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FOO CHOW EXECUTION

Details of China's Restitution for the Massacres.

MORE HASTY THAN IS USUAL

Seen Condemned Chinese Beheaded and Their Heads Hung Up in Public Places as Warning.

New York, Sept. 21.—A cablegram from the world from Foo Chow, China, says the details of Tuesday's executions have just been received. After the mandarins had refused, Friday, to execute any man implicated in the missionary massacres, the American and British consuls wired to Peking. Monday the mandarins received the vice-regent's order to execute seven men. At 6 o'clock Tuesday morning Consul Hixson, Lieutenant Evans and Mr. Gregory, the British consul, proceeded to the yamen gate, where the mandarins sat awaiting them. When the foreigners took their seats the drums were beaten, a salute fired and the cries shouted three times: "The court is open."

Then the condemned men were brought speedily from their cells. They knelt before the court and were flogged, securely bound, into bamboo cages, on which were attached pieces of paper with the sentence written on them. The mandarins then put on their ermine robes, and the death procession started for the execution grounds outside the city, between lines of soldiers. When the procession arrived the condemned men were tumbled out and made to kneel with their backs to the mandarins. Then the five headsmen began their bloody work. The first head fell, clean out.

When the heads of the seven were cut off the vast crowd gave a great shout. The people clapped their hands and departed. The heads were hung in a prominent place in the city as a warning.

The mandarins professed to fear further trouble, for the crowd of foreigners there were armed with revolvers, but there was no trouble.

No leaders have been executed as yet. Some leaders with strong backing hope to escape. The viceroys is delaying the execution of others, hoping for an undesired clemency.

Punishment following the crime so soon is unusual after foreign troubles. The execution will have a good effect in showing the people that the matter is serious.

Bad feeling is spreading through the province because of the delays in execution. At Foo Chow the common talk was that the men would escape. The consuls writing to Peking for stringent orders to local officials, who do nothing unless forced, resulted in prompt action.

The Detroit is still here and on English gunboat of 756 tons.

Further Outrages Reported.

London, Sept. 21.—A dispatch to the Times from Hong Kong says the Basle mission, at Mollie, west of Swatara, was wrecked on Monday. The foreigners had evacuated it, owing to the warnings received from other stations that thousands of rebels were gathering and looting the property of the wealthy Chinese. The troops sent to quell the uprising were withdrawn recently. Placards announce that the withdrawal was due to an English attack on Canton because of recent massacres.

FRANCE AND BRAZIL.

Trouble Between the Two Countries Over Boundaries.

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 21.—Dispatches from Para state that a French force has landed north of Anapa and has blockaded Comani, close to where the fighting occurred last May. Governor Gabral, who was prominent in the former fighting, is preparing to resist the French.

The trouble in May in the frontier district between Brazil and French Guiana has given rise to a good deal of bitter controversy between the two governments. The Brazilian governor arrested a Frenchman named Trajane in the region which is in dispute between the two countries. The French governor of Guiana organized an expedition to punish Governor Gabral and rescue Trajane. The expedition, led by Captain Lurier, was unsuccessful, its leader and four marines being killed.

The French governor, Charvieu, was recalled to San Francisco for having organized an expedition without the authority of the colonial officers, and his successor, M. de Mothe, formerly governor of Senegal, was sent out, with instructions to pacify the region by peaceful measures.

The news above looks as if he had decided peaceful measures to be unavailing and was about to reopen his predecessor's controversy with Governor Gabral. This region is swarming with adventurers seeking gold, and the only appeal of differences is to mob law.

Comani was the location of a small French settlement, and it was here that Governor Gabral and 500 followers captured Trajane, the leading colonist, and brought him to Anapa. Other expeditions acted against French miners in various parts of the territory.

To Cure Kleptomania by Hypnotism.

Salt Lake, Sept. 21.—A series of experiments was begun in the territorial reform school at Ogden today by Dr. A. De Monca, a local hypnotist, looking to the cure of kleptomania and kindred erratic mental conditions of children by hypnotism. It is claimed that suggestions given in the hypnotic sleep will overcome the criminal tendencies.

COLLISION AT SEA.

Spanish Cruiser Sunk and Forty-Four Persons Drowned.

Havana, Sept. 21.—The cruiser Barcoestegi was wrecked at midnight by a collision with the merchant steamer Mortera in the canal at the entrance of Port Barcoestegi. Admiral Delgado Parejo, seven other officers and thirty-six of the crew were drowned. The cruiser had been employed on government business between the different ports of Cuba.

