

"NOT SO RARE."

The Coin Which Halley Had, Shown to Be Rather Common in Victoria.

But the Jury Thought He Was a Burglar Just the Same.

The third day of the Spring assizes opened with the consideration of Regina vs. Halley, burglary, the charge being that on the 19th day of May the prisoner entered the dwelling of G. A. Morphy and removed sundry articles of value, among which were a gold watch and chain and some coins. John G. Thompson, John Hunt, Albert Williams, James Skinner, Thomas Adams, D. McLaughlin, James Tegg, W. Sullivan, Colin Cameron, J. C. Richards, James Brice and P. J. Hall were selected as a jury. Mr. Cassidy opened with a review of the case, and called David Patterson, bookkeeper, and a resident of 111 Blanchard street, where the burglary was committed. Witness had been awakened at 4:20 on the morning of the 19th, and on turning round in his bed he saw a man hurrying out of the room. Mr. Morphy was sleeping in the room at the time. The man's face was turned in profile and he had to pass witness in getting out. Hearing the door slam witness got up, went to the door, and saw a man running down the sidewalk. He made no noise. Witness and his companions went out to look for the man, and on their return had searched his pockets. Witness had missed money to the amount of fifty cents, 25 cents in Canadian money and an English shilling of the year 1891, of the Jubilee mintage—an unusual coin, only received the day before.

Then all hands had gone out in the street again. Over toward View street they saw a man. This man passed and after looking at the crowd began to stagger, passed, and turned down Yates street toward the Dominion hotel. He tried to get into the Dominion hotel but failed, and passed on down the street. At this time Sergeant Levis and Officer Palmer came up the street. The man walked all right by this time. The prisoner went into the Vancouver house and was followed by the officer. In a moment they came out and the prisoner was asked to produce his money. Among the coins was the shilling which the witness knew. Mr. Morphy had lost a fifty cent piece, and such a piece was found among the coins. At the police station the prisoner was searched, \$1.16 being found on him and some Japanese watchpicks, such as were in the house at the time the burglary was committed.

Returning to the house with Sergeant Levis, attention was called to the footprints under the window, and evidently made by a large man's boot. The cross-examination by Mr. Gregory for the defence began first on the identification of the coin. This was handed to the jury, then handed back to the witness, who again thought it was the same. With a German-like grace and rapidity, Mr. Gregory began to pluck similar coins from the air, his sleeves, pockets, the table, until a storm of coins poured in. He then stated that the coin handed to the witness was not the original, now mixed up in the pile. These were handed to the jury and inspected with curiosity.

Mr. David Dole, teller of the bank of B. N. A. was called; about \$500 worth of silver money passes through his hands each week. Outside of the Jubilee coin very few coins had passed under his observation, some half dozen in all.

Henry N. Howard, one of the party living at 111 Blanchard, gave in detail a similar story to that of the first witness. At this point the court took a recess until 2:30 p.m.

On re-assembling, G. A. Morphy took the chair and read the story of the loss of his gold watch and chain, valued at \$125, and 75 cents in money. Had visited the window of the store when the prisoner passed. It was empty. Regarding the shilling witness had visited several banks. A search for such coins resulted in none being found.

Mr. James Mulcahy, bartender at the Vancouver, described his visit of the prisoner to his bar and the effort to spend the shilling which was tendered in payment for a glass of beer and refused. Just then the officers came in.

Sergeant Levis then took the stand and described the arrest of the prisoner, who had given confused statements as to his movements on the night in question. He stated first that he had slept at the Caledonia hotel, and afterward changed this and said he slept wherever the night found him. After the prisoner was searched, witness had taken his (prisoner's) boots and fitted them to the track under the window. The measurement was the same. This constituted the case for the Crown, and the defence called Arthur Smith, locksmith and coin collector. He stated that such shillings as the one produced were the only series coined from 1887 to 1892.

Wm. Hurd, barkeeper at the Caledonia hotel, stated that he had given such a shilling to the prisoner a few days before the arrest. He had also taken many similar ones over the bar.

