ain found no difficulty in believing hat we were the survivors of a passenger ship which had foundered. The transport ship Gloria Scott was set down by the admiralty as being at sea, and no word has ever leaked out as to her true fate. After an excellent voyage the Hotspur landed us at Sydney, where Evans and I changed our names and made our way to the diggings, where, among the crowds who were gathered from all nations, we had no difficulty in losing our former identities. The rest I need not relate. We prospered, we travelled, we came back as rich colonials to England, and we bought country estates. For more than twenty years we have led peaceful and useful lives, and we hoped that our past was forever buried. Imagine, then, my feelings when in the seaman who came to us I recognized instantly the man who had been picked off the wreck. He had tracked us down somehow and had set himself to live upon our fears. You will understand now how it was that I strove to keep the peace with him, and you will in some measure sympathize with me in the fears which fill me, now that he has gone from me to his other victim with threats upon his tongue.'

"Underneath is written in a hand so shaky as to be hardly legible. 'Beddoes writes in cipher to say H. has told all. Sweet Lord, have mercy on our souls'

"'That was the narrative which I read that night to young Trevor, and I think, Watson, that under the circumstances it was a dramatic one. The good fellow was heart-broken at it, and went out to the Terai tea planting, where I hear that he is doing well. As to the sailor and Beddoes, neither of them was ever heard of again after that day on which the letter of warning was written. They both disappeared utterly and completely. No complaint had been lodged with the police, so that Beddoes had mistaken a threat for a deed. Hudson had been seen lurking about, and it was believed by the police that he had done away with Beddoes and had fled. For myself I believe that the truth was exactly the opposite. I think that it is most probable that Beddoes, pushed to desperation and believing himself to have been already betrayed, had revenged himself upon Hudson, and had fled from the country with as much money as he could lay his hands on. These are the facts of the case. Doctor, and if they are of any use to your collection, I am sure that they are very heartily at your service."

THE END.

LEAVES VICTORIA.

Rev. A. Ewing's Formal Farewell to Members of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.

A large number were present on Thursday in the lecture room of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church to bid farewell to Rev. A. Ewing, who will leave in a day or so for Edmonton where he will take full charge for three months of Rev. Mr. McQueen's church. After that Rev. Mr. Ewing will proceed to England, where he will join his wife and enjoy a holiday before returning to Canada. A. B. Fraser, jr., as chairman of the board of management, referred in suitable terms to the loss the church would sustain in the removal of Rev. Mr. Ewing, paying high tribute to the faithful services rendered by that reverend gentleman during his three and a half years of residence here. The following address was then presented, accompanied by a purse:

To the Rev. Archibald Ewing, Victoria: Reverend and Dear Sir:—Your friends in St. Andrew's church, before finally parting with you, wish to convey to you their appreciation of your various services during the three and a half years of your connection with the congregation.

Your counsels and labors in the session have been as highly valued as they were ungrudgingly given. You have contributed much to the social life of the church. You have carried a kindly and comforting message to homes clouded by sorrow and bereavement, and you have ever been ready to discharge the highest office of the Christian minister in preaching the glorious Gospel of the Son of God.

While regretting that these helpful ministries among us must now cease, we are constrained to make such recognition of their worth as is within our power.

Your future we shall watch with interest, praying that it may be brightened by the abounding blessing of the great Head of the Church.

In the bonds of Christian brotherhood.

The address was signed by the moderator and clerk of session and the chairman and secretary of the board of management.

The Women's Missionary Society also presented an address through Mrs. A. B. Brown, to both of which Rev. Mr. Ewing replied.

The St. Andrew's Society, of which Rev. Mr. Ewing was chaplain, also took advantage of the meeting to present through their president, Dr. Milne, a beautiful umbrella with massive gold handle suitably engraved, as a mark of the esteem in which he was held by the members of that society.

On Sabbath next Rev. Mr. Ewing will preach the annual sermon to the society in St. Andrew's church, when it is expected there will be a large turnout of the Scotsmen of the city. Until recently Rev. Mr. Ewing occupied the position of superintendent of Chinese missions in the province, which position has been disontinued under a rearrangement of the mission work of the church.

