

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. WILLIAM MAPLE RIDGE AND PITT MEADOWS DYKING DISTRICTS. SLUICE GATES.

Alternative tenders for Concrete Sluice Gates, supervised by Mr. J. A. Dismore, provincial constable, and Mr. W. S. Gore, city commissioner of lands and works department.

F. G. GAMBLE, Inspector of Dykes, Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 4th January, 1901.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. HWAY BRIDGE, KETTLE RIVER, COLUMBIA, B. C.

Tenders for the construction and completion of a wooden highway bridge across the Kettle River at Columbia, B. C.

W. S. GORE, City Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria, B. C., 4th January, 1901.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. HWAY BRIDGE, NORTH FORK KETTLE RIVER, AT HARDY'S CROSSING.

Tenders for the construction and completion of a wooden highway bridge across the North Fork of the Kettle River at Hardy's Crossing.

W. S. GORE, City Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria, B. C., 4th January, 1901.

APOLASTEL PILLS. REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES. PERSHING BITTER APPLE PILLS. COCHIA, PENNYROYAL, ETC.

Good Roads Association. There will be a meeting of the Good Roads Association for Esquimalt District at the school house on Friday, January 25th, at 2 p. m.

Wanted—Bright men and women cashiers for "Queen Victoria, Best of Britain" Introduction by Lord Dufferin. A thrilling new book. Sales everywhere.

Heard the Deputation

Ratepayers From Victoria West Interviewed the School Board Last Evening.

New School Building Will Not Be Erected in That District This Year.

An appropriation for a school in Victoria West will not be made by the board this year. The general opinion of the majority of the board is that it would be imprudent to incur an extraordinary expense for this purpose at present.

This was the sum and substance of the reply of the board to the deputation of the Victoria West last night, asking for an appropriation for a school in that district.

The following communication was read from A. H. McNeill, principal of North Ward school: Dear Sir—There is in our school an evil that is very difficult to know what is the best way to destroy it.

The trouble is here: 1. We cannot say a pupil you must not carry money in your pocket. 2. Nor to the parent, you must not give it to the school children.

Referred to superintendent. The board then resolved itself into a committee of the whole to consider the deputation which arrived at this juncture.

After reading the deputation passed at the meeting on Tuesday night, Mr. Boggs pointed out that the present school in Victoria West was unsuitable in situation and accommodation.

Mr. Redding, another of the deputation, spoke in similar terms. In reply to the chairman, Mr. Boggs said that the old building was built for the Victoria West school twelve or fifteen years ago.

Mr. Boggs referred to the fact that the deputation of the High school district there were twelve children from Victoria West attending it. In regard to the outside scholars, fifteen were from the district, and he hoped that from a feeling of patriotism they would not be excluded from the schools.

In response to Trustee Jay, Mr. Boggs said that the site proposed was situated at the junction of Esquimalt with Craigflower roads. The superintendent said that there had been very little increase in the number of children in Victoria during the last four years.

Trustee Drury was not afraid of the High school by-law being jeopardized by the Victoria West school. But if it was known where the site would be selected, the ratepayers would, in his opinion, support it.

Disasters Along Coast

Schooner With Two Dead Men Aboard Drifts Ashore on Dundas Island.

Board Marked Andrada, Oars and Other Wreckage Picked Up on Coast.

Stories of wreckage were not only brought from the West Coast by the steamer Queen City last evening, as was expected in view of the numerous reports from Carmanah of late, but news of a similar character was received through the arrival of the steamer Willapa from northern British Columbia ports a few hours previously.

By the latter vessel word comes from Port Simpson that on January 24th two Indians arrived there and reported to John Flavin, the government officer, that they had seen a derelict schooner, belonging to Fort Roberts, the previous day. She was ashore on Dundas Island, and the corpses of two white men were found aboard, one being washed to the rigging and the other stretched out on deck with a life belt about his waist.

The vessel is described as a small craft, and had been trading among the Indians of the North. How those aboard lost their lives the Indians do not know. They left the following day in company with Mr. Flavin for the scene of the wreck to make a further examination of the derelict, and on their return it is expected that the identity of the vessel, as well as that of the dead aboard, will be known, as it is expected papers will be found showing conclusively who the men were and where they belonged.