Under cross examination by the Crown, witness admitted that he had been convicted about three years ago for interfering with the police in the line of their duty.

H. Haynes, clerk at the Bank of British Columbia, also noticed such coins as the shilling produced; had found eight such recently in counting over the silver in the bank.

J. C. Vase, of the Empire restaurant, knew the prisoner; he had taken meals at the restaurant. The tooth-picks there were the same as those found on the prisoner.

over read over. This was done and they again retired. Only a few minutes had passed when a knock was heard, and the jury filed in. A verdict of "guilty," with a recommendation to mercy, was rendered, and the court adjourned, not, however, before a notice of appeal had been given.

Friday's session of the Court of Assize opened with the consideration of the case of Thomas F. Smith, charged with moving a landmark established by a duly authorized surveyor. The time of the court was taken until 4 p.m., in hearing various more or less expert evidence on maps, plans and lines, the case then going to the jury. After remaining out until 7:30 p.m., the jury reported that they could not agree on a verdict and were discharged.

The joint case of Percy E. Whittall and Archie Reid, was then taken up. This case hinges on the claim that Whittall obtained theatre tickets from Robert Jamieson, to the value of \$13, these tickets being issued in return for a check which, when questioned, was vouched for as good by Reid. Mr. Smith opened for the Crown and called Robert Jamieson.

On the 31st of March last witness was selling tickets for the matinee of the Carlton Opera Company. Prisoner Whittall asked the price of a box for the afternoon, and was informed that the price was \$5 for the afternoon or \$3 for the evening. Leaving a check at the Hotel Victoria for \$13, witness refused to take the check, saying that Whittall was a stranger. Reid had spoken up and stated, "It's all right. I was with him to-day in the Bank of B. C. and saw him deposit some money." On this representation prisoners had been permitted to enter the theatre.

After the play witness went to the Hotel Victoria and asked for the check. The clerk handed out a check for \$13, signed by Percy Whittall. On Monday morning this check was paid into the Bank of Montreal, on account, and later in the day returned with payment refused by the Bank of British Columbia.

Cross-examined by Mr. Geo. E. Powell for the defence—If Reid had not been at the theatre, would not have believed Whittall, and would not have accepted the check. Would not have taken Reid as security, but thought he was telling the truth when he said that the money was on deposit.

H. Henderson, bookkeeper for previous witness, was called. Prisoner came into the store about 5 p.m. that a check was waiting at the Victoria hotel. Mr. Jamieson went out after the check. Just afterward Whittall came back and asked for tickets to the box. The pass to the box was written out and handed over to Whittall. The tickets were not used. The tickets were given because from what Mr. Jamieson had said witness thought the check was at the hotel.

Thomas H. Landy, bookkeeper at the Bank of British Columbia, identified the check as having been presented for payment and marked "no account."

H. B. Haynes, paying teller in the Bank of British Columbia, was positive that no deposit had been made by Whittall on the 31st of March.

Under cross-examination—Would not know if a deposit had been made in the savings department.

T. H. Patterson, the other receiving teller, was equally sure on the same point.

Henry Whittall, clerk in the Hotel Victoria, remembered having received a check from Whittall, who said Mr. Jamieson would call for it. Did not see the check written.

Cross-examined: Whittall had been drinking at the time he was at the hotel. He had ordered a lot of liquor in one week; his whole bill was over \$80. Reid was acting as valet for Whittall, under written contract, which witness had read.

G. E. Parks, of the savings bank department of the Bank of British Columbia, felt very sure that the name of Whittall was not on the books of his department.

This closed the case for the Crown and the defence called John Thomas, who was at the theatre on the evening of the 31st and saw the two prisoners in a box. Whittall appeared to be drunk; Reid had helped him out of the box between the acts.

DR. MORRISON ON TRIAL.
The Preliminary Examination Into the Alleged Libel Opened Yesterday Before Magistrate Macrae.

Case for the Prosecution Proves Decidedly Interesting—An Adjournment Until Monday.

