The Colonist

FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1894

WHITEWASHING IMPOSSIBLE.

The organ of the Opposition has the assurance to suggest that the Royal Commission composed of the Unief Justice of the Province and the Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada, will be nothing more and It says, "Of course the Premier is confident of a whitewash, and therefore brave, since he has carefully laid his plans to secure a one-sided investigation." This is certainly complimentary to the able men of No man of common sense who has any knowledge of the character of the Commissioners believes that they will go a to criticise. single hair'sbreadth out of their way to favor one party or the other. If the Government or any of its members need whitewashing they could not, we are quite convinced, have chosen two men less likely to perform that peculiar operation than Sir Matthew Begole and Judge Burbidge. They will be certain to do their duty without fear, favor or affection. If any one expects that they will whitewash him he will be, when their report sees the light, a sorely disappointed man. He will appear before the public in that report in what the Comners believe to be his natural color.

There is a good deal of nonsense in the Times about a "one-sided investigation" and the expense of the inquiry. The investigation cannot be one-sided unless the oners are one-sided, and that every one knows they are not. If the Oppositio do not exert themselves to aid the Commissioners in an investigation which they have forced upon the Government and made necessary, it will be the best proof that can be adduced that they do not believe in the truth of their own accusations. But we cannot bring ourselves to believe that the Opposition will take the mean and cowardly part suggested by their organ. They will not, when the opportunity is afforded them, refuse to attempt to prove that the accusations which they made so freely and in so many forms are well grounded. If they do not do all that lies in their power to substantiate their charges they will stand selfconvicted as malicious slanderers. They owe it to themselves, as well as to the people of the Province, to go on with the work which they have begun. It will not do to slink out now and refuse to carry out their prosecution of the Government to the

PHOULIAR CRITICISM.

The question of protection to native industry is one on which the thinking men of the world differ widely. Many men whose it is the duty of government to foster the industries of a country. Others who have private interests or be of use to the people thought over the subject deeply have come of the Province if he had continued to take to the conclusion that it is not the function of government to interfere in matters of trade. They hold that trade should be left free to take care of itself, and that if government tries to assist it in any way it is likely to do more harm than good. The atroversy is an old one, and one upon ject and hundreds of volumes written, yet the protectionists still believe that their system is sound and the only one by which nations can become prosperous. Free traders on the other hand are still fully convinced that they have the true philosophy of trade, and that protection always has been and always will be a mistake.

Here is the statement as it appears in the London Weekly Times of the 6th inst.:

been and always will be a mistake.

The great majority of the nations of the world have from the earliest ages favored protection. It has always been the rule, and free trade has been the very rare exception. In this nineteenth century, after the merits of free trade and protection have been freely and warmly discussed, there is only one nation in the world that has adopted the policy of free trade. All the rest to a greater or less extent frame their policy on the principle of protecting home industries. In Europe all the great nations of the continent are protectionist. The United States of America are protectionist, so is Canada and so is Mexico. The South American republics are, without exception, protectionist. The Australian colonies, New South Wales alone excepted, have established protectionist and New South Wales is not so the sound of the very large of the statement as it appears in the London Weekly Times of the 6th inst.:

Sir William Harcourt's estimate of the total receipts of 1893-4 was £91,640,000. The actual expenditure has been kept a good deal below last £91,464,000. The issues out of the Exchequer for the supply services of the year just closed are returned at £62,993,000. The defence fund annuity, amounted to £3,320,000. In all the expenditure for the year appears to be £91,313,000. Which setagainst the revenue of £91,133,000. Which setagainst the revenue of £91,133,000. The south American republics are, without exception, protectionist. The Australian colonies, New South Wales alone excepted, have established protectionist the merits of the satural exception and the contract of the contract of the contract of the satural receipts of the sound receipts of the south as £25,000,000. In all the expenditure for the supply services of the year just closed are returned at £62,993,000. The satural receipts of the sound receipts of the sound receipts of the sound of the contract at £62,993,000. The satural receipts of the sound receipts of the contract and the London Weekly Times of the count of th cepted, have established protectionist tariffs, and New South Wales is not so strongly free trade as she has been. Great Britain has for nearly fifty years followed a policy of free trade, but she has not as yet, as far as we know, made a single convert among the nations. Even her own dependcies have not yet seen their way to follow her example. And in Great Britain itself there is a party, by no means inconsiderable in numbers, who pronounce free trade a failure and who are agitating for a return to protect on in a modified form.

