

[FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, APRIL 14.]

The argument in the appeal of Fraser River Mining & Dredging Co. v. Gallagher & Crockett was heard yesterday before the Full court, consisting of Justices McCreight, Walkem and Drake. This is an appeal from the decision of the Chief Justice in the case of the removal of the trustees of the company, brought by the plaintiff for the purpose of removing Gallagher & Crockett from the position of trustees of certain stock. While these proceedings were pending, Edwards bought an interest in the stock of the company, and Hemick, three directors of the company, to compel payment of the difference between what they had paid to the company for large blocks of stock and the price at which the stock was sold, the actions were consolidated. On the first hearing Crockett's counsel consented to his being dismissed as trustee on account of his absence from Vancouver, and C. J. Reynolds was appointed in his place. Gallagher was continued on as trustee on his undertaking to carry out his trusts. Questions arising as to whether or not he was carrying out his trusts, and the action for removal of the trustee before the Chief Justice, who dismissed Gallagher as trustee and at the same time dismissed Edwards's claim against the company, were then argued by Mr. Gallagher and Edwards' appeal. Mr. E. V. Bodwell and Mr. A. J. Russell

THE BREACH WIDENED.

CARRIER PIGEONS STOLEN.

On Friday night the C.P.N. wharf was visited by a thief or thieves and eight valuable Homing pigeons were stolen which in course of time might be recovered by the post office from the West Coast. The pigeons were members of a coop of ten imported from California by Mr. T. Magnuson, which were to be shipped to Claycoot in a store of Mr. Jacobsen, who manages a charge at that place. The Magnuson plan was forwarded on the steamer Maude, which sailed on Saturday night, and it was while awaiting shipment that they were taken, only a pair being left in the box. These have gone on to Claycoot, and the Magnuson plan has been frustrated here. It is determined to carry his intention into effect that of dispatching messages to and from Claycoot by means of carrier pigeons. The scheme is, he thinks, feasible and will be of great convenience for Mr. Magnuson now has large business interests in Claycoot. The experiment of sending messages by carrier pigeons is not a new one in Victoria for frequently steamboat messages are sent by this means in this way. In carrying out his scheme Mr. Magnuson does not expect to have perfectly successful results immediately. It will take time to acquaint the birds with their respective homes here and at Claycoot, and the wharf people will have to do nothing but come with the imported birds and good work is only done with those raised in the places to which they carry messages.

"In conclusion I beg to submit to your honorable body if it is fair and just for your committee's majority to form conclusions and pass damaging judgments from evidence of three out of 700 employees without securing a hearing from the man whose character they are endeavoring to damage."

ALD. CAMERON, seconded by Ald. Partidge, moved that the letter lie on the table, to be taken up when the committee's report was considered.

In reply to Ald. Cameron, Ald. Williams remarked that the street superintendent has been instructed to bring out the street sprinkler whenever it was needed.

At Ald. Macmillan's request inquiry will be made as to what was the service for which an item was paid by the school board to Sheddan & Goward.

The meeting adjourned at 9:30.

1840 and received his preliminary education at Amherstburg and Oberlin college, Kingston, and the medical branch of Victoria college, England. He left England for Fort Garry in Rupert's land in 1860, and returning the same year through the Sioux and Ojibwa country to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he remained until 1861 and returned to Fort Garry where he made extensive botanical collections; embodying his observations in a paper read before the Botanical society of Victoria, B. C. and read by the Hon. Fellow. In 1863 he assisted Governor MacTavish and Rt. Rev. Bishop Anderson, D.D., in forming the Institute of Rupert's Land, and in 1864 he was secretary, taking an active part in the formation of its museum, and contributing papers on prevailing diseases of Rupert's Land, and other subjects. He was elected Hon. Fellow of the Institute of James Farquharson, formerly of British Guiana, merchant. In 1867 and 1868 he guided the union of all the provinces, and endeavored to induce the western extension of the Canadian railways. He was one of the first to see the wisdom of his adopted home gained him the ill-will of the then Hudson's Bay Company's rulers of Rupert's Land, and he was awarded the Victoria Confederation medal. When the purchase of the Northwest was consummated in 1869, and after the capture of Fort Garry by the insurgents of that year, his household goods were plundered, besieged, and thirty-nine English, Metis and Canadian defenders of the government supplies stored there cut off from Fort Garry, he was held in captivity at Fort Garry. In February, 1870, he escaped, and was one of a large force of loyal inhabitants who completed the reduction of the rebellious provinces. He was then declared to be liable to be shot, a reward was offered for his capture, dead or alive, and the ordinary routes of travel were closed. He succeeded in eluding search and pursuit, and after a toilsome and adventurous journey reached Ottawa, by way of the headwaters of the Ottawa and Superior. In spring of 1870 he returned to Manitoba by the Dawson route and Winnipeg river, and at first general election he was chosen to represent Lisgar in the legislature of Manitoba, which he held until 1882, when he was elected to the Senate. He was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, 1st July, 1888.