—The Yorkshire Society of British Columbia at a committee meeting held in Secretary Peirson's office Thursday, Colonel F. Wolfenden presiding, decided to hold a good Yorkshire social in No. 3 ... A. O. U. W. building on Fr... ...h January, 1906.

When ...nts Occur

...y Pond's Extract—the ... its soothing, healing ...elous. Cures burns, ...s; relieves all pain. ...he one family rem...cy. Imitations are ...less; Pond's Ex... priceless.

MISS A. D. CAMERON CROSS-EXAMINED

CLOSELY QUESTIONED YESTERDAY AFTERNOON

Interesting Session of Drawing Book Commission—War of Wits Between Witness and Counsel.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The County court was thronged this morning long before the appearance of Commissioner Lampman. It was apparent that a deep interest was being taken in the evidence of Miss Cameron. D. M. Eberts, for the department of education, and Col. Gregory, appearing on behalf of the board of school trustees, were in their places some minutes before the opening of the proceedings.

Rev. A. Ewing and J. G. Brown were examined this morning.

Upon the resumption of proceedings yesterday afternoon the examination of the drawing books by Miss Cameron was continued. The latter denied that the lines marked by D. Blair as ruled had been traced with the assistance of any mechanical contrivance.

Witness said it was unfair to compare the time drawing with that in the books for several reasons. In the first place, as the name indicated, the pupils were limited to a specified time. Nor had they distinct models, but a combination of models. In addition the children, in executing the time drawing, had been thrown entirely upon their own resources. They had no teachers to direct them.

During the inspection of books Miss Cameron, in several instances, pointed out that the ruled lines, indicated by the examiners by blue marks, were invisible. She remarked that there might have been tracings in these places once, but it was impossible for her to swear to an erasure.

Asked whether she would say anything about the work of Clarence Muirhead, witness declined to pass any opinion pro or con.

In the book belonging to Miss Clay, witness drew attention to the design that had been characterized by Mr. Blair as one of the best included in the South Park High school entrance class. She termed it as one of the worst. (Laughter.)

Later on in the course of the examination, Miss Cameron again discussed Mr. Blair's markings. She said she was not swearing to obliterated lines. She had no subtle sixth sense by which she could tell that a tracing, now invisible, could be distinguished as a ruling or otherwise.

Referring to Trustee Mrs. Jenkins' visit to the South Park school, witness said the former had called upon her after visiting the education office. Mrs. Jenkins had said that she had requested while there to see the books in question. She had appeared somewhat distressed, remarking that the lines seemed very straight. Witness then expressed the opinion that she did not wonder at Mrs. Jenkins believing that ruling might have been done if she did not understand how well children could draw by giving it careful attention. Mrs. Jenkins had spoken to the pupils. She took the students individually. Briggs, the first to reply, had acknowledged ruling. Therefore she did not guarantee that pupil's work.

Counsed called the attention of witness to the instructions in the front of the drawing books, and asked her conception of the meaning of that allowing the use of the pencil for judging distance in direction. She first explained that model was simply a species of free-hand drawing.

Regarding the use of the pencil, Miss Cameron said she put the only acceptable interpretation upon the words. Drawing any line by free-hand the pupil judged it by his eye. If he found that it did not balance in distance or direction, he took his pencil and measured it. Providing it was incorrect he corrected it without the use of any mechanical contrivance. There was no limit to the number of times the line might be changed. The students were instructed to continue the work until they had it right, in the same method as one would handle a mathemical problem. That, in her opinion, was the only way of instructing.

Miss Cameron had never seen any pupil use the pencil to make markings in order to assist in obtaining correct line.

Trustee Huggett had once called upon the children at South Park school. On that occasion he had expressed his confidence in their truthfulness. Answering a question as to her personal stand in connection with the books, she said that of her own knowledge she maintained that the work had been honestly and fairly done. She had had considerable experience as a principal.