Ve see that the majority of the men w make the laws of civilized nations and the majority of those whom the legislators represent have, up to this day, favored a policy of protection. Is it not, therefore, a little rash in an advognorance, not only of the amenities of dis-ussion, but of the nature and the history of the question upon the merits of which he pronounces judgment in such an unseemly

way.

The criticism of our contemporary the Times on Col. Prior's speech on the Budget is certainly unique. We venture to say that there has not been anything said in Parliament, or published in the newspapers of the Dominion, on the subject that resembles the prior of the prio most remotely either in tone or spirit the article in Saturday evening's Times. The writer of that article proceeded on the assumption that because Col. Prior declared high character who form the Commission.

It assumes that those gentlemen will not prosecute the investigation impartially, but will, no matter what the evidence is, send in a report favorable to the Government.

Sumption that because Col. Prior declared that he was an out-and-out protectionist, he placed himself outside the pale of rational quantities of inscient sujections are performed at the course of inscient sujections are performed at the course of inscient sujections. and reasonable criticism. We publish or another page the speech the Times attempted

MR. BROWN'S RETIREMENT.

The retirement of Mr. Brown from the litical arena will no doubt be regretted by the party to which he belongs. He was one of the most active of its members, and he spared neither timener labor infurthering its interests. The Times, with its usual fair ness and candor, says : "There is good rea son to suspect that the order which caused Mr. Brown's retirement was called forth by the instigation of the Davie Government and its friends, who thus paid a compliment to the member for New Westminst

When the Times sees only "good reason to suspect" it is quite safe to conclude that there are not the slightest grounds for suspicion. To those who are in a far better position to know what is going on in Ottawa than anyone connected with the Times, the news of Mr. Brown's retirement was a com-plete surprise. No intimation had been received of it from any quarter.

The position which Mr. Brown occupied was an anomalous one. There were many who wondered how he could spare time enough from his post office work to attend the Legislature and to take an active part in the politics of the Province. In the estimation of a good many, Mr. Brown's duties as Postmaster of New Westminster did not accord very well with his position as a member of the Legislature and a leading member of a political party. Political postmasters have not yet popular in Canada, and it is not according to the nature of Canadian institutions that postmasters should take an active and prominent part in politics, either Federal or Provincial. It was therefore to be expected that Mr. Brown would be some time or other required to choose between his posi-tion as a post office official and that of member of the Provincial Legislature. The alternative has, it appears, been submitted to him, and he has, in our opinion, made a wise choice. Mr. Brown makes a good postmaster and is useful to the community in that capacity; it is not by any means certain that he would either advance his own an active part in Provincial politics.

A MICROSCOPIC DEFICIT.

Our readers may recollect that a few months ago the most dismal reports were raised about the state of the British which until this day individuals and this side of the Atlantic that the prospect communities are divided. Thousands of was very gloomy, and the situation precarspeeches have been made on the sub- ious. Great Britain was represented as on the and of the year was, it was predicted, to be very large. Well, the end of the year has come, and the Chancellorof the Exchequer has been able to make a very satisfactory show.

> made a few months ago turns out to be at the end of the year, according to the Times, "microscopic." The prospect for next year is not so cheering. The Chancellor of the Exchequer calculates upon a deficit which certainly is not likely to be microscopic. But British finances are in a healthy con dition, business is already reviving, and it is more probable that the deficit for 1894 5 will be considerably less than it has been calculated to be, than that it will be

A LITTLE GAME SPOILED.

There is of course no truth whatever in

cemier did was to put Major Mutter in his from telling the electors that he wanted them to elect a slavish supporter of the

MERE SUSPICION.

