

The Royal Colonial Institute is now open at 10, London E.C.4.

The Free Press

THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1892.

VOLUME XXXIV, NO. 23.

CABLE NEWS.

Malay Rebels Becoming Bolder—Russia Causes Alarm to Bulgaria—The Duke of Clarence.

A Socialist in Trafalgar Square—Arrival of a Cherished Catholic Belle.

French Reverses in Africa.

London, May 6.—A despatch from Sierra Leone says a messenger reports that King Samadua, at a piece of strategy, allowed the French to capture three native towns, and afterward recaptured two, the French suffering heavy loss. The messenger saw eighty-one French prisoners and the heads of four French officers in Samadua's camp.

London, May 6.—A great sensation was caused today by the discovery that Herr Hammerstein, chief of the well known banking house of Hammerstein & Friedlander, had committed suicide last night. So far no statement as to the motive has been made. It is known that for some time past the house of Hammerstein and Friedlander had been threatened with disaster. It is also known that some of its transactions with the money of its clients would form a basis for accusation of fraud, and that bankruptcy have supervened, and that would have meant a long term in prison for Hammerstein. The banker evidently chose death.

London, May 6.—The government commission has decided to permit the exportation of maize and oats from Riga, Libau and Revel.

London, May 6.—It is reported that a London syndicate has succeeded in raising the Portuguese loan of \$2,000,000.

London, May 6.—The government commission has decided to permit the exportation of maize and oats from Riga, Libau and Revel.

London, May 6.—The government commission has decided to permit the exportation of maize and oats from Riga, Libau and Revel.

London, May 6.—The government commission has decided to permit the exportation of maize and oats from Riga, Libau and Revel.

London, May 6.—The government commission has decided to permit the exportation of maize and oats from Riga, Libau and Revel.

London, May 6.—The government commission has decided to permit the exportation of maize and oats from Riga, Libau and Revel.

London, May 6.—The government commission has decided to permit the exportation of maize and oats from Riga, Libau and Revel.

London, May 6.—The government commission has decided to permit the exportation of maize and oats from Riga, Libau and Revel.

London, May 6.—The government commission has decided to permit the exportation of maize and oats from Riga, Libau and Revel.

London, May 6.—The government commission has decided to permit the exportation of maize and oats from Riga, Libau and Revel.

London, May 6.—The government commission has decided to permit the exportation of maize and oats from Riga, Libau and Revel.

London, May 6.—The government commission has decided to permit the exportation of maize and oats from Riga, Libau and Revel.

London, May 6.—The government commission has decided to permit the exportation of maize and oats from Riga, Libau and Revel.

London, May 6.—The government commission has decided to permit the exportation of maize and oats from Riga, Libau and Revel.

London, May 6.—The government commission has decided to permit the exportation of maize and oats from Riga, Libau and Revel.

London, May 6.—The government commission has decided to permit the exportation of maize and oats from Riga, Libau and Revel.

London, May 6.—The government commission has decided to permit the exportation of maize and oats from Riga, Libau and Revel.

London, May 6.—The government commission has decided to permit the exportation of maize and oats from Riga, Libau and Revel.

London, May 6.—The government commission has decided to permit the exportation of maize and oats from Riga, Libau and Revel.

London, May 6.—The government commission has decided to permit the exportation of maize and oats from Riga, Libau and Revel.

London, May 6.—The government commission has decided to permit the exportation of maize and oats from Riga, Libau and Revel.

London, May 6.—The government commission has decided to permit the exportation of maize and oats from Riga, Libau and Revel.

London, May 6.—The government commission has decided to permit the exportation of maize and oats from Riga, Libau and Revel.

London, May 6.—The government commission has decided to permit the exportation of maize and oats from Riga, Libau and Revel.

London, May 6.—The government commission has decided to permit the exportation of maize and oats from Riga, Libau and Revel.