Referring to Miss Fraser, witness said that she was very punctilious and infinitely painstaking. Miss Cameron and Miss Fraser had worked energetically to put out a set of drawing books as nearly perfect as possible. The only result had been the present investigation.

The commission then adjourned until 10.15 o'clock this morning.

To-Day's Proceedings.

This morning R. T. Elliott craved the indulgence of the court immediately the commissioner had taken his place on the bench. He wanted to put Rev. A. Ewing and J. G. Brown on the stand before the continuation of the cross-examination of Miss Cameron. Both were busy, and he wished them to identify certain drawings which he had had produced by the children under their supervision for purposes of comparison.

Objection was taken to such action by Col. Gregory. He contended that such evidence could be of no earthly value. The investigation was into the question of whether there was ruling in connection with the South Park school drawing books. Anything outside that was irrelevant.

The objection was over-ruled after Mr. Elliott had quoted authorities in support of his action.

Rev. Mr. Ewing ... ...lled, and gave the following list of those who had drawn under his supervision: Jessie Dun MacKay, Mabel Booz, Kate M. Jackson, Sidney L. Wilson, Marie L. Hanna, T. C. Briggs, D. L. Pierson, Anton Henderson, E. G. Casey, Jessie Roberts, Eleanor Robson, G. Beddington, F. Dougal, A. Schwengers, W. H. Boyd, C. Muirhead, R. McFarlane, W. Myer, O. Irving, I. B. McNiven, M. K. Roberts.

Witness had some certificates from South Kensington Art school. The drawing was done at South Park school, there being present J. G. Brown, Miss Fraser and himself. There were six rows of pupils. Mr. Brown took three rows and witness the other three, while the teachers walked about to see that no ruling was done. The students had been given their choice of designs, some of the models supplied being placed on the floor and others on the platform. The work was afterwards certified to by those present. During the drawing no ruling had been done to his knowledge, and he had kept a very close watch over the class.

Questioned by Mr. Eberts, witness said he wasn't an expert. The certificates he referred to were the only ones issued in those days. He would have imagined that a man of D. Blair's standing was capable. One qualified to illustrate the Encyclopedia Britannica would naturally have to be an able artist.

"You are well acquainted with the Encyclopedia?" queried counsel. "I have had occasion to refer to it," remarked Rev. Mr. Ewing in reply. He added that the work mentioned "didn't deal in theology." (Laughter.)

Mr. Eberts then proceeded to take witness through the test drawings, asking his opinion with regard to ruled and crooked lines.

Rev. Mr. Ewing protested that he wasn't an authority and counsel asked his idea as a common-sense man with a straight eye.

Replying, witness pointed to some tracings and said they were fairly good when it was remembered that they were executed free hand.

During the progress of the examination Rev. Mr. Ewing wanted to know whether he was giving evidence as an expert. Counsel replied that he was being questioned as an ordinary "common-sense" man. "But 'common-sense' is a very elastic term," retorted witness. (Laughter.)

The books were taken up systematically and Rev. Mr. Ewing kept the court amused with his dry humor in distinguishing between a "perfectly straight" line, one that was "apparently free hand" and others that were a little "off the straight."

In one instance Mr. Eberts pressed for an opinion on a certain tracing. Witness evaded his query in a quiet way for some time. Then Mr. Eberts, growing exasperated, exclaimed, "Look at it carefully; look at it with your eye."

"That's all I have to look at it with," returned witness, smiling. A general laugh followed at the expense of counsel.

Questioned further, Rev. Mr. Ewing said the children had measured by means of the pencil and their eye.

Replying to Col. Gregory, witness said the certificates he had obtained from South Kensington had no special value. They did not qualify him to speak as an expert. Since the completion of the drawing books he had possession of them. Twenty-two students were tested and the work had been done on the 6th of December. They had drawn from four or five models, with one or two cylinders additional. His understanding was that the object in measuring was to obtain the size of the design. Witness did not believe that any mechanical contrivance had been used during the examination which he had supervised.