The case of Richard Morrison, M.D., charged with criminal libel, occupied the attention of Magistrate Macrae all Friday afternoon, public interest in the matter being evidenced by a crowded courtroom, with a large proportion of members of the Orange order among the spectators. Mr. Arthur Davey (of J. P. Walls office) conducted the prosecution. (Mr. H. D. Helmsken appearing for the defence), and presented a carefully prepared and smoothly linked case, which was closed with the examination of the eighth witness, shortly after 5 o'clock.

Stephen Graham Campbell, the complainant, was the first witness put in the box. He disposed to being a grocer of the city of Victoria, and also secretary of one of the city Orange lodges. On a recent Saturday evening witness while talking to a couple of friends on Yates street, was accosted by the defendant, who, as he passed, said, "How is Campbell the blackmailer?" Witness produced and placed in the custody of the court a letter written to L. O. L. 1428 and signed by Dr. Morrison, which letter he identified as being in the handwriting of the accused, having often seen him write, and being in consequence acquainted with his handwriting. The handwriting was on a wrapper received by him, enclosing a certain pamphlet (which with the wrapper was also put in evidence), witness recognized as being identical with Dr. Morrison's writing on the letter entered as the first exhibit in the case.

An objection was raised by counsel for the defence that the letter written by Dr. Morrison to the lodge was the property of the lodge and could not therefore be made use of. The reply of the witness was that the letter had been refused consideration by the lodge and was not its property. It was then duly labelled, and became one of the chief exhibits.

G. H. Jesse, a clerk in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Co., identified the wrapper addressed to "Rev. Father McAfee" as having been taken by him from the company's post office box at the time a small paper or publication of some kind which he had given to Mr. McAfee, the warehouseman in the Hudson's Bay Company's employ here. He had read the writing upon the envelope or wrapper before handing it to Mr. McAfee, and remembered it as it was as that on the paper produced in court.

Cross-examined by Mr. Helmsken, the witness was sure the words on the wrapper of the paper taken by him from the post office were the same as those on the exhibit. In fact he was certain the exhibit was the identical paper delivered by him to Mr. McAfee.

Andrew McAfee, warehouseman for the Hudson's Bay Co., said that he knew the complainant Stephen Graham Campbell, and recognized the wrapper produced and addressed to "Rev. Father McAfee." He had received it on Tuesday or Wednesday last from the last witness, it then containing a pamphlet called "The Converted Catholic." The wrapper he had himself marked with a red cross, so he had no hesitation in swearing that the wrapper in court was the one he had received from the mail. The envelope or wrapper was addressed to "Rev. Father McAfee, Hudson's Bay store, Wharf street, City P. O., B. C.," and across the end or "Return to G. Campbell, the blackmailer, liar, blasphemous and fire-brand."

Objection was here raised by counsel for the defence as to what meaning the witness had placed upon the writing across the end of the envelope, and whom he thought it had referred to. The objection was, however, overruled, and the witness replied that he had certainly taken it as referring to Graham Campbell, to whom he had handed the pamphlet just as he had received it, at the earliest opportunity.

To Mr. Helmsken: I am neither Rev. Father McAfee nor Rev. Father Murphy. I am president or Master of Loyal Orange Lodge No. 1,428. My opinion of Dr. Morrison is not complimentary to him. I have had no ill feeling against him, but I do not think well of him. I am Master of the lodge either late in December or early in January—I cannot at present say which.

Mr. Helmsken—Were you not present at the election held on the 8th of December? Witness—I must decline to perjure myself. I have taken an obligation not to divulge the secrets of the order.

The Court holding that the answering of this question could not be taken as a violation of the obligation.

Witness replied: There was an election of officers, I believe, on the evening of the 8th of December. I was not there, however. Hugh H. McDonald, Master of the lodge in 1893. I do not know his name, but I have heard and believe that Dr. Morrison was elected Master on the 8th of December. Mr. Campbell was at the same time a member of the order, and was the evening elected Deputy Master. Dr. Morrison is not present Master, nor is Mr. Campbell the Deputy Master. I am at present Master, and Mr. Clark is Deputy Master. Dr. Morrison is not at the present time a member of the order.