The Barcoestegi was a third class cruiser, carrying five heavy and two rapid-firing guns. She was of 1,000 tons displacement, built in 1876. The cruiser left for Barcoestegi at midnight with Admiral Delgado Parejo on board. On reaching the mouth of the harbor, close to Mortera fort, the Barcoestegi came in collision with the Mortera, a steamer engaged in the coastwise trade. The Mortera struck the cruiser on the starboard and badly injured her. She sank at once. The Mortera, although badly damaged, stood off to give assistance to those on board the Barcoestegi and saved the greater part of the crew. Admiral Parejo, Captain Ybanez, First Lieutenant Lopez Aldazola, Second Lieutenant Junco Soto and Canjo, Dr. Martin, Purser Paeoy, Machinist Zaruela and thirty-six of the crew were drowned. Victor Aroga, another officer, had a leg broken, but was picked up by a boat from the Mortera.

Admiral Delgado Parejo was commander of the Spanish naval forces in Cuba. He arrived on the island June 7. Captain Vinal, of the steamer Mortera, in the course of an interview, said today:

"At 11:15 o'clock last night, when within two miles of the entrance of the harbor, I saw ahead of my starboard a green light, which I presumed was that of a passing steamer leaving port. I ordered the engine to slow down, and proceeded on our course, hearing two whistles from the cruiser, to which we replied. Turning into the harbor, and keeping in sight of our starboard the green light of the cruiser, we whistled twice again, thus indicating that we were turning into the harbor, when suddenly all the lights of the cruiser were put out. I immediately ordered the engine to steam backward, but it was of no avail, for the steamers collided. I ordered boats to be lowered and life-preservers to be thrown overboard. After the collision we were entangled with the Barcoestegi for a while, but this situation endangered the Mortera as well as the cruiser, and I ordered the engines to go ahead, my intention being to try to run the Barcoestegi on shore. I soon found that this could not be done with safety. Backing off from the cruiser, she sank almost instantly."

Admiral Delgado Parejo was the last man to leave the cruiser, being in a rowboat. When the rowboat, in which was Admiral Parejo, was about to start for shore, the suction occasioned by the sinking Barcoestegi carried the boat down, and all on board were drowned.

The gay streamers and flags which have decorated the city in welcome of the soldiers from Spain have been taken down and replaced by draperies of black. The city is in mourning throughout for the admiral and officers and crew of the Barcoestegi.

The cause of the extinguishment of the lights on board the cruiser, which was described by Captain Vinal, of the Mortera, was occasioned by the stopping of the engines to save the life of a sailor whose arms had been caught in the dynamo.

Various Brazilian Matters.

New York, Sept. 21.—The Herald's correspondent in Rio de Janeiro telegraphs that the Brazilian government is not content with England's proposition to abandon Trinidad if Brazil will consent to the establishment of the island of a cable station. If this is insisted upon it is reported that the British minister in Rio de Janeiro will receive his passport.

President Moraes has consented to act as arbitrator between Peru and Bolivia, which republics are still in a state of slight disturbance because Bolivia demands that Peru should formally salute her flag as a part of the terms of a treaty relating to boundaries.

Alarming but vague rumors continue to reach Rio de Janeiro of the uprising of the National Guard in Rio Grande do Sul. The latest report is that 4,000 rebels have seized the town of Bage and refuse to surrender. Their leader is General Sarava, who is, it is said, acting at the instigation of General Martin.

Mexico's Army Is to Be Remodeled.

City of Mexico, Sept. 21.—On the return of General Mena, chief of the Mexican military commission in Germany, it is probable that the army will be entirely remodeled as to weapons, tactics, etc. It is proposed to create a magnificent fighting machine, largely on the German model. The government is to maintain the commission in Europe, and besides sending over many specialists from all branches of the military service it is its purpose to make Mexico stronger for defense. The feeling between Cuban residents and Spaniards continues to grow acrimonious and the latter have been especially stirred up by the sympathy of the masses of Mexican people for the Cuban patriots, for on public occasions cries of "Down with the Spaniards," "Long live free Cuba!" and cheers for Cuban insurgents are heard.

To Make an Investigation.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Past Assistant Surgeon Arnold, at present on duty on the Petrel at Foo Chow, China, has been ordered to investigate the plague in China and the cholera in Japan.