J. G. Brown was called and affirmed what had been said by the previous witness with reference to the test examination.

Replying to Col. Gregory, he said he could not give a sketch showing the position of the models and the pupils.

An adjournment was taken for lunch until 2 o'clock.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

A large crowd again gathered at the County court yesterday afternoon to listen to the proceeding of the commission appointed to investigate the South Park school drawing trouble. It proved to be one of the most interesting sessions yet held, the cross-examination of Miss Cameron by D. M. Eberts, counsel for the department of education, taking place. It was continued this morning.

Miss Cameron again took the stand upon the resumption of proceedings.

Answering D. M. Eberts, witness said that she had been educated in Victoria. She had started teaching at 16 years of age. During her attendance she had taken instruction in drawing, that subject having been included in one of the early teachers' certificates she had secured. At the age of 13 she had obtained her first teacher's certificate. Drawing was an optional subject then, and she had taken it from her own choice. It was upon the knowledge gained from this and other sources that she had taught drawing for four years at the Victoria High school later. For the past 11 years she had not taught drawing, but had supervised. As a principal one of her duties was to overlook the work of all the divisions of the school. Witness considered from her experience that she was able to judge between good, bad and indifferent drawing. While in the High school she had learnt the perspective system largely. She had investigated the Walter Smith method and had instructed according to its method.

Witness was not much impressed with the South Kensington system. She would not say that she was much in favor of that outlined by Walter Smith. That of the latter and the one perscribed by Mr. Blair were similar in some respects. Asked whether she considered herself an expert, Miss Cameron remarked that she had anticipated the question and had prepared for it by consulting the dictionary to obtain a definition of that word. Thereupon she consulted a note book and read from it the result of her researches. After lengthily defining "expert" she turned to the word "adept," purported to be a simile in some respects. The latter was described as one accustomed to "cojolary, lying, etc."

This was followed by an uproar of applause and considerable hand-clapping.

"There must be no more of that or ... ed Commissioner Lampman, after the noise had subsided.

Miss Cameron, continuing, said she had given her evidence as one directly cognizant of the facts. She could not give her opinion as an expert, but as one having a knowledge of the matters under consideration.

Mr. Eberts then handed witness some of the circulars issued by the department of education. Indicating a paragraph, witness acknowledged that she had read it. The reports of January and February, 1904, were submitted also by counsel.

Miss Cameon, in this connection, asked counsel how he interpreted the word "sketch" used by the author, Mr. Blair, in the statements issued by him.

Mr. Ebert replied that he was not an "expert."

"Well how do you think a common garden teacher would take it?" asked Miss Cameron.

"But you're not a common garden teacher," retorted Mr. Eberts. "You're somewhat of an adept."

The reference of Mr. Blair to satisfactory work in South Park and other schools, witness said, dealt with an examination some time ago. Then there had been no model drawing. Later on that had been introduced, and witness had referred Mr. Blair's admonitions regarding ruling to other teachers or the institution over which she presided.

Mr. Eberts continued to draw attention to circulars asking witness whether she had not received them, all of which was acknowledged.

Questioned further, Miss Cameron remarked that the instructions contained in the circulars were followed as issued. As new ones were sent out the former did not become obsolete. The information contained in all was utilized and then combined.

Referring to the Blair system, Miss Cameron said that the Blair system was obsolete, it was out of date 10 years ago. An analogous instance was the Sage vertical method of tracing. Such a thing witness said never tended to good writing.

"Then the systems in vogue in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick are obsolete?" asked Mr. Eberts.

Witness answered in the affirmative, adding that New Brunswick was "back woods."

Miss Cameron repeated that the Blair system was obsolete.

"Then how in the world did you manage to train the pupils to trace such remarkably straight lines by such out-of-date methods?"

"By keeping right at it until the line was as near correct as possible," answered witness.

Pressed again for an opinion, Miss Cameron remarked that she deprecated the vertical writing and the drawing methods as outlined by Mr. Blair. Later on Mr. Eberts remarked witness would have an opportunity to use the blackboard.

At this juncture Mr. Elliott interrupted. He characterized the last remark of opposing counsel as "a sickly bluff."

