THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. XXVIII., NO. 60. SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JULY 15, 1895. EIGHT-PAGE EDITION.

WASH GOODS.

Fancy Striped Ginghams, 10c yard.
Zephyr Ginghams, 12½c a yard.
Fine 32-inch Scotch Ginghams, 15c yard.
New Styles Seersucker, 8c yard.
Fancy Scotch Novelties, 25c yard.
Waverlet Crepe, 35c yard.

WE

Are going to tempt you out, no matter how hot the weather is. We shall put other bargain stores in the shade and let them keep cool. We earn our bread by the sweat of our brows.

Remnants —ARE— **Selling Cheap.**

WHITE GOODS.

Plain White India Linon, 10c.
Victoria Lawn, 12½c.
Checked Nainsook, 10c.
36-inch English Long Cloth, 15c.
36-inch Bordered Apron Lawn, 20c.
Colored Organdies, 25c.

EMBROIDERIES AT HALF PRICE.

45-inch Swiss Embroidery, $1 yard.
45-inch Swiss Embroidery at $1.50 yard.
45-inch Swiss Embroidery at $2 yard.
45-inch Swiss Embroidery at $2.50 yard.
These are in full skirt lengths and are reduced to half price.

THE REALTY OF OUR ADVERTISED VALUES

Is always acknowledged. They are tangible facts—always procurable in quantity, quality and price as stated. We show clean, fresh assortments of staple goods, which have not run the gauntlet of forced or bankrupt sales, but have come to us direct from the manufacturers with the stamp of newness upon them. It sells the goods, it satisfies the purchaser, and that is what we most desire.

See Our Jacket Bargains.

Pioneer Square, Front Street.

W. P. BOYD & CO.

Samples With Pleasure.

Annual Clearance Sale.

BEGINNING TUESDAY, JULY 16. Store will remain closed Monday to mark goods down. We will smash prices to hitherto unheard-of figures. Watch our ads.

M. SELLER & CO., 714 Second St., Boston Block.

After July 4th

We would wish to close our stores at 6:30 every evening except Saturdays. We should deem it a favor if our customers can find it convenient to make their purchases as early in the day as possible.

Wholesale and Retail Grocers. LOUCH, AUGUSTINE & CO., 815 and 817 Front Street.

THE SEATTLE TRANSFER CO.

Main Office, Corner of Third and Weller Streets.

Hacks, Cabs and Baggage Office, Telephone 41, 214 Cherry Street; Freight and Drays, Telephone 359, Warehouse; Coal Telephone 41 or 359.

STORAGE and INSURANCE at the LOWEST RATES

BLOUSE SETS, BELTS AND BELT PINS

Another Large Line Just Received. Prices Very Low.

ALBERT HANSEN, 706 Front St.

RICE

We offer a Fine White Large Grain Japan Rice—
Per pound, retail $0.5
Per 100-pound sack 4.50

Get Our July Price List.

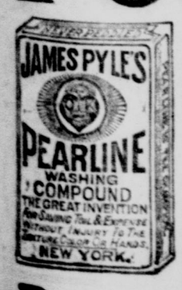
CONNER BROS., Grocers, 720 Second St., Boston Block.

MORAN BROS. CO.

Foundry, Machine and Boiler Works.

Irrigating and Drainage PUMPS In Stock or to Order.

Pearline



A new package, 5 Cents.

Economical size—All grocers

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled; if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* 504 JAMES PYLE, New York.

SUICIDE WHILE SICK.

Island County's Surveyor, G. W. Dennis, Drowns Himself.

FOREST FIRES IN THE OLYMPICS

Forbes, After Fooling Bondsmen, Returns to Smuggling.

The Experiment Station at Puyallup—Port Townsend Reduces Teachers' Wages—Tragedy in a Saloon at The Dalles.

