

BANNAK INDIAN OUTBREAK.

Agent Teter Declares That No Whites Have Been Molested.

THOUGH FROM ANOTHER SOURCE A BATTLE IS REPORTED.

Settlers Greatly Excited, and Many Have Deserted Their Homes—Senator Dubois of Idaho Insists That the Whites are Entirely in the Right, the Indians Being Allowed to Disobey the Game Laws, Which Led to the Present Troubles, While Whites Must Respect Them.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The following telegram was received this morning at the Indian Bureau from Agent Teter: "Lexburg, Idaho, via Market Lake—On the 27th inst. I met Sheriff Howley near Rexburg returning from Jackson's Hole, whether he had been sent to ascertain if any settlers had been killed by Indians. He stated that none of the settlers had been molested by Indians, who are supposed to have been camped at a point forty miles from the settlement, in a practically impregnable position. There is no doubt that a large party of Lemhi Bannacks joined other Indians at Hoback Canyon."

MARKET LAKE (Idaho), July 29.—By courier from Sergeant's Lodge, July 29th.—We have discovered that the fires thought to be signal fires are in reality only forest fires, which the rains have now extinguished. The settlers are very greatly excited, and many have deserted their homes, fearing an outbreak.

The first man actually known to have come through Jackson's Hole is James Barry. He said that the Indians are not visible, and that nobody has been harmed, and that only Indians, of course, were hurt. The settlers are, however, still entrenched, and the Indians in such a way as to imply that they are ready to respond to every act. They did not shoot at the courier, and he saw none on his way through this dangerous pass on his journey. He said, however, that the man who wanted an Indian fight could get it.

To-day several Jackson's Hole exiles came into camp from Cunningham's camp, twenty miles north of Mary's Lake, and in the heart of the war country. Cunningham says the settlers have had a number of scouts out, three of whom have paid numerous Indian camps a visit, but that all seem to be peaceful. He experienced no difficulty in coming out, not having started at 6:30 o'clock Friday evening. Although his idea is that there is no violent danger, several of Agent Teter's Indian police have joined the command.

WHITES IN THE RIGHT.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Senator Dubois of Idaho is not surprised at the trouble with the Bannacks now existing in that State. He claims that the whites are entirely in the right, and that if they are not allowed to kill game out of season, the same law should apply to Indians. "There is," continued the senator, "a good deal of sentiment wasted on the Indians," and among the whites in Idaho. "The people in the East seem to believe that in all difficulties between the whites in the West and the Indians the latter is the abused party, because they killed the deer and the white man must prevail."

Senator Dubois went on to say that the present trouble had its beginning some years ago when stringent laws were passed by the States for the protection of the Indians. He said that the Indians, who killed game annually by the thousand, he characterized the Bannacks as "blatant Indians," and among the whites and more serious risks to be found on a Government reservation. They have, he said, a wholesome dread of the settlers. They know that no matter how many depredations they have committed, the Indians will protect the soldiers and save their lives. But a fight with the settlers means death.

Senator Dubois explained that the country where the Bannacks live is full of big game, such as elk, moose and deer. These are of inestimable value to the country at large, as well as to the settlers of that region, but the Bannacks are rapidly exterminating them. He asserted that the trouble with the Indians is not, not have occurred had not the person selected as agent been a man who was objectionable. He did not believe there was any war between the Indians and the whites, and that the Indians, in his opinion, the braves would return to their reservations when the troops arrived, and a little later go off slaughtering game again.

Commissioner Browning, referring to the dispatch from Market Lake that the Jackson's Hole settlers would be arrested and tried for killing several Indians accused of violating the Wyoming game laws, said that he had no steps had been taken by him in the matter, and it had not been ordered by the bureau. He added that the Indian Office would welcome a legal test of the right of the Indian to kill game in the State of Idaho. "We should like to stop their hunting," he said, "but have no power. The treaty is plain, and is binding to us. If the courts decide that the State law is superior to the treaty, the Indian matter will be settled, and we shall be very glad of it."