"I don't know that I look 'sickly,' even beside you," retorted Mr. Eberts, addressing Mr. Elliott. "I can be facetious," he added; "in fact I have quite a reputation in that direction."

Commissioner Lampman: "I don't think it necessary; we'll get plenty of humor without effort."

Continuing his examination, Mr. Eberts took up the books used in the junior grades of the school. He showed that the instructions had always been to the effect that there was to be absolutely no ruling.

Speaking of book 3, Miss Cameron stated that in January, 1903, that was used by the entrance class to the High school. In that connection she had written to the department asking for information regarding the errors of the students in doing the work prescribed by the Blair system. In reply, Miss Cameron had received from the superintendent of education a notification to the effect that a leaflet was in course of preparation which would be sent as soon as ready for circulation. This had not reached her for several months so that the work had to go forward without those in charge of the instruction having obtained any light upon their past mistakes.

At this Miss Cameron reached for a glass of water and Mr. Eberts followed her example, remarking, "Here's to you." Miss Cameron bowed and they drank amid the laughter of the amused throng. After this pause the conflict of wits recommenced with considerable aggressiveness on both sides.

The discussion on book 3 then went on, counsel citing the instructions. He ran through those leading up to the senior class students for the purpose of proving that ruling had always been disallowed.

Miss Cameron protested against the drawing of designs from the "flat." She stated that application for models had been made at the offices of the city superintendent but couldn't be obtained. Such a thing, she contended, would not be found in any modern art book.

"Yes," agreed Mr. Eberts, sarcastically, "you would never find such a model in a modern book. You were never taught that way at the High school."

Witness agreed that they had thoroughly understood that there was to be no ruling in model drawing. She stated that if there was a single intrical portion of the figure ruled it would be model drawing according to the department. In 1903, witness added, Mr. Blair had characterized the class work of South Park school as satisfactory throughout. He had followed this up by allowing the exceedingly poor class average of 46 per cent. Although with four more per cent. the whole class would have passed; she did not consider it sufficient in view of the high commendation received in the circular. Quoting from some of the latter, counsel asked whether some of the criticisms, of a general nature, applied to the South Park school. Witness answered in the affirmative.

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Miss Cameron could not tell whether the datum line had been ruled in 1904.

The commission then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

The cross-examination of Miss Cameron by Mr. Eberts was continued this morning.

Witness said that the Blair system was not up-to-date, that its effect was to cramp the arm. Proceeding, she said that students leaving the schools and going to business houses were handicapped by their poor writing. They then, many of them, went to professional colleges to obtain a special course. At these institutions perfect freedom of arm was trained.

Counsel read from an authority upholding the system of teaching writing by means of tracing characters. From the same volume he cited the recommendation that the same method might be followed to advantage in drawing.

Answering a question as to whether she agreed with the opinion expressed, witness replied in the negative.

Asked whether she termed the Blair method of drawing a "rotten" one, Miss Cameron answered in the negative. She said that the word was used by one of the trustees at the last meeting of the board. However, she agreed with it to a great extent.

With reference to the June examination of 1904, witness said that the drawing had been termed "satisfactory throughout," but the corresponding class mark was not "satisfactory." The latter was an average of 46. The pupils did not pass on any commendatory remarks by the examiner but by the marks awarded the work.

Questioned further. Miss Cameron said she taught grammar. She didn't pride herself upon her ability in this direction. Continuing, she said that if the royal commission intended to investigate the grammar papers she could show just as glaring injustice as in the drawing. She believed that her school was discriminated against and craved the indulgence of the commission to endeavor to prove such a strong statement. This was granted, counsel took his seat and witness proceeded to state her case.