One of the tricks of the Times is to make oubted truth. It has done this in the case of Mr. Brown's retirement. It suspects that the Government were instrumental in propuring Mr. Brown's retirement. It has not a single fact on which to ground even a suspicion, and yet it abuses the Government for having driven Mr. Brown out of the political field, with as much asrance as if it was in possession of incon-stable proof that the alternative of leaving the public service or retiring from the either it, or anyone in the Province or out of lature. it. can do so. But it suits what the Times that such was the case. What is the differ- who were unseated and disqualified :

ence between this and downright lying.

In order to give its baseless assertion the appearance of probability, the Times asserts

1. The charges against the respondents as to giving employment to large numbers of men, in order to induce them to vote, is held to be sustained against both respondthat the Hon. Mr. Davie threatened to have ents.

2. The charge against the respondent apployment to voters in not true. Mr. Davie never uttered a threat of that nature or anything that had the appearance of a threat. But this makes no difference with our enterprising con-

no difference with our enterprising contemporary. Suspicion is all the proof it wants.

A COMPARISON.

The lovers and admirers of republican institutions and the haters and contemporary of those that are monarchical and aristographic gratic, will no doubt be surprised to know cratic, will no doubt be surprised to know contemporary. As to the charges of undue court is not satisfied as to the proof of corrupt motive. As to the charges of undue that a sound republican newspaper printed in New York and circulating principally in the United States, said very recently, when naking a comparison between the United States Senate and the British House of Lords: "In fact, the American Senate is a much less popular, or a much more un-popular body than the British House of

wo bodies, this high-class American newspaper says :

have so paralyzing an effect upon industry and trade as the uncertainty whether it will succeed or fail. Yet Senators, perfectly aware of the mischief their delay was doing, were for all those weary weeks smothering the bill, not in open Senate, where every Senator would be held accountable for his propositions and his actions, but in the hugger-mugger of a committee room where the authorship of proposals, dictated like the course of several Senators of silver, by the personal interests of the proposers, was not avowed and was not expected to be divulged.

making rapid progress, but they are still moving. The army is not encumbered with baggage. The men expect to be fed and supplied with neccessaries by the people of the states through which they pass, and they demand transportation of the railway companies with as much confidence as if they had the cash to pay for the cars they propose to fill.

The people have been wonderfully patient and liberal, but, notwithstanding the hospitality with which they have been treated.

What they do is openly done, and despite what to any important measure in the way that they halt. Coxey has been very coldthe United States Senators did when the ly received in Maryland. The contributions silver bill was before them, and as they are are few and the men are evidently out of the length of their existence as an estate of Iowa called Neola; the people treated them the realm could very easily be calculated. well. But at Council Bir The demand for the abolition of the House of Lords would be loud, and it would be be always peaceful. He is reported as say-

THE BRITISH WAY.

British Chancellors of the Exchequer pro-laim their deficits in advance and provide against them long before they are realized. Sir William Harcourt estimated the deficit for the year 1894-5 to be somewhere about \$22,500,000. How this estimated deficit Is it not, therefore, a little rash in an advocate of free trade in these days to write and
speak of protection as if it were an irrational
and an exploded theory, too absurd to be believed in by any intelligent man? Would
not the journalist who tried to cover a man
with ridicule simply because he declared himself to be a protectionist, be not only somewhat presumptuous but sadly deficient in
both good sense and good manners. It is
not too much to say that the writer who
jeers at a public man merely because he

ing the electors of Cowiohan to give him as
a colleague, "a slavish supporter of the
Government." Mr. Davie made no such
unreasonable request at the Cowiehan meet
increase the death duties; the income tax is to
be increased and new taxes on beer and
spirits are to be imposed. This way of
making revenue and expenditure meet appoars to be simple enough on paper but Mr.
Goodhen, who is one of the greatest living
of the Government, was really its bitter opponent. So he exposed that gentleman's
little game. He had no ides of allowing an
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on finance, said that the budget
contained as complicated provisions as had
syer been submitted to Parliament