As for the Island Coast wreckage, reported by the Queen City, and for an investigation of which the United States cutter Grant set out on a voyage the other day, discoveries have been made at different points along the coast that would appear to indicate that the Andrada has gone to pieces. Proof of this is to be found principally in the fact that a piece of oak board was picked up off Bonilla point two or three days ago, which had the name cut into the wood, seemingly as by a penknife.

Further north were found still further gruesome reminders of a tragedy of the sea. The wreckage in this instance was picked up near the entrance to Winter harbor, and known as Reef Point. An inventory of the driftwood carried ashore by the sea tells only too eloquently of the character of the disaster.

No name board was found, but two rudders and the mast of a whale boat were carried into the coast. There was also some matched lumber, painted blue, and also some varnished, with brass fittings, as though from the lockers of a pantry. A great deal of square sawed lumber and boards, all round were included in the wreckage, indicating that it was a lumber vessel which had been the sport of the sea.

All the above was picked up at Reef Point. Other Indians came on either shore in a northerly direction report a large piece of deck horse intact about three miles from Top Knot Point. No name was observed in this case either. A small box was picked up containing two small drawers with needles, thread, etc., also some paper which might have given a clue to the identity of the owner, but the Indians were unable to dry it enough to preserve the writing. It may indicate that some lumber vessel has lost her deck horse boats on the coast.

One piece picked up at Sea Water Cove, where the sailor's box was found, was the front of a locker of mahogany and brass bound, and looked to be from a better vessel than the rest. Another Indian brought in a brand new barrel with galvanized hoops, and inside this was a new half barrel. It looked like fish barrels packed for shipment.

Lumber is scattered all along the coast. The Top Knot wreckage came ashore some time last week, as it was not there when the Indians were going up the coast. There has also been some wreckage discovered of a lapstrack boat, but nothing to identify it.

It is obvious from the amount of wreckage found that parts of at least two vessels, one such a craft as the Andrada, and the other a lumber carrier, are among the wreckage. It is also found some hours later dead, with his pockets rifled.

Rich Strikes On Island

News of River and Beach Gold at North End of Vancouver Island.

Probable Rush to New Fields in Spring—Story of Discovery.

It has been felt for a long time that the coming summer would witness great activity in quartz mining in this island. News received by the coast which reached this port last night, however, indicate that this activity will not be confined alone to quartz mining, but that the placers of the West Coast and of the north end of the island will all probably attract a great rush of miners within the next few months.

The peculiar manner in which the placer gold along the West Coast is deposited has hitherto discouraged exploration, but the news received from the West Coast Bay placers and the rich financial results they have given set at rest any skepticism which may have existed in regard to their value.

Two of the discoverers, T. Scott and T. Jones, arrived on the steamer Willapa. They brought samples of the rich looking sand they found, and tell of having made their discovery near the mouth of the Nahwith river, a short stream which takes a northerly course and flows into the ocean. They have taken a lease of a large portion of the beach, and intend to appear from the information obtainable that the gold has been located at two different points on that stretch of twenty miles or more of shore line, marking the northern boundary of the island.

The discoverers, T. Scott and T. Jones, arrived on the steamer Willapa. They brought samples of the rich looking sand they found, and tell of having made their discovery near the mouth of the Nahwith river, a short stream which takes a northerly course and flows into the ocean.

When the letter was received by the telegraph office and copied it over in cipher, and dispatched it. He was away about three-quarters of an hour. When the letter was received it had been referred to was handed to him in an envelope.

When he saw the letter it contained only two pages, and did not contain the full details of the discovery. He never entered into any agreement of any importance on behalf of the B. A. C. without consulting the directors or without a written document.

Witness also denied that he ever told Col. Peyton that he (Peyton) need not have gone to London, and that he had full authority to deal. He could not have said so because he was summoned to London to confer with Wright in reference to the matter.

The cross-examination of the witness was then undertaken by Mr. Bodwell. The prosecuting counsel invited the attention of the witness to a statement in his former evidence that the Peyton letter of release was handed to him out of his letter box in the post office, whereas at the present examination he said that it was handed to him in the bank.

The implied fraud in adding a section to the letter of release was made the subject of examination by Mr. Bodwell. His cross-questioning was devoted to an attempt to show how improbable it would be that the Peytons, who were anxious for his good will, and who must have expected that he would read the letter over, would put in a fraudulent and false clause which he would in all probability discover.