Port Townsend, July 14.—Special.—News comes from Whidby island that last Thursday evening G. W. Dennis, civil engineer and county surveyor of Island county, committed suicide by drowning in Lake Pondilla, near Point Partridge. He left his home early in the afternoon, saying he was going bathing. Night passed without his return and his wife aroused the neighborhood and a searching party started out early Friday morning. Searchers soon found a cane and hat belonging to Dennis on a raft. The waters of the lake were dragged, resulting in finding the body fifty feet from the raft. The family relations of the deceased were pleasant, and his financial affairs were satisfactory. The only cause that can be assigned for the act is that he was laboring under temporary mental despondency growing out of a lingering illness. He leaves a wife and two grown children.

PUYALLUP EXPERIMENT STATION

F. A. Huntley, of Colorado, Appointed Superintendent.

Pullman, July 13.—Special.—At a recent meeting the board of regents of the state agricultural college elected F. A. Huntley, of Rocky Ford, Col., superintendent of the newly established agricultural experiment station at Puyallup. At the same time the board named the new station the "Ross Experiment Station," in honor of the venerable Darius M. Ross and his son, Charles H. Ross, the principal donors of the station. The newly elected superintendent of the station, Mr. F. A. Huntley, has for a number of years been superintendent of the agricultural experiment station at Rocky Ford, Col., where he won an enviable reputation as a thorough-going station man. Mr. Huntley is a graduate of the Iowa agricultural college, completing his course in that institution in 1884. For some time he was on the editorial staff of the Western Stockman and Cultivator, of Omaha, and was also engaged in the Farmers' Institute work in Minnesota and elsewhere. He is highly recommended by such men as President Alston Ellis, of the Colorado agricultural college; Prof. Bessey, the celebrated botanist; Frederick W. Taylor, former president of the Nebraska State Horticultural Society; O. C. Gregg, former superintendent Minnesota Farmers' Institute; ex-President Knapp and others. The new station will be pushed forward by the director and board of control to a front rank among stations. It desires and should receive the heartiest co-operation of the citizens of Western Washington.

OPIUM SMUGGLER FORBES.

Cheated Two Sets of Bondsmen—Working on Another Cargo.

Tacoma, July 14.—Special.—It is learned tonight that Jacob Forbes, whose bail of $2,000 was forfeited in the Federal court Tuesday, is in Victoria. Forbes was arrested in February, 1894, for smuggling 140 pounds of opium. Miles Gibbons and L. H. Hill were his bondsmen. He was tried last February. When the jury returned a verdict of guilty Forbes was not to be found. The bail was then forfeited. He appeared later and the bail was refunded on the bondsmen paying $600 costs. He was then confined in jail, but was released in May on $2,000 bail furnished by Samuel Swansen and John D. Warner, against whom an execution was yesterday issued for the bail. Before Forbes left he intimated that he had a big cargo of opium soon to be landed. He received some time ago $4,000 from his brother, a wealthy Englishman.

FIRES IN THE OLYMPICS.

Much Timber and the Houses of Poor Ranchers Burned.

Port Townsend, July 14.—Forest fires are raging in the Olympic mountains south of the Straits. The damage already has been large. Several logging camps have been burned out, and millions of feet of fine timber have succumbed to the flames. Numerous houses owned by poor ranchers have been burned, but no loss of life is reported.

Tragedy in a Dalles Saloon.

The Dalles, Or., July 4.—James Hagen was shot and probably fatally wounded in a saloon this morning. Clay McDonald, a carpenter, crazed by liquor, rushed into the saloon, and making some remark to the effect that he had some old scores to settle with some one in the saloon, began discharging his revolver at random at the occupants of the place. In all five shots were fired, two taking effect. Jim Hagen was struck in the small of the back, the bullet following a rib and lodging in the abdominal cavity. His condition is considered serious. F. Brandon sustained a flesh wound in the leg.

McDonald ran to the Columbia hotel, where he locked himself in his room and went to bed. He was subsequently placed under arrest.

Judge Pritchard Thinks of Resigning.

Tacoma, July 14.—Special.—It has been rumored among lawyers for several days that Judge Pritchard, of the superior court, is about to resign. He was interviewed today at Delano Beach, where he is camping, and said that, while he had not decided to resign, he is considering the question, and would announce his decision early in August, before the next term of court. The reason is that the practice of his profession would yield him a larger income.