SETTLERS ALARMED.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 29.—It is reported that a few Indians are returning to the Bannack reservation from Jackson's Hole, but much larger numbers are preparing to leave that evening. Tourist parties have stopped at Teton Basin, because it is unsafe to enter Jackson's Hole. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the special train bringing transportation facilities for the infantry on their march across the country arrived at Market Lake. Two hundred and fifty men of the Seventeenth Infantry leave Market Lake to-night for Jackson's Hole, but owing to the roughness of the road it will take longer than was expected to complete the march of over a hundred miles.

There are wild rumors on the streets of a conflict between Indians and the cavalry which passed through Pocatello Saturday, but the rumors could not possibly have reached where the Indians are the rumors cannot be true. Arrivals from Soda Springs this morning report that the Indians are leaving the Hole by the way of Gray's Lake and Soda Springs, over the old Dandler trail. When the soldiers reach Jackson's Hole there will probably be an Indian in sight.

News comes this afternoon from St. Anthony, Idaho, that four companies of cavalry went to Jackson's Hole yesterday and that a battle between Indians and settlers was probably fought Friday, as all preparations had been made to do so. Signal fires and smoke were seen all evening near the Conant trail, and fears are entertained for the safety of the women and children.

The Indians are watching all passes going in from the St. Anthony side. At least 200 Indians, claiming to be Lemhis, have crossed the river seven miles above St. Anthony within the past week. No squaws were with the last parties, but they are taking many horses with them. The settlers are becoming alarmed, and

are making preparations to reorganize companies. A number of men are going in via Teton Basin to assist the whites, who are making rifle pits at different points. Indians passing with great information further than that they are going "way up," which indicates that they have seen the signals and are prepared for trouble. One family of settlers came out of the Hole late Friday evening, and say no others will be able to get out without assistance, and unless soldiers arrive soon a great many will not get out at all. The people in Teton Basin are re-informing the settlers of the Hole, and may hold on to the Indians until the arrival of troops.

A FIGHT REPORTED.

SALT LAKE, July 29.—A man just arrived at Ogden from the neighborhood of Jackson's Hole reports a fight between Indians and settlers at a point fifty miles from Jackson's Hole Friday, in which three white men and ten or fifteen Indians were killed, and one white man very badly wounded.

Captain Smith, an old mining prospector, was shot four days ago in the Teton Mountains. The ball entered his right arm and came out through the left breast. His assailant was killed. Smith is now at Rexburg, and may recover. Several are burning in the neighborhood of Jackson's Hole, and numerous forest fires are raging.

THE MESSENGERS SAY NO RELIABLE INFORMATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM THEM FOR FOUR DAYS.

The messengers say no reliable information has been received from them for four days. The settlers are entrenched, and comparatively safe, but prospectors and miners who are in the mountains are in great danger, as the Indians mean business. Twenty-five newspaper correspondents are in the neighborhood of Market Lake. The Bannack and Shoshone chiefs have joined the cavalry on the way to Jackson's Hole, with a view of assisting the troops to get to the reservation. The troops now on the way to the Hole go by the way of Hoback Canyon. From there they will cross the mountain range, using a pack-trail, and will surely arrive at the Hole on Wednesday. Old scouts say the reds mean mischief, and will probably attack the settlers, but will fight shy of the regulars.

STRIKE OF GARMENT WEAVERS.

Nearly Fifteen Thousand People said to be out.

NEW YORK, July 29.—About 4,000 of the United Garment Workers out on a strike met at Wall and New Washington Streets this morning and there discussed the proposed settlement with the contractors. The remaining twenty of 200 shops represented in the organization were closed to-day by the Executive Board, and the 900 Lithuanians, composing unions Nos. 86 and 101, have also joined the striking tailors, making a total of nearly 15,000 men in New York, Brooklyn and East New York on strike.

The Executive Board has refused to deal with the Contractors' Association as an organization, claiming that they have had so much trouble with the association the last five years that a peaceable settlement cannot be made of the present difficulty unless the contractors are dealt with as individuals.