Taking the work of Ida McNiven, she contended that if the proper marks had been allowed for her work she would have been enjoying the privileges of a High school education for the past six months. Referring to the drawing books and their marking by Mr. Blair, she said that there were certain markings on the outside of the books. So far there had been no reference to the scale or geometrical drawings, in spite of the fact that ruling was allowed in these cases. She understood that the examiner had a most elaborate system of marking. All the books, however, had been given a lump mark, the figures placed upon the outside of each volume. She did not know whether this included what was allowed for the designs on which ruling was permitted, according to instructions. The Muirhead book, she added, which Mr. Blair had said was the most pleasing of the entire collection, had been allowed the magnificent mark of five out of a considerable total.

Continuing, Miss Cameron contended that entrance to the High school was a matter of marks. One or two below the required percentage disallowed the entrance of pupils to the High school. A principal could not make a recommendation and have a student, so unfortunate, promoted. With this in view she had endeavored to have one or two optional subjects introduced in the South Park school curriculum. By this means the students might make up the total needed and so save two or three years in their school life. Latin and geometry had been allowed as part of the curriculum of the Central school. Thus the South Park school labored under a handicap in passing pupils to the Victoria College.

With the object of obtaining the same privilege she had written to the department, but no satisfaction had been obtained. Through the courtesy of superintendent of schools, F. H. Eaton, witness had secured permission to look over the entrance list of the Central school in the June examination. By this she had found that the pupils of that institution had been able to take optional subjects. Striking averages she had discovered that those taking Latin had obtained much more than those writing on other subjects.

Answering Mr. Eberts, witness did not remember having had an interview with Superintendent Robinson at which she had received a full verbal explanation of the matter. She did not know yet why it was done. This was not any more a discrimination against the South Park than against other schools of the province. She, however, was not fighting for the other educational institutions of British Columbia.

"You seem to have a very vivid recollection of most things that have occurred, although you have no remembrance of the conversation in question?" "That's correct," return Miss Cameron.

"It seems to me," said counsel, "that you remember just when you want to."

At this Miss Cameron appealed to Commissioner Lampman, making the remark that such a comment was decidedly unfair.

Replying to Mr. Eberts, witness said that Ida McNiven, had she obtained a mark of 60, would have suceeded in obtaining entrance to the High school.

Counsel went on to ask whether she would not have passed if she had received more marks in other subjects? Witness replied to the effect that she didn't know.

Referring to Sidney Wilson, she contended that that pupil had received a severe set back at the outset of his career as a result of the throwing out of the South Park school drawing books. This had been done, she held, for one or two reasons, namely, with for dishonest practices on the part of the pupils or as discipline for the teachers.

"Now we'll get down to another matter," remarked Mr. Eberts, "which will be equally prolific of time."

Witness knew that marks had been allowed on the time drawing, and those alone, and that the books had been discarded.

Counsel then took up the communications between Miss Cameron and the department of education in reference to the disallowance of the work. He asked whether the statement to the effect that Mr. Blair's instructions had been followed "punctilously," remembering the fact that the datum lines had been ruled, was correct?

Witness conceded that the tracings mentioned had been done by means of a mechanical contrivance. She was not prepared to say that no other lines throughout the books had been ruled, but contended that all the work had been "honestly and fairly done." Upon this she had taken and maintained a stand.

The question of the meaning of datum line was discussed at some length. Miss Cameron submitted definitions from three or four standard dictionaries, showing that the word meant something given, something upon which to base designs.

Commissioner Lampman did not see the utility of entering upon a debate of the word datum. There was nothing turning upon the point.

Miss Cameron said that she had given close supervision to the drawing while it was in progress.

Taking Clarence Muirhead's book, counsel drew attention to witness' certificate upon the cover. It had not been done under her personal supervision. "Therefore," counsel added, "what wasn't done under your personal supervision you certified as correct."

Explaining, Miss Cameron said that Master Muirhead had come in late and had been given permission to do the work at home. It was a necessary custom that the books should be certified before they were acceptetd. The work was not honestly done, although it had been held up by the examiners as the only one in which free hand prevailed.

Later on she acknowledged that it might have been careless, but it had been done as a favor. Witness said that there were others who had taken their work home for various reasons. The latter, however, had been allowed to draw only the scale and geometrical designs under these circumstances. She added that the children when put upon oath would be able to answer all such questions satisfactorily.

