

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1892.

AN EXTRAORDINARY LAW SUIT.

It is very seldom that a lawyer throws up a case when he finds, during its progress, he has not a leg to stand on. There are some who maintain that it is a lawyer's duty when he once takes up a case to do his best for his client, no matter what his private opinion may be as to its merits. The ethics of the Bar are often misunderstood and misrepresented, but all unprejudiced men will admit that there are in the legal profession men who are as high-minded, as upright and as honorable as are to be found in any other calling, high or low, learned or unlearned. Sir Charles Russell is a man of this class, yet this eminent lawyer a few weeks ago threw up a very important case that had been entrusted to him, and which he had conducted for some time with his usual vigor and ability. The character, the position and the prospects of a lady who had, previous to the occurrence of the events on which the case was based, borne an unblemished reputation, depended upon the issue of the trial. The action was one for slander, and if the imputations which had been cast upon her character could be proved to be true, she would be utterly ruined.

The lady's name before she was married was Evelyn Elliot; but she was well connected and in what we would consider in America, good circumstances. Miss Elliot, some time ago, paid a visit to Mrs. Hargreave, the wife of Major Hargreave. The ladies were constant during the course of her visit. Mrs. Hargreave showed Miss Elliot some very valuable jewels, which she kept in a secret drawer of a cabinet. Some time after Miss Elliot's departure, the jewels were missed. Circumstances which Mrs. Hargreave regarded as significant, threw suspicion on Miss Elliot, and, as ladies are apt to do, she mentioned her suspicions to two or three of her dear friends. The accusation became known to the family, and, among others, to Capt. Osborne, to whom the young lady was engaged. Of course Miss Elliot's friends were grieved and indignant. The lady protested her innocence and was implicitly believed by her lover, who chivalrously insisted upon marrying her while the dreadful accusation was hanging over her. Miss Elliot consented, though reluctantly or willingly, we have no means of knowing. After she became Mrs. Osborne, the accusation not being withdrawn, an action for slander was entered against the Hargreaves.

Mrs. Osborne's accusers were then obliged to prove their charges or abide the consequences. Before the action was entered, the jewels had been found. They had been sold to Messrs. Spink, jewellers, for \$550. The person who effected the sale was a lady who could not be at all clearly identified. She had received a crossed cheque in payment. The jewels were sold on February 19. On February 23rd, a lady appeared at Glyn's bank and presented a crossed cheque for payment, but was not able to get the cash. This lady was not identified. The lady then went back to Spink's, where her crossed cheque was changed for one uncrossed. For this cheque she got gold at Glyn's Bank. The great difficulty at the trial was to identify the lady who had been at the bank and at the jewellers as Mrs. Osborne. The defence was that on the 19th of February, when the unknown lady appeared at the different places, Miss Elliot was visiting tradesmen, engaged in getting up her trousseau, and on the 23rd, being ill, and the weather unpleasant, she remained in the house all day. She was prepared to prove that she was not the possessor of such a hat as the mysterious lady wore, neither had she such clothes as that lady was said to have appeared in. Altogether a very strong case was made out for Mrs. Osborne, and if no stronger evidence was brought against her than that which was produced by the defence, the chances are that she would have obtained a verdict in her favor. But when everything appeared to be going on swimmingly for Mrs. Osborne the judge received a letter which he immediately handed to Sir Charles Russell and Sir Edward Clarke. It was thought that this letter would lead to a solution of the mystery, as it certainly did. This important letter was from Messrs. B. Benjamin & Sons, tailors. It contained the information that on the 23d of February, the day on which the unknown lady had the cheque of Messrs. Spink cashed at Glyn's bank, a lady called at their establishment and asked them if they could change gold into notes. They, imagining that only a small sum was required, consented. But finding that the sum was large they gave her a note that their bankers asking them to make the exchange, which was done, the lady getting for her gold seven fifty-pound notes and the balance in twenties. The bankers, however, like the jeweller's clerks and the clerk at Glyn's, were unable to identify the lady.