FATAL ENDING OF A SUNDAY NIGHT BRAWL.

OSKALOOSA (Ia.), July 29.—Nathan Jones was killed in a brawl in a low resort Sunday evening. Jones was a negro. With four white companions, he went to Gilmore's saloon, and they got into a row with the bartender. They tried to clean out the place. John Eicht, the bartender, drew a gun and shot Jones in the heart. A riot followed, and Eicht shot William Kirkman in the right shoulder, and was himself shot in the left foot. Eicht escaped, but was captured about midnight. He pleads self-defense.

DOUBLE DROWNING.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.), July 29.—A distressing double drowning occurred in Long Pond this afternoon, when two brothers, Chauncey, aged 11 years, and Henry, aged 8 years, sons of Joseph Brais, lost their lives. Henry was wading in what was supposed to be shallow water when Chauncey pushed him down. Henry fell into deep water, and not did rise. Chauncey tried to rescue his brother and both were drowned together, clasped in each other's arms.

HUNDREDS OF ACRES OVERFLOWED.

NEVADA (Mo.), July 29.—A heavy rain fell last night and yesterday, and a number of small bridges were washed away. Clear Creek has overflowed hundreds of acres of growing crops, damaging them considerably. The Rev. J. W. Baird attempted to cross the stream in a buggy. His horses were drowned, and he had a narrow escape.

CORBETT DIVORCE SUIT.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Referee Jacobs in his report in the suit for divorce brought by Mrs. Ollie Corbett, finds that Mrs. Corbett is entitled to divorce, and recommends that the agreement entered into by her and her husband at the time of their separation, by which he agreed to pay her \$100 a week for life, be continued.

DEATH OF MRS. ELIZA HEGEMAN.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Mrs. Eliza Jane Hegeman, mother-in-law of Chauncey M. Depew, and widow of the late William Hegeman, died last night at the Depew residence at Dobbs Ferry. Her husband was one of the old Huguenot merchants of New York. She was the only daughter of the late George Washington Niven.

STORM AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—This city was visited by a terrific thunder storm to-day that raged for more than an hour. Rain fell in sheets, doing considerable damage. The strong wind broke many trees. The brick houses in course of construction were demolished. A number of workmen barely escaped with their lives.

TROOPS AMBUSHED BY NATIVES.

A NUMBER MET DEATH AND OTHERS WOUNDED.

The Assault Occurs in the Province of Cagayan, in the Extreme Northern Part of the Island of Luzon.

LONDON, July 29.—A dispatch from Madrid to the Standard says: "A treacherous attack was recently made upon the Spanish troops at Cagayan, in the Province of Cagayan, in the extreme northern part of the island of Luzon. The troops, which were guarding a new road at that place, were thrown off their guard by a band of natives, who displayed the Spanish flag. The natives having ambushed the troops, fired upon them and a number of the troops were killed and wounded. The Spanish succeeded in getting out of danger and couriers were sent to Manila for assistance. On July 27th General Linares, with a Spanish column, left Manila for Cagayan, for the purpose of punishing the natives there. He found the natives reinforced and strongly fortified. General Linares at once made an assault upon the position of the town, which he burned, and captured the fort and a number of cannon. The natives killed numbered 110, including the leader of the band. The Spanish loss was seventeen killed and about the same number wounded."

THE MONETARY ARGUMENT.

Last Day of the Debate Between Messrs. Horr and Harvey

ON THE QUESTION OF THE FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

The Two Men Still Have Twenty-Five Hundred Words Each in Which to Close, Though It May be Submitted in Manuscript at Any Time Within the Next Seven Days—During the Entire Debate Harvey Read From Manuscript, While Horr Spoke Extemporaneously.

(Copyright, 1895, by Axel F. Hatch.) CHICAGO, July 29.—The Horr-Harvey silver debate came to an end to-day. Every seat in the Art Gallery of the Illinois Club was occupied when time was called for the closing session of the great war of words, and the walls were lined with listeners eager to catch the closing remarks of the contestants. Twenty-four hours in all have been consumed in the debate, which ran through eight days, and 145,000 words in all were spoken. According to the original agreement, the two gentlemen still had 2,500 words each in which to close. This is to be submitted, however, in manuscript any time within seven days, to be inserted in the book which is to be published.