Taking the affidavits, counsel asked whether they were in the hand-writing of witness. The latter enumerated those that had been written by her and those which were dictated by others. She had never written the form of the affidavit on the blackboard of the class room. She had not sent the children to J. Peirson's office. Some information had been given them by witness. They had gone there of their own volition, esteeming it a privilege to do so for the purpose of clearing their character of a stigma.

Mr. Eberts then went through the affidavits separately in order to ascertain the circumstances under which they were sworn.

Of the nine pupils attending the High school, one, Margaret J. Clay, had not been informed of the affidavit proposal through some inadvertance. Of the remaining eight Anton Henderson, at his own request, took out a declaration to the effect that no ruler had been used even upon the datum lines. Ada Schwengers had not been sure whether one sky line had been ruled. This had nothing to do with the figure. Mr. Peirson had come to South Park school on two occasions.

Mr. Eberts continued to ask numerous questions but did not seem to obtain a satisfactory answer. About this time Miss Cameron remarked that there was nothing concerning the affidavits which she did not wish to come to light. The declarations which had been taken out by the children of the High school had been written after their arrival. She had gone to ... of the parents before taking such action.

The commission then adjourned until 10.30 o'clock on Wednesday.

REMAND GRANTED.

Fisher Extradition Case Will Come Up on January 10th.

When Harry Fisher came up to be tried for extradition on a charge of perjury before Commissioner Montfort in Blaine on Wednesday, his lawyer, Mr. Westcott, asked for a remand, on the ground that two of his client's principal witnesses were not present—they were, in fact, locked up in jail in Vancouver, and it was necessary that he should have them.

Mr. Whitcomb, of Whitcomb & Mathias, of Blaine, who, assisted by J. W. DeB. Farris, of Vancouver, appeared for the application for extradition, lodged an objection, but pointed out that if a remand were granted at all, it should be a substantial one, since some of their witnesses had to go away and could not be back for some time.

The commissioner finally decided that Fisher should be remanded till January 10th, when his case should be called for hearing again.

—A. W. Knight, of this city, has received a letter from his niece in Chester, England, in which reference is made to the British Columbia fruit received in the Old Country. In her letter appears the following, which is self-explanatory: "Yesterday morning I went to a large grocers, where we have most of our things. The proprietor is a very go-ahead man, a town councillor and son of a former mayor. He had just had over a large consignment of apples from British Columbia and was making a show of them, none to be sold till next Wednesday. They were a splendid show, and as he said to me a good object lesson as to the capabilities of the colony. The packing was good, and they were in fine condition."

—Walter Soger, a sailor who came here on the British ship Brodick Castle, was brought in from that vessel in the Royal Roads Thursday, seriously injured. The ship was discharging ballast in the Roads and Sogel, who was standing beneath one of the buckets used for hoisting the material, was struck by a falling stone which crushed in his skull. He was taken to Dr. Fraser's office and later to St. Joseph's hospital, where an operation was performed on him this morning. It is thought the man will recover.

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A NEW DEPARTURE.

"Taking Time by The Forelock."

All observing people must have noticed a growing sentiment in this country in favor of using only ... foods and medicines of known composition. It is but natural that one should have some interest in the composition of that which he is expected to swallow, whether it be food, drink or medicine. This sentiment has resulted in the introduction in the legislatures of many of the States, as also in the Congress of the United States, bills providing for the publication of formula or ingredients on wrappers and labels of medicines and foods put up for general consumption.

Recognizing this growing disposition on the part of the public generally, and satisfied that the fullest publicity can only add to the well-earned reputation of his proprietary medicines, Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., has "taken time by the forelock," as it were, and is publishing broadcast, and on each bottle wrapper, a full and complete list of all the ingredients entering into his medicines, "Golden Medical Discovery," the popular liver invigorator, stomach tonic, blood purifier and heart regulator; also of his "Favorite Prescription" for weak, over-worked, broken-down, debilitated, nervous, invalid women.