W. A. Clarke to Leave Montana.

Butte, Mont., July 14.—W. A. Clarke, the millionaire mine owner, has disposed of his vast mining interests in Montana to the Anaconda company. Mr. Clarke will remove to Arizona and devote his energy to his mining interests there and will maintain a residence in New York city.

The Port Townsend Schools.

Port Townsend, July 14.—Special.—The school directors have elected C. P. Aubert principal and cut the principal's salary from $105 to $85 a month. The salaries of the teachers have been lowered $5 a month.

The Olympia a Good Boat.

San Francisco, July 14.—The official report of the final trip of the United States cruiser Olympia has reached the navy department, and the officers who constituted the board of inspectors have each been furnished with an approved copy signed by Secretary Herbert.

The result of the trial is gratifying to the secretary of the navy, who doubted whether the Olympia could make twenty knots steaming under natural draft. The crack cruiser made within two-tenths of a knot of this speed during the recent trial in Santa Barbara channel for four hours. With ordinary steam pressure the cruiser made 19.8 knots with ease. The displacement was 970 tons greater than the trial trip for acceptance from the contractors.

There are a few minor defects in the auxiliary machinery and magazine compartments, none of which are faults of the builders. The ammunition hoists, while being in all respects according to plans, in the opinion of the naval experts are not of the best device. The torpedo service was found to be perfect.

The Hartford, now in the dry dock, will be ready for release this week, and as soon as the bilge blocks are set the Philadelphia will be docked, inspected and painted.

MRS. STANFORD'S ECONOMY.

Her Farm Pays, and the University Will Be Sustained.

San Francisco, July 14.—Mrs. Leland Stanford has returned from a visit to Vina ranch, where she went for the purposes of inspection. For the first time the great ranch, which has been personally managed by Mrs. Stanford, will pay expenses and there will be a small surplus. The grain crop this year will be a large one and the vines will produce from 12,000 to 15,000 tons of grapes. Eight thousand tons of grapes will be crushed for wine and brandy, making 1,000,000 gallons. The balance of the grapes will be sold. Mrs. Stanford says only brandy for medicinal purposes will be distilled. She is opposed to making brandy for use as a drink.

The Russian horses presented by the Czar of Russia to Senator Stanford are doing well in this climate and a number of colts have been raised. Mrs. Stanford intends to breed Russian horses to the American. Speaking of the Stanford university, she said:

"If I can keep 1,000 students at the university I will be satisfied. We had 1,100 last year, and will have that number at the opening of the next term. We are cramped for room, very cramped, but we manage to get along. All of the administration rooms are crowded, and we were obliged to use the chapel room last year as a recitation room. Four classes were held there daily.

"On the most economical policy it costs $15,000 a month to run the university. I have no plans for any future additions to the university. I hope to be able, if I am spared a few years longer and all goes well with me in regard to finances, to give the university some absolute necessities in the way of additional buildings. But I shall be very slow and careful about spending money, as I intend for every dollar spent to get a dollar's worth in return. The experience of the last two years has taught me much in regard to the value of money, and I think it will influence me in my future acts. I have every reason to feel that the president and faculty will be slow to ask for anything they do not absolutely need, for the experience has been wholesome for us all."

Mrs. Stanford has received hundreds of letters and telegrams congratulating her on Judge Ross' decision against the government. She says she will have these letters filed among the archives of the university.

DR. J. MILTON BOWERS WEDS.

The Bride the Woman for Whom He Slew His Wife.