To Prosecute the War.

London, Sept. 20.—A dispatch to the Standard from Madrid says: The government has arranged with Paris bankers for a credit of 4,000,000 pounds sterling for the war in Cuba.

NO "NORTHAND SOUTH"

Mason and Dixon Line Has Been Wiped Out.

SECTIONALISM HAS BEEN BURIED

This Has Been Proven by the Encampment at Louisville and the Reunion at Chickamauga.

Chattanooga, Sept. 20.—If one may judge by the events of the last two days, the Mason and Dixon line has been wiped off the map. The friendly brotherly feeling which has been displayed here this week, and which was shown at Louisville last week by the boys of gray toward the boys of blue, proves that the bitter sectionalism which so long divided the Union no longer exists. For nearly a fortnight now, the doors of the South have been thrown open to the men who came here thirty odd years ago, bearing arms of slaughter and destruction. Not a single incident that would indicate a feeling of hatred on either side has been recorded.

"Yanks" and "Johnny Rebs," grown grey with years, have gone over the great battlefield together, discussed the events of those awful days, drank together, and even, in some instances, slept together without stirring up anything like an angry thought. Generals who commanded armies for the Union have been guests of generals of the Confederacy, and each has solemnly declared that there is no "North and South."

"The events of today have bound us together as nothing else could have done, and the solemn yet joyous event of tomorrow will seal the tie forever." So spoke a memorable soldier of the North to one of the South at Grass Hill today, and the latter answered, with tears in his eyes: "Comrade, you are right; shake hands," and they did.

Chattanooga is an enterprising town. The people did as much for the entertainment of their Northern visitors as any one could wish. At early dawn the town and surrounding country awoke. In less than two hours there was a general exodus from town to the battlefield. There were bands of music followed by regiments of militia. There were thousands on thousands of men, women and children. Then there were carriages, wagons and vehicles of every description in which the people rode. Many of the vast throng looked over the field of Chickamauga sadly, remembering the awful scenes of carnage and death they had witnessed there thirty-three years ago, but all felt a thrill of joy to know that old wounds had been healed, and the hatred of those days was no more. Such were the conditions which prevailed at the preliminary exercises attendant on the dedication of the historic battlefield as a national park which will take place tomorrow.

DYING BY THOUSANDS.

Cholera Has Secured a Firm Foothold in China and Japan.

San Francisco, Sept. 20.—Notwithstanding the endeavors of the Japanese and Chinese authorities to suppress news concerning the cholera, the truth has at last come to light concerning the plague. Japan and North China are fairly alive with cholera germs, Siberian officials have declared Japanese open ports infected, and from official sources it is learned that over 17,000 people have died in Japan from the plague since its start in Pescadores. In China the disease has gained a firm foothold.

Advice by steamer Rio Janeiro report that in Tokio the heat is terrific and the disease germs have been nursed by the climate in virulent form. On the steamer little could be learned concerning Yokohama, but nevertheless the plague is raging there also.

In China, at Che Foo, the disease is spreading rapidly. Miss Turner and the child of Dr. and Mrs. McFarlane, of the Chu Chi London mission, were stricken down and died. At Nanking, much illness prevails among the foreigners, many of whom have been forced to flee from the country.

VERY FAR AHEAD.

A Project to Hold a Fair in Tacoma in 1900.

Tacoma, Sept. 20.—A project to hold an Occidental and Oriental fair in Tacoma in the summer of 1900 was considered by a meeting of citizens, held at the chamber of commerce tonight, and unanimously approved. A preliminary organization was formed and committees appointed to perfect plans and have the work started both in this country and in the countries of the Orient, which it is hoped to interest. The object will be to foster trade relations between the United States and Oriental nations. The project has been decided upon as a result of the great growth in the Oriental traffic, which has so increased in three years that 120,000 tons, or 400 trainloads of freight, from and going to the Orient, will be handled by the Tacoma-China line this year. Congress will be asked early in the next session to appropriate \$500,000 for the fair on the ground that the Pacific coast is entitled to an appropriation for a fair, never having had one.

Spokane's Police Muddle.

Spokane, Sept. 20.—The police muddle becomes more complicated daily. Two of three police commissioners appointed today H. H. Humphrey to the position of chief of police, made vacant by the removal of Chief Metz. They have legal service sustaining their action, and are sustained by a majority of the members of the council. Mayor Belt disputes their authority to appoint, and has issued a proclamation tonight warning members of the force to ignore the chief appointed by the commissioners, and directing them to recognize only the authority of Officer McKenna, who has been named by him as acting chief of police. The force is divided in its opinion, but a majority of the members is with the mayor. Meanwhile two sets of authorities continue to give orders at the police station.