Mr. Helmsken—How is it that he is not? Mr. Davey objected that the witness should be pressed to divulge secrets which he had taken an obligation to preserve inviolate; he had carefully refused in any direct examination from going into any evidence which might lead to dangerous ground.

The court held that the witness had himself left the way open for the question, by saying that Dr. Morrison was not new member of the order, and would therefore be required to answer.

Mr. McAfee—He was expelled from L. O. L. No. 1,428.
Mr. Helmsken—Was there not an appeal lodged?
Witness—Yes.
Mr. Helmsken—And what was the result of such appeal?
Witness—The appeal was not constitutional. It was sent to a higher court than it should have been, and which therefore was not capable of legally passing upon it. The appeal was taken to the Provincial Grand Lodge, whereas the District lodge should have been asked to decide it.
Mr. Helmsken—But what was the decision of the Grand lodge?
Witness—The Grand lodge recommended the issuing of his certificate to Dr. Morrison, but had no right to do so, as the appeal

had jumped from the District lodge, which was the constitutionally established court for its determination. We were not represented as a lodge upon the appeal, and we do not intend to recognize or obey the recommendation of the Grand lodge; the action taken by them was altogether outside of their jurisdiction. I remember a meeting of the lodge being held at Temperance hall on the 23rd of December, the defendant being present. I did not take off my coat or threaten to drive Dr. Morrison out of town. I will not swear that I did not have a few hot words; it is possible I may have spoken to him. I believe it was at that meeting that I was elected master.

Mr. Helmsken—Has your lodge the right to alter or disobey a decree of the Grand lodge?
Witness—Certainly, under some circumstances.
By Mr. Davey—Has not the Supreme Grand Master the right to set aside or overrule the instructions of the District Grand Lodge?
Mr. Helmsken this time objected, and the objection being sustained the question could not be put.

John Davidson was next called to identify a prescription written for him by Dr. Morrison in September last, and which was also put in evidence as a specimen of the handwriting of the accused. He had written it, witness said, in his (witness') presence, in his room at the Victoria Hotel. Witness was a member of L. O. L. 1,428.

Isaac Walsh, a veteran of the Orange order in this vicinity, was the next witness. He identified two other pamphlets in wrappers as having been delivered to him by the postman at his home, in very much the same condition as now. The first bore the address "L. O. L. 1,428, Orange brother, 79 Pembroke street, City P. O., B. C.," the second, "Return to Father McAfee or Blackmailer Campbell." The second paper was addressed to "Isaac Walsh, Esq. Drayman, 79 Pembroke street, Victoria P. O., B. C.," and the end, "If not called for return to the Rev. Father McAfee, Hudson's Bay store, Wharf street." Both of these envelopes contained copies of "The Converted Catholic," and the one had also a smaller pamphlet, on the face of which was written the following:

Praying on the corners of the streets and the classroom is not religion. The Pharisees did the same. Your bogus religion is outward show, and when tested and analyzed does not contain a spark of Christ's teaching, but man's invention and Satan's scheming. Read these quotations and inwardly digest them, and they will do you more good than all you found in the Methodist church.

To Mr. Helmsken—Subordinate lodges certainly have, under special circumstances, the right to disregard a recommendation of the Grand Lodge.

R. E. Brett, of the Attorney General's office, was called to prove Dr. Morrison's signature attached to his formal resignation of the office of corner, and he said, and John Coltart took the stand as an expert in handwriting. He said, he said, and fifteen years experience in bank services and had made cryptography and its possibilities a special study. He had made a careful examination of the several exhibits of handwriting which to the best of his knowledge and belief were all in the same handwriting—that of the defendant. There had been no attempt at disguising the writing, but he had, to make assurance doubly sure, made a microscopic examination occupying over two hours, with the result that his opinion that the several exhibits were all written by the same person, was firmly convinced.

