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The Pacific Canadian.

Vol. I. NEW WESTMINSTER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, NOV. 18, 1893. **No. 10.**

BUSINESS CARDS.

HOTELS, Etc.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL, corner of McNeely and Columbia Streets. Best Wines and Cigars kept constantly on hand. JAS. CASH, Proprietor.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE DINING ROOM. Meals at all hours, dished up in any style. Open day and night. Moderate charges. W. E. MORTIMER, Manager.

GROTTO HOTEL. This House has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished, and the proprietor solicits a share of public patronage. MEALS, 25 cents. White cooks. G. R. SMALL, Proprietor.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, corner Clement and Columbia Streets. G. H. WILLIAMS, Proprietor. First-class in every particular. Pure Wines and Liquors, and choice brands of Cigars.

THE TELEGRAPH HOTEL, Front street, opposite to the Ferry Landing. Nothing but choicest of liquors and cigars. Telephone 163., P. O. Box 89. HOGAN BROS., Proprietors.

CLEVELAND HOTEL, opposite Bell-Irving & Patterson's dock. First-class cooks and attentive waiters. The bar is stocked with prime Wines, Liquors and Cigars. BRENNAN BROS., Proprietors.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL, corner Columbia and Begbie Streets, New Westminster, B. C. Rates for Board and Lodging: Per day, $1.00; per week, $5.50. The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars dispensed at the bar. J. C. GRAY, Proprietor.

DEPOT HOTEL, Columbia Street, New Westminster. The best $1.00 a day house in Canada. The rooms are superior, and the Hotel is well adapted to the needs of families, to whom special rates are given. Board by the week at reduced rates. P. O. BILODEAU, Proprietor.

HOTEL DOUGLAS, corner of Columbia and McKenzie Streets, New Westminster. American and European plan. Shaving parlor attached, under the management of D. Walker. Restaurant open day and night. Sample room for commercials. A. J. TOLMIE, Proprietor. Telephone 111. P. O. Box 224.

THE HOLBKOOK HOUSE, Front Street, New Westminster. This is the popular Hotel of the city. Airy and well furnished rooms. Cusine department carefully supervised, and the dining tables supplied with all the luxuries of the season. Banquets spread to order. Late suppers provided at short notice. Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars in the sample room. A. VACHON, Proprietor.

DRAYING, Etc.

MANN & SMITH. Light and heavy draying of all kinds. Household furniture carefully removed, and special attention given to removing pianos, safes, etc. Mill wood teamed to order. Express at all hours. Telephone 88.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR Sale or exchange for property in B. C. One hundred acres of land in Manitoulin Island—50 acres cleared, balance good hardwood and cedar. Four miles from county town, 1 mile from school, good house, good water. Title good. Adress, SUBSCRIBER, Office Pacific Canadian.

MUNICIPALITY OF COQUITLAM.

RE. COQUITLAM MUNICIPALITY. Notice is hereby given that on or before the 31st day of December, 1893, the Municipal Council of the District of Coquitlam intends making application to his Honor the Lieutenant Governor in Council of British Columbia for an extension of its Municipal limits.

Said extension to include all those lands lying and situated between the Municipal boundary of Coquitlam and the Pitt River, on the east; also all those lands lying and situated between the Municipal boundary of Coquitlam, the city limits of New Westminster and the Fraser River on the south.

October 23rd, 1893.

R. D. IRVINE, C. M. C.

Pure Bred Berkshire Pigs.

The undersigned, breeder of Pure Bred Berkshire Swine, has always on hand pigs of all ages, which will be sold at reasonable prices. Apply to

THOMAS SHANNON,
Cloverdale, B.C.

Mainland Truck and Dray Stables.

NEW WESTMINSTER,

GILLEY BROS.

Draying & Teaming Promptly Attended to.

ALDER AND FIR WOOD AND BARK ALWAYS ON HAND.

Agents for T. Hembrough & Co.'s Brick, Tile and Pottery Works.

Orders received for Gilley & Rogers' Coal.

JUST OPENED.

The new and Most Elegantly Furnished

GUICHON HOTEL.

STEAM RADIATORS IN EVERY ROOM, TOGETHER WITH BATH ACCOMODATIONS, EXCELENT FARE, —FINE SERVICE.—

We Lead, Others Follow.

C. E. ROOS, Manager,

CITY AND DISTRICT.

HIRD, the tailor.

NEXT Thursday will be Thanksgiving Day, and will be a public holiday.

THE delightful weather of the past few days has had an invigorating effect on the city trade.

THE telephone line to Ladner's is complete, except the cable across the river, which has not yet arrived from Germany.

THERE was an extra fine display of produce at the market yesterday, induced, no doubt, by the near approach of Thanksgiving Day.

THE opening of the new court house at Vancouver was celebrated by a bar dinner on Thursday night. A number of prominent gentlemen were in attendance from Westminster.

IT is said that Mr. Sparling, late of the East End school, Vancouver, will be the first teacher of the Burnaby school, which it is expected will be ready for opening at the beginning of the new year.

THE public interest manifested in the criminal cases now in course of trial here is unprecedented in the history of the court. Frequently it is almost impossible to obtain standing room in the court room.

THE frost-covered sidewalks in the early morning are appreciated by the small boys who love the old sport of coasting. The sun soon puts a stop to the entertainment for the day.

THESE times everyone wants to buy cheap, and low prices mean extended trade. Messrs. Parnell & Gunn, the popular grocers, are in touch with the times, and are regulating their prices accordingly. Read their advertisement in another column.

NOTICE is given in the advertising columns of this paper, that application will be made at next session of the Dominion Parliament for an act to incorporate a company to build a canal from Pitt River to the head of Burrard Inlet.

A THANKSGIVING concert, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid and Choir of the Olivet Baptist Church, will be held in the church edifice on the evening of Thursday next, Nov. 23rd. An excellent programme is being prepared, and all who go will enjoy a delightful evening's entertainment.

HARRY E. MORTON, of Victoria, who, it will be remembered, was accused of assaulting Lewis in a game of lacrosse in this city last July, has been fully cleared of the charge. The case was on the assize docket at Vancouver, and the Grand Jury threw out the bill. Everything considered, that was perhaps the best way to deal with it for all concerned.

Two or three lots of nursery stock from different nurseries have been condemned by officials of the Provincial Horticultural Board for being infected with insect pests. One lot belonged to a local nursery, the others were American. It is hard lines for the nursery men, but just exactly what is required in the public interest. There has been too much neglect in this regard heretofore, and every encouragement should be given to the inspectors in the rigid prosecution of their duties.

THIS item is from the Victoria *Colonist*, and speaks well for a firm doing business in this city: There were hundreds of exhibits at the World's Fair, Chicago, of rolled oats, some millers having spent $20,000 to $25,000 in making an exhibit. Merit, however, was the qualification necessary for first place, and in considering this the judges came to the conclusion that the quality of the rolled oats exhibit of the Brackman & Ker Milling Company was ahead of that of any other brand in the world. They accordingly awarded it the gold medal for rolled oats.

ON Thursday the whole of the Court officials connected with the Pittendrigh murder trial droye to the scene of the crime, and inspected the presumed positions of the different parties to that dire transaction. Similarly, judge, jury, counsel, and other officials went up to Huntingdon yesterday by special train, to personally inspect the various points of concern in the Marshall tragedy, with a view of a clearer understanding of several matters brought up in evidence.

Berlin, Nov. 13.—The Foreign office has at last taken notice of the persistent insinuation published in the Hamburger Nachrichten, a Bismarckian organ, to the effect that Italy has a secret treaty with Russia. The Foreign Office declares that it desires to make an emphatic denial of these statements, and adds that the German Government does not entertain the remotest suspicion of King Humbert's fidelity to the Triple Alliance.

A SHORT time ago two men from the American side rented a farm at Langley. Later, another American appeared before Capt. Pittendrigh, stipendiary magistrate, and accused the Langley men of stealing a horse and a cow from him. The magistrate issued a search warrant, and the premises of the suspected parties were gone over, but without finding the missing animals. The man with the search warrant departed, but obtaining some fresh information, returned unexpectedly, and discovered his animals, which had been taken out of hiding. The men accused of the theft, who are named Kelly and Rutter, were arrested and brought to Westminster on Monday. They will be tried for bringing stolen animals into Canada.

A KNIGHT of the road stood on Thursday evening in front of the Occidental Hotel and solicited alms from passers by of benevolent appearunce. He was not in luck, and few quarters came his way. Yesterday morning he turned up at the Occidental dining room, sat in to the table and ordered a nice breakfast. The courteous young man who attends to guests did not know of the episode of the evening before, and waited upon the stranger with customary affability. An order for "another half-cup of coffee" was being filled, when there was a scramble, a banging of doors, and in a moment the needy traveler was heading for the woods at a speed that utterly discouraged the courteous young man, who did not collect any fare for that meal.

THE MARKET.

As anticipated, yesterday was an exceptionally good day at the City market. The weather was favorable for the farmers, who brought in large supplies, and also for City buyers seeking Thanksgiving purchases. About noon the market was pretty well crowded, and Clerk Lewis had a busy time of it for a while. There was, however, no noticeable change in prices. About four o'clock when our reporter called for quotations, there was very *little produce left in the building.*

There was quite a lot of poultry disposed of. Ducks brought 50 to 60 cents each. Geese, live, $1.25 to $1.50, Turkeys, live, sold by the peice from $1.25 to $1.50, and wholesale at 18 cents per pound live weight, though some brought as high as 25 cents. Live chickens sold readily at $4 to $4.50 per doz., and a good many dressed birds were sold at 50 cents each.

Butter is still quoted at 50 to 60 cents per roll, and eggs 40 to 45 cents per dozen.

There was a good supply of meats and ready customers.

Whole pork brought from $8 to $8.50, and cuts 9 to 11 cents. Beef tended upwards again, and fore quarters are quoted at $5; hind quarters, $7; cuts, 7 to 11 cents. Mutton realized 8½ to 9 cents whole, and cuts 11 to 13 cents.

Hay is quoted at $13 per ton, and a considerable quantity is being disposed of.

Oats are quoted at $27.50, and wheat at $28 to $30. Barley is not offered.

Potatoes rule at about $14 per ton, and sales are constantly being made.

Turnips remain at $10; mangolds, $7; white carrots, $10; red carrots, $12.50; beets, ¾ cent per pound; cabbage, ½ to ¾ cent per pound; onions, 1¼ to 1½ cents per pound.

Apples run from $1 to $1.25, and there is a scarcity of choice fruit.

Cranberries continue at 35 cents per gallon.

Pumpkins, 25 cents each.

The market clerk thought we would be safe in saying there will be a ready market for good poultry of all kinds up to Tuesday or Wednesday, with a prospect of an advance in prices. After Thanksgiving Day the demand will likely fall away again.

DELTA MUNICIPALITY

Correspondence of Pacific Canadian.

Council met. Present, the Reeve and full Board.

The minutes of last meeting were adopted as read.

Mr. R. T. Williams' communication re gravel was received, and the Clerk instructed to notify him that the contracts let in 1892 were not completed and that no new contracts had been let.

Councillor McKee's request to put a culvert across the Trunk road was granted.

The following bills were ordered paid: R. W. Hawthorne, $39.75; E. O'Brien, $4; Messrs. Gilley & McLean, $112.87; J. Oliver, $10.

Mrs. H. Claussen was appointed caretaker of the Town Hall.

The Road Committe was empowered to tender Mr. J. Oliver the sum of $50 in full of all claims against the Council, which, if not satisfactory, to appoint arbitraters to settle the matter in dispute.

Coun. W. H. Ladners' report re Raitt road was received and the Clerk was instructed to pay Mr. Raitt the contract price for making said road.

The report of the Reeve and Councillor Paterson re letting contracts for planking half a mile of the Trunk road was received and approved.

The contract for grading the Oliver road south to the Big Slough was awarded to J. A. Sullivan at $1.70 per chain.

Mr. Harry Burn was awarded the contract for building the continuation of the Crescent Island road.

Mr. Borden was allowed an extension of 60 days to complete his contract on Tasker's dyke, he to be responsible for any damage that might occur.

Mr. Smith was requested to have his contract completed as soon as possible.

Mr. Borden was paid the sum of $300 on account of his contract on Tasker's dyke.

The Council decided to build a three-plank sidewalk in front of the lots on the wharf road if the lot owners will straighten up their fences.

The Road Committee was appointed to draw up specifications for the continuation of the Oliver road to the Big Slough.

The Election By-Law 1894 was passed third time.

The Clerk was instructed to notify the Messrs. McLean Bros. and their sureties that their contract under the Delta Dyking Scheme 1892 is not completed and that they must finish it at once.

Coun. Trim was empowered to let a contract for $250 worth of planking on the G. B. Main Road.

The Clerk was instructed to ask Mr. Guichon for a reply to the offer made him by the Council, which if not acceptable to appoint his arbitrator.

Mr. T. McNeely was appointed arbitrator in the case of Mr. T. Oliver vs. the Council.

The Council then adjourned.

Ward DeBeck has brought down word from the north that two young Indians went out hunting the other day, and one of them was killed. The story told by his companion was that he caught his gun on a branch and that it had been accidentally discharged. The dead man's relatives do not believe this story and they are hunting for the other fellow with rifles with the avowed intention of shooting him on sight.

SURREY COUNCIL.

Council met on Monday, Nov. 6th, all members present.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Communications were received from J. W. Stein, re Statute labor; clerk to reply.

From J. L. Walworth, asking for an extension of time on the North Bluff road contract. On motion it was decided not to grant an extension of time and that the bondsman be notified.

From G. Chantler requesting that an appropriation be made for opening a portion of the Town line, ward 2. Received.

From E. M. Wiltshire re statute labor on Hall's Prairie road. Clerk to reply.

From S. Huff offering to purchase scow belonging to the Corporation. It was decided to advertise the scow and boat for sale by tender, tenders to be in at next meeting.

From H. D. Chantrell requesting the Council to expend $250 on the McBride road. Received.

From E. Stone re dam in road-ditch on Hall's Prairie road, ward 1, causing the water to flood road. The Reeve and Councillors Bothwell and Hookway were appointed a committee to inspect the dam, with power to act.

The following appropriations were made: Ward 2, Town line, $50; Johnston road, $30. Ward 3, D Johnson road, $50; Gifford road, $10; McBride road, $100; McLellan road, $10; Semiahmoo road, $10.

The Collector was instructed to let the Council know at next meeting if Mr. Munn intends paying the statute labor tax for the men working at the Bon Accord Cannery.

The Reeve was authorized to inspect the Nicomekl Bridge, and if satisfactory to give order for payment.

A petition from P. C. Walmsley and others, also one from C. W. McCallum and others were laid over.

The following accounts were ordered paid: Capt. Pittendrigh, $19.20; R. Wolfenden, $35; W. Preston, 4; N. McDonald, $10; M. Haves, $15.67; J. Johnston, $5; A. J. Cooper, $3; C. W. McCallum, $22; Geo. Redmond, $56; T. A. Bothwell, $27; H. Bose, $50; D. McCaskill, $180; Hans Espeland, $35; J. Borgstrom, $25; M. Morrisey, $20; A. Archibald, $56; N. Sondell, $30; F. McInnes, $30; W. J. Robinson, $50; W. J. Robinson & C. W. McCallum, $150; Wm. Brown, $60.51; W. B. Wilder, $10; A. M. Brown, $13.75; P. Radford, $5; Thos. McMillan, $5; J. McMillan, $22.81; R. Gray, $2.

Bills from E. C. Johnson, A. Bamford, D. W. Brown and W. B. Wilder, $16.40 each were laid over.

The Highway By-Law 1893 was read and passed a third time.

Councillor Figg gave notice of an Election By-Law.

Council then adiourned until Monday, Nov. 20th, at 1 o'clock p.m.

Inquest at Surrey.

Mention was made in this paper last week that a daughter of Mr. Haike, of Kensington Prairie, had died from the effects of what was believed to be a severe cold. The girl was buried the day following her death, Rev. Mr. McElmon conducting the funeral services. Rumors regarding the cause of the death came to the ears of the authorities, and it was deemed desirable to hold an inquest. The body was exhumed on Tuesday of this week, and a jury summoned by Coroner Pittendrigh. A *post mortem* examination was made by Dr. Boggs, when it transpired that death resulted from diphtheria of a very virulent type. A thorough enquiry was entered into by the Coroner touching matters relating to the girl's death, and the result was the full exoneration of all the parties concerned. Rev. McElmon, however, for officiating at the burial without a certificate of death having been issued, was fined $5, being the minimum penalty provided by law. The reverend gentleman had acted innocently, not being aware of the legal requirement.

Two other children in the house were found to be suffering from the same dire malady, and such measures were taken for their care as appeared advisable. The premises were disinfected and quarantined.

CLOVERDALE.

Mr. T. Shannon was in Westminster on a short business trip this week.

The frames of two new houses have made their appearance, and the ring of the saw and hammer gladdens all hearts.

The new bridge across the Nicomekl river on Hall's Prairie road was completed last week. This bridge was badly needed and will be thoroughly appreciated.

A meeting will be held on Thursday evening of this week to see about a Christmas tree for the school children. This is something all can take a hand in, and the happy smiles and contented little faces will surely thank all for any expense or trouble that may be incurred.

The Oddfellows and United Workmen have joined hands in the business of getting up a concert. The best local talent and some new features. Altogether, a first class concert.

The "At Home" to be held next Thursday by the ladies of the Methodist church, bids fair to be one of the most enjoyable and successful entertainments we have had for some time.

Mr. John Elliott, who built the new school house, has been in town the past few days.

At the inquest held on the body of Mr. Haik's daughter on Tuesday, the verdict of death from diptheria was quite a surprise to every person, as no one suspected there was a case of that disease in the municipality.

The weather the past few days has been beautiful, and if it continues for a little while longer, farmers will be able to start their plows again.

The Oddfellows have arranged with the school trustees for the use of the school house to hold their meetings in for a few months. It is expected that at next meeting of the lodge it will be decided whether the proposed new hall will be of brick or frame. Of course the brick is much preferable, and it is said the cost would not be a great deal more than frame.

COQUITLAM COUNCIL.

The Council met on Saturday, Nov. 11th, in the Junction School house, members all present.

Communications as follows were read and disposed of:

Aulay Morrison, solicitor, re the legal boundaries of the Municipality under the proposed extension of Municipal limits: Received and filed.

D. Robson, City Cerk of Westminster, acknowledging receipt of commission and bill from this Council: Received and filed.

A. L. Lazenby, Clerk of Maple Ridge Municipality, re protest of Maple Ridge Council against the action taken by this Council to extend the limits of this Municipality: Received and filed.

Alex. Philip, collector, enclosing statement of collections, and bill for commission on same: Received and filed.