After the Governor had stated that he believed Col. Peyton had betrayed the interests of the B. A. C., Mr. Bodwell asked the witness if he regarded Peyton as a traitor. In a qualified sense witness thought that perhaps would be the case.

Millionaire On the Stand

The examination of Gov. Mackintosh was resumed yesterday afternoon.

The examination of Gov. Mackintosh was resumed yesterday afternoon. The Governor swore that the written agreement represented the terms agreed upon verbally. The agreement was witnessed by L. F. Williams, and next morning he returned to Rossland. A final agreement was not reached at this meeting that he should give the majority as much as the minority, but he told them this was impossible, and he never made any such agreement.

Mr. Davis then asked the meaning of a telegram to Wright in which witness said \$10,000 was necessary for Spokane director, otherwise Turners would initiate proceedings and stop deal. The witness said this referred to a conversation he had had with Valentine Peyton. The latter said he had communicated with Lattin in reference to buying one of the shareholders, who would give his vote in ratification. The name of the man who it was suggested to buy was Graves, of Spokane. This proposition Mackintosh refused.

Neither had he ever made such a promise as was contended by the prosecution. He had no power to make such an agreement. As managing director of the B. A. C. he had never made any contract that he did not report to the head office. He never said that they had exaggerated the amount of the money which would represent fifty per cent. of the escrowed agreement. He afterwards called for \$350,000 more. This money was not called, Wright sending word that he would come over himself to see him. He never said to Williams, Peyton or Henley in regard to keeping written or unwritten terms from Heyburn or Daly.

The only thing that was mentioned was keeping the meeting secret. It might be otherwise, as it had before, and defeat the very purpose of the meeting. Although advised by Wright that it was better to do nothing pending his arrival, he proceeded to deal, believing that he was not exceeding his authority delegated to him in former telegrams.

He also had been informed and believed that the Rio Tinto people were negotiating for the purchase of the Le Roy for \$100,000 down, and the balance in forty days. On September 10th he went down to Spokane. He went first to see Judge Heyburn. He also saw Col. Peyton at the bank. Witness told him he believed that other parties were looking into the purchase of the minority, and that witness intended to buy them. Mackintosh also told Peyton that he had promised not to buy the Turners for more than \$100,000, and that he would not do anything that he would take it as a personal favor if he would take a letter releasing him from that obligation.

Col. Peyton assented to this, and asked for a time limit. To this the witness did not agree, and suggested that Mackintosh write it and he would sign it. He did, and witness then took it over to the telegraph office and copied it over in cipher, and dispatched it. He was away about three-quarters of an hour.

When the letter was received it had been referred to was handed to him in an envelope. When he saw the letter it contained only two pages, and did not contain the full details of the discovery. He never entered into any agreement of any importance on behalf of the B. A. C. without consulting the directors or without a written document.

Witness also denied that he ever told Col. Peyton that he (Peyton) need not have gone to London, and that he had full authority to deal. He could not have said so because he was summoned to London to confer with Wright in reference to the matter.

The cross-examination of the witness was then undertaken by Mr. Bodwell. The prosecuting counsel invited the attention of the witness to a statement in his former evidence that the Peyton letter of release was handed to him out of his letter box in the post office, whereas at the present examination he said that it was handed to him in the bank.

The implied fraud in adding a section to the letter of release was made the subject of examination by Mr. Bodwell. His cross-questioning was devoted to an attempt to show how improbable it would be that the Peytons, who were anxious for his good will, and who must have expected that he would read the letter over, would put in a fraudulent and false clause which he would in all probability discover.

After the Governor had stated that he believed Col. Peyton had betrayed the interests of the B. A. C., Mr. Bodwell asked the witness if he regarded Peyton as a traitor.

A DARK OUTLOOK FOR THE YOUNG MAN WITH WEAK LUNGS.

Time and again we see young men just arriving at their legal majority, or having barely passed it, suddenly stop in a career full of promise. Disease has laid its hands on the lungs! He who never took a thought of himself must be careful now. He must be careful that food and drink, careful about his clothing and his exercise. No more late hours or night air. No more athletics. His lungs are "weak." He has an ominous cough. He has fallen away in flesh.