During the entire debate Mr. Harvey read from manuscript, while Mr. Horr spoke extemporaneously. The audience was on every occasion composed mainly of free-silver men, and did not seem to weary of Mr. Harvey's reading, but cheered him at every opportunity. Mr. Harvey's closing remarks, which he had been furnished with money by the silver miners to aid in the debate, and the tone in which he said, "I was not hired to talk here, seemed to indicate that he sought to offend his opponents. Resolutions were passed thanking the members of the club for the use of their house, and expressing appreciation of all that had been done by various ladies and gentlemen who had assisted in the carrying on of the debate. A resolution was also passed thanking both Messrs. Horr and Harvey for the mass of information which they have presented to the public since the debate began.

Mr. Horr led off to-day with the sweeping assertion that in the few cases in which the figures cited by Harvey were correct, they had tended to weaken his own arguments. He then referred to Mr. Harvey's statement which the latter had said was based upon the authority of Carroll Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, to the effect that there were 100,000 men in the United States employed men in the country. In refutation of these figures, he produced a telegram from Mr. Wright expressly disclaiming them.

The closing of this shot was spoiled, however, by Mr. Harvey's explanation that these were the only figures that he had used in his book that had not been verified, and that immediately after the appearance of the first edition he had argued to Mr. Wright, who in reply had said that he had erased the incorrect data from the stereotypy plates of the book.

After this temporary digression, the silver champion expressed his obligations to the ladies and gentlemen who had assisted in the debate. He then said: "In all history in the struggle between liberty and oppression, as they have alternately risen and fallen, it has been truthfully said that the greatest bulwark of liberty and tyranny has descended upon it and freed it as the greatest influence arrayed against it. As oppression rises, the press is muzzled. It is bought up and never to speak deceit and mislead the people."

Mr. Horr, in reply to Mr. Harvey's criticism of the press, said he had nothing to say against the papers mentioned, but that the greatest bulwark of liberty and tyranny has descended upon it and freed it as the greatest influence arrayed against it. As oppression rises, the press is muzzled. It is bought up and never to speak deceit and mislead the people."

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jury. The cause of hoarding in the two instances is different. In the first instance it is to serve a natural law providing for a reserve, and in the second instance a commercial motive effecting injuriously the community. This is one of the reasons why silver has always proved the most stable money."

Mr. Horr referred to Mr. Harvey's idea of comparing size as having to do with value and stated that the amount of gold in the world all put into a cube has nothing to do with how much it is worth. He accused Harvey of comparing things in value. "We may disguise it as much as we will, the free coinage of silver on a ratio of 16 to 1 means silver monometallism."

Mr. Harvey maintained that there will be a commercial parity between gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 if the law is passed putting both metals on an equal footing at that ratio. What he meant by an equal footing is that both shall have the right to get for it in the United States tender money in the payment of all debts, and the debtor to have the right to pay in either metal. "The supply of silver is limited. When a great nation like this, whose normal capacity for the absorption of money in the transaction of its normal business is not more than a thousand million dollars, opens its mints to silver, it fixes the price of silver the world over. So long as the supply of silver is as it is now no one will part with it for any less than they get for it in the United States. Mr. Horr will say to this: 'The Government does not buy the silver under free coinage. It stamps it and hands it back to the owner worth no more than when he brought it in.' But the Government has done this: It has given to silver a new use, and the use is what gives it its value."

Mr. Horr closed the debate with an eloquent plea for the revival of the normal business of the United States against oppression, of the distressing situation of the South American Republics, and said: "We are fighting the battle of liberty for the world. The result of this struggle will be world-wide. It will convey words of cheer and stimulate the nerves of free men in every land."

Nebraska's Land Selections. WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Secretary of the Interior has approved clear list No. 14 of land selected by the State of Nevada in part satisfaction of a grant of 2,000,000 acres in lieu of the usual school grant. The list is of 23,244 acres.