and business, though reviving, is not brisk, and increased expenditure, principally on the navy, is demanded by the nation. Retrembment therefore to any great extent was out of the question. With a stationary or nearly stationary revenue and an in-oreased expenditure, the only thing to be done was to increase the taxes. The expenditure for next year is calculated to be £95,458,000, the revenue being estimated at £90,956,000. From these figures we see it cost somewhere about \$478,000,000 to run the British Government.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND IM-

political field was procured at the suggestion of some member or members of the Provincial Government or their friends in Other Company of the House of Assembly, and it is well tawa. Nothing could be more dishonest known that it does not represent anything than this. It is, not to put too fine a point on it, a very mean and a very danger on form of lying. If the Times By that time it is supposed that the memhas any thing that can be fairly bers of the majority will be all unseated by regarded as evidence to show that there is a the courts and then either a dissolution or a particle of truth in its accusation, let it large number of by-elections will give them produce that proof. We do not believe that a chance of securing a majority in the Legis-

The nature of the offences of which the considers the interest of its party to create members and supporters of the late Whitethe impression that Mr. Brown's retirement way Government were guilty are set forth was brought about by the Government and in the following decision of Judge Winter it, without a single scruple, roundly asserts in the case of Messrs. Woods and Moores,

Woods of giving employment to voters in the district of Bay de Verde, with the ob-ject of inducing them to vote, is also held to be sustained. 3. The charges of bribery against the re-

rupt motive. As to the charges of undue influence on the part of the Commissioners there is not sufficient legal evidence of agency to connect the respondents with it. The charges are therefore held not to be

The charges are therefore held not to be sustained.

As to sending voters by rail from St. John's, the charge of bribery is fully sustained, and the agency of Mr. Morris established; though without the knowledge of the respondents. The petitioner is entitled to costs as to the charges sustained, but as to costs on the other charges not sustained, the Court will hear upon it.

"Verdiot:—The respondents are guilty of corrupt practices by themselves, and by their agents, both with and without their knowledge.

"Certain persons will be found to have been guilty of corrupt practices, but the Court will, under the statute, summons them, and hear them before reporting.

"The court will consider as to whether or not a report will be made that corrupt practices."

It cannot be said that the House of Lorsd the soldiers have suffered a good deal. The pitality with which they have been treated. exercise their powers in this secret way. further east they travel, the less friendly and their enemies say of them, they are generally and evidently with good reason, that actuated in what they do by a high sense of large bodies of unemployed men who honor and by deep and sincere patriotism. are wholly destitute are a menace to the towns and cities at which doing now in the matter of the tariff bill, heart. Kelly was on Sunday at a place in of Lords would be loud, and to would be always peacotts.

general; and Parliament would have no ing: "My comrades, we may have trouble other course open to it than to obey the before we reach Washington. Some of us mandate of the people as quickly as the forms of legislation would permit.

Defore we reach washington. Some of us may never return. It may be you or it may be me, and I have no doubt it will be some of us.' Here he paused for a moment. The two thousand men who surrounded him became still as death. Then he continued : "All revolutions have their baptisms of blood, and I do not expect this one will be an exception to the rule."

It must be said that, so far, there are \$22,500,000. How this estimated deficit was to be met was the great problem which he had to solve. Half of the money he proposes to take from the fund set apart for naval defence and not yet needed. The rewhat the Times says about the Premier urging the electors of Cowiohan to give him as a colleague, "a slavish supporter of the

haps as satisfactory a one as could under the circumstances be made. The regulation of the nation's finances just now is more an injury done to themselves any suffering than commonly difficult. Times are hard and business, though reviving, is not brisk, discussed expenditure, principally on aware of this feeling in their favor and they.