REPORTS.

From the Board of Works, re Lake Como road, recommending that L. R. Scott, the contractor for said road, be paid 50 per cent. on third of a mile now nearing completion, and that the contractor be granted an extension of time of five months in which to complete the balance. Received and adopted.

From the Clerk, a financial statement showing the free balance now available. Received with thanks.

From Board of Works on Port Moody and Pitt river roads, re. the expenditure and progress of work thereon, and recommending that some of the parties working on said road be paid. Received and referred to the Board of Works to act.

From Councillor Austin, re. work performed on North road and enclosing bills for same. Received and filed.

Bills were passed as follows: J. M. McLeod, Sr., for 8 days work on North road, repairing culverts, $18; J. M. McLeod, Jr., 8 days, $16; Nockharnsen Joe, bounty on one bear, $2.50; T. J. Trapp & Co., nails for school shed, $3.75; Brunette Saw Mill Co., lumber for school shed, $8.21; Alex. Philip, collector's commission, $6.25; Clerk, 1 month's salary, $12.50; Clerk, for contingent fund, $25; *B. C. Gazette*, $5; L. R. Scott, as per report of Board of Works, on Lake Como road, $82.50.

On motion, it was resolved that in the opinion of this Council it is expedient to extend the limits of this Corporation in the interest of the Municipality, to include that portion of Maple Ridge Municipality situate between Coquitlam municipal boundaries and the Pitt river to the east, and all those lands situate between the Coquitlam municipal boundaries, the city limits of New Westminster and the Fraser river to the south.

The Road By-law and Fence By-law were reconsidered and finally read and the seal of the Corporation ordered attached.

The Chairman of the Board of Works was instructed to supply lights for the Council hall for night sessions.

The Council then adjourned till next regular meeting.

VANCOUVER.

Collector Sutherland says that in spite of the hard times, the poll tax collection will be much larger this year than last.

The tug Active has gone to Victoria to tow the ship Templar to this harbor to load with lumber at the Hastings mills for South America.

There was reported to the police Tuesday morning an alleged robbery of $1,800 from a business office on Cambie street. The matter is being investigated.

On Tuesday night Miss Carrie Lundy, a dressmaker, died suddenly of heart failure, at 511 Seymour street. The deceased has relatives living near Winnipeg, but none in this city.

Mrs. Harold Henderson, while throwing a pan of water from the rear of her residence, overbalanced herself and fell from the balcony, striking on her head. She was very seriously injured.

Large numbers of deer are being brought into the city by hunters and Indians. It is said that a number of young fawns have been slaughtered this season, though so far no charges have been made to the authorities.

Angus McAlister, a well known and popular young married man employed in the C. P. R., got his foot caught in a frog Tuesday morning, with the result that it was cut off by a passing engine. The injury was promptly attended to, and the unfortunate fellow is doing as well as could be expected.

The emus presented by the Sydney Zoological Society to the City of Vancouver are the cause of considerable contention in the council. Many aldermen object to the expense of building suitable quarters for the birds at the park, and want the birds sent back. Others wish to establish them as members of the happy family at the Stanley Park zoo.

More than $1,000 worth of damage was done to the goods in the Sun Ban store on Sunday by the leakage of water from the story above. Five hundred dollars damage was also done to Architect Fripp's office from leaking water in the Metropolitan club. The new main burst on Saturday and the taps had been left turned on.

In the cases of the druggists convicted of breaches of the Pharmacy Act fines were imposed as follows: H. McDowell, selling strychnine without registering, $10 and costs; H. H. Watson, employing unregistered clerk, $10; Dr. McAlpine, failure to take out certificate, $25; Dr. Rolls, for not recording sale of poison, $10; J. A. McAlpine, not getting certificate, $25, arsenic sale not registered, $5, employing unarticled clerk, $5

PROVINCIAL.

News has been received from the north that whiskey sloops have been unusually numerous and that a few days ago a horrible orgie was participated in by the Indians and whites at Port Neville.

A number of Nanaimo citizens are arranging for a poultry show to be held on Dec. 20th to 22nd, inclusive. It will be the first to be held in the city and is expected to be a great success.

The company that is prospecting a hydraulic claim near Kamloops, and of which J. Hendry, of New Westminster, is the head, intends to proceed with the work of bringing the water to the claim. The contract has been let for 5,000 feet of the ditch.

An effort is being made to induce the Government to return to Kaslo a percentage of the money collected for licenses and taxes in that town, now that it has a city government to maintain. An effort is also being made to have a Provincial constable permanently stationed there.

The new light which is to be placed on the larger of the Patos Islands between the Canal de Haro and Georgian Bay, will be completed by the end of this month. It will be a fixed red lantern exhibited 30 feet above mean high water from a white stake 10 feet high on the northwesterly extremity of the island.

Nelson, B. C., and Spokane, Wash., will be connected by an all-steel band of standard width and firmness on December 1st, when the first train on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railroad will connect at Marcus with the Spokane and Northern train. The run to Nelson will be redneed to 8 hours, and Kaslo will be within 11 hours of Spokane.

Mr. Drury, in charge of the Government photo-topographical survey in the Kootenay country, has almost completed the season's operations. The result of the same has been to get the works in such shape that far more rapid progress can be made next year, as the circle taken by the observations is of course continually increasing in size. When completed this work will be one of the most important works ever undertaken by the Government of British Columbia.

The Roman Catholic diocese of British Columbia and Alaska will shortly be divided. Archbishop Gross, of the archdiocese of Portland, has decided that the territory is too extensive for one bishop to attend to. A meeting of the bishops of the province of Portland will be held upon the return of Bishop Lemmens from Europe, when the names will be submitted to the sacred college from which to appoint a vicar-apostolic for Alaska. It is said the dignity will be conferred either on Father Tosi, S.J., of the Yukon Indian missions, or on Father Althorf, of Sitka.

Hawaiian Affairs.

San Francisco, Nov. 13.—Arrived—steamer China from the Orient and Honolulu. The steamer left Honolulu on the 17th inst., making the trip in 5 days 14 hours and 20 minutes, which is the fastest time ever made between Honolulu and San Francisco. Among her passengers is Admiral Skerrett, who has been relieved by Rear-Admiral Irwin. The United Press correspondent, writing under date of Nov. 7th, says: The main event of the week has been the arrival on the 4th of American Minister Albert S. Willis, who is believed to have brought with him instructions which fundamentally affect the future of Hawaii. It is supposed here that the American public is already informed of the nature of these instructions. We here are still ignorant of their nature, and all parties await the disclosure with great anxiety. The probability of the importance of Mr. Willis' mission is increased by the unexpected arrival of Rear-Admiral John Irwin last evening to take command of the forces at this station in place of Admiral Skerrett, who proceeds to San Francisco on the China this morning. The reason for this change can only be a matter of surmise. It is possibly in order to have the intended measures initiated by officers of a higher rank than an admiral by courtesy. Admiral Irwin's coming was totally unexpected by the naval officers here, excepting those in the highest command. Minister Willis will present his credentials to Provisional President Dole this morning. His intended address has already been submitted to the President in order to enable him to prepare his reply. Its contents are kept strictly secret. I have positively ascertained that it contains no definite intimation whatever of the policy to be pursued by the new American Minister. Mr. Willis' special communications to this government will follow later, possibly in time to be reported by the mail of the 11th instant. The Government party is confident that the Washington policy is to maintain here a white man's government, with no possibility of reviving the native monarchy. The Royalists betray great depression, but are still circulating among the native populace their boast that the Queen is to be immediately restored by Mr. Willis. On his way down Mr. Willis made a most favorable impression on his annexationist fellow passengers, including several prominent men. While strictly reticent as to his mission, he left in them strong impressions that he sympathized with the annexation movement. T. H. Davies, guardian of the Princess Kaiulana, also arrived on the 4th inst. On the passage over Davies disavowed the widely published statements imputed to him in favor of the restoration of the Queen. Since his arrival his tone has been somewhat deprecatory and pleading, as if he felt the hopelessness of the re-establishment of the monarchy. He is deeply concerned that no injustice be done Hawaiians by taking their country from them without their consent by vote.

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Best Hungarian Flour $4.75 per Barrel.

Granulated Sugar 15 lbs. for $1.00.

Yellow Sugar 16 lbs. for $1.00.

Currants 12 lbs. for $1.00.

Raisins 12 lbs. for $1.00.

American Coal Oil $1.60 per Can.

All Other Goods at Equally Low Prices for Cash.

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Cash must accompany all :-: orders. :-:

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The Pacific Canadian,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

NEWS TOPICS OF A WEEK

IMPORTANT EVENTS IN FEW WORDS FOR BUSY READERS.

A Complete Record of the Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Dennis McManus, Almonte, was killed by a runaway.

Six firemen were overcome by gas and smoke at a New York fire.

Arthur Stokes was instantly killed at Petrolea by a falling derrick.

While coupling cars at Moncton Nelson Stableford was fatally injured.

It is now feared that J. Davis, of Thurlow, was killed at Battle Creek.

Three men were killed by the explosion of a locomotive boiler at St. Louis.

Lewis Null was killed and Milton Cox badly injured by the explosion of a flour mill boiler at Windfall, Ind.

While oiling a dynamo at Indianapolis J. M. Rogers touched the brushes with both hands and was instantly killed.

An inquest will be held on the remains of Wm. Irvine, the C.P.R. yardman who was killed while coupling cars at Ottawa.

By the collapse of a partly-burned dry-kiln at Brussels Henry Wilbee, aged 70, was killed and two other men badly injured.

Two persons were killed and eleven terribly injured by an explosion of dynamite on a dredger at the "Iron Gates" of the Danube.

Charles Wood of Grand Gorge, Delaware County, N.Y., while trying to blow into a gun to see if it was loaded, was instantly killed.

The Russian warship Nicholas I. is at Corsica. Two sailors were suffocated by exploding turpentine, while several others were injured.

Three men were killed and eight injured by the explosion of a boiler in the dry flock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad building, N.Y.

At Portland, Orego, an electric car, containing about 30 passengers, went through an open drawbridge, falling into the Caspin River. Seven of its occupants were drowned.

A hook and ladder truck and an electric street car collided in Detroit. The ladder man was thrown from his seat, struck his head on the asphalt pavement, and was instantly killed.

The steamship City of Alexandria of the New York & Cuba Mail Company has been burned near Havanna. About 35 of those on board lost their lives, twice that number being rescued.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Children's Aid Society was organized in Peterboro'.

The W. C. T. U. convention closed at Chatham yesterday.

Dr. Hutchinson is the new President of Ottawa St. Andrew's Society.

Spreading tracks caused a wreck at Hearne, Texas; several injured.

The shipments of lumber from the Saginaw river this year were the smallest for 25 years.

The British steamer Strathdon was reported yesterday to be on fire in Suez Canal.

An attempt to wreck Westminster bridge by means of a bomb is alleged to have been discovered.

The new French tax on bourse transactions has yielded in four months 2,079,000 francs.

The Loan Committee of the New York clearing house retired the last of its certificates.

It is said that Prendergast, the assassin of Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, is a native of the Township of Kingston.

A Russian subject named Speilling has been expelled from Alsace-Lorraine for being concerned in social intrigues.

Michael Balfe, son of the well-known composer, has recovered £200 damages for slander from the newspaper Society.

The British steamer Winchester has recovered £1,250 salvage from the Dutch steamer Maasdam in the Admiralty Court at London.

W. H. Elliott was selected by the Internal Management Committee of the Hamilton School Board as head master of the Model School.

Lady Aberdeen, in the course of an address before the Y. W. C. A., advocated the formation of a National Woman's Council for Canada.

At a meeting of consuls and marine men of British Columbia it was decided to ask the U.S. Navy Department to change the lighthouse at Destruction Head to Carrol Rocks.

The Columbus caravels will remain at Erie, Pa., during the winter. The Viking ship left Chicago yesterday for Washington, via the Mississippi River, the Gulf of Florida and the Atlantic.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

Thomas H. Edwards has been arrested at Harrisonville charged with attempted bank robbery.

Charles Luckey, who was tried at Brockville for the murder of his sister, was found guilty and sentenced to be hung on December 14.

Lawyer Francis H. Weeks, who robbed his clients of over $500,000 and fled to Costa Rica to escape punishment, has arrived in New York in custody.

A young Englishman named William Thompson was arrested at Stoney Creek charged with stealing a horse and buggy from Alfred Taylor, of Hamilton.

Samuel Houston, a sheriff's assistant, left in charge of a lot of chattels near Whitby, disappeared taking them with him. A reward of $75 is offered for his apprehension.

ON THE OCEAN.

Incoming vessels report heavy weather on the Atlantic,

The steamer Lake Ontario sailed from Liverpool for Montreal. This was the last departure this season for Montreal direct.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's steamship Empress of China left Hong Kong for Yokohama and Vancouver.

Captain Tarsen reported at Halifax that he picked up boats belonging to the Steamer Marseille, which is said to have foundered.

The Cunarder Lucania has again smashed the ocean record, making the voyage from Queenstown to New York in 5 days 12 hours and 54 minutes, or 20 minutes better than the Campania's time.

DEATH IN MANY FORMS.

John B. Rogers, Warwick, dropped dead while getting out of bed.

EPIDEMICS.

Three cases of cholera daily are now reported in Palermo, while the rest of Italy is free.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The World's Fair has been closed.

The officials have had some difficulty in closing the Midway.

THE FIRE RECORD.

The extensive barns of Mr. John Jackson, the well-known sheep breeder at Abingdon, Ont., were burned.

LYNCH LAW.

Near Lynchburg, Tenn., three negroes suspected of barn burning have been hanged by a mob of colored men.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Bradstreet's reports 39 business failures in Canada the past week, against 32 the corresponding week last year.

IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Large shipments of ammunition are being made from Europe to Admiral Mello, the insurgent leader at Rio de Janeiro.

FATAL FIRES.

At Kennedy, Ala., Henry Weir and wife locked their house, leaving four children inside, and started for the field to work. The house caught fire and three of the children burned to death.

"CRANK" CRAZE.

The "crank" craze has reached Indianapolis. Governor Matthews has been threatened, and Adolph Olschwasky was arrested as he was about to start for Washington to murder President Cleveland.

THE WORLD OF LABOR.

The strike on the Big Four has become general.

The strike of coal miners in the north of France is ended.

A conference between mine owners and mine delegates was held in London and no settlement reached.

THE SPHERE OF SPORT.

In a game of continuous pool between De Oro and Clearwater at Pittsburg Clearwater won by 115 points.

The Whitby Collegiate Instisute football club defeated the Bowmanville High School club by four goals to two.

RAILWAY FATALITIES.

Wm. Irwin, an employee of the C.P.R. Company, was run over by a yard engine at Ottawa and instantly killed.

Five-year-old John Mack, of Hamilton, died from injuries received by being run over on the Hamilton and Dundas railway track.

WARS AND RIOTS.

The British South Africa Company's troops have occupied Bulawayo, after several fights, in which the Matabeles suffered heavily.

Latest advices from Melilla show that the Spanish losses have been comparatively light, while the Riffians have lost many hundred killed and wounded.

TIRED OF LIFE.

J. M. Halley, late of Arthur, suicided at Ayton, while temporarily insane.

Tim Holland, a consumptive and an inmate of the alms house at Woodstock, N. B., suicided with a razor.

Word comes from Alton that Thomas Harkins, aged 47, lately of Manitoba, was found dead on the town line between Caledon and Erin. He had cut his throat and taken laudanum.

DEATH BY DROWNING.

Pilot James Murray, of St. John, N.B., was found drowned in the harbor.

Ten men employed at the Quarantine station were drowned while returning in a boat to Staten Island.

Joseph Deroches, of Miscouche, N.S., while fishing for oysters took a fit and fell overboard. He was drowned.

While duck shooting near Bonheim Kingsley Maybee, aged 32, took a fit, fell out of his boat and was drowned.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

The champion trotter Directum defeated the champion pacer Mascot at New York in three straight heats.

W. R. Hensel of the Royal Canadian Bicycle Club, Toronto, rode 10 miles in 28.20 2-5, making new Canadian records for the last five miles.

The Bolingbroke Club, of London, has offered a purse of £1,000 for a fight between Jack Dempsey and Dick Burge, to be contested in its ring.

POLITICS IN CANADA.

Montreal Liberal Club elected officers.

East Lambton Liberals met at Watford, and nominated Dr. McKinnon of Alvinston to succeed the late Hugh McKenzie, M.P.P.

Prince Edward County Patrons of Industry have chosen W. V. Pettet as their candidate for the Commons, vice Nelson resigned.

Mr. John Charlton, M.P., delivered an address on political questions to a large audience at Waterford. Mr. E. C. Carpenter, M.PP., also spoke.

TALES OF MURDER.

Two men, John Green and Thomas Taylor, were murdered at Savory Island, B.C. The murderer escaped.

Lucy Dinning, a girl of 19, died from the effects of a criminal operation alleged to have practised on her by "Doc." Andrews.

"Doc" Andrews and his wife were arrested at Buffalo and lie in the cells on a charge of murder. Andrews will fight extradition.

At Smith's Hills, Kent County, N.B., Flona Leblanc, aged 22, who was indulging in a Hallowe'en prank, was fatally shot by Theodore Gogagne.

A murder is reported in South Durham, Que. John Goodfellow, aged 30, quarrelled with Henry Johnston, aged 18, and struck the youth on the head, causing his death.

THE DEAD.

Joseph Eugene Bonnemere, the historian, is dead at Angers.

The funeral of the late Sir John Abbott at Montreal was very largely attended.

Mr. John Evans Davis, editor of The Mitchell Advocate, is dead, aged 55.

Hon. Thomas Lewis Dodge, member of the Legislative Council, Kentville, N. S., is dead.

Major-General Sir Christopher Charles Teesdale, of the British army, died in London.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Hog cholera has broken out at Point Edward.

Winnipeg had the first snow fall of the season yesterday.

November 30 will be Thanksgiving Day in the United States.

The Durham Teachers' Association met in annual convention at Bowmanville.

Mr. John Charlton, M.P. for North Norfolk, addressed a large gathering at Tilsonburg.

C. H. Campbell has been chosen as Conservative candidate for the Commons in Winnipeg.

The semi-annual meeting of the New York State Normal School Principals was held in Toronto.

The Governor-General and the Countess of Aberdeen paid a visit to the Jesuit College at Montreal.

It is proposed to institute winter carnival in Quebec City. A meeting to further the project was held.

Argument in the case of Holliday vs. Hogan was finished in the Supreme Court at Ottawa and judgement reserved.

Canadian residents of San Francisco have formed an association to see Canada property represented at the Midwinter Fair.

The arbitrators appointed to adjust the disputed accounts between the Dominion and the Provinces made their award at Ottawa.