San Francisco, July 14.—The wedding of Dr. J. Milton Bowers to Miss Mary Bird is announced. The ceremony took place in Denver, May 27, but the news has been kept secret until now. Dr. Bowers was the central figure in an extraordinary murder case a few years ago. He was tried and convicted for the murder of his wife and was sentenced to be hanged. The evidence against him appeared to be conclusive. He had had entire charge of the medicine administered to his wife, and poison was found in her stomach after death. Henry Benhayon, Mrs. Bowers' brother, charged that his sister had been killed by her husband to secure $15,000 life insurance. The sentiment against Bowers was very strong and he was convicted and sentenced to death. After his conviction he remained in jail nearly two years pending a desperate legal fight in his behalf. One day the community was startled by news of the suicide of Henry Benhayon, the principal witness against Bowers. Benhayon left a confession completely exonerating Bowers of the murder of his wife. Benhayon himself had poisoned her, and it was his intention to also get rid of Bowers and obtain the life insurance. This remarkable confession was regarded at first with doubt and a man named Dimmig was arrested and tried for the murder of Benhayon. The theory was that Benhayon had been murdered in the interest of Bowers and that a forged confession had been placed by the body. Dimmig was tried twice and the second time was acquitted on motion of the district attorney, and the case against Bowers was then dismissed, and the man who for so long had been under sentence of death, was released. Miss Bird, who recently married Bowers, played a prominent part in the great murder trial. It was shown that Bowers had been very attentive to her, and had promised to marry her six months before his wife died.

SERMONS IN A BUTCHER SHOP.

Services Resumed in Emanuel Baptist Church, San Francisco.

San Francisco, July 14.—Emanuel Baptist church, the scene of the grewsome murders that horrified the world, was opened for worship today for the first time since the bodies of Minnie Williams and Blanche Lamont were found in it. Nearly all of the old congregation were in attendance at the morning service, which was conducted by Rev. J. George Gibson, the regular pastor. No strangers were admitted except by card of invitation. Only the lower part of the church was used, the gallery leading to the belfry where Blanche Lamont's body was found being closed.

In the afternoon a sort of love feast was held, and many ministers of other churches were present to offer congratulations. There was no reference in any of the prayers, addresses or sermons to the crimes which made the church notorious. A force of police in citizen's clothes was at hand to prevent trouble, but there was no sign of disturbance.

The Denver & Gulf Road.

Denver, July 14.—Ex-Gov. Evans, through whose efforts the separate receivership for the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf railroad was secured, after reading the Omaha dispatch stating that the Union Pacific reorganization committee contemplated a move which would again place under one management the Union Pacific and all its branches, expressed the opinion that there was no reorganization committee, as that committee was dissolved last year when it failed to submit a plan upon which the various roads could be brought into one combination.

The Agricultural Colleges.

Denver, July 14.—The ninth annual convention of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations will begin in this city on Tuesday morning and remain in session until Thursday night. It is expected that about 200 delegates will be present, representing almost every state in the Union. The question of changing the name to "an association of American colleges for the advancement of agricultural and mechanical arts" will be considered. Papers on pertinent topics will be read by prominent members of the association.

Coal Miners to Strike.

Bellaire, O., July 14.—Two thousand coal miners in Ohio county, W. Va., across the river from here, will strike for 60 cents a ton tomorrow. They have been working for the Ohio rate of 51 cents a ton.

A Woolen Strike Ended.

Utica, N. Y., July 14.—The strike of the 1,200 employes of the Globe woolen mill has been settled and the men will return to work tomorrow.

THE DIABOLICAL TURKS

Made Elaborate Preparations For Armenian Massacre.

IMPORTED MUCH PETROLEUM.

This Was Used in Destroying the Christians' Houses and Bodies.

Even Now Armenians Are Beaten, Robbed and Wounded and Women Ravished by the Turks—Unless the Powers Intervene There Will Be a Rebellion.

From the Special Correspondent of the Associated Press.

Van, Armenia, May 24.—The Sassoun massacre, it would appear, was one of the most carefully planned outrages in history. The evidence of this is circumstantial only, but it is alleged to be none the less conclusive. During the months of June, July and August preceding the Sassoun massacre, the Kurdish chiefs in the country surrounded the Sassoun region and particularly the districts in the southward and southwestward were apparently unusually busy in gathering up the scattered warriors of their tribes for an invasion of the Sassoun region. In July and August enormous quantities of petroleum were shipped from Erzeroum and Moush. This petroleum was shipped from Russia to Erzeroum, and so great was the quantity brought over the mountain roads that it was a subject of remark to very many persons. For a time it looked as though nothing went over the roads to Erzeroum and Moush but petroleum. Now it is a fact that Moush does not use a great quantity of petroleum herself, nor do her merchants sell much of it to the surrounding country. In the villages candles of sheep fat oil are used for the lights. What Moush wanted with those countless cans of petroleum was a mystery. But the mystery was a mystery no longer after the Sassoun massacre, for the petroleum was used to burn the houses of the Sassoun villagers and to cremate the bodies of the wretched villagers who fell victims to the awful butchery.