of the same kind. On the contrary, it

Strange as it may appear to intelligent people, there are hundreds of thousands of United States citizens who cannot see that the object of the journey of the industrials to Washington is utterly impracticable. They cannot be made to understand that it s out of the power of the Government of the United States to create five hundred millions of dollars and to spend it in giving work to the unemployed. They are firmly of opinion that all that the Government has to do is to set the printing presses agoing and that the people will eagerly take every dollar that is struck off at its face value. They really believe that the Government of the United States is omnipotent, that the laws of trade do not affect it and that it has only to say the word and paper which is intrinsically worth very little becomes worth many times its weight in gold. Yet many of these men are old enough to reof opinion that all that the Government has many of these men are old enough to re-longer, as the Government was determined to maintain the unity of the Empire abroad, member what greenbacks were worth in the spondents in the cases of Charles Tren.

last years of the color of the Word, chard, Michael Gear and Moses King are them of the word, which are the color of the three kingdoms at home. them, when they wish to cenvey the idea that a thing is utterly worthless, say that it is "not worth a continental." Yet the Continental was just such money as they want the Government of the United States to manufacture.

A VINDICTIVE JUDGE.

Senator Hill may yet repent having prevented the appointment of Judge Peckham to a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. The Judge is evidently not disposed to take his defeat silently or submissively. He is bound to convince the Tammany gang that they committed a serious mistake when they made him their enemy. He is a man of brains and he possesses both energy and influence Tammany is not invulnerable. It has its weak spots and they are exposed to attack. Judge Peckham knows where they are and The Senate is much more obnexious than the Peers to the charge of caring nothing for the country and of being virtually irresponsible to the people, to whom, in theory at least, it is responsible, though the responsibility is enforced in a circuitous manner and at long intervals of time.

The business of the whole country suffered from the uncertainty what would be the fate of the silver bill, and demanded that a speedy solution should be reached, while Senators, theoretically servants of the people, were making interminable speeches, avowedly for the purpose of delay, though the responsibility is enforced in a circuitous manner and at long intervals of time.

The business of the whole country suffered from the uncertainty what would be the fate of the silver bill, and demanded that a speedy solution should be reached, while Senators, theoretically servants of the people, were making interminable speeches, avowedly for the purpose of delay, though the responsibilities. He recently delivered a speech in which he charged two bears guilty of corrupt practices, but they corrupt practices, but they as someoned hostilities. He recently delivered a speech in which he charged two bears guilty of corrupt practices, but they as summons there are porting.

"The court will under the atsaute, summons them, and hear them before reporting.

"The court will consider as to whether or not a report will be made that corrupt practices, but they are summons to pay it \$50,000 and in the class of the work of the wor

Five hundred dollars will be given in prizes by the Manitoba Field Trials club at their September meet.

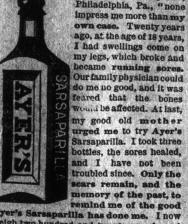
The Winnipeg rowing club season was inaugurated yesterday. Duluth expected to send several crews to the Winnipeg regatts.

C. W. Minor, agent in this city for the Raleigh bicycle, offers a handsome medal to the winner of the greatest number of races on his wheel this year.

Joseph Wright and J. J. Ryan, of the Toronto rowing club, left yesterday on their way to England to row in the Henley Royal regatts. They were given a hearty send-off at the station by a large number of their Toronto friends.

Only the Scars Remain.

Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc.," writes HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., "none



Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Saraaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me." For the cure of all diseases originating in

re blood, the best remedy is AYER'S Sarsaparilla Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Cures others, will cure you

DRY GOODS LITTLE ALTERED.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The Journal of nerce and Commercial Bulletin tomorrow will say : "There has been little alteration in the dry goods market during dure. Corey and his associates are fully aware of this feeling in their favor and they, no doubt, calculate upon it to prevent their being driven by force out of the District of Columbia or any other part of the United States in which they may assemble in large numbers.