The Earl of Derby in an address at Preston, Eng., said that Canada had made enormous strides in farming during the last five years.

Sir John Thompson, in an interview in Montreal said that the Government intended calling Parliament as early as possible, at all events as early as last year.

William J. McCammon, barrister, of Belleville, has married a wealthy young lady of Chicago, who formerly resided in St. Thomas, Ont., where Mr. McCammon made her acquaintance years ago.

AGAINST THE LAW.

Three of the Newport, Ark., train robbers have been caught.

Burglars stole $200 worth of cutlery from T. Lawrence's store, Lucknow.

A highway man relieved John Smith, a Peel farmer, of $20 on the road near Fergus.

A gang of highwaymen are operating around Strathroy. Several robberies have been committed.

Northrop & Lyman's representative was held up and robbed near Newbury, N.B., by two men, who took his gold watch and $175.

The Government has decided to impose a fine of $23,700 on Boyd, Ryrie & Campbell of Montreal, who recently smuggled goods on which $7,900 duty should have been paid.

Rogers & Simons, of Hamilton, photographers, have skipped out leaving an unpaid rent bill and taking with them a sum of money received for advance payments on photographs.

A Montreal firm which has been running a produce and commission business under the title of Shaw & Simpson has closed its doors, and Simpson is alleged to have departed with $7,000 of his customer's money.

THE OLD WORLD.

The Imperial Parliament was opened.

Prince Windisch-Graecz has consented to form a new cabinet for Austria.

John Barry, National member of the British Commons, says he will retire.

The Macedonian rebel Arnaut has captured and looted the Albanian town of Priznaud.

The French Senatorial elections take place on January 7. Only one-third of the members are elected.

Prince Alfred Windesch Gratz declines to form an Australian Ministry; Count Gerlachstein may attempt the work.

Prince Antonio of Orleans, husband of the Princess Eulalia, will join the Spanish troops about to embark from Madrid to Melilla.

At a congress of revolutionary Socialist held in Brussels, it was resolved to carry on an active propaganda to bring about a strike among the soldiers of Belgium and elsewhere.

"Les Rois," a drama by Jules Lemaitre, in which Sarah Benhardt was to have opened at a Paris theatre, has been interdicted because of objections by the Austrian Ambassador.

MEN OF NOTE.

Dr. Clark is dying in London.

Baron French is dead in Dublin.

Emperor William and King William will go hunting together.

Hon. Edward Blake arrived in Queenstown on the steamer Campania.

Duke Alfred of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (the Duke of Ediuburg), visited the Queen at Balmoral.

Chief Justice Sir Henry Strong is to spend a part of his six months' leave of absence in the West Indies.

Sir Oliver Mowat was formally invested with the badge of honorary membership in the Independent Order of Forsters.

Sir John Thompson and the Dominion ministers, who attended the funeral of Sir John Abbott, returned to Ottawa.

The Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen received a delegation from the Montreal Numesmatic and Antiquarian Society.

Mr. C. H. Mackintosh, ex-M.P., was sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territories by Lord Aberdeen at Montreal.

The name of Mr. J. C. Wilson, ex-M.P. for Argenteuil, Que., is mentioned in connection with the vacancy in the Senate caused by the death of Sir John Abbott.

IN UNCLE SAM'S DOMAINS.

The United States Congress has adjourned sine die.

Phil D. Armour has given $50,000 to the Armour Institute.

There were 5,690 paid admissions to the World's Fair Friday.

Great frauds against Minnesota's pine lands have been discovered.

The U.S. Foreign Missionary Society will meet in Baltimore next year.

President Cleveland has signed the Chinese bill amending the Geary law.

The House Bill for a revenue cutter for service on the lakes has passed the United States Senate.

California's vintage will be about 18,000,000 gallons this year, 2,000,000 gallons more than last year.

The Viking ship has started on its journey from Chicago to St. Paul. It has been presented to the latter city.

During the six months of the World's Fair 7,987,467 pieces of mail matter were despatched from Jackson Park and 7,121,916 pieces were received.

The United States House of Representatives concurred in the Senate amendment to the repeal bill and President Cleveland attached his signature to the law.

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NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

W. J. ROBINSON

Business Manager.

The Pacific Canadian.

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PRESS COURTESY.

The article headed "A Monopoly of Virtue," in the last issue of this journal did not go down well with the *Columbian*, and our highly esteemed, though antiquated neighbor, is inclined to take umbrage at the good medicine, notwithstanding a noticeable improvement in the patient.

The "curiosity of literature" that we published last week from the columns of the *Columbian* was peculiar in this, that it displayed an intolerance of opinion quite out of character with the times. People have grown to recognize the fact that on all questions there may be honest difference of opinion, and that these differences may be best discussed without the use of rancorous epithets or ill-founded accusations of wrong doing. The *Columbian* has persistently asserted that all the newspapers in this Province that support the existing Ministry are "mercenary and servile." In this style of argument it stands alone among the journals of British Columbia. Our article of last week was an appeal to the common sense of the community, and to be perfectly fair we gave complete a characteristic *Columbian* editorial in the same column with our comments upon it. Our contemporary, it is quite clear from subsequent utterances, appreciates the false position it has taken, but apparently finds a difficulty in getting out of the "rut." We are told that the *Columbian* does not hold the view that corruption is a quality attaching to the newspaper supporters of Governments in general, but that "In the specisl case of the present administration of British Columbia—which is a very special case indeed—we do hold that the Government has, by its own acts and record, forfeited, in a very special and unmistakable manner, the respect, confidence and support of every patriotic citizen and sincere well-wisher of the Province." We hold this to be not merely a matter of opinion, but a matter of special and overwhelming demonstration." Strong words these, but of exceedingly doubtful wisdom. Demonstration is a precise quantity. Let us call up the evidence. It stands about this way: The *Columbian* newspaper of New Westminster takes the witness stand and testifies in the clearest manner that the Government has lost the confidence of the country. A jury composed of the *Columbian* newspaper of New Westminster, after weighing the evidence, returns a verdict of "no confidence." The *Columbian* newspaper of New Westminster then dons the ermine and delivers jugdment of "demonstrated." It doesn't at all matter that the Government still holds the confidence of the Legislature, or that in all sections of the Province Ministers are fittingly received and banquetted by enthusiastic admirers. The *Columbian* fiat has gone forth. It is "demonstrated" that any opinion favorable to the existing Ministry is false opinion, pernicious and hurtful, and to be abolished. Call in the Inquisition.

In striving for an illustration by comparing the government of Mr. Davie with that of Mr. Mercier in Quebec, our antiquated but vigorous contemporary is either very bold or very guileless. Of course there is not a shadow of similarity in the two cases. The position of Mr. Davie's government as regards opposition is precisely the same as that of all other governments in Canada, with the difference that the grounds of complaint are neither as great nor as numerous as Ministries in the other provinces have to contend with. It is the privilege of oppositions, being irresponsible bodies, to urge reasonable and unreasonable objection to the party holding office, and it is not the least unpleasant part of responsible ministers' duties to have to submit to and contend against unjust criticism from opponents. The position of Mercier in Quebec was something entirely different. That man was accused of defrauding for his own gain, the treasury he was appointed to guard, and of betraying in other ways the trust he held from the Crown. He was arrested and tried as a criminal. Does the *Columbian* mean to say there is a parity between Mr. Davie and Mr. Mercier?

Proceeding in the style that Junius would call "Declamation without argument," and alluding directly to the press of British Columbia, the *Columbian* says: "If a government is essentially and "demonstrably corrupt and untrustworthy, the public journals that prostitute their position to support it, are, of course, 'necessarily corrupt and servile.'" There is no mistaking what our neighbor means. The *Columbian* and *News-Advertiser* being the only papers in the Province that support the Mainland Opposition, are, therefore, the only honest ones. All the others are corrupt and servile, the country papers that say occasional kind things of Mr. Davie and his colleagues as well as the city journals that are avowedly constant supporters of the Ministerial cause in the campaign now in progress. Perhaps the *Columbian* can see nothing wrong in taking such a position. Like a spoiled child who has had too much its own way, the perceptions of our neighbor may be dulled to any rights but its own. Even in the *Columbian's* article in Monday's issue, referring to the Vernon *News* and Kamloops *Sentinel*, an otherwise unobjectionable criticism is marred by a discourteous and unjust inference gratuitously thrown in that it all depends on which side they take whether they are honest journals deserving of support, or "mercenary and servile organs" deserving only of contempt. This is pitiable and the *Columbian* is old enough to know better.

Regarding our neighbor's assertion that a majority of the weekly papers of the Province "are still arrayed in uncompromising condemnation of his "(Davie's) iniquitous Administration," this journal is still waiting for information. The name of one solitary weekly paper "arrayed" as above would be a relief. The *News-Advertiser* is the mouthpiece of the Opposition leader, and the *Columbian* is the mouthpiece of the Opposition's First Lieutenant. Except those two honest journals, entirely above suspicion of axe-grinding, there is not another newspaper in B. C. that claims to be a supporter of the Mainland Opposition.

AFTER a long strike entailing great loss to all concerned, and a great deal of want and misery upon the families of the strikers, three thousand miners of the Leigh district, Lancashire, England, have resumed work at the same wages paid before the strike commenced. What a waste of money and comfort for nothing!

A DOCTOR WANTED.

Within the last couple of weeks two inquests have been held in the Municipality of Surrey on the bodies of children. In the first case a boy who lived with his uncle and aunt took ill in the field. The case was not considered serious, and ordinary remedies were applied with what appeared to be good effect. Suddenly the boy took a turn for the worse, and in a few hours was dead. It was deemed advisable to hold an inquest and there was a *post mortem* examination of the body, which showed that death resulted from inflamation of bowels. The jury censured the boy's guardians for not procuring professional medical advice on the first manifestation of illness.

On Sunday, a week ago, the thirteen year old daughter of Mr. Haike, of Kensington Prairie, died suddenly, though she had been ailing for some time along with other members of the family. She was buried the following day, Rev. Mr. McElmon officiating at the grave. On Tuesday of this week the body was exhumed and an inquest held. A *post mortem* examination disclosed the fact that the girl had died of virulent diphtheria, a disease theretofore unknown in the district. The verdict exonerated the parents, but it was implied that there had been neglect in not calling in medical advice.

Above is a plain statement of facts in these two cases. No one will question the advisability of holding the inquests, and the verdicts are not in dispute. The municipality foots the bill, and the public mind is satisfied. But beyond this, the verdicts incidentally deal severely with the heads of every family in Surrey. At their peril may mothers, with the assistance of kind neighbors, treat children for passing illness. A doctor must be promptly called in regardless of expense, otherwise a fond parent takes the risk of an inquest that has in many ways the appearance of a criminal investigation. The idea is shocking. And yet some parents may have to take that risk, for there are in Surrey, as in all new settlements, many families who find it hard enough to obtain the plain necessaries of life, and to whom the payment of a doctor's bill of the ordinary kind for a trip of ten or twenty miles would be a perfect impossibility. There is not a practicing medical man in Surrey, and the territory is a large one. Medical service must be obtained from Westminster, or Ladners, or Langley, and in either case the cost is quite beyond the paying power of many worthy settlers.

It being a fact that diphtheria has obtained a hold in the settlement, any spread of the terrible malady will necessarily entail great hardship upon many struggling families. Something should be done, and at once. If the ordinary medical practice of the district is not sufficient to induce a member of the medical profession to take up his abode in Surrey, the public interest appears to demand that the Municipal Council should offer extra inducement in the way of bonus or otherwise, not only with a view to the public health and confidence, but also as a matter of straight economy. The need of inquests could then be avoided without putting individuals to charges beyond their resources.

After the above was put into type the writer had an interview with Coroner Pittendrigh, who stated that he also had felt the difficulty Surrey settlers were placed in for want of a resident medical practitioner. At the inquest on Tuesday he had suggested that steps should be taken by the authorities to place medical skill within the reasonable reach of people in need of it, and he was of the opinion that if a doctor had been readily available, the two lives above referred to would have been saved.

American Wheat Yield.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 13.—Careful inquiry shows that only a small proportion of the wheat crop of Minnesota and the two Dakotas remains on hand. The crop was 100,000,000 bushels, of which 80,000,000 bushels were available for sale. The movement of the crop has been enormous during the past few weeks, with the result that 52,000,000 of the 80,000,000 bushels have been sold. Farmers were compelled to sell because they needed money, and owing to the low price of wheat they had to sell twice as much as in former years to raise the money necessary to keep them through the winter and conduct farming operations next spring. Of the 20,000,000 bushels remaining nearly all will be required by Minneapolis and Duluth mills, and this amount, with the amount needed for consumption and seeding in the northwest, will leave not a bushel for sale outside. Northwestern farmers recognize the necessity of having other crops than wheat, but to make the change more money would be required. This they cannot command, and will, therefore be forced to continue raising wheat almost exclusively for a year or two longer.

Ottawa's Snobocracy Receives a Stunning Blow.

Ottawa, Nov. 13.—Lord and Lady Aberdeen, since they settled down at Rideau Hall a week ago, have not made any formal public appearances except to drive in state to St. Andrews' church. Society people are calling at Rideau Hall every day and leaving their names, and a long invitation list is looked for, when the viceregal social festivities begin. Meanwhile a little incident has occurred which will be the cause of no end of discussion among the capital's fashionable people. For weeks rehearsals have been going on for the production by the choir of Grace church of the well known comic opera "La Mascotte" for charity's sake at the grand opera house. It was to be a notable society event and has been looked forward to with much expectation. Last week Lord Aberdeen was formally requested to give his and Lady Aberdeen's patronage to the production. He instructed his secretary, Mr. Gordon, to write a reply stating that the Governor-General and her excellency cannot patronize or be present at the proposed amateur presentation of "The Mascotte" on the ground that the opera is suggestive and improper in its plot. This decision has fallen like a bomb shell among the ladies and gentlemen who have been preparing "The Mascotte" and there is now talk of abandoning it, though there are some who think it should be produced as arranged. Their excellencies are also invited to a performance to be given by the cricket club of the "Chimes of Normandy," and his excellency has asked for a copy of the piece before consenting.

J. D. Pemberton's Death.

J. D. Pemberton, the well-known pioneer of Victoria, fell dead from his horse on Oak Bay avenue near Cadboro Bay road Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The cause of death was heart failure. The deceased was returning from a run of the hunt club in company with his wife. They were talking, and Mrs. Pemberton was riding on ahead of Mr. Pemberton. Mrs. Pemberton asked her husband one or two questions and he did not reply. This was as they were nearing Cadboro Bay road. She turned around and to her horror saw her husband prostrate on the ground. He had fallen from his horse and the animal was standing still. Aid was called, but it was evident that Mr. Pemberton was dead. Death was caused, the physicians who were summoned said, from the bursting of a blood vessel of the heart. The remains were removed to the house of Mr. Noble, and afterwards taken to the family home, "The Gonzales," Belcher street.

Joseph Despard Pemberton was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1821. He came to British Columbia as a colonial surveyor in 1851 and served in that capacity till 1864, when he retired, purchased the Gonzales farm, which was then some distance outside the city limits of Victoria, and has since lived there. He took an active part in colonial affairs in early days and once was member of the local legislature. He drew up plans for the dredging of the Victoria harbor, and the work is now being done in accordance with these plans. Mr. Pemberton recently entered into business with his son under the name of J. D. Pemberton & Son, surveyors. Mr. Pemberton leaves a wife and six children. Two daughters and a son are in Victoria, and two sons and a daughter are in England, where they are being educated.

UNITED STATES.

Chicago, Nov. 14.—Two hundred people, mostly Germans, held a mass meeting at Aurora Turner Hall last night as announced in honor of the murdered martyrs for workingmen's emancipation on Nov. 11, 1887. Lucy Parsons occupied a place on the platform.

New York, Nov. 14.—The Evening Sun says a meeting of the Executive committee of the National Republican committee will be held in this city this week and it is probable that the first move toward the nomination of Gov. McKinley of Ohio for President in 1896 will then be made.

Osceola, Neb., Nov. 15.—The women whitecaps' case, which caused a sensation here a few weeks ago, when a dozen prominent women were accused of flogging girls for alleged laxity of morals, was settled yesterday by the accused women pleading guilty to unlawful assembly and being fined $5 each.

San Francisco, Nov. 11.—The arrival of the fleet of whaling vessels, so many of which came in clean and their crews consequently destitute, has caused a glut in the sailor market. Men are ready to ship at almost any price, and yesterday the American ship Sterling secured 16 men for a voyage around the Horn to New York for 50 cents a day.

Battle Creek, Mich., Nov. 15—After four hours' deliberation the coroner's jury rendered the following verdict in the Grand Trunk inquest this morning: "We find that said collision was caused by gross disobedience of orders given by the train dispatcher, and we also find Conductor Scott and Engineer Wolley, train No. 6, guilty of criminal negligence in running past the meeting point at which they had positive orders to stop." The Grand Trunk company is exonerated from all blame, the jury finding that the company had furnished first-class cars and all the latest improvements for safety. Conductor Scott will have his hearing to-day on the charge of murder in the first degree.

Rondout, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Ira Krum, a fanatic who for years has claimed to have revelations from God, but has lived an honest life, died at his home in Snyder Hollow, among the Caskills, last night. His death is thought to have been caused by starvation. He announced some time ago that he had a vision in which he had been told that if he should fast forty days he would be able to walk upon the water. He fasted the number of days and then attempted to walk on the water and was nearly drowned. Not long after this he declared that he had had another vision, in which he had been commanded to fast 20 days more. He started on his fast, but became so broken down that neighbors compelled him to take nourishment, but intervention came too late. Krum was extremely religious and claims to have had many visions.

THE DOMINION.

Charlottetown, Nov. 15.—It is understood that the writs for the general Provincial election will be issued next week.

Erin, Nov. 15.—Mrs Mark Sutton, an old resident, was found dead in a cistern at her home last night. The trap door was open and the deceased had evidently fallen through in the darkness.

Heavy losses have befallen several hog raisers of the Sarnia district of Ontario, through hog cholera, imported from the World's Fair. The lost animals were chiefly prize winner, this making the trouble the more serious.

Quebec, Nov. 15.—The reported ill health of Cardinal Taschereau has been exaggerated. He has been suffering from stomach complaint, but is now recovering, and this morning was walking in the corridors of his palace, much improved in health.

Winnipeg, Nov. 15.—Nominations for the Winnipeg vacancy in the House of Commons, took place at noon to-day. The Hon. Joseph Martin was nominated by the Opposition and Mr. Colin H. Campbell by the Conservatives. Mr. Frank I. Clarke is Returning Officer.

Lieutenant-Governor Macintosh met with a very painful accident at Regina on Monday. While driving from Government house to the offices, the team took fright at a load of coal and ran away, throwing off the Governor. Fortunately no bones were broken. He is confined to his house as a result of his bad shaking up.