Praise for Iselin.

London, Sept. 20.—The Pall Mall Gazette, commenting on the letters which passed between Lord Dunsen and the New York yachtsmen regarding the America's cup races, says it desires to reopen the controversy so far as to take the opportunity to pay a tribute to the sportsmanlike behavior of Mr. Iselin. It is a pity, the article says, that Mr. Iselin's handsome offer to Lord Dunsen could not have been met with action. The American yachtsman, the Gazette concludes, deserves the respect of all the lovers of sport.

VESSELS MUST CARRY LIGHTS

Revenue Marine Officers Instructed to Enforce the Laws.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 20.—The United States revenue marine officers of the Sound have recently received orders to rigidly enforce the navigation laws in regard to the carrying of lights on vessels, and they have caused almost a panic among steamboatmen by reporting a number of violations. For several years the law in this respect has not been rigidly enforced, and steamboatmen, from motives of economy, have neglected to provide the proper lights. The consequence is that nearly every boat on Puget sound was found subject to fine in some particular. The revenue launch Scout has been making careful inspection, and has reported violations which subject the owners of boats to fines which aggregate several thousand dollars.

The navigation laws are very strict in regard to offenses of this kind. They require officers of the revenue marine to board and inspect any vessel, from a rowboat to a steamer, and to report to the collector of customs of the district offenses against any of the navigation laws, with the fine to be imposed. The collector is then ordered to notify owners that they must pay the fine in cash within ten days, or the vessel will be seized and sold to cover it; rowboats are subject to instant seizure. There is no appeal from the action of the collector, except to the chief of the bureau and the secretary of the treasury.

THE ODD FELLOWS.

Saloon-Keepers, Bartenders and Gamblers Barred From Membership.

Atlantic City, Sept. 20.—At today's session of the sovereign grand lodge, I. O. O. F., great surprise was occasioned by receiving the resignation of Sovereign Grand Treasurer Isaac A. Shepard, of Philadelphia, due, he wrote, to failing health. It was accepted by a standing vote. Richard Muckle, of Philadelphia, was nominated for the position, and he was unanimously elected.

At the afternoon sessions amendments to the constitution introduced last year came up for final action. The first amendment was the addition of another section to article 16, providing that no saloon-keepers, bartenders, or professional gamblers shall be eligible to membership in the order. This immediately raised a spirited debate, which lasted more than three hours. The vote was finally taken amid the utmost confusion, and the amendment passed by a vote of 147 to 32, the requisite number being 135. This amendment has been introduced at the annual session for four or five years past, but its supporters were never able to pass it until today.

Before the adjournment the sovereign grand lodge voted to give the grand decoration of chivalry to about twenty persons from Pennsylvania, and to L. J. Jorgenson, past master of the state of Wisconsin.

THE IRRIGATIONISTS.

"International Rights" the Subject of a Paper by a Mexican Delegate.

Albuquerque, N. M., Sept. 20.—Today's session of the national irrigation congress was opened with a paper by Don J. Ramon de Ybarolla, of Mexico, on "International Rights." He said that in the locality of Guadalupe-Hidalgo it was explicitly agreed between the United States and Mexico that the Rio Grande should in no way be obstructed, nor the waters thereof appropriated by either nation without the consent of the other. At the time the treaty was made the river was navigable up to within a few miles of El Paso. The water has been appropriated on the American side, and the treaty has hence been broken by this country. He claimed that some measure or system should be devised by international agreement whereby there would be an equal division of the waters of the stream. Phoenix, Ariz., was selected as the next meeting place of the congress. The time of the afternoon session was taken up by the report of the committee on resolutions and the election of officers for the ensuing year. The Hon. E. B. Moses, of Kansas, was made chairman, and Colonel Hines, of California, secretary of the national committee.

Kelly on Coxy's Army.

Pocatello, Idaho, Sept. 19.—"General" Kelly, of industrial fame, spoke here in the street last night for three hours. He reviewed the travels and hardships of Coxy's army last year and asserted that this movement was just in its infancy, and as soon as the bluebirds began to sing in the early spring they would be "marching on to Washington." He advocated government employment, and said Chicago would be headquarters for the army. He says they will not "keep off the grass."