In burning the houses the petroleum was thrown upon the woodwork in generous quantities and set on fire. In cremating the dead the bodies were in many cases placed between layers of wood and built up into a sort of funeral pyre. The entire mass was then saturated with petroleum and set on fire. It is charged that living men were cremated in the same way, but this was a merciful way of putting the unfortunate creatures to death in comparison with the tortures inflicted upon many others.

The massing of troops near the Sassoun region, and particularly at Moush, was carried on for some time before the beginning of the massacre, in order that everything might be in readiness, according to the programme said to have been carefully made out at Constantinople. Several weeks after the Sassoun massacre, it is claimed, orders were sent from the palace at Constantinople for the massacre of the inhabitants at Modikan, a district lying to the south and southeast of Sassoun, but when it was seen that an investigation of the massacre at Sassoun was inevitable, the order, it is said, was recalled, and Modikan was not molested except in the ordinary course of persecution general in all parts of Armenia.

In the city of Van at this moment there are 500 young men sworn to give themselves as a sacrifice to Turkish butchery in the hope that the attention of England may be more strongly called to the desperate situation of their people.

The Armenians cannot accept any scheme of reform which does not have for its fundamental principles the absolute control of the European powers. Unless Europe controls the reforms, there will be a massacre of 20,000 Christians in the city of Van within three months. The Armenians themselves will bring this about rather than be cast adrift by their fellow Christians of the West.

There is no language quite adequate to a description of the real condition of Armenia at present. Men are beaten, robbed and murdered, and women are ravished by Kurds and Turkish soldiers. Woe and want and despair and death stalk abroad in this beautiful land that was once a part of the garden of Eden. The inhabitants of Van are living on the brink of a massacre from day to day.

Van, Armenia, June 5.—By the transfer from Van to Constantinople of the advance guard of the Armenian revolutionary party, captured in the village of Tchibouklu on May 19, the Turkish government has taken a decisive step toward quieting public excitement in the eastern part of the empire. The governor of Van, Bahey Pasha, has, during the week, added several interesting facts to the alleged confession of Harry Williams, the leader of the captured band. According to the governor, Williams has confessed that the revolutionary party which sent him to begin the revolution, has 3,000 rifles in Trieste, Austria, which will be shipped to Armenia for the use of the patriots at the earliest possible opportunity. An interesting incident of Williams' confession, as made public by the governor, is the fact that he is not a British subject at all, but is a native of the Caucasus region of Asia, and, strangely enough, of the very district in which Bahey himself was born.

Leaving out of consideration entirely the second revolutionary band across the Persian border, it is an undeniable fact that the Armenian situation was never at a more critical point.

Your correspondent yesterday met the representative of a fourth revolutionary party with agents in Austria, England and America. The headquarters seem to be in America, where a party newspaper is published and revolutionary funds are collected. This agent is a Russian Armenian, and he holds strong views on the situation. The fourth revolutionary party has brought no guns to Armenia, nor does the agent say he has any arms hidden in the mountains. The party's principles, however, are of the most radical and advanced sort.

Constantinople, July 14.—United States Minister Terrill dined at the palace yesterday and afterward had an audience with the sultan.

France Celebrates Bastile Day.

Paris, July 14.—The fete of the republic was celebrated quietly throughout France today, this being the anniversary of the fall of the Bastile. President Faure reviewed the garrison at Longchamps. Various patriotic societies made a demonstration before the statue of Strasburg, but this was conducted in an orderly manner.

St. Louis, July 14.—The anniversary of the fall of the Bastile was celebrated by the French residents of St. Louis in a big fete at Terrace park. An immense crowd enjoyed a good programme, made up mostly of music and addresses, until the rain intefered this afternoon.