MURDERER HOLMES.

CHICAGO POLICE FOLLOWING UP CLEWS.

A Huge Vault Beneath the Accused's Charnel-House—Weaving a Web About Janitor Quinlan.

CHICAGO, July 29.—A huge brick vault underneath Holmes' charnel-house was unearthed by the police to-day, who are still delving in the earth about the cellar. The existence of this vault has been theoretical until to-day. Many rumors of such a thing have been circulated, but it was not until the police discovered Machinist Chappel that they succeeded in gaining any idea of the location of the vault.

When Chappel accompanied the officers through the Holmes house yesterday, he indicated the location of the vault in the southeast corner of the cellar, and early this morning half a dozen men were put to work delving in the place indicated. At 4:30 o'clock the officers in charge of the work telephoned police headquarters that they reached and uncovered a long strip of the roof of the vault. Chief Sweeney, at once gave orders to get the ground in shape that the vault could be easily opened to-morrow, and to then discontinue the work for the day.

The police theory is that Holmes used this vault for quickening the bodies of his victims, and getting them into such a condition they could not possibly be identified, and that Chappel, the articulator, would then receive the bodies and put them in the vault, they are at least anything more than cadavers secured from some medical college, morgue or hospital.

While the police officials are not hopeful of finding the bodies of murdered people in the vault, they are at least hoping of securing evidence to fully establish just what the vault was used for, and what connection the vault had with the destroyed human bodies that were carried away from the charnel-house to that of the articulator. The finding of the vault made the police much firmer in their belief that Chappel is a reliable and valuable aid to them in the work they have before them. During the forenoon there was an exhibition in Inspector Fitzpatrick's private office the skeleton and trunk that contained it, which was found through the evidence, and the skeleton is that of a woman 25 years of age, and the police think that it is the remains of one of the Williams girls or Edeline Cigrand. They have not yet identified the tin-type photo and the silver pieces found with the skeleton, but they established beyond doubt that the skeleton, or half-articulated skeleton, was taken in the trunk now in their possession from the Holmes house in 1892, and that it was delivered to Chappel, the articulator, by an expressman named Richardson, who was accompanied by Holmes and Quinlan.

Almost every new development lands Janitor Quinlan more deeply into the net, much to their satisfaction. They know he is unwilling to tell what he knows and are anxious to secure enough evidence to force a confession from him, in order to fasten the crimes upon Holmes securely.

The skeleton on exhibition to-day was taken by Chappel from his home to the Hanham Medical College at Thirty-third Street and Cottage Avenue. Whether those are the skeletons of murdered people or not, it is definitely known that Holmes derived considerable revenue from the sale of articulated human frames to medical colleges.

The police to-day found a man whom they say admits that he was employed by Holmes to do all the queer brickwork about the mysterious house. They have heard his story, and it is of the greatest importance, but refuse to divulge the particulars. They have also found a man named Curtis, who runs a small warehouse, and who still has a lot of Pietzel's household goods in his possession. Pietzel stored them before paying his bill to Philadelphia which cost him his life. Curtis had letters from Pietzel concerning the disposition of the furniture, and the police say they will make a search of the brickwork in the Williams castle at Sixty-third Street and Wallace.

Expressman Richardson has been lost sight of, and the police are looking for him. It is within the knowledge of the police that the skeleton is a half-articulated brickmason, and that he laid some brick for Holmes at the Williams House. The police think he built the vaults beneath the floor of the cellar at the Williams house.

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FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

A Messenger Boy Caught in a Shafting and Ground to Pieces.

ONE OF HIS LIMBS FOUND MANY FEET FROM THE SCENE.

Ten Thousand People Witness the Opening Exercises of the Lake Washington Canal—Performers who Take Part in the Play, "The Crime of a Century," Founded on Incidents Connected With the Murder of Minnie Williams and Blanche Lamont, Placed Under Arrest.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—The ponderous shaft which gives life to the numerous printing machines on the north side of Clay street, between Montgomery and Sansome, cruelly took the life of a defenseless messenger boy by the name of Walter Dolini, aged 19 years, early this morning. The swift-whirling piece of steel not only killed its victim outright, but not content with this, it mangled the remains in pieces suitable only for the use of the microscope.