The Stanford Millions.

San Francisco, Sept. 19.—The argument of the special counsel for the United States to secure for the government control of \$15,000,000 of the Stanford estate was resumed today in the United States circuit court of appeals. The argument closely followed the printed briefs. The argument dwelt upon the personal liabilities of the stock holders and the decision of the United States circuit court in the case of French vs. Tesenmaker was construed as applicable to the case at the bar.

NOT ASIATIC CHOLERA

Hawaiian Epidemic Does Not Attack Japanese.

FORTY-SIX DEATHS TO DATE

Business Has Been Suspended in Honolulu, and Active Measures for Eradication Are Undertaken.

San Francisco, Sept. 19.—The Hawaiian mail was landed from the steamer Rio de Janeiro today, bringing the following advices from Honolulu, dated September 8:

Fifteen new cases of cholera have been reported since the departure of the Australia, making a total of fifty-nine cases to date. Eight deaths have taken place in the same time. Forty-six deaths have occurred since the scourge broke out. Two white people were attacked yesterday, and have since died. C. L. Dodge, business manager of the Hawaiian Star, was one of the victims; Mrs. Carroll, a nurse, was the other. Both contracted the disease from a native woman who lived in the same house.

The city is in a state of alarm, and business will be suspended one week. In the meantime house-to-house inspection will be made and radical measures adopted to stamp out the disease.

In nearly every case the cause of death has been traced to poisonous fish. The scourge is not believed to be Asiatic cholera. No Chinese or Japanese have been attacked, although there are thousands of both classes in Honolulu.

The steamer Rio Janeiro arrived from Japan last night and landed 375 Chinese immigrants and thirty Japanese. They have been placed in quarantine. The board of health met this morning and decided not to allow her to land freight. The vessel will have to take it to San Francisco. Both the Bennington and Olympia have gone to Lahaina, a port on one of the neighboring islands. They will be absent two weeks or more, as the captains of the vessels are afraid to remain in port. Residents of the other islands positively refuse to allow passengers or freight from Honolulu to be landed. They claim that they do not require any supplies, and do not want any communication with the capital. C. L. Dodge, one of the cholera victims, came here from San Diego, where he has a mother and sister.

IN OREGON COURTS.

Change of Venue Asked in the Gray's Dock Case.

Astoria, Sept. 19.—The case of the Astoria & Columbia River Railway Company vs. Jacob Kamm, Caroline A. Kamm, William Abernethy, James T. Gray, Grace E. Gray, Albert T. Gray, Carrie H. Gray and Ann Austey, owners of the property in this city known as Gray's dock, came up before Judge McBride this afternoon. Hon. C. A. Dolph and Judge Julius C. Moreland, of Portland, appeared for the defendants, while Fulton Bros. represented the railroad company. When the case was called, the defendants moved for a change of venue, basing their motion on an affidavit of Mrs. Kamm, in which she sets forth that the defendants cannot have a fair trial in Clatsop county. Editorials from a paper fighting the railroad, but formerly one of Hammond's strongest champions, are quoted, which, the defendants claim, tend to inflame the minds of the public to such an extent that a fair trial cannot be had. Judge McBride took the application under advisement and will render a decision soon.

Settled by a Compromise.

Tillamook, Sept. 19.—The fishermen's strike was settled today by a compromise. The fishermen asked 20 cents each for silversides, and they finally accepted 15, the old price, and they are free to use nets, free boats and free tanning for the nets. This is practically a victory for the fishermen, and will be equal to about 20 cents per fish. As the run of Chinook salmon is about over, they did not form a part of the consideration in the settlement. Armed men have been patrolling the bay up to date, and serious trouble was expected at any time, on one occasion, and several shots were exchanged between the local fishermen and the outsiders. Several nets were cut and many fish were dumped into the bay. The run of silversides is good, and the cannery will start up in full force tomorrow.

Clear Profit to the Owners.

Spokane, Sept. 19.—At a meeting of the directors of the Le Roi Mining Company tonight a dividend was declared of \$25,000. The mine is in the Trail creek district, and is owned by Spokane men. The directors expect to declare monthly dividends hereafter. At tonight's meeting George Turner, a well-known politician, resigned from the presidency to take the position of general manager. His brother, Colonel W. W. D. Turner, was elected president. The mine has paid for itself, all development work and improvements. Today's dividend is clear profit to the owners.