City of Mexico, July 14.—The French celebration today was observed generally here. Most of the French business houses and residences were adorned with bunting and tonight were illuminated.

Samoan and Australian News.

Victoria, July 14.—The steamship Miowera brought Australian advices to June 22. News received from Samoa at Auckland, June 19, was to the effect that the natives weer again in an unsettled state and were preparing a big convention to decide on peace or war. It is stated that certain Europeans are seeking to stir up trouble with the hope that the treaty powers will be compelled to take some measures of more practical benefit to the country than the system of government created by the treaty of Berlin.

News has reached Sydney of the capture and murder by the head hunters of the Solomon Islands of the crew of the trading cutter Amelia. The crew were gathering copra and were ambushed and murdered. The cutter was then looted and set adrift to wreck, but did not go to pieces on the rocks. Ample evidence of the crime has been found, and some effort will be made to punish the natives.

In Sydney harbor, on Saturday, June 15, the ferry steamer Cammeray was collided with and sunk by the steamer Sydney. She sank at once, but all the passengers, sixty in number, and the crew were rescued.

The New South Wales parliament is considering a bill to not only restrict Chinese as at present, but Japanese, Javanese and kanakas.

The Oceanic Steamship Company will, it is said, seek colonial aid for the construction of new and fast steamers to run on the line to San Francisco. There is talk of guaranteeing a mail service of twenty-eight days from Auckland to London.

SPAIN TO PAY THE MORA CLAIM.

Result of Many Years of Effort by the United States.

Madrid, July 14.—The Spanish foreign and colonial ministers have finally agreed to the immediate payment of the Mora indemnity which was recently demanded by the United States through Minister Taylor.

The Chilean Crisis.

London, July 14.—Advices to the Times from Santiago de Chile are that the cabinet crisis has virtually ended through the union of all branches of the Liberal party. The Balmacedists will not be represented in the ministry, but will support it. The conversion of the currency is proceeding without a hitch, $1,000,000 having been converted, which is ample revenue to satisfy any demand.

MARKETS FOR OUR PRODUCTS.

Important Information Collected by Our Consuls Abroad.

Washington City, July 14.—The secretary of agriculture will issue within a few days bulletin No. 3, world's markets for American products. The bulletin contains a short statistical introduction on the agriculture of France and the reports of the consuls from Cognac, Havre, Nice, Grenoble, Rheims, Limoges and Bordeaux. It also contains a copy of the decree of the minister of agriculture prohibiting the importation of American cattle from the United States into France; also a statement of the temporary suspension of the export of sheep from the United States, owing to the exaction by the French government of a certificate from a United States veterinary inspector to accompany all sheep landed in France from the United States, which shall certify that none of them have been exposed to any contagious disease for a period of six weeks prior to date of shipment. Owing to the possibility of exposure to scab, such certification from the United States veterinary inspector cannot be given at present. This bulletin also contains a map showing the different localities of the several consuls who have made reports to the department, through the state department.

Among the important statements contained in this bulletin is one showing the area, production and trade of wine in France. A comparative statement of the wine produced by the different European countries in 1893 and 1894, as well as by the United States, will also be found, which shows that the production of wine in France for 1894 was 1,031,857,816 gallons, while that of the United States was but 25,000,000 gallons. How few realize that on the western coast of California, which is probably the counterpart of the western coast of France, with Great Britain attached to the continent, every condition of soil and climate can be found to produce the wines peculiar to European countries!

The bulletin also contains an important statement in regard to the total trade of France, exclusive of the precious metals, as compared with the trade of the United States, Germany and the United Kingdom. This statement shows that the United Kingdom has an easy lead over her nearest three competitors, and that her commerce is about equal to the aggregate of that of Germany and the United States, her two nearest rivals, and that Germany, France and the United States are not far apart, France taking the fourth rank. In 1890, 1891 and 1894 Germany occupied second place and the United States third, while for 1892 and 1893 this order was reversed with respect to these two countries.

SUNDAY SODA WATER.

Its Sale in New York Not Stopped by the Police.