When the Court met again it was seen that something unusual was about to happen. The counsel for both sides were in their seats. When the judge appeared in his place Sir Charles Russell arose, and in a feeling speech announced that, from facts that had come to his knowledge, neither he nor his colleagues could any longer represent the plaintiff, and that the jury must render a verdict for the defendant. He said further that he took this course at the express wish of Captain Osborne, of whom he spoke in the highest terms. Both the Solicitor-General and the Judge spoke approvingly of the action of Sir Charles Russell in the case.

Here we have an instance of an eminent lawyer, when he found that he had a bad case and that serious injury would be done to the reputation of innocent persons if he won it, declining any longer to represent his client. It is certain that he would have

taken the same course whether Captain Osborne wished him to do so or not. When he found that his client had not been slandered, he could not prosecute a person, whom he knew to be innocent, for slandering her.

HOIST BY HIS OWN PETARD.

We see that the Vancouver News-Advertiser is trying to console its fellow-workers for the defeat they have sustained in the municipal election contest. We do not know a very great deal about the merits of the questions at issue in the election, or about the qualifications of the candidates, but we do know that our sympathies were enlisted on the side of Mr. Cope by the unfair and unscrupulous way in which he was opposed by the News-Advertiser. We do not remember to have ever seen a meaner or more unjustifiable attack on any candidate for election than was contained in one of the News-Advertiser's articles. We believed at the time that it would make friends for Mr. Cope. That article was, besides, a reproach to the journalism of the province. Strangers would be sure to form a very low opinion of a community in which, with a claim to be its leading journal, resorted to such contemptible means to gain an advantage over an opponent.

We are glad that our contemporary's mode of warfare was not successful. It would be a reproach to Vancouver if it were. The narrowness of Mr. Cope's majority should convince the Advertiser of its folly and the stupidity of its tactics. It is more than likely that the unfairness of the Advertiser's attacks gained for Mr. Cope many more votes than the majority indicates. We should not be at all surprised to find that it was worth more to that candidate than twice thirteen votes, for there are men who understand abuse and mean personalities disgust, and who are ready to befriend and support the man whom they see vilified and unfairly used. Dr. Carroll and the men who supported him at the election have, we verily believe, good cause to blame the Advertiser for their defeat, for if it had conducted the campaign in an honorable, many way, the probability is that the majority of thirteen, and considerably more than thirteen, would have been on the Doctor's side.

GLENGARRY SOUND.

The return of Mr. R. R. McLennan for Glengarry by an increased majority is another indication that Mr. Abbott's Government enjoys the confidence of the Conservatives of Ontario. It is encouraging to see the bye-elections going in favor of the Administration, for the question at issue between Conservatives and Liberals is the continuance of the connection of Canada with Great Britain. There are Liberals who will deny this very emphatically, and some of them may mean what they say. But a little calm inquiry will show them that they are deceived. It will be admitted that the only part of the Liberal policy which is distinctive is the question of unrestricted reciprocity. The trade question may, indeed, be said to be the beginning and the end of the policy of the Canadian Liberal Party. This policy, it is now allowed on all hands, necessarily involves discrimination in trade against Great Britain first, soon to be followed by annexation. It is folly to suppose, if Canada discriminated against Great Britain in matters of trade in order to favor the United States, that the people of the Mother Country would not be estranged from Canada, and there is but one step, and that a very short one, between estrangement and separation. But the people of this Dominion do not want to be separated from the British empire, either to join the United States or to become independent. So that the more closely the policy of the Liberals is enquired into and its tendency discerned, the greater will be the support which a government which is bound to maintain the Dominion's connection with Great Britain will receive. That the Canadians, of all parties, believe that the Liberal policy will lead to annexation is becoming every day more and more evident. Mr. Mowat's letters show that the eyes of the Liberal party are being opened to the true inwardness of the scheme devised by Farquhar Cartwright, Wiman & Co. The main part, to a very great extent, torn off, and the loyal electors of Ontario will not give their support to so disloyal a combination. Honest Government and the maintenance of British connection are what the supporters of the Abbott administration are contending for, and we believe that as long as it evinces a disposition to carry out that policy it will be supported by the majority of electors of all the provinces.

A STRAINED INTERPRETATION.

