was a matter of extreme doubt, almost until the first mark was reached, as to which boat led the lead. The Valkyrie seemed at times to foot a trifle faster than the other, but the Defender was pointing higher. As the detailed story of the race shows, the British boat led through the early part of the race and till far out beyond any fixed point of observation.

The most eligible point of observation was the Commercial Cable Company's steamer, from which an ocean cable was placed, and which was anchored near the starting line, nearly eight miles out at sea. Obviously from this vantage ground the yachts might be more accurately observed than from shore stations. From the latter, the yachts having started, the range of shore vision was obscured by the fog. From the cable boat observation in the early part of the race was directly across the course, while the shore observers were in the fog and rain toward the turning mark, near which the Defender passed her antagonist and turned ahead. On the run home the identity of the yachts could not be ascertained, owing to the thickness of the fog, until they were close to the finish. A few minutes before the turn was reached the boats seemed to come well together, and within a moment it was observed that the Defender was leading by a mark. The Defender forged ahead. Previous to this their relative positions had been fixed merely by the angle from which the boats were observed, or when observed directly across their bows, merely by the bobbing waves.

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