New York, July 14.—The resurrection of the Sunday law by Judge McAdam had the effect of only slightly checking the sale of soda and mineral waters by druggists and confectioners of the city today. Possibly one such place in every twenty made no attempt to sell. One in every four sold only to regular customers, while all the rest sold to every one who wanted to buy. Patrolmen received instructions on leaving their station houses to make no arrests in such cases except on complaint of those who had purchased drinks and wished to have the sellers arrested. There was no disposition on the part of the buyers to make complaints, and as the policemen in citizens' clothes who were on excise duty were not instructed to get cases against the soda water sellers, the latter were not interfered with.

The Murder of Edwin Arnold's Nephew

New York, July 14.—An Associated Press dispatch from San Francisco recently told the story brought to that port by an incoming steamer of the shooting in India of J. F. C. Lester by his wife. Mr. Lester was district superintendent of police in the Hanchmahalis district. Mrs. Lester declared that her husband, through jealousy, had made her life unendurable, and she shot him through the heart. Mail advices received here from England tell of Mrs. Lester's trial in Bombay. The woman's mind seemed to be deranged. The verdict given was that Mrs. Lester was guilty of culpable homicide, not amounting to murder, but at the same time she had the intention to kill the deceased. She was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

Congressman Remann Dead.

Vandalia, Ill., July 14.—Frederick Remann, representative for the Eighteenth Illinois congressional district, died today at his residence in this city. Mr. Remann had not been well for some time before entering into the canvass last fall. After the election he went to Colorado for his health. On his return trip he took a heavy cold, which resulted in the grip. He was confined to his room several weeks, and finally got out. He took a relapse, however, and was never again able to leave his room. Mr. Remann was elected last fall as a Republican. He was an active member of the G. A. R., and had been for years prominent in politics in his district.

Mrs. Stevenson Better.

Bloomington, Ill., July 14.—Mrs. Stevenson had a relapse this evening and was very ill for some time. She is reported much better tonight.

NOTABLE DEAD.

Hugh McKittrick, president of the Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, and one of the pioneers of that business in St. Louis, died there Sunday.

Prof. Norton S. Townsend, of the Ohio state university, died at Columbus, O., Saturday night. In 1848, when a member of the legislature of Ohio, he cast the deciding vote which sent Hon. Salmon P. Chase to the United States senate.

THE LIBERAL DEFEAT.

Conservatives Had Not Looked for Such a Victory.

THE DEFEAT OF HARCOURT.

Unionists Gain Eight Seats, Radicals One, Parnellites One.

Today Fifty Seats, Many in London, Will Be Decided—The Elections Causing Little Excitement in London.

London, July 14.—Sir William Harcourt's defeat in Derby was the sensation in political circles tonight. It is admitted on all sides that the Liberals are beginning very badly. Of 110 members thus far elected ninety-six are Unionists, ten Liberals and four Parnellites. Eight Liberal seats have been captured by the Unionists, and the Radicals have captured one Unionist seat, that at Perth. As far as outward appearances go the elections are causing little excitement in London. There are a few idlers in the Strand where the Graphic displays a representation of Lord Salisbury and Lord Rosebery climbing ladders to indicate the course of the election returns.

The moral effect of Sir William Harcourt's defeat will be great, as even the most sanguine Conservative did not expect the Liberal majority of 1,900 to be converted into a Unionist majority of 1,100. While M. Harcourt fared so badly, Hon. A. J. Balfour, the new first lord of the treasury, who is to succeed Mr. Harcourt as leader of the house of commons, nearly doubled his majority in Manchester. After the result had been announced in Derby at midnight, Mr. Harcourt, with his wife, drove to the Liberal headquarters and made a speech, saying he had been defeated too often to be either elated if successful or depressed by a reverse. But he did not wish to conceal the magnitude of the defeat which had fallen upon his colleagues and himself. Sir William Harcourt's defeat is generally attributed to the prominence which he gave to the local veto or local option measure.

The Sunday Observer (Unionist) points out that yesterday's returns of unopposed candidates are as significant as the results of the contested elections. Seventy-six seats were handed over to the Unionists without a fight, while the Liberals were allowed to retain only five uncontested seats.