In the Regina Leader, of the 12th inst., the editor gives his interpretation of the Hon. Mr. Dewdney's letter to his groom. No man in his senses, who had not a theory to substantiate, would ever dream of attaching to the few sentences contained in the letter the meaning which the editor pretends to take out of them. The interpreter takes it for granted that Mr. Dewdney made his servant his confidant with respect to an important affair of state, and also made him his partner in an attempt to forestall and outwit the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian Northwest Company in the occupation of the land to be selected for the site of the capital of the Northwest. It is not likely that Mr. Dewdney, if he was altogether unprincipled, would be so foolish as to place himself in the power of a man in that position. The truth seems to be, that Mr. Dewdney did not himself know at the time he wrote where the site was to be, for he tells his man not to make too great improvements, evidently because he was not sure whether Green could hold the land or not. At any rate, no one in the world except Mr. Davin

would put upon the language of the note the interpretation that he does. We believe that this Regina scandal will fall flat, and that those Opposition newspapers which paid any attention to the Leader's unwelcome revelations, will be ashamed of being so easily imposed upon. The ambitious politician with a grudge against a deserving rival, but he very seldom deceives others.

WILLIAMS' ILLUSTRATED OFFICIAL B. C. DIRECTORY.

The issue of this important work for 1892, upon which the publisher, R. T. Williams, of Victoria, has spent so many years of arduous labor and careful study to bring to the present state of efficiency, is, without doubt, the most complete and valuable of the Province of British Columbia ever before published. The book is divided by a thumb index into six divisions, viz: the cities, the towns, the villages, the hamlets, the unincorporated places, and the unincorporated places. The book is divided by a thumb index into six divisions, viz: the cities, the towns, the villages, the hamlets, the unincorporated places, and the unincorporated places. The book is divided by a thumb index into six divisions, viz: the cities, the towns, the villages, the hamlets, the unincorporated places, and the unincorporated places.

Following the index is an addendum of additions and corrections, which is a most useful guide to refer to if one is not able to find the desired information he may be looking for in the body of the directory. At the end of the addendum are the British Columbia society notices, a very valuable amount of other reliable and useful information. Following the index is an addendum of additions and corrections, which is a most useful guide to refer to if one is not able to find the desired information he may be looking for in the body of the directory. At the end of the addendum are the British Columbia society notices, a very valuable amount of other reliable and useful information.

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CABLE LETTER.

Failure of European Africa Colonization Schemes - The Primrose League Declining.

Egypt and the Sudan - A Veteran Parliamentarian - Proposed Labor Demonstration.

EUROPEAN COLONIZATION A FAILURE IN AFRICA. LONDON, Jan. 16.-The recent series of disasters which have befallen German expeditions in Africa, in which the lives of thousands of brave Germans have been sacrificed, have caused further and more wide discontent throughout Germany against the Government's colonial policy. The German Liberals have determined to bring up the entire colonial policy of the Government in the Reichstag. Herr von Richter, the German Liberal leader, who has been supplied with indisputable facts by Lord Randolph Churchill and several other German explorers, will promptly oppose any further expeditions for German colonization of Africa. Herr von Richter, in an interview, to-day, said: "The best evidence obtainable shows that not a single German African colony is a fit field for agricultural colonization. There have all along been various voices lifted against these regions, and those have been wise who have steadily protested against the rage for African annexation which has possessed Europe since 1884. The history of the last seven years in this department recalls the once famous doctrine of commercial circles - a period of solid trade followed by one of inflated, by one of disappointed and despair, or, as the term goes, of panic. The period of inflation began with the Berlin conference and ended with the last Anglo-German agreement. But since that time, Herr von Richter has been speaking and has been cool heads who have protested. The impetus was given by travellers, and the impetus was given by travellers, and the impetus was given by travellers.

THE DUKES OF DEVONSHIRE. In ministerial quarters likely to form a sound judgement on such questions, a strong belief prevails that Lord Hartington, who has been proposed to succeed Lord Salisbury, is not a man of the highest caliber. The Duke of Devonshire, on the other hand, is a man of the highest caliber. The Duke of Devonshire, on the other hand, is a man of the highest caliber. The Duke of Devonshire, on the other hand, is a man of the highest caliber.

THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD. The British Board of Agriculture has had brought under its consideration a proposal to arrange an international convention on the subject of the adulteration of food. The project, which is being promoted by the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce, has been approved by the committee of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. It originated in a resolution passed at the recent International Agricultural Congress at the Hague.

PRINCE GEORGE'S FUTURE. All eyes are now turned toward Prince George, who has hitherto attracted no more notice than any ordinary sprig of royalty, but who now stands nearly within the rays of the throne. Light will be thrown upon a man, in an interview, to-day, Commander Robinson, R. N., who has enjoyed unusual opportunities of intimacy with Prince George, in the text of official association, expressed to the correspondent of the United Press his belief, based upon his knowledge of Prince George's personal desires, that the new Hereditary Light will be upon a throne. He will realize his long cherished wish to enter the army. Despite the denials that have from time to time, appeared, it remains true that Prince George is a naval officer, and the slaying between his wishes and those of his father and the Queen recently reached a climax, the Prince declaring that he would not serve in the navy any longer unless given a first-class command, as he was tired of being an ordinary, especially in a service that was, even at the best, distasteful to him as compared with the army. The change in his position, which has now occurred will, of course, cause greater deference to be paid to his wishes, and his doubt soon to be transferred to the army.

PROPOSED GREAT LABOR DEMONSTRATION. The plans of the Socialists for their proposed great labor demonstration at Chelsea, on Sunday, January 24, are not yet fully matured. Great preparations, however, are being made for the event. It is expected that fully 20,000 people will assemble. Fifty speakers have been arranged for. A meeting of the leaders has been called for Wednesday next, at which plans will be laid for the demonstration. It is almost certain, however, that the plans of the police are the only ones that will be carried out. These involve the total suppression of the proposed procession, and meeting, and the authorities are quietly making such extensive preparations to achieve this end that their success can hardly be doubted.

BEER WINE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR. The Rhine wine-growers are making elaborate preparations for an adequate exhibition of their products at the Chicago Fair. Among other features of their display will be the erection of cases, where the numerous brands and varieties peculiar to the Rhine country will be dispensed.

LAWLESSNESS IN BERLIN. Many complaints are made of lawlessness in the streets of Berlin, especially in the eastern and southern districts of that city. Highway robbery is a daily occurrence, often accompanied by serious violence. Mounted police, armed with revolvers, have been ordered to patrol the districts affected, and it is hoped that this measure will afford protection for the citizens.

THE QUEEN'S HEALTH. The rumors in regard to the ill-health of the Queen of England continue to spread. They have become so frequent that it was found necessary to issue a statement that they were true or to give them an official denial. This last was decided upon, this afternoon, and General Sir Henry Frederick Ponsonby, the private secretary of Her Majesty, issued the following: "Osborne House, Isle of Wight, Jan. 16, 4 p. m. - The Queen is perfectly well. (Signed) Ponsonby." This does not, however, alter the fact that the condition of the Queen was such as to cause her physicians to prevent her from carrying out her desire of being present at the death-bed of her favorite grandson.

has probably put an end to the risk of any attempt at a descent upon Egypt. Thus Egypt, left to itself, has nothing to fear from the South, and the Sudan danger no longer be alleged as a reason for the British occupation of Cairo; but the future of the Sudan involves a different question. Egypt, left alone, whether under Turkish influence or not, may have fresh desires for the Sudan. In any case the rate of the Sudan is at Suakin, and this fact is nowhere as well understood as at Cairo. A great deal depends upon the use which Cairo makes of Suakin. If Suakin is considered as the basis for trading enterprise, the peaceful return of the Sudan to civilization, is only a matter of time. If it were looked upon as a military base for re-conquest, the finance of Egypt would soon be in disorder, and the cycle of Egypt's troubles and of England's embarrassments would begin again. Perhaps the most promising of the various Egyptian outlook of the Sudan, is the return of Emin Pasha to his province. Emin, after all, is civilized, and his ways must be more acceptable to the natives than those of the Khalifa's head scoundrel, at Fasoosa. If Emin can re-open the Sudan from the south, he will be entitled to rank high among the benefactors of Africa.