The Chicago Tribune is already asking: "What will the troops do? Will they atay in the Capital and around it?" It does not venture to advise that the invaders be driven out of the Capital by force. All that it undertakes to say is this:

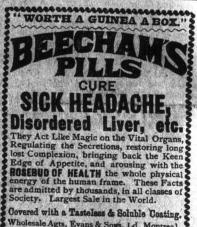
"The result of the march ought not to be so satisfactory to those who have taken part in it as to encourage other demonstrations the week, as although the finer weather has regularity has decreased, it has been by agents refusing after cleaning up stocks, to take orders on the basis of forced business. The would be for the best good of by far the greater number, if the movement prove so disastrous to those engaged in it that the thing will not be repeated for many years to come." that. The probability of a further curtailment of production has, however, been emphasized by the decision of the Amoskeag company to reduce their output, and further developments are looked for. At the close of the week the attention of the market is almost monopolized by the large auction sales of flannels."

POLICY OF THE LIBERALS

London, April 24.—Lord Rosebery, in speech at a meeting of the City Liberal club this evening said be was of BEBRING SEA.

London, April 24.—In the house of commons to-day the royal assent to the Behring Sea act was announced.

San Francisco, April 24.—The revenue cutter Richard Rush is having hew boilers put in. It is expected she will be ready to sall for Behring Sea by the middle of May. Captain C N Cooper, who went east last year to take charge of the cutter Chase at New Bedford, will command the Rush again this season. The cutters Bear, Captain Healy, and Corwin, Captain Mungers, sailed yesterday for Behring Sea. The destination of one is said to be Sand Point and of the other Dutch Harbor.



Wholesale Agts. Evans & Soys, Ld. Montreal, For sale by all druggists. - A .



19th April 1894

WHEREAS the Council of Public Instruc Which has the council of Public Instruc-tion is empowered, under the "Public School Act," to create School Districts in addi-tion to those already existing, and to define the boundaries thereof, and from time to time to alter the boundaries of existing Districts; it is ereby notified that the Council has been leased to create the tract of land included within the under-mentioned boundaries a School District, under the title of "Sidney chool District ."

Commencing at the eastern extremity of the line separating Sections 15 and 16, North Saan-ich District, being a point on the sea-shore; nence due west to the East Road; thence south lary of South Saanich District; thence directly east to sea-shore; thence north follow ing the shore line to the point of comme

Also, that the Council has been pleased to alter and re define the boundaries of "North Seanich School District," as follows:—

Commencing at the eastern extremity of the time separating Sections 15 and 16, North Saanich District, being a point on the sea-shore; thence due west to the East Road; thence south following said road to its junction with the thence directly west to the sea shore; thence northerly, easterly and southerly, following the shore-line to the point of commencement. wylt

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING:

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST-SUPPER. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural twis which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Rpps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease Hundreds of subtile maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escave many a fatal shart by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly neurished frame."—Civil Service Gasette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins by Grocers labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homeopathic Chemists, 1993.

HIGH CLASS POULTRY

and Eggs for Hatchin Apply to SEASIDE POULTRY FARM. Plumper Pass, B.C. MED ON

The appeal to the full or judgment delivered by Mr. Ju-the celebrated case of Adams comes up for peremptory heari

THE James Bay Methodist are arranging to hold a sociatamment on the evening of M the session of the district meet here on that date.

THE motion on behalf of questioning the legality of the Electric Light by-law, will chambers on Friday before

UNDER the summer schedule, into effect on Friday of this moon trains will be run over the Nanaimo railway on Friday and Sundays. FAIRALL'S ball, Victoria We

scene of a pleasant dancing part evening, at which there was a g ance and for which Reynard's or nished the music. A SPECIAL service with pra

bountiful crop from the seeds sown by the farmers, will be Luke's, Mount Tolmie, on May nual vestry meeting is called for ng evening.
CHRISTOPHER CLUSHMAN, w

cently taken to the Westmin from this city, died at that ins Sunday, of paralysis. The dec native of Hamilton, Ont., 46 ya he leaves a wife, a resident of th An "English social" was the

at Emmanuel Baptist school-roon evening, English songs and a with English refreshment consti-musical, literary and substanti-fare. The proceeds were for fund. News was received yesterday

ton by Superintendent Hussey to bluff Charlie, the Indian who s and woman on the Alkali Lake restime ago, has been captured. T woman is likely to die, but the ot of the shooting will probably reco AT St. Andrew's cathedral on S

mass was celebrated in Greek by R Michael Khoury, of Zahle in Syr demptorist father who is travellin continent visiting places where settled Syrians or Arabians. He h visited a great portion of the Unit and came here from San Francleaves to-day for the East, stoppin nipeg and the larger cities. nipeg and the larger cities