John Shore, a carpenter of Johnson street, recalled a conversation between Campbell and Dr. Morrison held on Yates street the second Saturday in April, there being present George Brimston and Mr. McAfee also. Dr. Morrison in passing said: "How is Campbell the blackmailer?" Campbell replied by telling the doctor to go on and "not say that again." Dr. Morrison at a moment later followed the doctor to the door of his office on Yates street, where they had some further words. Witness came up as they were talking, and took Campbell away—he said to Campbell "come on; don't stand talking to him."

The complainant, S. G. Campbell, was by request of counsel for the defence returned to the box for cross-examination. He was first asked as to the identity of the meeting with Dr. Morrison referred to by the last witness. Dr. Morrison had in passing called witness a blackmailer, and witness had replied not to say that again. Later, witness had walked over to the door of the accused's office and told him that if he called him a blackmailer again he would get a smash in the face.

Witness—He did not say it again. If he had I would have struck him; I was in earnest.

Mr. Helmsken—I suppose you were perfectly cool yourself?
Witness—Yes. I was thoroughly angry, but I could keep cool. Naturally I was very much annoyed, and if he had called me a blackmailer again I would have done as I promised.

When pressed for an explanation as to how it came that he was no longer Deputy Master, though elected to the office on the 8th of December, witness said that the ballot box had been stuffed on one election that evening and in consequence the whole election had, by vote of the lodge, been declared null and void. It was not at the election for the Deputy Master that the ballot box was stuffed; the election for Master took place the same evening. The entire election of officers was declared null and void by a majority vote of those present, on division. The document which witness had identified as Dr. Morrison's writing had been passed to him as secretary of L. O. L. 1,428.

Mr. Helmsken—Then it is a lodge document?
Witness—It is not; the lodge refused to receive it.
Mr. Helmsken—Then to whom does it belong?
Witness—It belongs to the court at present. It is marked an exhibit.

The lodge was not, Mr. Campbell continued, represented on the appeal to the Grand Lodge from expulsion from the order; it was on Dr. Morrison's appeal from the cancellation of his membership as master that the lodge had been represented.

This closed the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Helmsken argued that there had been no evidence introduced that would justify a finding of guilt.

The court held a contrary opinion, and asked the formal question if the accused wished at the present stage of the proceedings to make any statement or to call any witnesses in rebuttal of the evidence offered. Mr. Helmsken applied for time to consider his reply, and the enquiry was thereupon adjourned until Monday next at 11 a.m.

CABLE NOTES.
The Governor of Victoria, Australia, on Relations With Canada, and the Cable.

Anniversary of Joan of Arc—Rioting in Sofia and Rome—New Weapon.

LONDON, May 31.—The Parliament of the colony of Victoria, Australia, opened yesterday. The Earl of Hopetown, governor, said in his address that he rejoiced that the approaching colonial conference in Ottawa would consider not only the trade relations existing between the British colonies, but the projected Pacific cable, which was destined to unite the Australian colonies with Canada. It was desirable that the cable be entirely under British control. In regard to Samoa he said the supervision of these islands by New Zealand would be really supervised by Great Britain. It was desirable that New Zealand's offer be accepted, not only on account of its commercial advantages, but because it was consonant with true Australian policy.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the death of Joan of Arc, deputations from several Masonic lodges placed a large floral wreath upon the statue of the Maid of Orleans in the Rue des Pyramides, Paris. The inscription was: "To Joan of Arc, abandoned by royalty, burned by a body of young Catholics, who gathered in a body and made a dash for the statue. The Masons had in the meanwhile reassembled, and a free fight occurred, during which the statue was freely used. Finally the police charged, and the combatants and dispersed. They then after making a number of arrests.