Toronto, Nov. 15.—At the Assizes John French was charged with feloniously wounding his wife. A feature of the case was that under the new code both the prisoner and his wife were allowed to testify. The woman swore most positively her husband was innocent and that the evidence given by her against him previously was false. The jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

Quebec, November 15. — Almost all of yesterday's sitting of the Quebec legislature was occupied on the motion of Cook (Ministerial): "That in the opinion of this House the reasons for an upper chamber of the Legislative Council no longer exist, and that the same should be abolished." Party lines were entirely obliterated in the vote, and the House decided in favor of the maintenance of the council by a majority of six.

VICTORIA.

Joshua Davies, D. R. Kerr, and John Teague are spoken of in connection with the Victoria mayoralty.

William Wall, a well-known resident of Victoria, and one of the old advance guard of 1858, passed away Sunday at the home of his son, E. J. Wall, 23 Ridge road.

The party sent North, under Constable Calbick's direction, in search of the Savary Island murderers, has returned with a report of "no success." They gained not the slightest clue as to Lynn's present whereabouts.

Police Officer Hooper died Tuesday morning after an illness of eight days. Mr Hooper, who was a popular member of the force, leaves a widow and family of young children. He was a member of the Foresters, Knights of Pythias and Masonic bodies.

The three-year-old son of car conductor Brinkman, living on Pine street, was lost on Saturday afternoon and was not found until Sunday afternoon. He wandered away from home to Skinner's Bottom, where he spent the night. He was found by Mr. Pointer and except being hungry was none the worse for his adventure.

The sum of $4,000 of the award for lossses under the modus vivendi of 1891 still remains in the hands of Collector Milne and Capt. Gaudin, of the marine and fisheries department. In some instances the money is in dispute, in others insufficient proof has been submitted, while in others those to whom the money is due cannot be found. The relatives of one man to whom $150 was due, and who has since died, have refused to receive the money. They are wealthy Americans living at San Francisco. The money in that particular case will revert to the government.

Officials of the post office are having a good deal of trouble with the mail matter received from the wreck of the train which recently plunged into the Fraser river at Seabird Bluff. The water dissolved the mucilage so that the envelopes opened, and in many instances became separated from their contents, and as the writing has become pretty well obliterated it is no easy task to find out to whom the property should be sent. Some of the letters contained money, one not registered having $50, and money, checks, and drafts and other valuable papers were found loose in the bags. A number of photographs, now badly disfigured, are on hand without any indication as to whom they should be sent.

Captain Caffire, a resident of Victoria West and a well-known master of small steam craft, died at his home, near Russell station, on Friday night. He had been up and about as usual, though not feeling quite himself, during the day, and in the evening complained of severe pains in the stomach and died in the arms of his wife, while she was endeavoring to ease his sufferings. Dr. A. Duncan, who was called in shortly afterwards, did not believe the man dead, and simple tests seemed to show that he was right in his opinion. A small vein of the arm was opened and the blood flowed sluggishly. In the morning it had ceased to flow and *post mortem* staining was plainly visible in evidence of death. A certificate of death assigns heart disease as the cause and there will be no inquest, although such an example of suspended animation as was furnished on Friday night is very unusual—in fact, hardly ever heard of.

B. F. English, of Ashcroft, owner of thousands of bands of cattle, speaking of the prospects for the cattle men of Chilton and Cariboo, says that they were never better. The grass during the past summer has been exceptionally good, and now the ranges look as if no cattle had been on them at all, so luxuriant has the growth been. The stock are fatter than he has seen them at this season for the the past 15 years. The ranchers have laid in a good supply of hay, so that danger from losses through the winter is reduced to a minimum. With good prices the ranchers should be happy.

The accident by which C. J. Collum, the bridge carpenter, lost his life, occurred about seven miles east of Lytton on Sunday afternoon. Along with J. Sargent, another carpenter, the unfortunate man was proceeding along the track on a hand car to another bridge, having finished repairing one. A train came along and they did not have time to remove the car. Both jumped off, but Collum, who was afflicted with heart disease, did not run far enough away, because when the engine struck the car and threw it off the track a corner struck him on the head. He succumbed after lingering 21 hours.

Spokane, Nov. 15.—News has reached here that the steamer State of Idaho, which was sunk on Kootenay Lake on Friday, was raised on Sunday and towed to Kaslo. The Idaho went on the rocks half a mile from Ainsworth at 7 a.m. A line was thrown out to hold her bow above water and soundings taken immediately showed seventy-five feet of water under her rudder. The steamer Ainsworth took off her passengers and crew. The position of the Idaho was perilous, and the slightest squall would have made her a total loss. In this emergency, Captain Shaw, who was at the helm when the accident happened, offered the vessel for sale at auction. She was bought by a Mr. Alexander, of Kaslo, for $350, although she cost $30,000. Scows were placed alongside and the steamer was raised with little difficulty. The circumstances will be thoroughly investigated by the British courts. The owners of the vessel will probably question the validity of the sale.

HIRD, the tailor.

Hop Lee's Laundry.

The above is the popular Lanndry of the City. Rates are moderate, and the work is done in a satisfactory manner.

762 COLUMBIA STREET.

E. J. NEWTON

Importer and Manufacturer of

Harness, Saddles, Etc.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

STOCK SADDLES A SPECIALTY.

547 Front St., New Westminster.

J. HENLEY

Manufacturer of

Mineral Water, Syrups, Essences,

ETC., ETC.

Factory in rear of City Brewery.

Cunningham St., New Westminster, B.C.

NOTICE.

THURSDAY, the 23rd day of November, instant, having been set apart and appointed by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council as a day of General Thanksgiving throughout the Dominion, the Public Offices will be closed on that day.

By Command.

A. CAMPBELL REDDIE,

Deputy Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office

9th November, 1893.

WANTED.

WANTED, a man to plaster a house. Apply at the "Canadian" office.

CABINET WORK.

M. JENSEN, Shop 39 McKenzie Street. Old Furniture repaired and made to look like new. Furniture made to order.

A call solicited. Carpenterwork promptly attended to.

OPENED

TO-DAY.

A NEW

BUTCHER SHOP

—ON—

COLUMBIA STREET,

Opposite Reid & Currie's Foundry.

FRESH MEATS

Of all kinds on hand.

A Call Solicited.

D. GRAY, Prop.

ALEX. McRAE

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Columbia Street, New Westminster.

THE OLD RELIABLE HOUSE.

GOOD STYLE,
GOOD FIT,
GOOD WORK,
GOOD FABRICS.

The Latest and Choicest Patterns in Scotch and English Tweeds, Etc., for fall and winter wear.

Get Prices!

-CITY BREWERY-

New Westminster.

The product of this Brewery is second to none in the Province, and ranks first-class wherever known.

Orders left at the Merchants' Exchange or the Holbrook House will be promptly attended to.

J. W. ANDRZEJEWSKI,

Proprietor.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, endorsed "New Parliament Buildings, Victoria, Contract No. 2," will be received by the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up to one o'clock p.m. of Thursday, 30th November, 1893, for the several trades required in the erection of new Parliament Buildings at James Bay, Victoria, B.C., viz.:—

1. The excavator, mason and bricklayers' work.
2. The carpenter and joiner's work.
3. The slaters and plasterer's work.
4. The coppersmith's work.
5. The smith and ironfounder's work.
6. The plumber's work.
7. The painter's work.

Tenders will be received for any one trade or for the whole work.

The plans, details, etc., as prepared by F. M. Rattenbury, Architect, can be seen at the office of the undersigned on or after Monday, October 16th, 1893, and complete quantities clearly describing the whole of the work can be obtained on payment of $20 for each trade. This sum will be returned to the contractors on receipt of a *bona fide* tender.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque equal to two per cent. on the amount of each trade tendered for, which will be retained as part security for the due performance of the work. The cheque will be returned to unsuccessful competitors, but will be forfeited by any bidder who may decline to execute a contract if called upon to do so.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. S. GORE,

Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.

Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B.C., September 28th, 1893

Guardin the President.

The murder of Carter Harrison by Prendergast calls attention to the subject of the danger of public men from the genus "cranks."

No other president has ever been so closely guarded from dangerous cranks as is Mr. Cleveland now. The precautions taken for his protection are unprecedented. There seems to be an epidemic of lunacy just now, and demented persons generally make the White House their Mecca. An average of two of them each day have called to see the chief magistrate during the past month. Most of them are harmless, but a few are disposed to be violent, like the fellow the other day who demanded the president's chair and declared his anxiety to settle the claim at once with pistols.

Ordinarily it is very difficult for a crank to approach the president. Just now it is practially impossible. Each visitor at the White House must undergo a rigid scrutiny before being admitted. To begin with, his appearance must satisfy the door-keeper. Otherwise his business is demanded. In nineteen cases out of twenty a crank is recognizable at the first glance.

Passing under the eye of the captain of the guard at the foot of the stairs, the caller goes up to the second floor and stops at the president's door, where stands a Cerberus in the person of a known and trusted sargeant whose orders being that only members of the cabinet shall be admitted, there is no chance to get by him. But the portal is further protected by an attendant named Davis, placed there within the last few days for the express purpose of looking out for cranks, and for that purpose only. He is a policeman and carries a gun, which he would not hesitate in using if there was occasion.

Only the other day Mr. Thurber received warning from an acquaintance that there was a crank, recently discharged from one of the departments, coming to see the president and threatening to use violence. The name and description were given of the person, who was subsequently identified on his arrival. However, the private secretary sent word to the captain of the guard to let him come up, considering it better to have it out with the man and have done with it. He was wild of speech and emphatic in his demand for re-instatement in office, but in five minutes he made his exit as meek as a lamb, and started off cheerfully to see the civil service commissioners. Nevertheless, during the interview he alarmed the president's factotum considerably by reaching for something in his hip pocket. But it was only a bundle of papers he sought.

A case of quite a different sort was that of a colored man who came one night—it happened to be while Mr. Cleveland was away—and said he had all kinds of things in his boots, such as lizards, snakes and rats. He had had a dream that the only person who could cure his complaint was the president, and must see him at once. The visitor was arrested, and it took about six men to get him into the cell at the police station.

Another time, about 10 a.m., a strange man suddenly opened the door of the executive mansion from the outside, poked his head in, and yelled in a voice that waked the silent echoes of the night: "This is my house. Get out." Then he slammed the door and vanished. But presently he reappeared and repeated the performance. This time he was seized and remonstrated with. He explained that he objected to Mr. Cleveland occupying the White House, which was his property. An asylum claimed him subsequently.

One nocturnal guest of General Harrison's was a crank who climbed over the iron picket fence in the rear of the executive mansion while the president was sitting on the back piazza in company with Representative Mudd of Maryland. The visitor coolly walked up on the porch and took a seat. The president rang a bell to summon one of the guards, and the intruder, on being removed, explained that he simply "had business" with the chief magistrate.

Once in a while a drunken man gets into the White House at a reception. It is wonderful to observe the system by which a person so affected with liquor is ejected, being passed along from one guard to another until he reaches the driveway outside. It is all done so quickly as to excite no attention. At entertainments in the executive mansion six sentries are always on duty. They are all men of great muscular strength. On such occasions two of them stand close to the president, watching every person with whom he shakes hands, and at the slightest indication of a hostile intent on the part of a guest he would be seized.

It should be explained that Mr. Cleveland himself has little or no notion of the precautions which are taken to protect him from crazy visitors. Fortunately nearly all of the latter are harmless. Quite one-half of them are religious maniacs. Of this sort was a visitor who brought a tin box for the president, in which he said he had a new kind of religion. Only a few days ago a weird-looking individual knelt and prayed for som time on the White House steps. Nearly all the cranks claim intimate acquaintance with the chief executive, and invariably the business they have to transact with him is of the utmost importance.

The persistence of the crank is one of the most extraordinary attributes of the genus. When general Grant was in the White House a woman named Thurston came in to him with a deed on parchment of the entire state of Maine. She wanted him to accept it in trust for the people and to pay her an annuity in consideration thereof. Subsequently she made a similar application in reference to a like paper which proved her title in fee to the whole of the United States. In return she demanded an allownce of $300,000 per annum. Since March 4th last she was seen seeking an interview with Mr. Cleveland. She owns all Europe now and is anxious to hypothecate the property.

West Bay City, Mic., Nov. 13.—An attempt to wreck the Michigan Central passenger express train, which left here for Mackinaw on Saturday afternoon, was made five miles north of Cheboygan at 7 that evening. There was a dense fog and the engineer did not see the obstruction until the engine crashed into it. The locomotive cleared a way through, and when the train was stopped it was found that ten ties had been piled on the track. There was a large sum on the express car, and it is supposed that if the attempt had been successful the miscreants would have tried to rob the express car.

The Savary Island Murder.

The Vancouver World gives the following digest of what was brought out at the resumed inquest on Wednesday relating to the murder of Green and Taylor:

While Officer Calbick and party got no trace of Lynn, whose absence is his accuser, they came across a number of facts, incidents and circumstances which indicated that the coast Indians know more about the affair than they care to tell. A man came to Lund's about three weeks before the murder looking for Lynn. He had a large flat-bottomed boat, partly housed in with canvas. He said Lynn had promised to meet him there and go with him fishing and trapping for the winter. After the party had gone Lynn called at Lund's and asked if a man had been there looking for him, and said that they had arranged in Vancouver to meet at Lund's and go trapping. This man and his boat are known to have gone north of Alert bay; but Lynn was not with him. While at Alert bay he traded a pair of spy-glasses for some food. It is possible that Lynn, hearing that this man has gone north, has joined him. Some Siwashes and a Klootchman called at Manson's on Oct. 28th and said they had left all the white men drunk at Green's place on Savary island. They had left there early in the morning and were in a hurry. These Indians, one a half negro, had returned from hop-picking. On the way to the village where they belonged the officers met some Indians who alarmed those at the village by firing their guns as if they had been out for the purpose. The father of the half-breed seemed very much frightened. He said his son had come from the hop fields two months before, but that he did not know where he was at that time. All other natives met declined to give any information. In fact they all seemed to be working on the Chinese plan of knowing nothing, one surprising thing being that they inquired at one or two places, before the murder was mentioned to them, if Lynn had been killed. They refused to say why they thought he had been killed. Another curious thing was that one Ke Yackmay, a drunken, worthless kind of a Siwash, had, after the murder, been wanting to purchase $900 worth of blankets at the store at Alert bay.

The inquest was resumed at the City Hall this morning before Capt. Pittendrigh. In connection with the affair, the coroner said that in cases of this kind the bodies, when found, should be left untouched till the coroner or Government agent had an opportunity to view them. The position of the body and the disposition of things in the immediate vicinity often furnish a valuable clue, and the moving of the remains might destroy evidence as to whether the deaths were homicidal, suicidal or accidentla.

John Hanson, one of those who went to the scene first, was examined. He told the story much as it has already been given in these colums. From the way he found things he was assured that the guns had been placed beside the bodies after death and their cold fingers laid across the stocks. He saw Green's wad of money a short time before. There was at least $300 in it, and probably more. Taylor had told him that he had about $70 which he had hidden in a hole in the ground. He had seen Lynn's boat, but he was not sure whether it had a centre-board or not.

The coroner asked him particularly about the boat, because he said that one answering the description given of Lynn's had been found on the shore up north. It had the oars, etc., in it, and had been newly painted blue, the paint pot being in the boat.

Charles Thulin, keeper of the Malaspina hotel at Lund's, was the next witness. He said that Green and Lynn had been at his place together on the Thursday before the murder. Green had enquired when the Comox was going to Vancouver.

The jury brought in a verdict of murder by persons unknown.

Trouble in Brazil.

Rio Janeiro, Nov. 13.—Of the torpedo boats which President Peixoto has just purchased, five were bought in Germany, and are of the double-rammed class. A prominent Brazilian at present here says that to his knowledge Admiral Mello has not the least idea of restoring the monarchy should his revolution prove successful. Private cables received here from Lisbon convey the information that Mello is winning lots of friends in Europe, none, however, from among the followers of the deposed royal family. It is reported in Rio that Mello is going south soon, and will leave Admiral Saldana do Samo in command of the fleet in Rio bay. The report that the United States will permit Peixoto's newly purchased vessels to leave New York harbor flying the Stars and Stripes is not favorably regarded by the friends of Mello all over South America.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 13.—Information has been received from Rio to the effect that President Peixoto has again extended the time that martial law shall be operative until Nov. 30th. Further news from Rio states that Admiral Mello has warned all families living in the vicinity of the marine and war arsenals that he intends to bombard both sections of the city. The English squadron protested that it would be necessary to allow 48 hours for foreigners to leave, and such notice has not been given. Admiral Mello, so it is rumored, is seeking a pretext for violating the agreement between himself, Peixoto and representatives of foreign powers in respect to preserving Rio as an open city.

All the banks in the city were closed on Saturday and the bombardment of the city renewed. There was some heavy fighting between the rebel forces and loyal troops at Nictheroy. The fire from the fort finally sank a rebel torpedo boat, though not before the insurgents' guns had inflicted considerable damage on Nictheroy. A republican newspaper in Rio reports the Federal troops defeated in Marcao Lopez. The British consul has advised shipping interests that all goods now in the harbor, either on ships or lighters, will hereafter be protected by the commanders of foreign warships. The revolutionists have gained a foothold on land in the suburb of Caretta and hold it in spite of considerable skirmishing. It is learned on good authority that a well-known English retired naval officer is forming a small fleet of cruisers and torpedo boats in England, in command of which he intends to proceed to the assistance of Admiral Mello. He has already purchased two ships which he has fitted up as cruisers, and is negotiating with leading Thames ship builders for two torpedo boats. Several English naval officers are preparing to accompany the expedition.

Tortured to Death.

Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 13.—An almost incredible story comes from Fort White, situated near the phosphate mines and convict camps, twenty miles from Lake City. Henry Boggs and three other negroes charged with the murder and robbery of W. I. Duncan, a white storekeeper, were victims of the mob's fury. Boggs was taken from the police and shot, after which his body was mutilated. One account says he was not dead when the mutilation began. Members of the mob cut his flesh with knives, and when he cried out part of a blanket was crammed into his mouth. Another statement is to the effect that slits were cut and his eyes stitched up and then gouged out. As to the other three captives they escaped, but horrible cries and groans heard in the swamp shortly after the escape cause people to conclude that they had also suffered. Some say they were treated with greater severity than Boggs, one being burned alive in an effort to extort a confession. Pieces of pitch were set on fire and stuck into his quivering flesh until he died. An authentic account of the affair will probably never be obtained, as the whole community is implicated and the region is a wild one where people do not stand on ceremony. It would be a dangerous thing for any man to go there and undertake an investigation.