THE FRIENDS OF MR. CHARLES VILLIERS, father of the House of Commons, have made preparations to give the venerable member of Parliament a banquet next Tuesday, the anniversary of his birthday, when Mr. Villiers will complete his 90th birthday. Mr. Villiers is one of the greatest examples of longevity in a class not altogether famous for lengthy days. In one sense he has always been a man about town. Perhaps, no man has died so often, and none of his rank and distinction has passed so many days in London. Mr. Villiers is not a teetotalist nor an abstainer from tobacco. He is in fairly good health and still remarkable for his general activity, which in earlier life, used to find pleasant exercise in a very large private correspondence. If some of those who have long enjoyed his friendship, including the late Queen of Holland and Sir John Lambert, have preserved his letters, and they should hereafter be made public, the world will recognize in Mr. Villiers one of the most active and interesting letter writers of the century which his life has almost spanned.

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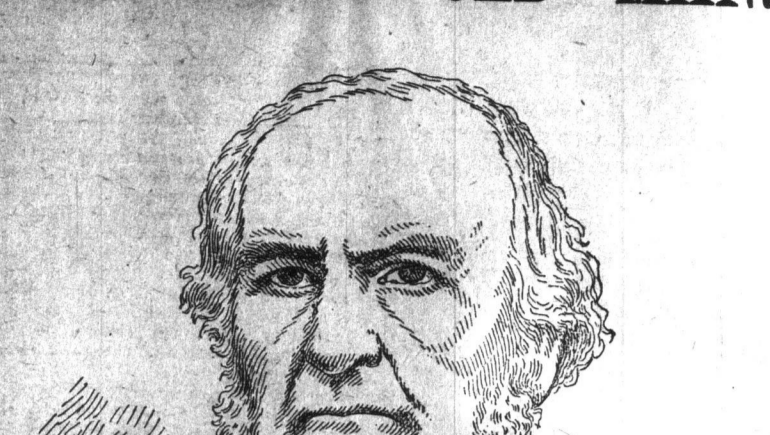
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THE GRAND OLD MAN.



MR. HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, one of the greatest of living statesmen, speaking of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, said: "For scientific research and as an educational factor this great work has no equal." Thousands of the leading men of the world think the same thing. But few comparatively could afford to pay from \$150 to \$200 for the old original ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA. The ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA REVISED AND AMENDED contains every article that the old work does, but some of the lengthy articles have been cut down, and many articles written up to 1891, giving an Encyclopaedia up to date. Besides, the ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA REVISED AND AMENDED contains over 4,000 biographies of living and dead statesmen not contained in the old work; even such men as the great Gladstone, Bismarck, Sir John Macdonald, Hon. John Bright, Hon. George Brown, and hundreds of other great men are not mentioned at all in the old ninth edition.

ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA, REVISED AND AMENDED.

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This work is only sold with a year's subscription to THE DAILY COLONIST, which may be paid at the rate of \$2.50 cash and \$2.50 per month for the cloth; \$3.20 cash and \$3.20 per month for the sheep; and \$3.50 cash and \$3.50 per month for the morocco. Where full cash is paid the price will be \$28.50 for cloth, \$36.50 for sheep, and \$40 for morocco. The above prices do not include the delivery by carrier. Where paper is delivered by carrier, \$10 will be deducted from each price, and the usual charge for the paper made by the carrier in the usual way. The Encyclopaedia, however, will only be sold to new subscribers where a year's subscription to the paper is guaranteed with the order. Five volumes will be delivered on the signing of the contract, the remaining five when half of total price has been paid. Sample copies of the various bindings may be seen on application at this office. The city carriers, accredited agents of THE COLONIST, and postmasters in interior towns, only are authorized to make contracts for the paper and the Encyclopaedia. For \$2.50 cash and \$2.50 per month for one year you will receive the very best encyclopaedia published, and the leading newspaper published in British Columbia for one year, in the bargain. For further particulars apply at the office.

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