Prince August of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha was married yesterday in Vienna to his cousin, Archduchess Carolina Maria Immaculata. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Vienna. Emperor Francis Joseph and the Austrian court were present. August Leopold of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha is a distant cousin of Queen Victoria, the father's side, being the second son of the late Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Princess Leopoldine, daughter of the late Emperor of Brazil. He was born at Rio de Janeiro, 6, 1867, and like his father is a sailor, although the fall of the Brazilian empire forced him to seek service in the Austro-Hungarian navy. In his second voyage he met his future wife, the adopted daughter of the late Archduke Carl Salvator of Tuscany, who was born September 5, 1869.

Rival meetings of the supporters of Mr. Stambuloff and of the opposition party in Bulgaria were held last night at Sofia. At the meeting the two parties came together and a conflict followed. The fight was fierce and a number of revolver shots were fired. One man was shot and a number of others were injured. The victorious Stambuloff party proceeded to the home of their leader, where they made a demonstration. Mr. Stambuloff then asked them for which they were many significant references. At a late hour rioting was renewed and the rioters were charged on by the police before they could be dispersed.

Conflicting reports are in circulation in France in regard to the invention which Mr. Turpin, the inventor of melinite, is said to have sold to Germany for 5,000,000 francs. One report describes the engine of warfare consisting of a mitrailleuse and shells having automatic means of transportation. The gun can be turned in any direction with rapidly discharging 20,000 shots over 2,000 square metres of ground, and is said to be loaded automatically by an electrical motor. The shells emit stifling fumes after explosion. It is said that Turpin has caused the circulation of false reports of sale in order to compel the French government to buy.

The court-martial at Palermo, Sicily, before which Deputy Giuseppe de Felice on the number of minor chiefs of the Fasci del Lavoratori have been tried, pronounced the sentences yesterday. Deputy Felice was sentenced to eighteen years' solitary confinement, and to three years' police supervision. Three were sentenced to 12 years' solitary confinement, one to ten years and another to five years. All were also deprived of their right to take part in public functions. The other sentences ranged from one to three years. Bombs were exploded simultaneously last night in front of the offices of the Italian ministers of justice and war. Hundreds of windows were broken. It was done by anarchists to emphasize their disapproval of the sentences of De Felice and associates.

Gen. John Hewarton, of California, has been arrested in London for jabbing his umbrella into the eye of George Burton, a musician, who jostled him in the street.

Signor Sonnino, Italian minister of finance, made a great speech in the deputies' Wednesday, defending the budget. At night anarchists exploded two bombs under his window, alarming the whole neighborhood. Charles Connor, member of Parliament for the North Division of Antrim, Ireland, trading as Connor & Co., bleachers and spinners, Belfast, has gone into voluntary liquidation owing to the depression in trade. The assets exceed the liabilities \$1,000,000.

Captain Castilho, of the Portuguese warship *Minidello*, who was in command at Rio when the Brazilian insurgents were taken on board that vessel, and who was also in command when the insurgents escaped, has been imprisoned in the marine barracks at Lisbon, pending his trial by court-martial.

Miss Ida Wells, the anti-negro lynching agitator, lectured in London Wednesday night before the Democratic Club. After the lecture a resolution protesting against lynchings in the United States was adopted, and the secretary was ordered to forward a copy of it to the United States ambassador.

Kim Wing, of Merida, Mexico, is en route to China to urge his countrymen to settle in Mexico.

LONDON, June 1.—The Fortnightly Review publishes an interview with ex-Speaker

Reed on silver. The great Republican leader sounds a keynote for future campaigns by declaring that silver and the tariff must be regarded as one thing and the tariff as one, and that the depreciation of silver is vastly increasing the other check of the silver nations, representing 700,000,000 of people. In the interview Mr. Reed says:

"You in England want us to lower duties. What will you give us in exchange? Will you open your mints to silver by agreement? One thing at least you may rely upon—you will not find the Republican party offering the other check as these Democratic gentlemen do. For years past they have been posing as the friends of silver, and because you people in England close the Indian mints and put a duty on silver bullion those friends of free silver are now preparing to reward your generosity by lowering duties all around. One thing at least we have learned since the cessation of silver purchases last year, that cheap silver is an effective stimulus to Asiatic ports, and this being the case, we have got to consider silver and the tariff not as two issues but as one."