Telegrams may now be sent to Lardeau, on Arrow Lake, and Naksup, offices having been opened at these two points by the C.P.R. Telegraph Co.

The intimation that the construction of the Kaslo-Slocan railway is to immediately begin causes the Nelson *Miner* to congratulate the Noisy City in this wise: This means a great deal to that town (Kaslo), and it is to be hoped that time will not develope any more hitches in the programme. Those who have stood by the place when everything present and future looked blue should now reap the reward of their faith and their tenacity.

A trail is being constructed from the south fork of Carpenter creek. It begins near the mouth of Sandon creek and will run direct to the Rico, then switch back to the Noble Five group. A branch will be built to the Blue Bird. The trail that has hitherto been used is about seven miles in length; the new one will not exceed four miles.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next Session, for an Act to Incorporate a Company to construct, maintain and operate a Canal or Navigation from some point on Burrard Inlet in or near Port Moody in British Columbia, thence in an Easterly direction to some point on Pitt River in Township 40 or in Township 9; and with power to construct and operate all works and structures necessary or proper in connection therewith; to acquire by purchase, expropriation or otherwise lands for the purposes of the Company and to dispose thereof, to charge and collect tolls and dues, to build wharves and store or warehouses; to build or purchase Steamer or Sailing Vessels, scows and barges, to reclaim lands and foreshores to construct and operate telegraph or telephones and to do all other acts incidental or necessary to the objects above mentioned.

Dated *this 2nd day of November* 1893

A. FERGUSON,
Solicitor for the applicants.

P. O. Box 405. TELEPHONE 7-4.

AT PARNELL & GUNN'S

they are selling

100 lb. Sacks Shorts, $1 25	Hungarian Flour, $4 70 per barrel
100 lb. Sacks Beans, 1 15	9 tins Tomatoes, $1 00
90 lb. sacks rolled Oats, 3 60	11 tins Pease, $1 oo
100 lb. sacks of Wheat, 1 oo	11 tins Corn, 1 oo
5 lb. Boxes of Tea, 1 1o	Ceylon Tea, 4o cents per lb
5o lb. mats China Rice, 1 85	13 lbs Currants, $1 oo

All other Groceries at very Lowest prices for Cash

FREE DELIVERY TO ANY PART OF THE CITY.

Don't forget the address:

Opposite C. P. R. Station, Columbia St

Brunette Saw Mill Company, limited

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Timber, Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Doors, Windows, Frames, Mouldings, House Finish, Mantels, School Seats and Desks, Fruit and Salmon Boxes, &c., &c., &c.

Importers of Plate, Sheet, and Fancy Glass

Lumber accurately Sawn, and Orders Promptly Filled.

D. LYAL & CO.,

——DEALERS IN——

Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods,

Pianos, Organs, Music, etc.

NEW WESTMINSTER, - - B. C.

CAMPBELL'S CORNER!

Oldest Business Premises in the City.

——x——

LEADING LINES:

Clothing, Men's Furnishings, Hats and Caps, Trunks and Valises

Try a Pair of $2.50 or $3.00 Pants.

A Fine Assortment of
Gentlemen's Japanese Smoking Jackets

Corner Columbia and Mary streets, New Westminster.

Rare Chance to Purchasers.

We are giving up business in New Westminster and going into our new store in Vancouver,

and in order to avoide the great expense of moving, will sell out our present stock at great reduced prices to make room for new goods, for the next sixty days

OUR STOCK IS MADE UP OF THE FOLLOWING;

General Hardware, Nails, Stoves, Spades, Axes, Axes Handled, Axe Handles, Picks, Mattocks, Wedges, Cook Stoves. Heating Stoves, Agate Ware, Tin Ware, House Furnishings, White Lead, Etc., Etc.

Cunningham Hardware Co.

PITHER & LEISER

VICTORIA, B.C.

(Successors to BOUCHERAT & Co.)

IMPORTERS OF

WINES, - LIQUORS - AND - CIGARS.

Special Attention given to the Mainland Trade.

Hello! Hello!! Look Here.

Who carries the largest and best selected stock of woollens in the city?

Why,

HIRD, THE TAILOR.

His goods are all new and of the latest design, and he

Guarantees a Good Fit and Workmanship, or no sale.

His prices are very reasonable, being from $22.00 up and you can depend on not getting shoddy goods as there is none in his shop.

ADDRESS;

E. HIRD,

LIBRARY BLOCK, NEXT THE POST OFFICE,

New Westminster, B. C.

MEDICAL HALL.

ONE OF

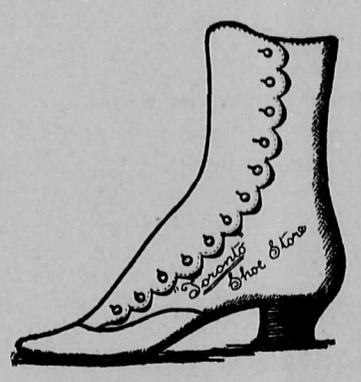
THE LARGEST and THE BEST STOCK OF

DRUGS and SPECTACLES

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

D. S. CURTIS & Co., New Westminster.

THE TORONTO SHOE STORE.



Visitors and citizens to the Exhibition will see the greatest attractions in the

BOOT AND SHOE LINE

Ever shown in WESTMINSTER at the

Toronto Shoe Store.

We have studied the wants of the people for a year, and we believe we know what they want, and have the goods Solid, substantial lines from the best manufacturers in the business.

Prices to suit the times, and that means at figures unknown in British Columbia before our advent. We have taken the lead in that respect, and we are going to keep it.

M. W. MINTHORNE,

DUPONT BLOCK. - - SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.

CAMPBELL & ANDERSON

(SUCCESSORS TO JAMES CUNNINGHAM,)

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

IN FOLLOWING LINES:

HARDWARE.

Carpenters' Tools, Farm and Garden Implements.
Shears, Scissors and Razors, Table and Pocket Cutlery
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THE HOUSE ON THE CORNER.

CHAPTER I.

WITHOUT AND WITHIN.

NOT much was known about the little villa, in the neighbourhood of Regent's Park, where Muriel O'Connor dwelt in the summer of 18—. It lay back: hidden in the trees and shrubbery of its well-grown garden, and behind a high wall at the junction of two pleasant thoroughfares lined with more pretentious residences, it was at once self-contained and inscrutable.

There was no number to the house; it had been overlooked by the authorities to this extent; there was no name either, but that of the tenant, on the gate-post of the one modest entrance: only a tiny brass-plate bearing upon it the word "O'Connor." The neighbours, such of them as took any interest in the matter—a trifling minority, for this is not an inquisitive quarter—were undecided as to the precise identity represented by this simple name O'Connor, and, for lack of the information, were content to place the worst construction upon the mystery surrounding it. The servant-girls, a fairly reliable source of private inquiry, knew nothing about the "house at the corner," for none of them had succeeded in making the acquaintance of the domestics there. The tradesmen called for orders and received ready-money for all goods delivered; so these recording angels had nothing to tell about their customer, except that he (or she) had the best of everything, plenty of it, and "paid regular on the nail."

No one seemed to have caught so much as a glimpse of the house or garden. The supplies were taken in at a wicket in the solid gate, and the postman popped a correspondence into the box, rang the bell, and went on his way as unenlightened as he came. But the postman was the best-informed person of any, for he could read the subscription of the letters he delivered. Some were for "Mrs. O'Connor," some for "Miss Muriel O'Connor," and some for "M. O'Connor, Esq.," so there appeared to be a family living at the corner-house; but so many persons passed through the gate in the wall that it was impossible to distinguish those who belonged there from those who were merely visitors.

It was remarked that, although the gate was at some distance from the house, and those who pulled the loud-clanging "servants' bell" were always kept waiting for some minutes before their application was responded to, those who pressed the little electric button, designed especially for visitors, had the gate opened for them without an instant's delay. The visitors, therefore, were subjected to the least possible public scrutiny. No sooner did they halt at the gate than they usually touched the electric bell, and, the gate spontaneously opening, they lost no time in stepping inside.

The gate not being overlooked by the adjacent houses, this arrangement might have escaped observation, had not an impatient butcher-boy, tired of waiting to deliver a fore-quarter of lamb, on one occasion tried to "hurry them up" by pressing the visitors' bell with his greasy finger. The gate promptly opened, and he stepped inside, urged by curiosity, but a good deal awed by the mystery of the place. But the gate closing automatically behind him, merely shut him into a little covered porch, where it was evident that the visitors were accustomed to await the coming of a man-servant, half-porter, half-gardener, who, now, finding the butcher-boy squatted upon a seat devoted to his betters, rated him soundly for his impudence, and turned him and his excellent fore-quarter of lamb roughly into the street.

But, however jealously guarded the entrance to this mysterious villa, we, in our invisible and spiritual quality, may pass within, and take note of what is happening under its roof.

There has been a very pleasant little dinner-party at the house at the corner, in number five persons—three ladies and two gentlemen. The latter have just sauntered through the conservatory, which links the dining-room with the drawing-room, to "join the ladies," after the privilege of an extra glass and a cigar all by themselves.

Ernest Clavers, Lord Willmore, a slightly-built but athletic and graceful young man of twenty-six, with dark hair and eyes, and a small blonde mustache daintily curled at the ends, has been for some months a regular caller upon the lady who in herself represents the whole family of father, mother, and daughter pictured by the postman's imagination.

Muriel O'Connor is addressed as a spinster by those who know her well, as a matron by those who have but a slight acquaintance with her, and as a man by those who only guess at her sex by the indications of her square handwriting and the masculine tone of her letters.

There is no "M. O'Connor, Esq.," nor is there any "Mrs. O'Connor." Muriel is a single woman, with apparently a comfortable independence. She has a friend and companion, one Laura Kingdon, who goes with her everywhere, frequent the house. The chatellany of and helps to entertain the guests who the O'Connor stronghold, however, appears to rest with a gaunt, square-built woman of uncertain age and taciturn manner, who seldom talks, and usually disappears directly after dinner, but who nevertheless either is, or seems to be, for propriety's sake, the head of the O'Connor household. Between this lady, Mrs. Donovan, and Muriel a sort of understanding subsists, by virtue of which the former is uniformly allowed as hostess.

When last Lord Willmore made a call at the little villa, Muriel received him alone, and his disappointment was so perceptible that she laughingly took pity upon him, and invited him to meet her companion at dinner on the following Friday.

She laughed again at his eager acceptance, and remarked:

"It is plain that, if you are to enjoy yourself, I shall have a very dull time of it unless I invite other guests, and if I do that I shall spoil sport altogether. Have you not some particularly agreeable friend who is dying to know me, whose society will compensate for the loss of yours, should you by any chance become absorbed during the evening?"

And it happened that Lord Willmore thought at once of his very excellent guide, philosopher, and friend, the Hon. Cecil Chester, a rising politician, M. P. for a Scotch borough, and at this time acting as unpaid private Parliamentary secretary to the Chief Secretary for Ireland, in virtue of which he occupied a seat in the House immediately behind the Irish Secretary.

Cecil Chester was Lord Willmore's senior by fully ten years, but they were chums of the closest description, and the counsel of this oracle was always sought by the younger man on occasions of doubt or difficulty.

Doubt and difficulty had now arisen. Willmore had fallen pretty deeply in love with the modest companion of the brilliant and fascinating Muriel O'Connor; and the man of fashion, who had entered that house as a heart-whole idler, returned to it again and again with awkward affections and honourable aspirations. Lord Willmore was not a bad fellow, judged by the standard of the jeunesse doree; but had he been the worst of his class, his vicious impulses must have quailed before the indomitable innocence of Laura Kingdon. The radiance of her dark blue eyes spread a halo of sanctity about her, an adamantine shield from which all evil thoughts fell shattered. Willmore had sought the acquaintance of Muriel O'Connor out of idlest curiosity at the instance of a friend. He was presented to Laura Kingdon, and henceforth had no other dream than to make this girl, whose gaze was like the deep summer sea, his wife.

But Laura Kingdon was of obscure origin—clearly, emphatically a daughter of the people. The contemplated alliance involved desperate trouble with the Earl his father and the Countess his mother, and a huge scandal among all his relations as well as the outrageous busybodies he had to recognize as his friends.

However, as the time went on, and his passion dominated him more thoroughly, he thought himself equal to defying them all if he had but the approval of Cecil Chester. Chester was no sentimentalist; Chester was a cold, shrewd man of the world; Chester was his best friend and truest well-wisher; Chester should decide.

And so it happened that Lord Willmore jumped at this opportunity, and begged leave to bring the Hon. Cecil Chester with him to dine on the following Friday.

He was a little piqued at the nonchalance with which Muriel consented to receive his friend.

He did not observe the strange gleam of satisfaction, one might almost say of anticipated triumph, that flitted over her handsome Celtic face.

CHAPTER II.

THE ADVICE OF A FRIEND.

"The ladies are doubtless in the garden," said Lord Willmore as he entered the drawing-room, followed by his friend; "shall we join them there?"

But Chester did not seem to be so disposed. He deliberately deposited himself upon a lounge near the open French window, and began to trifle moodily with a dagger of curious Oriental workmanship that hung in its sheath against the wall. This ordinarily light-hearted and vivacious man of society seemed to have something weighing upon his mind. Willmore paused under the verandah and came back to him.

"What's the matter, Cecil? What's up, man? You've become very silent during the last half-hour. I've been running on, and didn't notice you. Dinner disagreed?"

"Devilish good dinner. I came prepared to be made ill, but that's all right. First-rate cook—can't be Irish."

"There's something you want to say to me—something unpleasant, I can see. Out with it, old chap! You don't like her, eh?"

"Who could help liking her?"

There was an evasiveness in the reply which did not satisfy a lover's craving for unqualified approval. Willmore drew a chair close to his mentor, and, seating himself, said:

"Tell me frankly your impression."

Chester ceased playing with the dagger, and looked his young friend straight in the face.

"Let's get away as soon as we decently can," said he.

Wilmore stared at him.

"Get away?" he muttered.

"Yes," replied the other decisively, adding, "and never come back."

Willmore's face expressed the utmost bewilderment.

"You cannot mean that you distrust her!" he gasped.

Chester replied with some reluctance:

"It is hardly generous to say so, after taking salt together, but as friend to friend I must own that I think her a dangerous woman."

"Dangerous? Ah, yes! to one's peace of mind, of course. She's more—she's fatal."

"Fatal is the word."

Chester drew the Japanese dagger again from its sheath, and felt its razor-like edge with his thumb.

"But that is her beauty," pursued Willmore anxiously; "You don't mean a word against—"

His friend interrupted him by humming an air sufficiently familiar:

"I know a maiden fair to see—
Take care!
She hath sweet eyes and wonderful hair.
Beware!"

"Upon my soul!" cried Willmore, "I was not prepared to hear you draw unfavourable deductions from her eyes—such a heavenly blue—"

"Are they blue?"

"Are they blue! If you had looked into them as passionately as I have done, you would know they are most wonderful eyes."

"Wonderful eyes, but not blue."

"Not blue? What are they, then?"

"I'll bet you ten to four they're yellow."

"You must be mad, Cecil?" cried the lover indignantly. "If you are as mistaken about her character as you are about the colour of her eyes, I can't rely much upon your opinion."

"Pardon me, I have said nothing about her character."

"You call her 'dangerous.'"

"And you call her 'beautiful.' Come, Ernest, be sensible, and admit that there is something too much of the enchantress's spell about this house and at least one of its occupants."

"Indeed, I see nothing here but elegance without pretentiousness, an unaffected, generous, and graceful hospitality, a couple of ladies who have all the charm of good breeding and cultivation combined with a most refreshing Bohemianism."

Cecil Chester nodded, and replaced the dagger on the wall.

"My dear boy," said he, "you might run on in that strain for hours, and I should not have the heart to disagree with you. Thank your stars if I have so far retained the use of my brains as to sound the alarm and pass the word to retreat in good order."

He rose and stood by the window, gazing into the garden brilliant with June blossoms; the flower-beds were well tended, but apparently without design, their gaiety having the same natural grace as that of the presiding genius of the paradise. Willmore rose also and followed his friend, linking his arm in Chester's and speaking in lower tones:

"I told you candidly, Cecil, when I proposed to you to come here with me, that there was a certain dubiousness about this house and the lady who was to be virtually your hostess, for, of course, the old she-dragon is only a chaperon. There was a mystery here which I could not fathom. My original opinion has been modified by the discovery under this roof, in permanent association with Muriel O'Connor, of so unmistakably pure and high-minded a woman as Laura Kingdon. I perceive that you, having no such bias, are inclined to think we are in the domain of a Circe. Assuming that to be the case, I am the more bent upon rescuing Laura from a compromising connection which must have come about from circumstances beyond her control. You would not venture to include Laura Kingdon in your suspicions?"

"I have not thought about her," was Chester's reply.

Willmore seemed taken aback.

"Not thought about her? Why, man, that was the very object of your visit! Not thought about her? Whom have we been speaking about, then, all this while?"

"Muriel O'Connor. I bet you ten to four that she has yellow eyes."

"They may be any colour, for all I care. I wanted your opinion of Laura. I am in love—I own it. That being the case, I mistrust my own judgment and want yours, you cool-headed, unimpressionable devotee of books and politics."

"Unimpressionable!" Cecil Chester stroked his close-clipped golden beard, and a soft light shone in his dark eyes, different from any expression Willmore had seen there before. "Unimpressionable? Let me tell you, Ernest, in the strictest confidence, that our hostess has made a stronger impression upon me than any woman I ever yet saw in all my life."

"But Laura Kingdon?" urged the other, too much absorbed in his own interests to weigh heedfully this confession of his friend.

Chester shook his head.

"I am awfully sorry, my dear fellow, but I was so attracted, so allured, that—that I fear I have neglected my duty as your special privy councillor sadly: I will observe her more closely now."

"But surely she must have made some impression upon you?"

"She seemed very quiet,"

"Altogether different from my Lady O'Connor, eh? Quiet beyond all misgiving—you admit that?"

"Indeed, I admit nothing of the kind, I counsel you to run away. The very fact of her being here in close companionship with a—with such a lady as Muriel O'Connor is—"

"Nothing, my dear Cecil! nothing in the world! She will explain all to me in due course. It is such a delicate matter to question her upon. It is not as if the shadowness of the O'Connor were an admitted thing; for all you and I know, she may be the most respectable of ladies."

"She may," commented Chester dryly.

"Laura and I," continued Willmore, "have never had a chance of a private confab. The O'Connor, in the absence of the dragon, has always played propriety in the strictest fashion. If she has a fellow-feeling, it has not made her indulgent to her companion. Indeed, her care of this girl has gone far to assure me of her own strict propriety and virtue; but it may be jealousy, mere jealousy, after all."

"It may," said Chester cynically, as before.