London, May 6.—The government commission has decided to permit the exportation of maize and oats from Riga, Libau and Revel.

London, May 6.—The government commission has decided to permit the exportation of maize and oats from Riga, Libau and Revel.

London, May 6.—The government commission has decided to permit the exportation of maize and oats from Riga, Libau and Revel.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Nelson and Fort Sheppard Bill Again Postponed—Through Crow's Nest.

Messrs. Earle and Prior to Interview the Premier on Public Buildings.

FROM MONTREAL.

Ex-Premier Mercier Pledged to Silence—Low Water in the St. Lawrence—Van Horne to Visit the Coast.

MONTREAL, May 6.—Ex-Premier Mercier has returned to the city. He says he is bound to preserve silence by a pledge made to Judge Chauveau as to what transpired in the Court at Quebec. He is not under bail. If the present action against him falls through he declares he will persist in his determination to retire from public life, although his constituents in honor venture are opposed to his so doing. He has not yet seen his final resignation. It is learned that the proceedings in behalf of the respondent in the L'Assomption contested election case will be discontinued, and that the seat will be vacated for the respondent.

Water in the St. Lawrence is exceedingly low for the time of year. Lake vessel owners and forwarders are uneasy. Already barges have been delayed above the Galop Rapids for that reason. The grain carrying trade of the season promises to be of considerable magnitude.

Shortly after the annual meeting of C.P.R. directors, on the 11th inst., President Van Horne, for the first time, was asked to inspect the Pacific Coast.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau, minister of customs, has become senior partner in the law firm of Bisillon, Brassard & Forest.

TORONTO TOPICS.

City Taxation—Hanna and O'Connor.

TORONTO, May 6.—Edward Hanna and Wm. O'Connor have arrived at Pullman, Ill., where they have arranged for their duties in the annual tour of inspection. The Executive committee of the Toronto City Council has fixed the rate of taxation at four cents and a half mill on the dollar, and is tending to perpetuate a gigantic monopoly.

The House discussed the licensing of Leinster Carriers all day.

The Government's majority of 67, on Hon. Mr. Bowell's amendment directly passed the Conservatives.

OTTAWA, May 6.—The Griggs has a caucus this morning regarding the Redistribution Bill. It was decided to oppose the measure at every step, although several members were unwilling to prolong the session.

A discussion took place on the copyright question in the Commons. Sir John Thompson said he had no liberty to state the present position of the question. The National Government had not conceded copyright to the Americans as a condition to reciprocity.

Prince Edward Island has not assented to the bill to abolish the legislative council. Sir John Thompson said that a member of the Dominion, who had no objection to the bill, had been elected to the House.

It is said the Government has definitely decided not to introduce an insolvency bill this session.

Mr. Haggart states that the total cost of the Sault Canal will be four millions. Col. Prior leaves for home next week, having secured a pair with Mr. Edgar.

The surplus revenue over expenditure for the ten months was four millions and a quarter.

Col. Baker has gone to Montreal to see the Canadian Pacific Railroad officials.

CANADIAN.

Prince Edward Island Elections—Fire in Trenton—A Bigamist—Political.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., May 6.—There is some talk of an election in July for the Prince Edward Island Legislature. It is said that after next session the Upper House in the Province will be a thing of the past.

TRENTON, May 6.—A fire broke out in King & May's elevator building and the large block adjoining, all were soon in ashes as well as some 2,000 bushels of grain, stored in May's elevator. The total loss is estimated at between \$30,000 and \$40,000, nearly all the business property insured. Several people were injured by the fire.

OTTAWA, May 6.—It is stated that if the charges against Mr. Mercier are declared to be unfounded he will probably take his seat in the House, which may be the cause of some desertions from the Government benches.

OWEN SOUND, Ont., May 6.—James Farrow, charged with murdering a Binghampton, N. Y., girl while already married, has been found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years.

KINSAIRD, Ont., May 6.—Wm. Liddy, a respected farmer of West Wawanosh, while temporarily insane, arrested by hanging.