The sad accident occurred directly over the Clay-street market and in front of the Langley directory office. As nobody was present when Dolini came in contact with the fatal shaft, it is impossible to accurately give the details which led up to his death. When the discovery of the accident was made he had been whirling around the shaft for some time.

L. C. Waters, who is employed in the engine-room of the power company at 310 Commercial street, was the first to discover the accident. He noticed that the machinery in the Clay-street buildings was not working smoothly, so he notified the engineer, Edward Harvey, to shut off steam.

The first investigation led to the finding of what was left of Dolini's body. The roofs of the buildings in the vicinity of the shafting presented a sickening sight. Pieces of flesh were clinging to the walls on every side. Part of the boy's body was still wrapped about the shaft. His left arm and his clothing were wound about the rod, and his head and legs and right arm had been wrenched from the trunk. The skull had been broken into pieces. It took Deputy Coroner Hiallett an hour to gather up the remains. One of the lower limbs the Deputy Coroner found on a roof thirty feet from the scene of the accident.

Dolini's body must have whirled around the shaft a dozen times or more. The big rod was bent and twisted out of shape, and the wall that supported it was cracked in a dozen places where the body had come in contact with it.

"THE CRIME OF A CENTURY."

Performers Who Took Part in the Play Placed Under Arrest.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—At the Durrant trial this morning attorneys for the defense called the attention of the court to a play called "The Crime of a Century," announced to be produced this evening at the Alcazar Theater. The play is based on the Emmanuel Church murders, and Durrant filed an affidavit that the play would inflame the public against him.

The District Attorney joined in the request for a judicial order suppressing the performance, which was granted by Judge Murphy.

Bailey and fourteen performers were arrested to-night during the second act of "The Crime of a Century." Bailey had said he would present the play in spite of the order of Judge Murphy restraining it. All the prisoners were taken into court to-night to answer for contempt. Crowds cheered the prisoners while on their way to the City Hall in spite of ten policemen and a Sheriff's posse.

LAKE WASHINGTON CANAL.

Exercises in Connection With the Actual Beginning of the Work.

SEATTLE (Wash.), July 29.—Ten thousand people witnessed the exercises to-day in connection with the beginning of actual work on the Lake Washington Canal and the filling in of the tide lands south of the city. The lever of the big dredge Anaconda was pulled by Miss Semple, daughter of ex-Governor Eugene Semple, President of the Waterway Company at 11:30 o'clock, and the big dredge was started on its way to the mouth of Governor McGraw, ex-governor Semple, Mayor Byron Phelps and others.

The filling in of the tide lands will reclaim 1,500 acres, and the harbor will be connected with Lake Washington by a canal capable of receiving the largest vessels. Work is to be completed in six years, and the estimated cost is \$6,000,000.

Young Man Drowned.

VANCOUVER (B. C.), July 29.—William Carey, 18 years of age, was drowned last evening while swimming at English Bay bathing beach. Two companions tried to save him, but had to abandon him to save themselves. A large number of persons were on the beach. Some put out in boats, and a man named Morgan plunged into the surf with all his clothes, but these efforts came too late. The body was recovered ten minutes after the drowning.

Justifiable Homicide.

GRANT'S PASS (Or.), July 29.—The Coroner's Jury to-day brought in a verdict of justifiable homicide in the case of Dwight Rice, who was shot and instantly killed Saturday by Henry Walters at Leland Station. The men were brothers-in-law, and had feeling had existed between them for a year or more.

Attempt to Burn Fresno's Courthouse.

FRESNO, July 29.—The Courthouse, which cost this county \$180,000, was damaged by fire to-night to the extent of \$90,000. The fire started in one of the upper floors, and is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. The building was fully insured.

DEFENDER AND VIGILANT.