To Coin Double Eagles.

Philadelphia, Sept. 19.—Superintendent Kretz will commence tomorrow the coining of the double eagles from the millions of dollars in gold bullion now stored in the vaults of the mint in this city. The press has a capacity of 18,000 pieces a day, and by working to its full capacity will give an output of over \$10,000,000 a month. This course will be pursued by the superintendent as the reserve gold fund is now quite low and because of the weekly shipments to New York and other cities it is desired to replenish them.

IT COMES IN SLOWLY.

Treasury Gradually Gaining in Accumulation of Gold.

Washington, Sept. 19.—Reports to the treasury department show that \$250,000 was withdrawn today from the subtreasury at New York for export, and that \$250,000 in gold was deposited by a Rochester bank, which offsets the withdrawals, leaving the true amount of reserve at the close of business \$95,182,528. Under normal conditions the treasury gains some gold nearly every day, as banks in all of the subtreasury cities prefer to exchange for notes any small amount of gold they may take in over their counters, especially if their reserve is in no need of replenishing. During the last few weeks the aggregate of these deposits has been considerable. The offers of large amounts, however, have not been plentiful, except when accompanied by conditions the department could not accept. Several offers of large amounts have been lately made with the stipulations that the department pay expressage both ways, but as there is no appropriation for this purpose, these offers have been declined.

It is said at the department that the most generous offers of gold nearly always come from the banks in Chicago and St. Louis, and when gold is the scarcest these banks always come forward and express a willingness to help out. At New York today \$436,000 in large United States notes was deposited in exchange for small notes, to be shipped to a number of points East, South and West. These exchanges are received with satisfaction at the department, as they reduce the supply of cash, and in time, it is argued, are sure to result in a stiffening of rates of interest and incidentally in a cessation of the withdrawals of gold for foreign investment.

The talk of an early bond issue has practically died out here, the opinion among officials being that, while President Cleveland will protect the national credit when in danger by any means within his power, the present situation is not such as to call for any action on his part. Those persons qualified to speak say another bond issue is certainly not within the probabilities.

THE GREAT FIGHT.

The Champion Will Leave for San Antonio, Texas, Tomorrow.

New York, Sept. 19.—William A. Brady, Corbett's manager, said tonight that he had heard that Judge Hurt's opinion was in favor of the fight coming off at Dallas and that no legal obstacle now existed to prevent the Corbett-Fitzsimmons meeting, in Texas; that he was now satisfied that everything would be smooth. Brady said Corbett would leave for San Antonio, where he will train, on October 2. The champion will be accompanied by Billy Delancy, Joe Corbett, the champion's brother, and Manager Brady. Corbett's last public appearance in this city before the Texas meeting will be at Madison square garden September 30. Fitzsimmons has announced that he will leave for the South Friday next.

Chicago, Sept. 19.—The following dispatch was received here this evening from Dallas, Texas, by L. M. Houseman, of the Inter Ocean:

"The highest criminal court in the state of Texas has just decided there is no law against prizefighting. There is nothing to prevent the greatest contest in the history of the prize ring taking place, as advertised."

What Will the Governor Do Now?

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 19.—The Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight will come off in this city. The test glove contest case came up before Judge Hurt of the court of criminal appeals today. He held that there is no law in Texas against prizefighting.

Money for the Army.

Washington, Sept. 19.—The paymaster-general has been directed by Secretary Lamont to notify all army officers that on receipt of their unpaid salary accounts for the month of June, properly certified and receipted, checks on the National City bank, No. 52 Wall street, will be forwarded for the amounts in full. The amount necessary has been provided for by the transfer of certain unexpended balances. The deficiencies arose from the requirements of the legislation enacted after the appropriation bill for the last fiscal year was passed, and for which sufficient provision was not made.

Inspected Fort Walla Walla.

Walla Walla, Sept. 18.—Lieutenant Colonel Burton, inspector-general, U. S. A., stationed at the Presidio, California, arrived in Fort Walla Walla this morning, and inspected the troops. Then he visited the quarters and examined them. In the afternoon dress parade was held, after which the troops passed in review of the inspector. Colonel Burton is making the annual tour of the posts in the department of the Pacific, and will leave tomorrow for Forts Spokane and Sherman.

A British-Belgian Affair.