This bold and out-spoken movement on the part of Dr. Pierce, has, by showing exactly what his well-known medicines are composed of, completely disarmed all harping critics who have heretofore unjustly attacked them. A little pamphlet has been compiled, from the standard medical authorities of all the several schools of practice, showing the strongest endorsements by leading medical writers of the several ingredients which enter into Doctor Pierce's medicines and recommending these ingredients for the cure of the diseases for which Dr. Pierce's medicines are advised. A copy of this little booklet is mailed *free* to any one desiring to learn more concerning the valuable, native, medicinal plants which enter into the composition of Dr. Pierce's medicines. A request, by postal card or letter, addressed to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., will bring this little booklet by return post. It tells exactly what ingredients are used in the making of Dr. Pierce's famous medicines.

This striking departure of Dr. Pierce from the usual course pursued by the manufacturers of proprietary medicines, at once takes his medicines out of the class generally known as "patent" or secret medicines, neither of which term is at all applicable to them, as their formula now appears on the wrapper of every bottle leaving the great laboratory at Buffalo, N. Y. It places them in a class *all by themselves*. Neither of them contains any alcohol, which fact alone should cause them to be classed all by themselves and as entirely harmless vegetable extracts, made and preserved by the use of glycerine and not with the usually employed strong alcohol, which works so much injury, especially in cases where treatment, even though of the best, must be continued for considerable periods of time, in order to make the cure permanent.

Many years ago, Dr. Pierce found that chemically pure glycerine, of proper strength, was far better than alcohol both for extracting and preserving the medicinal principles residing in our indigenous, or native, medicinal plants, such as he employs exclusively in manufacturing his medicines.

Some of these medicinal roots have, since Dr. Pierce first commenced to use them, advanced so in price, that they may be cultivated with great profit by our farmers. This is especially true of Golden Seal root; which enters into both the Doctor's "Golden Medical Discovery" and his "Favorite Prescription." It now brings upward of $1.50 a pound, although formerly selling at from 15 to 20 cents a pound. Many tons of this most valuable root are annually consumed in Doctor Pierce's Laboratory.

From "Organic Medicines," by Grover Coe, M. D., of New York, we extract the following concerning Hydrastis (Golden Seal root), which enters largely, as we have already stated, into the composition of both "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription." Dr. Coe says: "Hydrastis exercises an especial influence over mucous surfaces. Its action in this respect is so manifest that the indications for its employment cannot be mistaken. (Hence the efficiency of "Golden Medical Discovery," which is rich in Golden Seal root, in all catarrhal affections, no matter in what part of the system located.) Upon the liver it acts with equal certainty and efficacy. As a cholagogue (liver invigorator), it has few equals. Also in scrofula, glandular diseases generally, cutaneous eruptions, indigestion, debility, diarrhœa, and constipation."

Doctor Coe continues: "Hydrastis (Golden Seal root), has been successfully employed in the cure of leusorrhœa. It is of singular efficacy when that complaint is complicated with hepatic (liver) aberration (derangement). Hydrastis is also of inestimable value in the treatment of chronic derangements of the liver. It seems to exercise an especial influence over the portal vein and hepatic (liver) structure generally, resolving (dissolving) biliary deposits, removing obstructions, promoting secretion, and giving tone to the various functions. It is eminently cholagogue (liver accelorator), and may be relied upon with confidence for the relief of hepatic (liver) torpor. It promotes digestion and assimilation, obviates constipation, and gives tone to the depurating (cleansing) functions generally."

Dr. Coe further says: "We would here add that our experience has demonstrated Hydrastis to be a valuable remedy in bronchitis, laryngitis, and other affections of the respiratory organs."

After reading the foregoing extracts who can doubt the great efficacy, in a long list of diseases, of "Golden Medical Discovery," one of the principal ingredients of which is Golden Seal root (Hydrastis)? And this applies with equal force to Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription for weak, worn-out, over-worked, nervous, invalid women.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are composed largely of concentrated principles extracted from Mandrake root. They regulate and invigorate the stomach, liver and bowels. One or two little sugar-coated "Pellets" a dose.