TORONTO, May 5.—The Crown prosecutor has made application for a post-mortem of the Mercier charges investigation, until Monday next, on the ground that six of the witnesses could not be here until then. The application was opposed by Counsel for the defense, but the Court decided to enlarge the case till Tuesday. It is understood that Hon. Mr. Hall, Provincial Treasurer, is strongly opposed to holding investigations in private, and that he will bring the matter up in the Provincial Parliament.

TORONTO, May 5.—The formal nominations for East York have been held, the following being the nominees: J. K. Leslie, Reformer, and W. E. McLean, Conservative.

HALIFAX, May 5.—The formal nominations for East York have been held, the following being the nominees: J. K. Leslie, Reformer, and W. E. McLean, Conservative.

WINNIPEG, May 5.—The Conservatives placed three candidates in the field, yesterday, for the Legislature: S. E. Greenwood,

THE WORLD BY WIRE.

Deeming's Biography an Incoherent Story—The Culprit Despondent—No Hope.

The Art of Bain-Making—Two Inches of Aqua Contracted for in Adams County.

Chinese Leader to be Arrested.

London, May 4.—The Standard's Shanghai despatches report that the victory of Wu Cheng, in the province of Hoop, has received a secret edict which ordered him to send an expedition to arrest the author of the anti-foreign placards, the notorious Tsoai Chouan, the general strike of the anti-foreign movement. Both Chinese and foreign residents are excited over the trial of strength between the imperial government and the malcontents. Most of the Europeans and commanders of foreign men-of-war advocate a gunboat demonstration on Tungking lake, in the centre of the disturbed province at least. This means heavy cost, much anxiety and constant watching along the Yangtze. Tungki lake Yamen has made no move to assist the foreign ministers in the matter of the Imperial edict, which was to have been granted to foreign ambassadors, and it now appears indefinitely postponed.

Shipping Accidents.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—Two accidents occurred on the ship W. F. Babcock, which has arrived here from Nainimo. On April 24th, during a south-east gale, the first mate, John W. Babcock, was washed against the rail, badly spraining his left knee. He was taken to his home immediately on the ship's arrival. On April 28th, John Stone, ordinary seaman, who had the top sail lost his balance and fell 70 feet, striking the belaying pin on the lee rail, which penetrated his body and smashed in several ribs. His injuries are said to be fatal.

Engagement of Count Hismarck.

VIENNA, May 5.—The engagement of Count Herbert Hismarck and Countess Margareta Elysia announced from Florence. The Countess is the granddaughter of the Whitehead, inventor of the Whitehead torpedo, and is said to be wealthy. The marriage will take place shortly in Florence.

Return of the Albatross.

SACRAMENTO, May 5.—The United States fish commission steamer Albatross returned yesterday, from a trip north as far as Behring Sea. The weather has been unusually cold up there the past winter and spring and had not moderated much when the vessel came away. The captain saw seals, but not in abundance. Five or six sealing vessels were sighted on the trip. The Albatross will take a very good load of coal that can be stowed away on her and lay in a stock of supplies. She will return to the north again to cruise in Behring Sea. Her foremast was found to be defective and a new one will be put in before she leaves the Sound.

Warner Miller on the Coast.

PORTLAND, May 4.—Warner Miller, of New York, arrived here today, from the East. Who here, he will, upon invitation of the Chamber of Commerce, address the citizens upon the Nicaragua canal scheme. In regard to national politics Miller spoke freely up to a certain point. It is considered that Harrison can carry New York and be re-elected. "It looks now," continued Mr. Miller, "as if Cleveland would be the Democratic nominee. If Cleveland does not get it, it will not be Hull, this is some satisfaction."

Deceased Demos Deaming.