The district court has been in session for some time at Sitka and among the cases which came up was that of Chi Long and Mills, charged with the murder of a Killisnoo Indian in Februar

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representatives of that great
which, whether we have
area of its territory, to
to its natural resources,
test by which we gauge the
a people, strong and
of a kindred nation
together with the United
the British Empire. (Cheer
on two occasions had I
visiting Canada, and I had
portunities of seeing the
of her leading men, and
notably of the late Sir Jo
that most, I impartially
(cheers), whose guiding
his long political career
into the independence
of close alliance with
ry. (Cheers.) I think
he had no easy task.
There were prominent
sides of the Atlantic, and
of the great maritime
Canada was to be also
great Republic on its so
"No, no," "Never."
opinion. (Hear, hear.)
controversy, and I do not
of the subject, and I
the contrast between the
hesitation of those days,
mination now of every so
maintain his local insti
local identity, and the
of the great Republic
to the great parent St
hear," and cheers.)

THE recent resolution of the Canadian Loyalty Kingdom, the dangers which threaten us, have evoked colonies, and especially from the outburst of loyalty and patriotism which has followed the speech which has had a great effect, testifies to a sentiment that no words can express (he answers a question that was sometimes asked that the speaker thought that the loyalty and affection are that they are the ornate dinner oratory ("No, no, they would not bear the test of the time," he said). To arise, the mother country to her fate ("No, no, no," colonies would take care of that). That idea, at the time, was dispelled by that has been the case (He said). The time did darken the horizon, and Her Majesty's subjects were more ominous than it was citizens in Canada; but hesitating to say that to all of us, the brunt of the would have fallen on Canada, would have went up from Parliament of Canada, and that they would not neglect their interests, yet did of the British Empire, and common cause with us, were prepared to stand shoulder, and that might come their decision was emphatic to which you, Mr. P. referred, which took place the Dominion Parliament, and which was a surprise to the eloquent Mr. McNeill, the loyalty and patriotic remarks he said: "The Empire are one people, and it is our duty to stand man in defence of their rights and in the maintenance of common interests." ("He cheers.") "We desire to defend the Empire, and we are prepared to accept it with consequences, come from what if it be necessary to do so to defend the honor and the independence of the British Empire." ("He cheers.") "The last time he speaks of 'our own' he struck the right chord of all Great Britain is the one of all her sons, and is not only a man of the Empire. Now, in the course of these speeches were made, all perfect, and the resolution was passed with acclamation.

But again and again, to the opportunity, to which every well-wisher of the Empire was bound to hope was expressed in the words, "I will do my best." Sir, we share that heart, (and cheers), and gentlemen, is this demand almost universal expression from all our colonies to get out of the Empire, and of Colonial and Imperial transform these high social practical results? (Cheer) any rate, thought that in the first time I had the opportunity to call attention to the position of this great Empire has been before us now, of years, which has attracted the sentiments of the time resulting in a binding time results in an binding scheme. In the year 1894 formed—the Imperial Federation—under the most favorable late Mr. Forster was and afterwards England of a long line of distinguished and prominent men years ago it was dissolved