When that cloud of consumption falls on a young man's life it darkens every-thing. The words of love die unspoken on his lips. He cannot speak now to the girl he loved would share his future. Middle aged men that have been under that cloud remember it still with a shiver. But the important fact is that there are men who were once in danger from "weak" lungs who have grown strong again, married and brought up healthy families.

How It Happened. There is no chance about such cures. If only a few persons had been benefited, it might be said that they had exaggerated their danger or had only been suffering from some common ailment. But when the cured are numbered by thousands; when the doctor's diagnosis was "consumption," when every symptom bore out that diagnosis—weakness, emaciation, bleeding of the lungs—and these sufferers were perfectly and permanently cured, when I started to buy your medicine, I can and will recommend your medicine.

I beg to state that I have used three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery since my correspondence with you," writes Mr. A. F. Novoty, of New York, N.Y. (Box 1437). "I feel that I am in need of no more medical assistance. When I started to buy your medicine I had a regular consumptive cough, of which I was afraid, and everybody cautioned and warned me concerning it. I was losing weight rapidly, was very pale, and had no appetite. My condition is changed entirely. I do not cough at all, have gained eight pounds in weight, have recovered my health, and my appetite is enormous. In conclusion I beg to state that I can and will recommend your medicine to everybody who may be in need of same, as it is a sure cure, no humbug, as are most other patent medicines, and is far superior to all similar medicines."

Gratitude Will Out. Gratitude, like murder, will out. You can't stifle it. To that is due the fact that there is no great mass of testimony to the remarkable cures effected by "Golden Medical Discovery." It is testimony indisputable and irrefragable. It comes from people of all classes and conditions, but in many cases from those who have found a cure in the use of "Discovery" when other physicians had pronounced the sufferer incurable.

"I took a severe cold which settled in the bronchial tubes," writes Rev. Frank Hay, of Nortonville, Jefferson Co., Kans. "After trying medicines labeled 'Sure Cure,' almost without number, I was led to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I took two bottles and was cured, and have stayed cured."

"When I think of the great pain I had to endure, and the terrible cough I had, it seems almost a miracle that I was so soon relieved. That God may spare you many years and abundantly bless you is the prayer of your grateful friend."

There is one striking evidence in almost all these testimonials, both to the actual disease condition and its positive cure. That evidence is found in the process of flesh, marking the wasting character of the disease, and in the gain of flesh which marks the cure by the use of Golden Medical Discovery.

Gained 39 Pounds. "While living in Charlotte, N. C., your medicine cured me of asthma and nasal catarrh of ten years' standing," writes J. L. Lamson, Esq., of 221 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga. "At that time life was a burden to me, and after spending hundreds of dollars under numerous doctors, I was getting no benefit. I weighed only 131 pounds. In twenty days after I commenced your treatment I was well of both troubles, and in six months I weighed 170 pounds and was in perfect health. I have never since had any other symptom of either since. Am now sixty-five years old and in perfect health, and weigh 160 pounds. No money could repay you for what you did for me. In October, 1872, for Rockefeller's wealth."

There is no alcohol in "Golden Medical Discovery," and is free from opium, cocaine and other narcotics. Accept no substitute for the "Discovery." Speaking by the record of the medicine, there is nothing else "just as good" for those who cough or have weak lungs.

Persons who are suffering from disease in chronic form are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence is answered. Write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y. Dr. Pierce is chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N.Y. He is assisted by a staff of nearly a score of experienced physicians, and the success of his methods may be gathered from the fact that in a practice of over thirty years, and over 700 illustrations, he has cured thousands of sick men and women, 98 per cent. have been perfectly and permanently cured.

Millionaire On the Stand

The examination of Gov. Mackintosh was resumed yesterday afternoon. The Governor swore that the written agreement represented the terms agreed upon verbally. The agreement was witnessed by L. F. Williams, and next morning he returned to Rossland. A final agreement was not reached at this meeting that he should give the majority as much as the minority, but he told them this was impossible, and he never made any such agreement.

Mr. Davis then asked the meaning of a telegram to Wright in which witness said \$10,000 was necessary for Spokane director, otherwise Turners would initiate proceedings and stop deal. The witness said this referred to a conversation he had had with Valentine Peyton. The latter said he had communicated with Lattin in reference to buying one of the shareholders, who would give his vote in ratification. The name of the man who it was suggested to buy was Graves, of Spokane. This proposition Mackintosh refused.