MELBOURNE, May 4.—Deaming has become very depressed in the past twenty-four hours, and has abandoned all attempts at cheerfulness. He appears to place little reliance in the pending appeal to avert the fate in store for him. He admits he is now partly insane, but insists that he does not remember it. He expresses no regret and makes no unusual professions of repentance, declaring to be a man of the highest character. The biography which Deaming is writing deals at length with the killing of his wife and four children. The governor of the jail has been ordered to see that the story is incoherent. It is probable that after the execution experts will examine Deaming's brain in order to determine the question of sanity.

Electric Railway Consolidation.

SEATTLE, May 5.—There is no doubt that the consolidation of the electric railways of the city will be carried through. An agreement has been reached among the officials of the various lines and between them and the Thomson-Houston company. The parties will not acknowledge that the deal is closed, and one of them said it was further from being closed since the negotiations became known. Within a week the new company will have been organized, and within a month it will take hold of the different properties and run them. The latest is that the Denry road, along Third street, will be finished down town. This is necessary in order to hold the franchise. The Green Lake line will go into the consolidation with the rest as a transfer of the Consolidated Street Railway company's property would carry with it the lease. One problem which is worrying the combine is how to operate the James street cable road.

Newspaper Change at Fort Angeles.

FORT ANGELES, May 4.—Louis R. Flowers, formerly of the Fort Townsend Call, has purchased a one-third interest in the Democrat Publishing Company of this city, and will assume business management of the Democrat. The editorial management of the paper remains under the control of John W. Troy.

Artificial Rain-Making.

TACOMA, May 4.—R. F. Wells has returned from Adams county, and reports that the commissioners of that county have contracted with the South Dakota Artificial Rain-Making Company to endeavor to make tests in raising rain in June and July.

The Chinese Bill Stazed.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Secretary Foster said, this afternoon, that the Treasury Department would continue to enforce the provisions of the Chinese law under the existing regulations, until the status of the new bill, as passed yesterday, is fully established. The President has signed the Chinese Bill.

THE WORLD BY WIRE.

Private advices received from Lillooet, last night, by the Colquhoun, give particulars of the trial and conviction of Father Chirose, who was arrested for the alleged whipping of a La Fontaine Indian girl some weeks ago. When the case came up, a great number of natives of the tribe to which the girl belonged flocked round the court-house writing the names of the whippers. Mr. Cornwall presided. The prisoners were Father Chirose, Chief Kallapowski, Joe, Elward, Oulton Johnny, and another. The case was laid simply on the fact of the first of two whippings inflicted. The circumstances of the case as detailed in the evidence are as follows: It has been the custom among the Indians for many years to inflict whippings among themselves for certain offences. Three weeks ago the Indian court happened to be sitting at the La Fontaine Reservation when it was reported to them that a girl of the tribe named Lucy had been guilty of a crime against her moral code. She was at once arrested, and the whippers, Rev. Father Chirose, and he, anxious to fall in with their established rules as far as possible, sent back word to the Chief that he had better inflict the customary punishment. This meant 15 lashes each for the girl and her paramour, and they were duly administered. After the whipping the girl went to the Indian and thanked him for the chastisement, the affair passing off, as he thought, satisfactorily. Next night the Indians discovered the girl about to be released from the Indian reservation. They showed her no mercy, and without consulting the priest, inflicted on her very severe chastisement. The evidence showed that the girl had not been all injured by the first whipping, and that Father Chirose had not himself been present on either occasion.

A Roman Catholic Priest Sentenced to the Full Penalty of the Law.

Great Excitement at Lillooet—The Indians Support the Action of the Priest.