At this moment the two ladies whom they had been so freely discussing emerged from a shrubbery on the left of the broad lawn, now dappled with evening shadows.

"There they both are now," Lord Willmore exclaimed; "let us go and meet them. They have seen us. Now I will take charge of the O'Connor, and hand Laura over to you. As an old friend, I beg of you to prepare a sound report of her. Remember my life's happiness may depend upon your advice."

"My advice is given," said Chester in an undertone, as they crossed the lawn together. "Praise the flowers and the fine evening, plead an engagement, cut away, and never come back any more."

CHAPTER III.

MISJUDGED.

Scarcely had the friends left the drawing-room when the door opened, and a short, thick-set man, with a black beard and unmistakably Hibernian cast of countenance, swung boldly into the room. He wore a dark tweed suit, and at his throat gleamed a cravat of livid green. In his hand he carried a drab-coloured slouch hat. He showed himself at the window for an instant, and then began to pace to and fro on the rich carpet with a familiar air, which implied that he was an accustomed visitor, and at the present moment an excited and impatient one. He had scarcely taken a half-a-dozen turns when Muriel O'Connor entered to him by the window.

As she parted the drooping branches of stephanotis, the red rays of the setting sun flooded the piled-up masses of her bright hair, she seemed almost a divinity; and in the soft twilight that bathed her gracious form as she stepped into the room she showed, indeed, as a superbly handsome woman. The ample fold of her dinner gown gathered in her small white hand adorned her queenliness fittingly, and she was in perfect accord with the luxury of an apartment furnished with some richness and a thousand details of good taste and elegant fancy. Not so the man, who advanced somewhat ardently to meet her, and took almost by force her dainty fingers in his coarse clutch. There was an aggressive activity, a persistent self-will in his general bearing and the harsh Belfast accent of his speech which stamped him as being out of place amidst opulent and peaceful surroundings. But Muriel O'Connor did not seem to think so. She greeted Dennis Donovan with cordiality, and drew him to her side in the growing darkness of the room.

"He's here," she murmured in the first moment of their meeting; and a rapid conversation ensued between them, whispered so confidentially as to imply a perfect mutual understanding. He seemed to be urging upon her certain projects, to which, after some hesitation, she assented. Then some question arose between them as to a fitting agent in a scheme which, from the earnest manner of its discussion, appeared to be of vital importance.

Muriel O'Connor suggested the name of one Ralph Kestrel, and, being met with some objections, replied decisively, "There is no one else; I will answer for him."

Footsteps were now heard upon the gravel path, and the voices of her guests in conversation outside gave notice to Muriel that her privacy would be interrupted.

"They are coming," she exclaimed, starting up; "I forgot to tell Laura to detain them in the garden until my return. Shall we go into the library, or have we finished all there was to say?"

"Let us go into the library," said Donovan; and without ceremony he opened a small door at the end of the room, and passed through, leaving the lady to follow.

This strategic movement was swiftly executed—not so adroitly, however, but that Cecil Chester approaching the window, noted Muriel's departure, and caught a glimpse of the bearded stranger who disappeared into the inner room.

It was difficult to construe the retreat in any other way than as being occasioned by the coming of Chester himself, and the man of society stood on the threshold for a moment, transfixed with this confirmation of his uncharitable doubts. It was only a moment, but in that short space of time he was struck with a keen distress. Had he believed in this woman and obtained proof of her worthlessness, he could hardly have felt a heavier weight at his heart as he turned back and encountered his friend and Laura Kingdon under the verandah.

HESITATION.—"WHAT'S THE MATTER, CECIL? WHAT'S UP, MAN?"

Both saw that he had grown pale, and passed some playful remarks upon the fact, Laura urging him to go and rest himself after the fatigue of a long walk round the acre and a half of garden. He made an incoherent excuse and left them standing there in the red evening glow, returning alone to the shrubbery, where he was speedily lost to sight. They gazed after him in astonishment.

"Chester is not himself to-night," explained Lord Willmore. "You can have no idea what a rattling, pleasant fellow he is when he is in good form."

"I saw nothing the matter with him when we were conversing just now," replied Laura; "he manifested a most kind interest in me."

"I trust you did not find him intrusive. He had good reason for expressing an interest in you."

"A special reason? May I know it?"

Willmore gazed into the deep blue eyes raised so ingenuously to his own, and his breath came quickly as he answered with suppressed emotion:

"He is my best friend."

Laura Kingdon was no coquette: she she did not affect to misunderstand him. A wave of colour richer than the sunset swept over her sweet face, like a Madonna's in its modest loveliness, and when it faded there was trouble creasing the smooth brow. Insensible, indeed, must that man have been who did not read in those signs a favourable augury for his dearest hopes. All measures of prudence were discarded. Lord Willmore utterly forgot his father and mother, all consideration of friends and kindred; he waited not for Cecil Chester's report, but flinging to the winds his mentor's recent earnest counsel, poured forth his adoration then and there. He told how her silent sweetness had fascinated him from the first, how ever-present she had been in his thoughts and in his dreams, how far she excelled all the women of this world, how restlessly he always longed for their next meeting, and how the time had come when his happiness demanded that he should see before him a prospect of meeting to part nevermore.

In all that he said there was no mention of marriage, no direct proposal that she should be his wife. But Laura Kingdon either did not notice this, or she was supremely indifferent to the omission.

She said simply:

"You make me very happy. I may tell Muriel, may I not?"

Lord Willmore had been quiet prepared to scandalize his family by a mesalliance, but his passion did not blind him to a sense of his social importance, and he certainly had looked for the raising of such obstacles as a girl in the dependent position of Laura Kingdon might be expected to appreciate as standing between her and marriage with a nobleman; and further, he had anticipated that this virtuous girl (as he fully believed her to be) would at once detect the hollowness of professions of love in which the sacred name of wife was never spoken.

But Laura's sentiment was one of such unworldly, simple reciprocation that she did not attempt to trifle with love, and insult her lover by the suggestion that sordid and class interests could come between them; nor did she dream that, with a passion so true, to which her soul freely responded, could be joined a reckless selfishness, a brutal design to destroy all that was worthy of being loved.

Perhaps had he met her in her parents' home, instead of in a house that he had entered upon a somewhat equivocal footing, he might have understood her purity of mind. Unhappily, the influence of his associates and the feverish experiences of his youth had led him to distrust all women, and, where there was any doubt betwixt good and evil, to assume the worst as a safeguard against the terrible danger known as "being made a fool of."

(CONTINUED.)

THE ASSIZES.

(Continued from last week.)

THE QUEEN VS. MEYERS ALAIS KENNEDY.

The prisoner Kennedy was brought in between two officials and conversed with his counsel, Mr. E. A. Magee, of Vancouver for some time. The prisoner was subjected to a close scrutiny by the numerous spectators, and as he entered the Court whispers of "There he is," "That's Kennedy, murderer," could be heard. Two shot-guns, two rifles, two empty boxes and other exhibits in evidence in the murder case were brought in solemn parade.

At 10.45 Attorney-General Davie entered the court room and at 11 a.m. His Lordship entered and the jury rolls were called.

The Attorney-General said that he would call the attention of the Grand Jury to the Criminal Code of 1892 in which it was provided that in the examination of witnesses before them the initials of the Foreman must be placed on the deposition papess. In the case of Regina vs. Everley and Stroebel on a charge of murder, this provision of the code had not been observed in all the depositions. It became necessary therefore in the interests of justice and in order that no question might arise to enter a *nolle prosequ*, and to enter a new bill of indictment, and to proceed with the trial at this Assizes. He asked His Lordship to kindly call the attention of His Lordship Mr. Justice McCreight to the case.

The Judge told the jury that the Court was quite in accord with the Attorney-General as to the advisability of entering a new bill of indictment in these cases. The jury might call the witnesses again in whose deposition the omission had been, and as Mr. Justice McCreight had opened the case he would ask His Lordship to charge the jury upon the new indictment as soon as ready.

The Attorney-General stated that the matter had been attended to, and that the indictment was ready.

Mr. Justice McCreight then entered the court room and proceeded at once to charge the Grand Jury on the circumstances of the evidence in the indictment for the murder of John Marshall, of Huntingdon.

Foreman W. J. Brewer, of the Grand Jury, asked if it were competent for the Jury to examine witnesses whose names were not entered on the indictment.

The Attorney-General quoted section 646 of the new Criminal Code which provides that the Jury may not examine any witness whose names have not been duly entered upon the indictment paper, except upon a written order of the presiding judge.

The Grand Jury retired, and the case of Regina vs. Kennedy was proceeded with.

The whole list of the petit jury was called and written down in order of number. The roll was re-called and about 20 were challenged, and others ordered to stand aside. When sworn the following were empanelled: R. H. Paterson (foreman), J. L. Thompson, J. F. England, A. W. Ross, A. McKercher, R. K. Flood, J. M. Fraser, J. Ridely, D. Evans, M. McLean, Jas. Anderson, Jas. Eggert.

Mr. Justice McCreight had by this time retired, and Mr. Justice Bole presided alone.

The charge was read by the Registrar, amid a profound silence, and the prisoner faintly pleaded "not guilty."

Deputy Attorney-General Smith opened the case for the Crown describing minutely the phases of the case as contained in the depositions at the preliminary investigation.

The Court then adjourned for lunch and at 1.30 the case was resumed, Attorney-General Davie prosecuting.

The first witness was W. J. Young, M.D., of Comox. He stated that he was a medical practitioner at Comox and remembered the 28th of June last. Had made a *post mortem* examination of the body of a man who was said to be John O'Connor in the Knights of Pythias Hall, Comox. The body was in a good state of preservation. Had been dead about three days. O'Connor seemed to be about 28 years of age. Found no marks of violence on the body except a hole between the 7th and 8th ribs. The wound was not quite round and was somewhat irregular. Upon an external examination the right lung was slightly congested. There was a hole through the diaphragm, and through the right lobe of the liver. Upon probing further he had found a wound directly through the liver coming out at the posterior surface. Some clotted blood was in the liver. He could not find the hole further in the interior of the body. Feeling along the back he found a hard substance between the 11th and 12th ribs, and found there a bullet.

A bullet was then produced in Court, which witness said was the one taken from the body.

Continuing witness said that from the backbone surface of the wound he should say that the weapon from which the bullet came was not far away from the body when fired, because the powder had not all been burnt. The bullet had not come in contact with any bones.

The cause of death was in the witness' opinion loss of blood from the wound aided by the shock. The wound was quite sufficient to cause death. He had no doubt that the injuries described were sufficient to cause death.

To Mr. Wilson, counsel for the prisoner: "He had not made any examination of the brain."

Salem Hinkley was next sworn. He said he was a logger. In June last he was working at White Rock Bay at the head of Reed Island. He was engaged to word for a Mr. Taylor. He remembered the 24th of June in this year. Cameron, J. O'Connor, Burns and O'Neil with witness lived in a cabin together. He knew the prisoner at the bar. He saw him the last Saturday in June. He came in a sloop at night between 4 and 5 o'clock in the evening. He had know the prisoner on the American side. He came into the cabin. There was a bark cabin in front of the main cabin. The prisoner said: "Hello, Hank, will you have a drink? Come down to the boat and have some champagne." Prisoner and witness had a drink and prisoner brought up a bottle of champagne and a bottle of Gaelic whiskey. They all had a drink. That night the prisoner slept with witness and stayed all day Sunday with him. Cameron and Burns borrowed the prisoner's dog and went hunting. O'Connor and Burns went to Taylor's camp to return a boat. All had supper together. He knew the prisoner by the name of Jack Myers. Prisoner gave witness three bottles of whiskey which he cached in the bush for his own use. The prisoner was very drunk. Burns was drunk and went to bed with Cameron. About 11 o'clock in the evening when O'Neil was in bed prisoner came in. O'Connor was also in bed. All had a drink. O'Connor got up and sat at the end of the table. The cabin was about 16 by 18 feet. There were five bunks. The table was about six feet long. (A plan of the cabin were here produced.)

O'Connor was so drunk that he could not hold a pipe in his mouth. Cameron, Burns, and O'Neil had been out with the dog. Kennedy was saying that the dog was a good watch dog. O'Connor said "I never saw a dog in my life that I could not drive away from me." Kennedy put down his vest on the floor and taking out $5 put the dog on the vest saying "If you can take the vest from under the dog the $5 is yours.

O'Connor then made water on the dog's head. The dog ran under the door. Kennedy then got his gun and said to the dog "You son of a b——, I have no use for you."

Prisoner then fired at the dog. O'Connor said, "Don't shoot your dog. Any dog would run away." O'Connor followed prisoner to the door. Prisoner said, "What do you want here; I will give you a dose." O'Connor said, "You have the advantage. You've got a gun." Kennedy said, "You can go down to the sloop and get a 32 double action. What kind of gun do you want?" O'Connor said he would take a Winchester and reached above witness' head taking down a gun, and in doing so upset the lamp. Witness called out, "Don't you fellows shoot," and stooped to get the lamp chimney. As he did so he heard a fall. As soon as the lamp was lighted he saw O'Connor and the prisoner together. Kennedy had his arm round O'Connor's neck. Witness said, "Ben, don't shoot for my sake." He said "I won't." Then witness heard a shot and was knocked out of the door. He heard another shot, and then heard O'Connor say, "Call Cameron, call Burns, call O'Neil."

Kennedy ran to the sloop and returned with a double shot gun. He (prisoner) said to Burns, "Now if you are the man that came down to the shore and made that remark it's time to leave." Kennedy said, "It was not you Hank, I know your voice." He said, "How many times is this man shot." Witness said only once. Prisoner said, "How do you know, strip him." He stripped the man O'Connor, and saw a wound. O'Connor continued asking to be turned over.

Kennedy stayed right in the cabin. He said, "What money I have I would give to see that man back on his feet." Then to O'Connor he said, "O'Connor you are a big man, and a good man but you've struck a better." This was about five minutes before 2 o'clock in the morning.

At 9 a.m. next day witness borrowed a combined rifle and shotgun from prisoner, and went out leaving O'Connor on the floor bleeding. Witness spoke very rapidly and had somewhat mixed the time of the shots

To the Jury: "O'Connor had no weapon in his hand when shot. The Winchester was lying on a can of dogfish oil. No word was spoken by O'Connor after being shot about the shooting."

To the Court: "There were three hands on the gun. O'Connor had the muzzle of the pistol in his hand while Myers or Kennedy held the butt. Witness held the barrel. It was then that witness was knocked out of the door. O'Connor was lying on the floor then. It was after the third shot that the witness heard O'Connor call the men in the cabin. He did not hear him say what he he wanted.

At 3 p.m. the Grand Jury returned true bills in the cases of Regina vs. Peter and Jack for the murder of Pittendrigh, Regina vs. Stroebel and Eyerley for the murder of Marshall, and Regina vs. Walter for abduction of Miss Robertson.

The case of Kennedy was then resumed.

About 15 minutes after hearing the third shot Kennedy looked in at the window hole with a gun in his hand and said to those in the cabin, "Throw up your hand."

Witness here went over the same ground in his story as related above with a few variations as to time. It was the next morning that Kennedy said he would give all the money he had if O'Connor was on his feet again. After O'Connor was dead. Kennedy took some beads and a cross from his pocket and put them on O'Connor's breast, saying they were sent him by a sister who was a nun in Montreal. When O'Connor followed prisoner out of doors after the dog, and prisoner said, "What are you looking after? I will give you a dose," etc. O'Connor said, "Don't talk to me that way or I will turn you inside out." It was at this time that O'Connor said, "I will take a Winchester and take even chances with you." This was in reply to an offer of the prisoner to lend deceased a gun.

In cross-examination by Mr. Wilson, Witness said he had had a good many drinks, but was not under the influence of liquor to any extent. When lying in his cabin, witness' feet were towards the door. When witness lit the lamp, Kennedy's arm was round O'Connor's neck and shoulder. They were standing not face to face, but alongside each other. They were not struggling then. This was after firing the second shot and before the third shot.

The Attorney-General, the prisoner's counsel and the jury surrounded the witness while he explained a plan of the scene of the murder and White Rock Bay, with a view to satisfying the jury whether it was O'Connor or Kennedy who fired the second shot. This the witness could not swear to positively. The jury were not satisfied with the evidence.

John O'Neill was then called. He swore that in June last he was engaged with O'Connor, Burns, Hinkley and Cameron. He saw the prisoner first on Reed Island on Saturday, June 24th. He came in to the cook house and asked all hands to take a drink. All drank. When he first heard of the trouble it was on Monday morning. O'Connor was lying on the floor dead. Kennedy was there. He said he had put beads on O'Connor's neck. He said, "I have killed your partner and am sorry for it." Witness was not quite sure that prisoner said he killed O'Connor, but thought he said: "Your partner is dead and I am sorry."

Witness saw Burns point a shot gun at Kennedy and heard him say: "You've come over here and done your dirty work. Now I've got you dead sure." He thought he pulled the trigger. Kennedy struck up the muzzle of the gun and knocked Burns down. The shot gun was not fired. Burns got up and went to bed.

Kennedy had told witness that O'Connor had reached up to get down a Winchester rifle and he took it down. He thought he must have struck the hammer against the bunk and accidentally shot himself. It was Cameron's gun and was of 44 calibre.

Constable Anderson, of Comox, was next called. He said that in consequence of information received he took out a warrant for the arrest of the prisoner at the bar. He saw the body of O'Connor at the K. of P. Hall. Hinkley brought down the body. He was present at the post mortem examination. When shown the bullet taken from the body, witness said it was a 44 calibre shot to the best of his knowledge.

He had examined the logger's cabin and found a good deal of blood about the floor and in one bunk. In searching the cabin he found that a bullet had pierced two boxes and entered the floor. Witness selected the bullets from several shown.

The jury then compared this bullet with the one taken from the body of deceased.

Witness had found another bullet in the right jam of the door. This was also handed to the jury.

This bullet had been fired from the inside of the cabin; and was embedded in the cedar wood some 2½ inches.

The boxes in question were then produced and examined by the jury.

When the examination of the cabin was made on the 29th two special constables, Bruce and Hudson, with Burns, were with the witness. He searched the channels at Bute Inlet and Stewart Island and the channels at Reed Island and other places as far as Cape Mudge for the the prisoner. He found the prisoner on Ramsay Arm at King's logging camp. Chief Stewart, of Nanaimo, Constables McKinnon and McLeod and some specials were with witness. He saw prisoner on the beach with a rifle in his hand. He held up his hand saying: "Keep back or I will shoot." Witness ordered prisoner to throw up his hands and surrender. Prisoner repeated the first threat. Witness again ordered a surrender and a third time, when Kennedy, who was behind a large cedar tree, raised his rifle and fired, the bullet passing close to the witness' head. Witness then fired at the prisoner. Several more shots were fired by prisoner, one shot going through the boat. The prisoner then made his escape by running into the woods.