Neither had he ever made such a promise as was contended by the prosecution. He had no power to make such an agreement. As managing director of the B. A. C. he had never made any contract that he did not report to the head office. He never said that they had exaggerated the amount of the money which would represent fifty per cent. of the escrowed agreement. He afterwards called for \$350,000 more. This money was not called, Wright sending word that he would come over himself to see him. He never said to Williams, Peyton or Henley in regard to keeping written or unwritten terms from Heyburn or Daly.

The only thing that was mentioned was keeping the meeting secret. It might be otherwise, as it had before, and defeat the very purpose of the meeting. Although advised by Wright that it was better to do nothing pending his arrival, he proceeded to deal, believing that he was not exceeding his authority delegated to him in former telegrams.

He also had been informed and believed that the Rio Tinto people were negotiating for the purchase of the Le Roy for \$100,000 down, and the balance in forty days. On September 10th he went down to Spokane. He went first to see Judge Heyburn. He also saw Col. Peyton at the bank. Witness told him he believed that other parties were looking into the purchase of the minority, and that witness intended to buy them. Mackintosh also told Peyton that he had promised not to buy the Turners for more than \$100,000, and that he would not do anything that he would take it as a personal favor if he would take a letter releasing him from that obligation.

Col. Peyton assented to this, and asked for a time limit. To this the witness did not agree, and suggested that Mackintosh write it and he would sign it. He did, and witness then took it over to the telegraph office and copied it over in cipher, and dispatched it. He was away about three-quarters of an hour.

When the letter was received it had been referred to was handed to him in an envelope. When he saw the letter it contained only two pages, and did not contain the full details of the discovery. He never entered into any agreement of any importance on behalf of the B. A. C. without consulting the directors or without a written document.

Witness also denied that he ever told Col. Peyton that he (Peyton) need not have gone to London, and that he had full authority to deal. He could not have said so because he was summoned to London to confer with Wright in reference to the matter.

The cross-examination of the witness was then undertaken by Mr. Bodwell. The prosecuting counsel invited the attention of the witness to a statement in his former evidence that the Peyton letter of release was handed to him out of his letter box in the post office, whereas at the present examination he said that it was handed to him in the bank.

The implied fraud in adding a section to the letter of release was made the subject of examination by Mr. Bodwell. His cross-questioning was devoted to an attempt to show how improbable it would be that the Peytons, who were anxious for his good will, and who must have expected that he would read the letter over, would put in a fraudulent and false clause which he would in all probability discover.

After the Governor had stated that he believed Col. Peyton had betrayed the interests of the B. A. C., Mr. Bodwell asked the witness if he regarded Peyton as a traitor.

Rich Strikes On Island

News of River and Beach Gold at North End of Vancouver Island.

Probable Rush to New Fields in Spring—Story of Discovery.

It has been felt for a long time that the coming summer would witness great activity in quartz mining in this island. News received by the coast which reached this port last night, however, indicate that this activity will not be confined alone to quartz mining, but that the placers of the West Coast and of the north end of the island will all probably attract a great rush of miners within the next few months.

The peculiar manner in which the placer gold along the West Coast is deposited has hitherto discouraged exploration, but the news received from the West Coast Bay placers and the rich financial results they have given set at rest any skepticism which may have existed in regard to their value.

Two of the discoverers, T. Scott and T. Jones, arrived on the steamer Willapa. They brought samples of the rich looking sand they found, and tell of having made their discovery near the mouth of the Nahwith river, a short stream which takes a northerly course and flows into the ocean.

When the letter was received by the telegraph office and copied it over in cipher, and dispatched it. He was away about three-quarters of an hour. When the letter was received it had been referred to was handed to him in an envelope.

When he saw the letter it contained only two pages, and did not contain the full details of the discovery. He never entered into any agreement of any importance on behalf of the B. A. C. without consulting the directors or without a written document.

Witness also denied that he ever told Col. Peyton that he (Peyton) need not have gone to London, and that he had full authority to deal. He could not have said so because he was summoned to London to confer with Wright in reference to the matter.

The cross-examination of the witness was then undertaken by Mr. Bodwell. The prosecuting counsel invited the attention of the witness to a statement in his former evidence that the Peyton letter of release was handed to him out of his letter box in the post office, whereas at the present examination he said that it was handed to him in the bank.