Private advices received from Lillooet, last night, by the Colquhoun, give particulars of the trial and conviction of Father Chirose, who was arrested for the alleged whipping of a La Fontaine Indian girl some weeks ago. When the case came up, a great number of natives of the tribe to which the girl belonged flocked round the court-house writing the names of the whippers. Mr. Cornwall presided. The prisoners were Father Chirose, Chief Kallapowski, Joe, Elward, Oulton Johnny, and another. The case was laid simply on the fact of the first of two whippings inflicted. The circumstances of the case as detailed in the evidence are as follows: It has been the custom among the Indians for many years to inflict whippings among themselves for certain offences. Three weeks ago the Indian court happened to be sitting at the La Fontaine Reservation when it was reported to them that a girl of the tribe named Lucy had been guilty of a crime against her moral code. She was at once arrested, and the whippers, Rev. Father Chirose, and he, anxious to fall in with their established rules as far as possible, sent back word to the Chief that he had better inflict the customary punishment. This meant 15 lashes each for the girl and her paramour, and they were duly administered. After the whipping the girl went to the Indian and thanked him for the chastisement, the affair passing off, as he thought, satisfactorily. Next night the Indians discovered the girl about to be released from the Indian reservation. They showed her no mercy, and without consulting the priest, inflicted on her very severe chastisement. The evidence showed that the girl had not been all injured by the first whipping, and that Father Chirose had not himself been present on either occasion.

When the result of the trial was made known it was feared that the Indians would cause a disturbance. They were, however, disappointed, and regarded the manner in which the priest had been dealt with, and it was hard, for some of the tribe, to restrain themselves from saying that the law has taken any notice of their whippings. Late last night, Bishop Lemmens was in the city, and he was told by a native, who told him the news. The Bishop was deeply grieved and perplexed. He said, "I am extremely surprised at what you tell me, and I am sorry to hear that the sentence should have been passed on any man, situated as this priest was. I have known Father Chirose for the last 10 years, in his many ways, and I have never seen him and ever since he started on this work has been considered a zealous worker, a man devoted to his duty, and one who has been remarkably successful among the Indians. I have always heard his name spoken of with very high and true praise, and I am sure that his harsh and cruel sentence is unmerited. For very many years it has been a recognized fact that the Indians should be allowed to keep their strict moral code and the punishments inflicted for infraction of the same. The idea of whipping for certain offences is a very common one, and I know that Dr. Powell has tacitly approved of it, as has the Indian department here also. It is simply an all-round compact among the tribes, and any of their number violate any rules of their court they shall be summarily dealt with. I know that in the country around the La Fontaine reservation the white people are, to some extent, bitterly prejudiced against the Indians and the priests, and there are many of them who expect to see the Indians all exterminated from the tribes. Though I do not wish for one moment to infer that this fact had anything to do with the judgment of the court, yet I am sure that any judge should have, after such evidence, as you have detailed to me, inflicted such a severe penalty. The result will mean an insupportable and bitter wrong against the Indians, and as in future, before accepting the judgment of the priest on any matter, they will hesitate to comply on account of the way in which this affair has turned out. I was speaking to one of the Oblate Fathers the other day after the arrest of Father Chirose, and he told me then that he would not wonder if the circumstances were seized on for the display of bitter feeling on the part of some prejudiced persons, and that he fully expected the sentence to be a heavy one, and one that would have to be appealed. And so it seems to have turned out. No doubt, the case will have come before a higher court, by Father Fyward, the Superior of the Oblate Fathers on the mainland. I hope that the matter will be sifted to the bottom, and that Father Chirose will be released from his unfortunate predicament. I know the man well, both of my own knowledge and from hearsay, and I am confident that he would not do one action other than what he knew to be right and for the good of his people. He has devoted his life and his fortunes to bettering the Indians."

Charge to Grand Jurors.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—Judge Trout, to-day, empaneled a new grand jury, in charging whom he said: "Complete your labor in a manner that will purify the moral atmosphere and promote the general welfare, then will the world know our grand jury system to have attained its end. All offenders against justice and ability and public spirit, to serve as a warning to all others, shall be denounced on their crimes."

Charge to Grand Jurors.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—Judge Trout, to-day, empaneled a new grand jury, in charging whom he said: "Complete your labor in a manner that will purify the moral atmosphere and promote the general welfare, then will the world know our grand jury system to have attained its end. All offenders against justice and ability and public spirit, to serve as a warning to all others, shall be denounced on their crimes."