At 7:20 p.m. this case was resumed.

Angus Cameron swore that he knew the prisoner who had come to their camp some time in June. Kennedy was selling whiskey and had some champagne in the locker. Kennedy and witness had some conversation after the death of O'Connor. Kennedy said: "That is not the first man I have shot, but the fourth." Kennedy was drinking all the time with the others. They all drank out of the same bottle.

To Mr. Wilson—Witness said he was not paralysed drunk at the time of the trouble. They had been drinking champagne and whiskey.

To the Jury—He did not know that prisoner had any cause of enmity against Burns or O'Neil, or what induced him to return from the sloop with the gun.

To Mr. Wilson—He did not remember much about what had occurred on the night of the murder.

To the Attorney-General—Burns was drowned on the 22nd of August last.

The counsel for the Crown asked leave to put in the deposition of the deceased Burns taken at the preliminary trial of the prisoner.

Some time was taken up in consultation of authority in this connection, and the Attorney-General submitted that it might be better to hear the evidence he intended to put in than to speculate upon what evidence he might put in.

His Lordship alluded to sections 29 and 30 of the Justices Act of 1889 and was not quite clear that the sections of the code quoted must not be read subject to the above Act.

The Hon. Mr. Davie proposed to prove the deposition by the Justice before whom it had been taken when the witness was subjected to cross-examination. He proposed to show that this deposition was taken upon oath and this in the presence of the accused. If there was any valid reason why this deposition was not admissable then the sooner this was set right the better in the ends of Justice as nine-tenths of the depositions taken in the country were similarly taken.

His Lordship was not satisfied and asked for further authority.

The Attorney-General submitted that if the deposition of Burns was not admitted this Assizes might as well be discontinued at once and let the prisoner have the benefit of any doubt which might exist in His Lordship's mind, and he would enter a *nolle prosequi* in the case.

Mr. Wilson hoped His Lordship would not allow himself to be influenced by the threat of the Attorney-General.

Mr. Justice Bole requested prisoner's counsel not to wander from the true issues of the case, and continued to state his intention to adjourn the Court until 9 o'clock to-morrow in order to give counsel an opportunity to offer authority upon the question. In the meantime he should look into the matter and in the absence of authority would take upon himself the responsibility of deciding the question regardless of consequences.

The Court then stood adjourned.

Owing to the heavy docket, Mr. Justice Harrison, of Nanaimo, held Court at the same time as Mr. Justice Bole in the upper chamber. Court opened at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon when the case of Regina vs. Snell for assault was called. A special jury was formed, of which Mr. Foster was elected foreman, and Deputy Attorney-General Smith opened the case for the Crown, and stated that his indictment was that the prisoner had abused and assaulted a neighbor named Currie. A dispute arose over the question of payment for a horse, on the evening of Oct. 5th. Snell had tried to take away the horse which the witness was riding by force, and said that either himself or Currie must die right there as he would have the horse.

Several witnesses were examined and severely cross-examined. Mr. Morrison for the defendant brought out evidence showing Snell to be a very respectable man. He called the accused, who stated that he had removed Currie from the horse on his own (Snell's) premises without undue violence.

Mr. Smith, for the Crown, subjected witness Snell to a severe cross-examination. The trial resulted in the discharge of Snell from custody.

The next case taken up by Judge Harrison was that of Regina vs. Walker, charged with the abduction of Miss Annie Boyd Robertson, on Aug. 22nd. Deput Attorney-General Smith and Mr. A. Morrison appeared for the Crown and Mr. Eckstein for the defence.

A large number of jurymen were challenged before a panel was obtained. The case excited a good deal of interest. After a severe prosecution and very able defence, the case was sent to the jury, who after being out nearly an hour, returned a verdict of "guilty" with a strong recommendation for mercy.

His Lordship reserved judgment, and the Court adjourned.

The trial of Kennedy was resumed next morning.

After discussion by counsel the Court ruled that the deposition by Superintendent Hussey should be taken.

Mr. F. S. Hussey, Superintendent of Provincial Police, was accordingly called, and swore that he had conducted the prosecution in the examination of witnesses in this case before Mr. Geo. F. Drake, J.P., at Comox, on or about Aug. 12th. There was a witness called James Burns examined. The evidence was taken down in writing and signed. The prisoner was asked if he wanted to cross-examine the witness at the end of the taking of each deposition. He was not positive if the prisoner or his counsel cross-examined Burns.

To the Court: He understood that this was the same Burns who had since lost his life.

To Mr. Wilson: Witness believed that Burns was called by prisoner's counsel as a witness, and that either the Magistrate, the Chief of Police or Constable Anderson had objected to the witness giving evidence on grounds which though stated in Court there, were not taken down.

Constable Anderson was then re-called. He said he was present at the examination of the case at Comox. Witness took down the evidence. The deposition produced was in his writing. Burns was drowned near Comox, and he (witness) saw his dead body. The prisoner had every opportunity to ask Burns any questions he wished. Burns did not sign in witness' presence. Both he and the Magistrate signed in the presence of the prisoner and the witness Anderson. He did not know where the rifle was that prisoner had when arrested, but thought Chief Stewart had it. He thought it was a 45-70 calibre Winchester.

To the Judge: The 45 referred to the calibre, and the 70 to the number of grains of powder used in the shell. Another rifle (produced) was a No. 50 express Winchester; this was found at King's cabin.

To Mr. Wilson: He saw the Magistrate sign the depositions produced, and the prisoner was present. The prisoner gave himself up to witness at last. He would not mind again going over a decription of the position of the boxes and bullets as found, but of course, it would be only an approximation.

Mr. Wilson: "It strikes me that the whole of the evidence is an approximation."

Witness: "No; only this part; the rest is certain.

A. C. H. King was the next witness. He said he was a hand logger at Ramsay Arm. He saw the prisoner very early in the morning at his cabin on June 29th. He had met him before on June 22nd. He told witness that he had come from White Rock Bay, that a man named John O'Connor had committed suicide. He did not seem to know how he did it. Prisoner had with him two Winchester rifles, two double-barrel shotguns, one Colonial rifle and two Colt's revolvers of 38 and 44 calibre. The rifles were 50-110 and two were 38-56 and 44 calibre. One shotgun was a No. 10 bore, the other was No. 12. (All these were produced.) The revolvers were not found. Prisoner had his 38 revolver charged. He carried one of his revolvers on his person always. He had either a 38 or 44 on his person at the time he came to witness' cabin.

On 5th July a steamer came in. Witness went on board. The steamer was the Estelle of Nanaimo. They said they were in search of Ben Kennedy. Witness then went and found Kennedy in the woods at the back of the cabin. He told him he was wanted for the murder of John O'Connor, of Reed Island Prisoner then admitted to witness that he had shot O'Connor in self-defence. Prisoner showed witness some scars on his hand which he said he had received during the scuffle. Prisoner said he would not give himself up because he had business to attend to. Witness tried to persuade prisoner to give himself up. Witness then went back to the steamer and was again requested to go back and try to persuade Kennedy to surrender, and did so without success. He tried a third time with Dr. Walkem, but prisoner said again that he had business to attend to and was better off where he was.

To Mr. Davie: Prisoner consented to see Dr. Walkem at his (witness') request provided no constable came along. They returned to the steamer and two boats containing Provincial officers, Chief Constable Stewart, Jas. Burns, the witness and some of the boat's crew came off. When the boats neared the shore, Kennedy was called on to surrender. He did not see prisoner but was told he was behind a tree. He could not say who fired first. There were about 20 shots fired. One bullet struck the water short of the boat. Kennedy had gone into the woods. He went to the cabin and removed all its contents. Witness found that his own rifle and a number of cartridges were gone. The cabin was then burned. When Kennedy first came to witness' cabin, he had a sloop about 20 feet long. In it were his effects and several cases of liquor.

To Mr. Wilson: The 44 calibre revolver cartridge would fit a 44 Winchester rifle. Kennedy was very polite and civil. He was a first-class rifle shot and could if he wished have killed every man in the police party before they landed.

To the Jury: He recognised the guns in Court by their general appearance, and the 38.56 by a damaged sight. The cartridge used in the 38 calibre rifle could not be used in a 38 calibre revolver.

Kennedy said he had shot O'Connor in self-defence, that he had no other show and had to do it. He said they had all been drinking at the time.

Salem Hinkley was next re-called. He said the Winchester rifle hung about four feet above the floor. The rifle belonged to O'Connor. They called it a 44 calibre. No one examined the rifle. On Monday morning he went with the body to Comox.

To Mr. Wilson: He was not drunk on Monday morning. He did not see the doctor take the bullet from O'Connor's body.

To the Jury: He thought the revolver that Kennedy held was a 44. It seemed as if Burns had gone down to the beach and done something to annoy the prisoner.

On application of the Attorney-General to have the the deposition of the late Jas. Burns read Mr. Wilson's objection to same having been recorded the Court adjourned for lunch.

Court resumed at 2 p.m.

The deposition of the deceased Burns was read, and is already familiar to most readers.

Mr. M. Manson, J.P., of Cortez Island, was called. He said he got information of the death of John O'Connor and went over to Reed Island to make enquiries. He examined one witness (Kennedy) on oath. He signed it. It was a voluntary statement and the same as produced. The signature (Ben Kennedy) was that signed before witness by prisoner.

The Attorney-General said he would put it in evidence if there were no objections.

Mr. Wilson said he would say nothing and take no responsibility.

To Mr. Wilson—Witness took only the prisoner's statement. The others refused to be sworn. O'Neil stated that the reason they would not be sworn was that Kennedy had made them promise under pain of being instantly shot, not to tell the truth, and that when the case came up for examination they were to state that O'Connor accidentally shot himself. That was their reason for not being examined under oath. He had asked Cameron and Burns to be sworn. He had said on his arrival there: "I am going to hold an inquest here and if you boys know anything, I want to hear first the one who knows most about this shooting."

Kennedy had a revolver in his right hand at that time. O'Neil was inside. Kennedy signed with his right hand. Witness gave them no caution. At this time there was no person charged with the killing of O'Connor. He had no regular deposition forms there.

The Registrar then read the following deposition of prisoner at the enquiry:

Ben Kennedy, sworn, deposed as follows:

On Sunday, the 25th instant, John O'Connor went up to take a Winchester rifle from above the bunk on the left side of the house coming in. This was late in the evening, and while pulling out the rifle by the muzzle, it was accidentally discharged. That was the only shot that I heard. That shot struck O'Connor on the right side. He lived about two or three hours. I assisted in taking care of him.

(Signed) BEN KENNEDY.

Mr. S. H. Webb was called next, and replied to a number of questions, giving expert evidence on bullets and shells.

Angus Cameron when recalled said he did examine the rifle on Monday. The rifle belonged to witness. It was a 44 Winchester. There was no cartridges in the magazine, nor any exploded shell in the chamber.

To the Judge: The rifle was not in its place when he found it; it was on the floor. He could not say if there were any shots in the magazine when witness returned from shooting on Sunday.

To Mr. Wilson: The rifle might have been examined before witness examined it on Monday, in which case the empty shell might have been thrown out.

This ended the case for the Crown.

Foreman W. J. Brender asked that Hinkley be recalled, and asked him how long O'Connor was conscious before death after he was shot.

Witness answered: About six hours. He did not make any statement. The only thing he said was "Give me my pipe."

The prisoner John Myers was next sworn, and made the following statement concerning the case. He came to Reed Island in his own boat on June 24, about 6 p.m. at Henkley's camp. He took a bottle of Gaelic whiskey and one of champagne of the Pomeroy brand, and went to the logging camp, where he met Hank Henkley who said, "Hello, Jack, where in h—— did you come from." Witness replied, "By gosh, I don't know; I did not expect to find you here; take a drink." He drank. They drunk up the whiskey and wine and had supper. After supper he and Henkley went down to the boat. Witness said to Henkley, "I've got something here that you like." Henkley said "What's that?" Witness said "More whiskey," and handed him out another bottle of Gaelic whiskey and another bottle of champagne. We started in to drink. It did not last long, and we were all feeling pretty good then. Then me and Henkey went down and got another bottle of whiskey, and another of the Pomeroy, and returned to the camp. We had another bottle of Pomeroy and sat down to play whist in the cook house, O'Connor, myself, O'Neil and Henkley. Henkley got tired or had a little too much drink, and quit playing. We went back to the beach, and could not get to the boat as the tide was in too far. We returned without the liquor, and started in to play whist again. I took Burns' place, and played one game. I quit and went to bed with Henkley. I had been in bed about an hour when I heard some one at my boat. I found Cameron and O'Connor at the boat. They had taken one bottle of whiskey. I asked them if they had all they wanted. They said yes. I went back to the camp, and taking my shotgun and rifle, went back to my boat, and slept there till Cameron and O'Connor called me to breakfast.

I pulled my boat to shore, took two bottles of Gaelic whiskey and one of champagne and went to the cabin. We had a drink of the whiskey all round before breakfast. After breakfast we were all feeling pretty good. The party wanted to go across the bay to hunt deer, and wanted me to take my boat.

O'Connor and Cameron went to Taylor's camp to borrow a boat. O'Connor, Marsh and Cameron brought back the boat. Burns got my 38.56 Winchester, O'Connor or Cameron got my 44 combination rifle. One barrel was 44, the other No. 12 shot. Marsh came to me and got two bottles of Gaelic whiskey. He opened one and everybody drank. They took my dog and went across the bay. In about an hour and a half Burns returned to the cabin for lunch. They took another bottle of whiskey over with them. At about 3:30 o'clock they all returned, drunk every one of them. They had done lots of shooting coming across. Cameron wanted to trade his 44 Winchester with me but I would not trade with him. He had done some target shooting and shot away all his ammunition. I told him I would give him all that I could spare and he came to the boat and filled his magazine. Tom Marsh asked me if I would let him have two bottles of whiskey. I told him I did not care to let him have any more as all hands were drunk now. He said he wanted to treat the boys over at Taylor's camp. At that time Cameron came to me and said, "G— d— it—, Kennedy, give me two bottles of Gaelic whiskey." I gave him two, and Burns two more and we all went back to the cabin.

Shortly after that Tom Marsh, Cameron and Burns went over to Taylor's to take back the boat. O'Connor was too drunk to go. O'Neil was also drunk as he had been all day. Henkley and I got supper and ate it there. I started over in my own boat to Taylor's camp and met Burns in a boat he had borrowed. The boat was full of water and the tide was strong. Burns had on only a red undershirt. I went to his assistance. He was very drunk. He said, "No! I am all right." He got in afterwards and I wrapped him in my overcoat and returned to Henkley's camp. He said Cameron was at Taylor's camp very drunk but would not come home.

After landing Burns, I went back to Taylor's and met Marsh and Angus Cameron paralyzed drunk, as were also about half of Taylor's crew. I got Cameron into my boat. Cameron had left his coat and the dog at Taylor's camp. Cameron fell out of the boat into the water. I pulled him out and gave him some whiskey. Burns was awake, so was Hank Hinkley. All took a drink and a little while after repeated the dose and Cameron went to bed. As soon as Cameron got up we all had another drink. Cameron threw up his drink. He then got some coffee and I gave him some more whiskey in the coffee. He kept that down all right. Hinkley said: "Kennedy you had better come to bed." I said, "If you want a bed-fellow I'll give you one." I told my dog to get up and he got on the bed.

O'Conner took hold of the blankets and the dog growled at him. He said, "Kennedy, you've got a d— find dog there." I said, "No one would take anything away from him that I set him to watch." O'Connor said, "That's nonsense, I can make any d— dog in the country run." I said, I'll bet you $5 you can't take my coat from the dog unless you kill him." O'Connor said, "I won't borrow and have no money to bet." I said, "I will put $4 in my vest and put it on the floor and if you can get the money you can have it."

O'Connor went over to Hinkley's bed and shook him up saying, "Get up and see me make Kennedy's dog run." Hinkley didn't get up.

I put three silver dollars in the pocket of the vest and laid it on the bed, telling the dog to get up on it. O'Connor then went and made water on the head of the dog which ran under the bed. I said, "You S— of a b—, you're no good to me any more."

I then reached up and got a 44 Colt's Frontier revolver, called the dog from under the bunk and took a shot at him but missed, and as he went out of the door I took another shot at him. I followed him out. As I came back I met O'Connor standing in the door. He said, "Kennedy, you d— fool, let the dog alone." I said, O'connor, that dog belongs to me, and I think I can do what I like with him." O'Connor said, "You son of a b— don't talk that way to me, or I'll turn you inside out." I said, O'Connor, you arn't a big enough man to do that." O'Connor said, "Youve got the drop on me now, Kennedy." I said I would not take the drop on any man. He said, "If I had a gun I'd take even chances with you." I said, "What kind of a gun are you looking for?" O'Connor replied that a Winchester was good enough gun for him.

O'Connor then reached for the Winchester hanging over Hank Hinkley's bunk and knocked the chimney off the lamp. O'Connor raised the rifle over Hinkley's head and brought it across the foot of O'Neil's bunk. He had hold of the muzzle of the gun in his right hand, and the gun went off before he got his second hand on it. I jumped up and clenched O'Connor, throwing my right arm over his shoulder just as the shot went off. As soon as I clenched him he grabbed hold of my pistol which I held in my right hand. I let go of him and caught up my revolver with both hands. O'Connor gave a wrench on the revolver and it discharged. O'Connor fell on his back on the floor a second or two afterwards still holding the revolver by the muzzle. I said, "God d— you let go of that revolver.

Hinkley was standing at the table about six feet away and said, "Ben, for God's sake don't shoot." I said, "No, Hank, I don't intend to." I then went down to the boat and Burns followed me shortly after and said, "Now, Kennedy, you have done your dirty work, it is time for you to get."

I then thought I would go back to the cabin and see if any one was hurt, so I took a double barreled gun and went back going through the window and ordered all of them to throw up their hands. Before I reached the cabin I heard a man groaning. That was the first I knew that any one was shot.

I told them to throw up their hands, every man of them, and they did so. I said, "Burns were you down on the beach following me?" He said, "No." I said "Were you, Cameron?" He said, "No." I said, "I don't think it was Hinkley. I know his voice." I asked Hinkley if O'Connor was badly hurt. He did not know. I told him to take the shirt off O'Connor, and they did so, taking off all his clothing. I examined the wound and found the man in a bad condition. I told Hinkley that the best thing he could do was to get medical aid. I also told Burns and Cameron to go down and unload my boat and get some cedar boards, and fix a bed on the boat and take O'Connor away to a doctor. They went into the cabin, spread a blanket on the floor and put O'Connor on it. A few minutes after this he expired. I advised them to leave the body where it was and said I would give all the money I had to help them.