London, Sept. 18.—The Daily Telegraph this morning publishes a telegram dated Uganda, September 5, which states 100 of Stoke's followers were shot by Belgian troops after Stokes had been executed. Stokes, it will be remembered, is the Englishman who was hanged by the Belgians for alleged participation in the slave trade, and whose execution has since formed the subject of negotiations between the British government and Belgium.

DAY OF THE MURDER

Tracing the Movements of Theodore Durrant.

THE CHAIN IS NOW COMPLETE

The Murderer and His Victim Traced From the Powell Street School-House to the "Mission."

San Francisco, Sept. 18.—Slowly the prosecution is taking Theodore Durrant up to the Emanuel church door with Blanche Lamont. Another long step was taken today, and the two were traced to the "Mission"—to the corner of either Valencia and Twenty-first streets, or Valencia and Twenty-second streets. If they left the car at Twenty-second street they were within 300 feet of the church door. Now the next move in the progression will be undoubtedly to bring out the testimony of Martin Quinlan, who says he saw Durrant and the girl at Twenty-second and Bartlett streets. Then will probably come the story of Mrs. Leak, who saw them enter the church, and then the reluctant tale of Organist King, to whom Durrant appeared flustered and heated, and said he had been overcome by gas. After this there is still the pawnbroker's story of the attempt to pawn the dead girl's rings and the other bits of corroborative evidence to bolster up the main case.

And after all that is over the defense will begin the work of tearing the whole fabric to pieces, rendering the chain link from link, proving innocence in the face of an appearance of guilt, or of leaving the whole case clouded with doubt and conjecture. The lawyers for the defense, in the face of all that is piled up against them, are easy and confident.

"We will clear him in three minutes," is an expression said to have been dropped by one of them.

Those who are admitted to the courtroom sit through the tedious hours in a reeking atmosphere and hear little or nothing.

Today they were fairly well rewarded. They saw one excitable woman, with a German accent, step down from the witness stand and point out the defendant with a gesture that would have done credit to the most thrilling of melodramas. They also saw a feeble old woman brought in, bent and tottering, to cast her condemnation in the prisoner's face, to tell her story from the brink of the grave. But it did not seem to disturb the prisoner much. He frequently smiled at his mother during the day, as if amused at the broken English of Mrs. Vogel, or pleased with the efforts of his cross-examiners. The mother smiled in return, but it is evident that the showing of the prosecution is worrying her. She looks worn. The few white hairs in her head seem to show more. She is thinner than she was. Her solicitude is shown in the increase of her attentions to her son. When the testimony seems most damaging she can hardly keep her hands off him. One hand will constantly steal up along his back, a caressing, solicitous hand, as if she yearned to take him to her heart and balm his woes as she used to do when he was a boy.

There is no disturbance apparent in his demeanor all this time, however. Even in the morning, when the women in the corridors had broken through the cordon and were being ordered back, his was about the only head which did not turn toward the door. The sounds were the sounds of a riot, but riot seemed to matter not to the man most concerned in the outcome of such an affair. During the day a maniac shrieked wildly while being put in a prison van in the area below. All eyes, except those of Durrant, were a-pop with inquiry. When family friends come in he greets them cordially.

"He does the honors of the place with a freedom that is really charming," said one who had watched him much with a critic's eye.

Gravesend's Former Boss.

New York, Sept. 18.—The Advertiser says it has been learned from an authoritative source that John Y. McKane, the ex-chief of police of Gravesend, is not likely to live long enough to serve out his sentence in Sing Sing. Indeed, it is declared, although efforts have been made to prevent the knowledge of his condition from being made public, that he is a sick man and that it would be no surprise to those of his friends, who know of his condition, to hear at any moment that he was prostrated in the prison hospital.

Inspected Fort Walla Walla.

Walla Walla, Sept. 18.—Lieutenant Colonel Burton, inspector-general, U. S. A., stationed at the Presidio, California, arrived in Fort Walla Walla this morning, and inspected the troops. Then he visited the quarters and examined them. In the afternoon dress parade was held, after which the troops passed in review of the inspector. Colonel Burton is making the annual tour of the posts in the department of the Pacific, and will leave tomorrow for Forts Spokane and Sherman.

A British-Belgian Affair.

London, Sept. 18.—The Daily Telegraph this morning publishes a telegram dated Uganda, September 5, which states 100 of Stoke's followers were shot by Belgian troops after Stokes had been executed. Stokes, it will be remembered, is the Englishman who was hanged by the Belgians for alleged participation in the slave trade, and whose execution has since formed the subject of negotiations between the