The Former Just Manages to Defeat the Latter in a Light Wind Race.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The members of the New York Yacht Club successfully inaugurated their fifty-first annual cruise by holding some special races for prizes offered by Commodore Brown off Glen Cove to-day. The finish line was off Huntington, L. I.

While the races for the Commodore's cups resulted in some splendid contests between the schooners and smaller sloops, the Defender and Vigilant made a magnificent struggle between the Defender and Vigilant. It was by such a narrow margin that some are asking each other if the cup is safe.

In a twenty-five-mile race to-day about equally between running, reaching and windward work in a rather light air, the

Defender just managed to beat the Vigilant by 140 actual time. As neither boat has been measured, it is not known just what the Defender wins by, if she wins at all. Some, however, say the Defender is a winner by a narrow margin. Be this as it may, the Vigilant sailed a great race, and was splendidly handled throughout.

The schooner race resulted in a splendid contest for W. Gould Brokaw's schooner Amoria, which managed to beat the Emerald by 1:20 and the Lassa by 3:24. Among the smaller sloops the Wasp won a splendid victory from Quoniam by 2:28 corrected time.

After the race Horace Leeds, who sailed on the Defender, was on the flag-ship, and announced that he had split her jib topsail on the second tack to windward. He also stated that everyone was well satisfied with the Defender, her canvas and her performance to-day.

The Defender and Vigilant made a beautiful picture as they raced along together, with every sail drawing and every line taut. The Defender's most beautiful sail was her big balloon jib topsail, which stretched from the topmast almost to the water, in firm but graceful curves. There was not a portion that lagged or bulged. Its delicate cream color lightened its pleasing effect upon the eye. It was as useful as it was beautiful, however, for the Defender's sail was ascribed the failure of the Vigilant to get of leeward work, as she had done in former contests. In marked contrast with the Defender's shapely sail was the Emerald's balloon jib. It bulged in one part and was flat in another, and did not seem to be really full of wind at any time. It did not seem to set well either, and the Gould boat was continually handicapped.

GALE ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

A Huron Spread That a Great Disaster Occurred Near Lake Park.

MILWAUKEE (Wis.), July 29.—A sudden fall in temperature was followed by a windstorm to-night between 7 and 8 o'clock, which soon developed into a furious gale on Lake Michigan. At 9 o'clock the park police at Lake Park informed the authorities downtown that a great fire had broken out on the lake, and the fire boat and the tug Stark went out, but returned after a search of two hours without finding anything. A yacht belonging to Andrew Kean of Bayview capsized near Lake Park, and the crew rescued this fact gave rise to the rumor of a great disaster near the park.

The life-saving crew reported after its arrival at the station that the supposed yacht is the scow diver anchored in the harbor. Three men were found on it, who "refused to be saved," and declared they were safe. The scow was not taken to the station.

It is feared that the gravel scow John Keeler has gone down with three men. The scow was seen making its way toward the harbor entrance before the storm last night, but it has not as yet appeared in port.

BRITISH ELECTIONS.

Conservatives Have a Majority Over Possible Coalition.

LONDON, July 29.—With the exception of the polls in three districts, the results of the general election is now known. The districts yet to be heard from are the East Division of Donegal, the South Division of Londonderry County, and Orkney and Shetland. In 1892 East Donegal returned an anti-Parliamentary majority of 703, the South Division of Londonderry County returned a Liberal-Unionist majority of 501, and Orkney and Shetland returned a Liberal by a majority of 1,068. The results in these districts will make slight changes in the political complexion of the new House of Commons.

Elections were held to-day in the first two mentioned districts, but the poll will not be declared until to-morrow. The election in Orkney and Shetland will not take place until August 8th.

The returns now at hand show the election of 338 Conservatives, 72 Unionists, 170 Liberals, 63 Anti-Parliamentaries and 12 Parliaments. Thus the Conservative Liberal-Unionist majority, subject to be heard from, will be 133. The Conservative majority over any coalition that can be made will be nine. The Unionists have gained ten seats and the Liberals nine.

INCENDIARIES LYNC