Charge to Grand Jurors.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—Judge Trout, to-day, empaneled a new grand jury, in charging whom he said: "Complete your labor in a manner that will purify the moral atmosphere and promote the general welfare, then will the world know our grand jury system to have attained its end. All offenders against justice and ability and public spirit, to serve as a warning to all others, shall be denounced on their crimes."

Charge to Grand Jurors.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—Judge Trout, to-day, empaneled a new grand jury, in charging whom he said: "Complete your labor in a manner that will purify the moral atmosphere and promote the general welfare, then will the world know our grand jury system to have attained its end. All offenders against justice and ability and public spirit, to serve as a warning to all others, shall be denounced on their crimes."

Charge to Grand Jurors.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—Judge Trout, to-day, empaneled a new grand jury, in charging whom he said: "Complete your labor in a manner that will purify the moral atmosphere and promote the general welfare, then will the world know our grand jury system to have attained its end. All offenders against justice and ability and public spirit, to serve as a warning to all others, shall be denounced on their crimes."

Charge to Grand Jurors.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—Judge Trout, to-day, empaneled a new grand jury, in charging whom he said: "Complete your labor in a manner that will purify the moral atmosphere and promote the general welfare, then will the world know our grand jury system to have attained its end. All offenders against justice and ability and public spirit, to serve as a warning to all others, shall be denounced on their crimes."

Charge to Grand Jurors.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—Judge Trout, to-day, empaneled a new grand jury, in charging whom he said: "Complete your labor in a manner that will purify the moral atmosphere and promote the general welfare, then will the world know our grand jury system to have attained its end. All offenders against justice and ability and public spirit, to serve as a warning to all others, shall be denounced on their crimes."

Charge to Grand Jurors.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—Judge Trout, to-day, empaneled a new grand jury, in charging whom he said: "Complete your labor in a manner that will purify the moral atmosphere and promote the general welfare, then will the world know our grand jury system to have attained its end. All offenders against justice and ability and public spirit, to serve as a warning to all others, shall be denounced on their crimes."

Charge to Grand Jurors.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—Judge Trout, to-day, empaneled a new grand jury, in charging whom he said: "Complete your labor in a manner that will purify the moral atmosphere and promote the general welfare, then will the world know our grand jury system to have attained its end. All offenders against justice and ability and public spirit, to serve as a warning to all others, shall be denounced on their crimes."

Charge to Grand Jurors.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—Judge Trout, to-day, empaneled a new grand jury, in charging whom he said: "Complete your labor in a manner that will purify the moral atmosphere and promote the general welfare, then will the world know our grand jury system to have attained its end. All offenders against justice and ability and public spirit, to serve as a warning to all others, shall be denounced on their crimes."

Charge to Grand Jurors.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—Judge Trout, to-day, empaneled a new grand jury, in charging whom he said: "Complete your labor in a manner that will purify the moral atmosphere and promote the general welfare, then will the world know our grand jury system to have attained its end. All offenders against justice and ability and public spirit, to serve as a warning to all others, shall be denounced on their crimes."

Charge to Grand Jurors.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—Judge Trout, to-day, empaneled a new grand jury, in charging whom he said: "Complete your labor in a manner that will purify the moral atmosphere and promote the general welfare, then will the world know our grand jury system to have attained its end. All offenders against justice and ability and public spirit, to serve as a warning to all others, shall be denounced on their crimes."

Charge to Grand Jurors.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—Judge Trout, to-day, empaneled a new grand jury, in charging whom he said: "Complete your labor in a manner that will purify the moral atmosphere and promote the general welfare, then will the world know our grand jury system to have attained its end. All offenders against justice and ability and public spirit, to serve as a warning to all others, shall be denounced on their crimes."