It is evidently no time to lower our tariffs when the currency of 700,000,000 of Orientals is depreciating and the exporting powers of the gold using nations is thereby increasing. The decrease in its value, its value to pay wages and its value to buy provisions in India—that is what makes the silver question an issue that we are forced to face. You recognize of course that the position has entirely changed in the past six months. The previous enormous compulsory monthly purchases of silver, a most vicious proceeding, went far to confuse men's minds and to disguise the presence of a serious currency problem to be solved. It is evidently no time to stand first, to raise the price of silver and thereby reduce the bounty on exports, which Asia now enjoys. This can be done best by agreement with other nations favorable to silver and by such high tariffs against these nations which reject monetary agreement as will ensure a favorable balance of trade. In short, a higher price for silver means ours; add to this a high tariff and we can keep our gold at home, or at least if sold it will quickly come back again."

There have been renewed disorders in the public squares. The disturbances, however, was not serious, and the military authorities have placed guards over the residences of all the political leaders. A strong feeling prevails in the provinces against the change in the ministry.

The French chamber of deputies Thursday a vote of confidence in the government was adopted, 416 to 102.

The Irish National party, having heated their differences, will soon come into possession of the parliamentary fund now held in Paris.

Baron Thunberg has been fined 100 marks for libelling Chancellor Caprivi, and Herr Oberland, editor of the Berlin Volks-Zeitung, has been fined 250 marks for the same offense.

The declaration of the policy of the new Duma ministry was read on Thursday in both chambers. It says the ministers have accepted office from a sense of duty as patriots and Republicans.

Mr. Hon. Henry Chaplin, president of the board of agriculture in Lord Salisbury's Government, delivered a speech.

Scotch members of nobility at Edinburgh Wednesday. He attributed the fall of prices to the demonetization of silver, and declared that restoration of silver was the farmer's only hope.

TRIFLES LIGHT AS AIR.
The prisoner, charged with burglary, cast a longing eye on the little pile of morphine, taken from him at the time of his arrest. Oh for one little grain of his beloved drug. Counsel for the prosecution fingered the little coin, an unusual one, local circulation considered; witness was certain that it was in every respect identically similar to the one missing from his pocket after the burglary had been committed. Yes, witness knew that the coin was an unusual and very rare one; counsel had shown that the banks had been searched in vain for its counterpart.

A momentary gleam of interest lit the eyes of the jury as the coin was passed to them for inspection. Coin, however small the value, has certain inherent interest in these days. Counsel for the defence would like to see the coin. Yes, a shilling of the Jubilee mintage bearing the date of 1891. The bit of metal bearing with it a human face—life alone limits the sentence possible in such cases—passed under the eyes of the jury, and was again in the hands of the witness. He had procured it only the day before the loss of it, and would be very much surprised to learn that there was another of them in town.

Counsel for the defence—"You would be astonished to see another like it?"
"Yes, very much."

Then happened a wonderful thing. Counsel for the defence waved his hand in the air and with a grace almost thrilling produced a coin from the thin air.

"Are you certain this is not the coin?"
And there lay in the white palm of the counsel the exact duplicate of the coin held by the witness.

"But my Lord—"
"Yes! but if—"
"My learned friend—"
"I object to my learn—"
"Will you kind—"
"Now then my Lord, can't my—"
"Gentlemen, if you—"
"Order in court!"

Again and again those mystic phrases were made by the "learned friend" of the prisoner, and there before the jury lay a pile of coins, similar in mintage, bearing similar and other dates. How could a coin be considered rare when the very air was surcharged with them?

A shudder ran through the crowded courtroom. Ah! Had they but that magic power! The jury were now wide awake. "Could it be—?" No, learned counsel gazed up at the glittering pile, carefully counted them, and they clicked into his pocket. The point was made. Heller, long dead, turned in his grave, and counsel called the next witness.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

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