The Parnellite total of unopposed returns has been increased to four by the uncontested election of John Daly from Limerick. Thus the McCarthyites have yielded without a contest a seat which they were in actual possession of.

Judged both by the result of the contest and the numbers which the Radicals allowed to go by default, there can be but little doubt of the final result.

T. P. O'Conner's Sun says that yesterday's results were a keen disappointment, but that it does not follow by any means that the whole country is going against them. "The substitution of a popinjay like the Marquis of Lorne," says the Sun, "for a politician so esteemed and a man of science so honored as Sir Henry Roscoe is discreditable to Manchester."

Tomorrow fifty more seats will be decided, including many in London.

The Times this morning, in its comment upon the election says that the first batch of contests reduces the Radical majority to half at a single blow. The most strikingly important incident of Saturday is the crushing defeat of Sir William Harcourt. The Unionists threw themselves with redoubled ardor into the struggle, which has already been crowned with encouraging success. The opposition will be scarcely able to shake off the depression caused by the wholly unexpected defeat of their leader.

The Times proceeds with the statement that Sir William Harcourt will contest another seat, as the Unionists will be sorry to miss his presence from the house of commons, of which he is an ornament.

The article dwells upon the fact that the Liberal-Unionists have gained three seats, and says these gains sufficiently vindicate the vitality of the Liberal-Unionists, and the value of the close alliance they have entered into with the Conservatives. It concludes that there is the strongest motive and encouragement to make the most of the present opportunity, which, if rightly used, may enable us once for all to sweep the home rule imposture out of English politics.

The Daily News, the Liberal organ, says of the elections: "A closer examination of Saturday's figures makes them less discouraging than they would seem. The result in Derby surprised even the local Tories. Sir William Harcourt and his colleagues were floated out on beer. In other constituencies the efforts of publicans and brewers, with the alliance of the militant section of the clergy, contributed largely to the same result. There is plenty of cause of the Tories' triumph, but there is little cause for Liberal discouragement and none whatever for despair. We are used to a bad beginning. There is not a step of liberal progress which is not taken over the stepping stones of defeat."

The Chronicle ascribes the Liberal defeat in Lancashire to the scandalous misrepresentation of the government's policy on the Indian cotton duties, which were made in leaflets sent broadcast through the country. The Chronicle says: "We congratulate the Unionists upon having drawn first blood at the empire's cost. They have played anti-imperial and anti-national games for votes of Liberals and have managed to win two seats, owing in some measure to the action of the independent labor party and the socialist federation, who gained no result for themselves. Their polls were small and contemptible."

The Standard, the Conservative organ, sees in the results a remarkable testimony to the growth of Conservative sentiment in the large towns.

Archbishop Walsh wrote a letter which was read in all the Dublin churches yesterday asking for prayers that the spirit of dissension may be banished, and adding that the only prospect of the country is national ruin and disgrace if an end is not speedily put to the feuds and dissensions which are going far to make Ireland a by-word throughout the world.

The Times says: The unopposed election of Daly form Limerick is a significant reminder of the sentiment which animates all sections of the Irish nationalists and anti-Parnellites. In their own constituency they shrank from opposing so popular a criminal.

The Times then proceeds to recite the charges upon which Daly was convicted. "The election, of course," it says, "was not meant seriously, but was only intended as a demonstration of sympathy with a dynamite patriot and hostility to British law. Both parties know that a convict under sentence is not capable of being elected a member of parliament. The debate, however, when the house takes notice of Daly's disabilities, will afford the subdivisions of Irish nationalists and their British allies an interesting opportunity of exposing their views on patriotic felony."

After dwelling with wire pulling and clerical influence, the Times concludes as follows: "American journalists, meanwhile, appear to be beginning to learn what the force of popular election in Ireland is, and are bent on conveying this useful information to their fellow citizens."

The passenger steamer Cibola, of the Niagara Navigation Company, plying between Toronto and Leadstone, N. Y., was destroyed by fire early this (Monday) morning. Loss, $250,000.