Charge to Grand Jurors.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—Judge Trout, to-day, empaneled a new grand jury, in charging whom he said: "Complete your labor in a manner that will purify the moral atmosphere and promote the general welfare, then will the world know our grand jury system to have attained its end. All offenders against justice and ability and public spirit, to serve as a warning to all others, shall be denounced on their crimes."

Charge to Grand Jurors.

THE WORLD BY WIRE.

Private advices received from Lillooet, last night, by the Colquhoun, give particulars of the trial and conviction of Father Chirose, who was arrested for the alleged whipping of a La Fontaine Indian girl some weeks ago. When the case came up, a great number of natives of the tribe to which the girl belonged flocked round the court-house writing the names of the whippers. Mr. Cornwall presided. The prisoners were Father Chirose, Chief Kallapowski, Joe, Elward, Oulton Johnny, and another. The case was laid simply on the fact of the first of two whippings inflicted. The circumstances of the case as detailed in the evidence are as follows: It has been the custom among the Indians for many years to inflict whippings among themselves for certain offences. Three weeks ago the Indian court happened to be sitting at the La Fontaine Reservation when it was reported to them that a girl of the tribe named Lucy had been guilty of a crime against her moral code. She was at once arrested, and the whippers, Rev. Father Chirose, and he, anxious to fall in with their established rules as far as possible, sent back word to the Chief that he had better inflict the customary punishment. This meant 15 lashes each for the girl and her paramour, and they were duly administered. After the whipping the girl went to the Indian and thanked him for the chastisement, the affair passing off, as he thought, satisfactorily. Next night the Indians discovered the girl about to be released from the Indian reservation. They showed her no mercy, and without consulting the priest, inflicted on her very severe chastisement. The evidence showed that the girl had not been all injured by the first whipping, and that Father Chirose had not himself been present on either occasion.

A Roman Catholic Priest Sentenced to the Full Penalty of the Law.

Great Excitement at Lillooet—The Indians Support the Action of the Priest.

Private advices received from Lillooet, last night, by the Colquhoun, give particulars of the trial and conviction of Father Chirose, who was arrested for the alleged whipping of a La Fontaine Indian girl some weeks ago. When the case came up, a great number of natives of the tribe to which the girl belonged flocked round the court-house writing the names of the whippers. Mr. Cornwall presided. The prisoners were Father Chirose, Chief Kallapowski, Joe, Elward, Oulton Johnny, and another. The case was laid simply on the fact of the first of two whippings inflicted. The circumstances of the case as detailed in the evidence are as follows: It has been the custom among the Indians for many years to inflict whippings among themselves for certain offences. Three weeks ago the Indian court happened to be sitting at the La Fontaine Reservation when it was reported to them that a girl of the tribe named Lucy had been guilty of a crime against her moral code. She was at once arrested, and the whippers, Rev. Father Chirose, and he, anxious to fall in with their established rules as far as possible, sent back word to the Chief that he had better inflict the customary punishment. This meant 15 lashes each for the girl and her paramour, and they were duly administered. After the whipping the girl went to the Indian and thanked him for the chastisement, the affair passing off, as he thought, satisfactorily. Next night the Indians discovered the girl about to be released from the Indian reservation. They showed her no mercy, and without consulting the priest, inflicted on her very severe chastisement. The evidence showed that the girl had not been all injured by the first whipping, and that Father Chirose had not himself been present on either occasion.

When the result of the trial was made known it was feared that the Indians would cause a disturbance. They were, however, disappointed, and regarded the manner in which the priest had been dealt with, and it was hard, for some of the tribe, to restrain themselves from saying that the law has taken any notice of their whippings. Late last night, Bishop Lemmens was in the city, and he was told by a native, who told him the news. The Bishop was deeply grieved and perplexed. He said, "I am extremely surprised at what you tell me, and I am sorry to hear that the sentence should have been passed on any man, situated as this priest was. I have known Father Chiro