I was out hunting when a man came representing himself to be a Coroner. O'Neil came out in the bush and hallooed. I went into the cabin, when the man said he wanted to get all the particulars in the case of the shooting. I told him that O'Connor had shot himself while taking the Winchester down from over the bunk. He and O'Neil got good and drunk that night. I went to Ramsay Arm and early next morning went to King's cabin, taking a bottle

of whiskey in to him and stayed there. Soon after this John King told me he was sent ashore from the steamer which had arrived with the Provincial officers aboard to ask and persuade me to give myself up, that they had a warrant for me for the murder of O'Connor. He come a second time and asked if I would let the Coroner have a talk with me. I said any of them could come as long as it was not a constable. The Coroner came ashore and talked a while. King returned and then I told him as near as I knew about O'Connor's death. He went back to the steamer. I then went and sat behind a tree and saw two small boats put off from the steamer. The men in the boats saw me and fired on me. They called to me to surrender and I returned their fire telling them to keep back. I retreated to the mountains. That evening I returned and found the camp burnt down, and everything taken away but five cases of whiskey and some champagne. I took three bottles of whiskey and started on a timber stick to go to Reed Island. I saw a steamer on the opposite side and turned back and went across the mountain to the other side of the Island. I camped four nights on the mountain in crossing. On the fifth day I killed a deer. I had been four nights and days without anything to eat. A short time after this I arrived and camped near the Inlet. I saw a steamer arrive and recognised it. Mr. Hussey was there and Chief Stewart and several others I knew. I returned to my camp fire and heard three shots fired. I then left the camp fire and went away. When I returned I saw five men sitting on a deerskin and eating venison which I had killed the day before. When I called to them that I would give myself up they all jumped to their feet, pointed their rifles at me and told me to throw up my hands and also to throw off my side-arms. I did so and they took me.

To Mr. Wilson: All the men at Hinkley's camp on Sunday were drunk. He always carried his revolver around with him till Burns tried to shoot him. He had hit Burns over the head with a revolver, and then had it put away in the boat. There were three of the prisoner's guns in the cabin, and two of their own. He was not armed at the time of making a statement before Manson. He had left his rifle standing at the cabin door. About six bottles of champagne and elght bottles of gaelic whiskey were drunk by the same men on Sunday night of the shooting. The revolver that he had that night he left in the mountains as he was going across. The reason he left it was that it was not much good, and he had no ammunition for it. He had had some conversation with O'Neil, but did not tell him that he had fired one shot at O'Connor's head.

Continuing, the prisoner said: The reason I did not give myself up was that I had some property in the town of Everett, which I knew was in a bad position, and if I could avoid arrest till it was settled, I would then give myself up. I held the gun a little while when I told the men in the cabin to hold up their hands; I then put it down by the door where it remained all night. I slept in the cabin that night.

As it was 6.30 p.m. when the prisoner finished his deposition, after a mutual arrangement it was announced that there would be no night sitting, and Court was adjourned till the hour of 10.30 a.m. Saturday.

REGINA VS. CAIN.

In the upper room of the Court House Mr. Justice Harrison took his seat at 10.30 o'clock. Patrick Cain was arrigned on a charge of stealing a tent, blankets, bear traps, and other property from Geo. Kennedy on Sept. 29th. When the evidence had been taken the jury after a few minutes retirement brought in a verdict of "Not guilty." The prisoner, however, was not discharged, being detained on a charge of carrying a concealed weapon. The Court then adjourned until 9.30 a.m. Saturday.

At 10.30 Saturday Mr. Justice Bole took the bench and the routine proceedings were gone through.

John Myers was then cross-examined by the Attorney-General to whom he answered as follows:

I went to Reed Island in my own boat. It was an open boat, 17 feet long, over all, with centre board, painted a kind of blue color with black gunwale line. It was steered with a rudder. I brought the boat from Vancouver to Reed Island having come to Vancouver from Tumbo Island, where I bought the boat, about the 6th or 7th. I had not been previously trading in those waters, but had been there before. I once went in a sloop to Jervis Inlet. I came from Everett, Wash. The cargo on board the sloop when I went to Reed Island consisted of personal effects, whiskey, champagne, etc. I had seven cases of whiskey and part of one case of champagne. The object of having the liquor on board was that I was going to Hastings, Thurlow Island, where I worked last summer. I did not intend to take any at first, but took the liquor for myself and friends. I bought the whiskey from a man in Vancouver. Did not know the man, who was a stranger. He also had some cases of liquor stored away and I tasted some samples. He asked me where I was going. I answered "North." He said he was closing on a saloon business and wanted to clean out a lot of liquors and get away from his creditors and would sell the liquor. Witness said he had only $45 to spare. The saloon man said he would give him 11 cases, 10 cases of whiskey and one of champagne. The dealer helped to load the cases on the boat. He was some days between Everett and Tumbo Island. It might have been two weeks. He said yesterday that he had land at Everett which he wished to look after, and which was in litigation. One reason for not wanting to be arrested was that he wanted to attend to this 14 acres of land. It was his intention to go back after a couple of months and prove up on this land.

He had adopted the name of Kennedy last summer. He was always called Myers till then. He remembered meeting Henkley at Heron Bay last summer, and saying: "Don't call me Jack, call me Ben Kennedy." I told him I was in trouble in Everett. I might have told Henkley that some one was on my land at Everett, and I had driven some one off with a shot gun. I had shaved off my beard and side whiskers.

I know Mr. Sheriff Hagan, of Snohomish County, Wash. The trouble was forgery.

The Attorney-General then put the following question: "Tell me if you are the J. C. Mears advertised for in this notice of reward."

The Attorney-General then produced a copy of the following dodger:

$100 REWARD.

I will pay the above reward for the arrest and detention of the following persons: J. C. Mears; height, 5 feet 8 in., age 36; dark brown beard, about 2 months growth, nose humped and a little crooked, weight 155 lbs., wanted for forgery.

Chas. E. Terry, height 5 feet 11 in., age 34; grey eyes, brown hair, light moustache, large nose, large full forehead, large hands, fingers and nails short, weight 165 lbs., wanted for fraud larceny.

JAS. HAGAN,
Sheriff Snohomish County, W.

After some careful perusal of the dodger, the prisoner said he was the man they wanted. Witness stated that this case had not been disposed of. He had stood his trial on it, when he was arrested for picking up logs. He had two trials, one for taking logs and one for forgery in Snohomish County. The forgery trial was not disposed of, but remanded till the next Assizes, six months after. He did not appear at the Assizes nor since. He was not out on bail, but had broken jail.

On Saturday at Reed Island he supplied four bottles of whiskey and one bottle of champagne. On Sunday he supplied in all either 18 or 20 bottles of liquor to the Henkley camp. None of them were paid for and some of it he gave away. He was to have $2 a bottle for what was sold on credit. He had found Cameron and O'Connor taking whiskey from his boat on Saturday night. It was Cameron who called him to breakfast. He and O'Neil laid in bed most of the day. They got up to get a drink once in a while. Cameron did ask for some 44 calibre cartridges about 3 p.m. that afternoon, and he had refused Tom Marsh whisky, and afterwards gave him eight bottles, because they insisted on it. When he said he refused them, it was because he was afraid they would not pay for it.

No one was with him when he brought Burns back to the camp after he had fallen into the Bay. He returned from Taylor's camp with Cameron about 10 o'clock. He thought it was about an hour after this that the dog episode took place. He had shot at the dog as soon as he could reach his revolver, which was on a log at the head of Henkley's bunk. He shot at the dog twice. It was after the second shot that O'Connor interfered.

Here the witness went over the evidence published yesterday morning exactly as formerly stated O'Connor stumbled when he reached for the rifle, and it was thus he knocked the lamp chimney off. It was with his right hand that he took hold of the rifle. At the time the lamp went out he saw a flash and caught a glimpse of O'Connor's shoulders. They were about ten or twelve seconds after the lamp was knocked over till it went out. After seeing the flash he caught hold of O'Connor's shoulders. The light was out when the rifle went off. He was standing some two or three feet from O'Connor when the rifle went off. O'Connor said nothing at all. He never heard him speak till he returned from the boat.

It was while I had both hands on the butt and O'Connor both hands on the barrel that the pistol went off. It was through no action of mine. In falling O'Connor rescued himself from the fall by resting himself on the bed. This broke his fall. O'Connor was lying on his back on the floor when he had the pistol in his hand. I did not know then there was anything the matter with him. The last thing I heard him say was "Yes." This was in answer to my question as to whether he was a Roman Catholic. Before this the last I heard him say was "a Winchester was good enough for him." I went down to the boat to keep away from O'Connor. I had no idea then but that he was alive and well. When on the boat I heard some one talking and calling out, thought what was said referred to me. It was "You've done your dirty work now you had better go." I did not then know what was meant. It might have been five or even ten minutes after hearing this before the men returned to the cabin. I went back to see what was meant by this and made the party hold up. I did not cover any particular one. I saw O'Connor on the bed. I remember Hinkley saying. "For God's sake don't shoot." That was after the rifle and pistol had exploded.

There was no shot fired after this. Hinkley told me that O'Connor was shot, when I asked him if he was hurt and where. I asked how bad he was hurt. I told Hinkley to take the shears and cut open his shirt. I don't think I slept at all that night. I think I laid down on Hinkley's bunk.

To Mr. Wilson—This was the first time he had been up the coast.

It was about 11.30 or 12 o'clock when the dog racket happened. Just before the light went out O'Connor said a Winchester was good enough for him. He stepped to where the rifle was hanging. He stumbled a little and as he reached up with his right hand, supported himself with his left hand, and taking hold of the barrel he swung it over Hinkley's head. At this moment the lamp went out and there was a flash as the rifle went off. I grabbed O'Connor because I expected to get shot if I started to run, and as I grabbed him he grasped my pistol, I think with both hands. I cannot account at all for the pistol exploding. We were engaged in a deadly struggle. The reason I asked the question of Hinkley about the dirty work expression was because I wanted to clear it up in my mind. I did not know anything for sure, but thought it referred to the shooting and did not know if O'Connor was hurt from a shot from his own rifle or my pistol. Hinkley did not have his hand on the pistol at all.

This ended the cross-examination of prisoner and the Court adjourned for lunch.

Mr. Charles Wilson began to sum up the case at 3.10 p.m. He said the case was a serious game in which the Hon. the Attorney-General and himself were the players. You gentlemen of the jury are the arbitrators, His Lordship the umpire, and the prisoner's life at stake. My honorable friend owes a duty to society, mine is to make a humble effort to place before you, the jury of his countrymen, the value of the evidence of a number of participants in a series of drunken brawls. A chain is not weaker than its weakest part.

The evidence you have before you is not circumstantial; it is direct and upon you depends the responsibility of weighing that evidence. The most important evidence was that of O'Neil and gentleman what was it? It was the plain record of events in which one man in a drunken brawl reaches for a Winchester after a threat and for what? Another man draws a revolver while this act is being done. The muzzle of the pistol is grasped by the first, who thus has his opponent foul and in his hand a Winchester. Here you have the two men O'Connor and Myers. This witness tells you that O'Connor had his opponent foul and at this point only one act will save his life and he avails himself of it. He fans the hammer of his revolver, that is to say he makes an action known to experts as rendering effective a weapon which was foiled from the usual action.

As to the evidence of Hinkley, it is as unsatisfactory to the prosecution no doubt as to the counsel in cross-examination. I will leave you gentlemen to weigh the value of this evidence in which there is contained at least half a dozen contradictory statements.

In Anderson's evidence I must anticipate that the Attorney-General will lay stress upon the fact that Kennedy did not give himself up at once but resisted arrest. I wish you to well consider all the circumstances of this case. Kennedy by his own admission, was engaged in an illicit traffic. In a drunken row a man is killed, Kennedy is accused of the crime, and he knows if he is taken he stands in a very dangerous position. Now take another view of this and you have the prisoner placed upon this beach and a force of police are approaching. Kennedy is known to be a good marksman, in fact an unerring shot with either gun, rifle or pistol. He was well armed as has been shown. The lives of those officers of the law were in his hands. The witness King told you that he could have shot every man of the party had he chosen to do so. Now gentlemen consider this well. If Kennedy had murdered O'Connor, and having done the deed felt that if he was caught he would swing, would a few more lives taken matter to him if he by taking them saved his own? He could have shot the officers: he could easily have taken their boat and made his escape.

Gentlemen of the jury there are only two men living who know the truth of this matter, Kennedy and Hinkley. Are you going to convict the prisoner of murder on the unsupported testimony of this witness who had contradicted himself? The Crown counsel told you that O'Connor reached up and took down the Winchester by the muzzle. Who told the Attorney-General this? The prisoner did not. Hinkley must have done so. More than this, Hinkley swore yesterday that O'Connor grabbed the Winchester by the muzzle. To-day he has sworn that he did not know how he took hold of it, or which way the muzzle was pointed when hanging up. This is a little thing, but you must remember that it is important, when upon such evidence you may hang the life of your fellow man.

You will also know that Hinkley remembers everything that is against the prisoner quite clearly, but is unable to remember anything that might be construed in his favor.

The prisoner is charged with homicide before you. Now, mark you, this is the man who might have taken life time and again, and what does he do. Burns has gone to his account, and I shall only touch upon his part in this affair. You will remember that these men were all drinking together in a friendly way. That they continued drinking in a friendly way after O'Connor's death. Would these men, hardened as they might be, continue to drink and talk to a man whom they knew to be a murderer? Mark further, that Burns' life was saved by Kennedy on this same night and that Burns was the first man to raise a weapon upon Kennedy.

Now you must upon your conscience arbitrate upon the evidence before you, and I ask you again to compare the stories told at different times by the witness Hinkley, who cannot get into the witness box and tell the same story twice alike. I will tell you, gentlemen, what is the case. There in the witness chair was the man of the two who could not tell a straight story and at the dock stands the man who when he said that he was not guilty of the murder of O'Connor, told the simple truth. I will now with confidence leave the fate of the prisoner in your hands.

The Attorney-General began to address the Jury at 4.80 p.m.

After defining the crimes of murder and manslaughter and the acts of homicide, he stated the four questions into which the case had devolved itself. He went on to note the changes which were made in criminal procedure by the Criminal Code of 1892, and continuing to note the tendency of that radical change which admits the prisoner charged criminally to testify on his own behalf.

In common cases of crime there is always the terror of the punishment for perjury hanging over the deponent, but in the case where a man's life hangs upon his own testimony, what matters one more crime to a mine if thereby he save his life. The aim, the burden and the point of the prisoner's testimony all through his evidence has been to make it appear that on the night of the tragedy everybody was too drunk to allow of any weight being taken of their testimony. Mark the first account that the prisoner gave of the killing of O'Connor. He said that the deceased came to his death by a shot from a rifle when taking it down held in the hand of the man now dead. Again he has said that he himself shot O'Connor in self-defence and that he had no other show.

Then the counsel for the prisoner set up the defence that the prisoner killed O'Connor in self-defence. Now if this was the case why should the prisoner take to the woods when he might have been acquitted and gone scott free?

Then the prisoner in his statement has it his effort to discredit the evidence of the witnesses who have been examined, has grossly exaggerated the quality of liquor consumed by the party of loggers.

Consider then that this man whose evidence you are asked to credit is upon his own acknowledgment the Jack Myers for whom this reward of $100 is offered. This the man who is wanted by the Sheriff of Snohomish for the crime of forgery, who was tried and remanded, who since broke jail, and who the moment he stepped into the United States would be arrested and sent to States Prison.

The learned council for the Crown continued in a masterly style to place in a clear and concise way all the salient points in the evidence for and against the prisoner before the jury, who by their pointed and intelligent questions to the witnesses had shown themselves to be twelve well-informed quick-witted men.

The Attorney-General said the vast amount of evidence adduced was like the proverbial bundle of hay in which they were expected to find the needle of truth. It mattered little whether this was a fine cambric needle or a bodkin. The needle was there. If ever there was a case of murder with malice aforethought, or premediated case of shooting with intent to kill, this was one. You heard him say after the quarrel, "I will give you one." You have the evidence that he gave it him. To you jurors of British Columbia, society looks for safety and security, and you are bound by your oaths to secure that safety to the life and property of your fellow-citizens. You have before you the scene of the reign of terror which this man held over this camp. You have Burns' testimony that this man terrorised him till at last in desperation he would stand it no longer. You have the old man going into the camp for a gun, thinking that the gun was charged with shells that were loaded which Kennedy knew perfectly well were not loaded. You have him knocking the old man on the head with the butt of his pistol.

It is all very well for the learned counsel to say that the prisoner might have shot all the officers who went to take him. But it required a man of courage to do anything of this kind. The prisoner is not the man to display this kind of courage. It has been shown that he had been a desperado and an illicit trader. He has had the benefit of the most eminent counsel and a fair trial. Thank God British Columbia does not know the experience of lynch law or mob rule, as is unfortunately the case so often in the State of Washington, where you can hardly pick up a newspaper without seeing the record of the hanging up to the nearest post or tree of a wretch without the semblance of a trial, and this happy state of law and order we owe to the fact that British Columbia juries observe their oaths without fear or favor.

At 7:45 o'clock His Lordship began to charge the Jury. The court room was packed, and as his Honor proceeded, the large audience listened with breathless attention. In analysing the evidence, the Judge directed the attention of the jury to the clearness of the case against the accused. He reminded the jury of the few features that appeared in the prisoner's favor, but charged that a verdict of acquittal would be entirely opposed to the large volume of evidence.

At 10:20 p. m. the case was finally given to the Jury, after a revision of the counsel for the prisoner. The prisoner did not appear at all anxious in the interval. He conversed cheerfully with those around the dock. The crowd did not leave the Court, but remained in hopes of hearing the verdict.

At 12 o'clock, midnight, the Jury returned, and after the roll was called, rendered the following: "The Jury find that the prisoner Ben Kennedy alias Jack Meers is guilty of manslaughter, without any recommendation for mercy."

The Judge, addressing the prisoner, before passing sentence, said: The Jury, taking a merciful view of your crime, have found you guilty of the crime of manslaughter. You have nothing to hope for, except forgiveness from a Higher Court than that of any earthly realm. You and your class have been a pest to society. Twelve of your peers have convicted you of the lesser count in the indictment, with no recommendation to the mercy of this Court. I now sentence you to the penitentiary for the term of your natural life.

The prisoner was then taken out of Court by the officers, and the Court was adjourned till 11 a. m. Monday.

[The trial of Stroebel and Eyerley for the murder of Marshall at Huntingdon, and of the Indians Peter and Jack for the murder of young Pittendrigh at New Westminster, are still in progress at time of going to press. Reports of these trials will appear in our next issue.]

HIRD, the tailor.

Ike Langrell, who painted the new court house at Neelson, has got himself in trouble over in Montana. He killed Tom Commings at Horse Plains last week.

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