The implied fraud in adding a section to the letter of release was made the subject of examination by Mr. Bodwell. His cross-questioning was devoted to an attempt to show how improbable it would be that the Peytons, who were anxious for his good will, and who must have expected that he would read the letter over, would put in a fraudulent and false clause which he would in all probability discover.

After the Governor had stated that he believed Col. Peyton had betrayed the interests of the B. A. C., Mr. Bodwell asked the witness if he regarded Peyton as a traitor.

In a qualified sense witness thought that perhaps would be the case. Mr. Bodwell then asked witness how he could have friendly relations with a man whom he suspected to be a traitor. The Governor didn't think that was much "in Spokane."

"Do I understand, then, that you are a different man in Spokane to what you are in British Columbia?" asked Mr. Bodwell.

Millionaire On the Stand

The examination of Gov. Mackintosh was resumed yesterday afternoon. The Governor swore that the written agreement represented the terms agreed upon verbally. The agreement was witnessed by L. F. Williams, and next morning he returned to Rossland. A final agreement was not reached at this meeting that he should give the majority as much as the minority, but he told them this was impossible, and he never made any such agreement.

Mr. Davis then asked the meaning of a telegram to Wright in which witness said \$10,000 was necessary for Spokane director, otherwise Turners would initiate proceedings and stop deal. The witness said this referred to a conversation he had had with Valentine Peyton. The latter said he had communicated with Lattin in reference to buying one of the shareholders, who would give his vote in ratification. The name of the man who it was suggested to buy was Graves, of Spokane. This proposition Mackintosh refused.

Neither had he ever made such a promise as was contended by the prosecution. He had no power to make such an agreement. As managing director of the B. A. C. he had never made any contract that he did not report to the head office. He never said that they had exaggerated the amount of the money which would represent fifty per cent. of the escrowed agreement. He afterwards called for \$350,000 more. This money was not called, Wright sending word that he would come over himself to see him. He never said to Williams, Peyton or Henley in regard to keeping written or unwritten terms from Heyburn or Daly.

The only thing that was mentioned was keeping the meeting secret. It might be otherwise, as it had before, and defeat the very purpose of the meeting. Although advised by Wright that it was better to do nothing pending his arrival, he proceeded to deal, believing that he was not exceeding his authority delegated to him in former telegrams.

He also had been informed and believed that the Rio Tinto people were negotiating for the purchase of the Le Roy for \$100,000 down, and the balance in forty days. On September 10th he went down to Spokane. He went first to see Judge Heyburn. He also saw Col. Peyton at the bank. Witness told him he believed that other parties were looking into the purchase of the minority, and that witness intended to buy them. Mackintosh also told Peyton that he had promised not to buy the Turners for more than \$100,000, and that he would not do anything that he would take it as a personal favor if he would take a letter releasing him from that obligation.

Col. Peyton assented to this, and asked for a time limit. To this the witness did not agree, and suggested that Mackintosh write it and he would sign it. He did, and witness then took it over to the telegraph office and copied it over in cipher, and dispatched it. He was away about three-quarters of an hour.

When the letter was received it had been referred to was handed to him in an envelope. When he saw the letter it contained only two pages, and did not contain the full details of the discovery. He never entered into any agreement of any importance on behalf of the B. A. C. without consulting the directors or without a written document.

Witness also denied that he ever told Col. Peyton that he (Peyton) need not have gone to London, and that he had full authority to deal. He could not have said so because he was summoned to London to confer with Wright in reference to the matter.

The cross-examination of the witness was then undertaken by Mr. Bodwell. The prosecuting counsel invited the attention of the witness to a statement in his former evidence that the Peyton letter of release was handed to him out of his letter box in the post office, whereas at the present examination he said that it was handed to him in the bank.

The implied fraud in adding a section to the letter of release was made the subject of examination by Mr. Bodwell. His cross-questioning was devoted to an attempt to show how improbable it would be that the Peytons, who were anxious for his good will, and who must have expected that he would read the letter over, would put in a fraudulent and false clause which he would in all probability discover.

After the Governor had stated that he believed Col. Peyton had betrayed the interests of the B. A. C., Mr. Bodwell asked the witness if he regarded Peyton as a traitor.



Portrait of a man, likely a witness or official mentioned in the text.