THE Orange order and Daunt Fernwood lodges, C.O.O.F., wen represented at the funeral of the jamin Carter, Sunday afternoon. ceased was proprietor of the Rock tel, a native of Yorkshire, Eng. years of age. At his graveside were conducted by the officers of lodge, the pall-bearers being: O.A. McKay, J. B. Colvin, J. Mor. Hawk and George Osborne.

GORDON V. COTTON came before GORDON v. COTTON came before isional court yesterday, Crease, and Drake, JJ., presiding, Mr. E. for the plaintiff moving to commit fendant, F. C. Cotton, for contemp in not answering certain questions had been ordered by the Court to The motion was dismissed with cos ground that the Divisional court is appellate court and the motion show been made before a single Judge. P. Davis for plaintiff; Mr. Chas. for defendant.

REV. E. ROBSON left by this n Rev. E. Robson left by this m steamer for Chilliwack, to be prese Superintendent A. W. Vowell, in c the Indian affairs of the Province, Thomas Hooper, architect,) at the of the Coquallectza Industrial Inst Thursday next. The examination of pupils attending will be held in the ing, the formal exercises of the ope ing, the formal exercises of the op-ing reserved for the afternoon. pected that there will be a large g of both whites and Indians for the g ceremonies, which His Honor Governor was expected to grace a presence, but which he is prevent attending by pressure of public bus

AFTER High Mass on Sunday Andrew's cathedral, there was a or tional meeting in Institute hall steps towards arranging a receptio come home Rt. Rev. Bishop Lemmo come home Rt. Rev. Bishop Lemme he returns from his trip to Europe. mittee composed of Hon. Theodors S. P. Mills, Jacob Sehl, Thomas D. A. Lombard, T. J. Burnes, M. E. McKenna and M. McTiernan was ap to prepare for the reception, whi Skinner, Mrs. A. E. B. Davie, Miss Dowell, Mrs. Macaulay and Mrs form a second committee, who wis meeting of the ladies of the congreg consider what they can do towards a on the occasion. It is not yet decide the formal welcome will take pla Bishop Lemmens, who is now in New is expected home about May 1. Un charge are two young ladies who have

tering the convent here as novices.

THE Lynn murder case was contin

THE Lynn murder case was conting fore E. Pearson, J. P., yesterday after the first witness called was the Indian Jennie, who went over some points already covered in order to them connect clearly. She then gastory of their wanderings in detail from time they left the island where the stock place until they landed on Shaw where Lynn was captured. The cour adjourned to the James Bay boat he allow the witness to identify the brought down by Constable Anderson ing that of the prisoner Lynn. This is flat-bottomed skiff in which Lynn left couver, and which he left the scene murder in. This was afterwards aban or, as the prisoner states, was lost by murder in. This was afterwards aban or, as the prisoner states, was lost by adrift. Hugh Caher was the next called. His testimony was to the effe while on his way from his camp to he, and another man with him, pict the boat at which the court had just looking. The find was made the 2 30th of October last. This at a point about thirteen above Comox. The tools, etc., were now in court were the same the saw in the boat at the time. He rethe finding of the boat to Constable a son at the time. The boat did not be son at the time. The boat did not be fif it had got adrift. The painter rope thirty or forty feet long. The coiled up on the bow and not trailing water, as would have been the case had been the date. coiled up on the bow and not trailing water, as would have been the case boat had gone adrift. A small piece of was fastened to the rope, but the boat not have been anchored. Constable Anderson was then called. He also if fied the boat as being the one that had turned over to him. Caher had mad report of the finding. Four pellets to that had been found in the boat were