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GROUNDLESS ACCUSATIONS.

We were greatly surprised to see in one of the 2nd inst., the following sentences:

At least Canada should be compelled to abstain from violating obligations which Great Britain has assumed through international agreements. But far from exercising such compulsion the British Government is apparently powerless to carry out its own try except that of arms. A heavy duty on dispute. agreements against the objections of the Dominion. It sometimes happens that Can ada violates a British obligation for Government seems to think that it a friendly power. Great Britain, for ex. something very like it. The tail twisters of Great Britain as the boundary line of the Lord Rosebery's and Lord Salisbury's Governments have actually abetted the Canato Canada's international convright law. although the Imperial Government cannot consent that any one of its colonies shall pirate books copyrighted under our internation of the Colonies shall pirate books copyrighted under our internation of the Colonies shall pirate books copyrighted under our internation of the Colonies shall pirate books copyrighted under our internation of the Colonies shall pirate books copyrighted under our internation of the Colonies shall pirate books copyrighted under our internation. onal agreement without being guilty of at

Canada's want of respect of international prohibitory tariff. agreements and of Great Britain's failure to restrain Canada from committing breaches of good faith. The charge contained in its first example is absolutely false, and according to its own showing neither Canada nor Great Britain has committed the second

The Imperial Government has not at any time or under any Premier "abetted the Canadian violators of the Paris award." On the contrary both the Imperial Government and the Canadian Government have done all that they could have been expected to do to prevent any violation of that award. And more than that, the precautions that have been taken have been, so far as British sealers are concerned, almost entirely successful. Up to this time not a single British vessel has been proved to have been guilty of any offence at all serious against that award. Last year the two offences with which British sealing shipmasters were charged were so trivial that they might have been properly characterized as vexatious, and this year but one British yessel was seized upon the charge of killing seals with forbidden weapons, and in this solitary case the charge amounts to little more than a suspicion, one skin among a considerable number having a the cutter Rush as if it had been made with a bullet. In this case, so far from the Imperial Government "abetting" the alleged offender, the validity of the seizure was recognized by the commander of a British of the vessel are held to answer the alleged offence in a Dominion court of law. the Paris award, but for having her log irregularly kept. A third was seized off Queen Charlotte Islands on May 11, on suspicion of having taken skins during the close season. and her owners also were promptly called to account. This case was tried yesterday, in the Admiralty court here. There was certainly no aiding or abetting in any of these

If Harper's Weekly had made the inquiries it should have made before preferring such a serious charge against the Government of Great Britain and the Government of the Dominion of Canada it would such protectorates, and have you any reason to believe the South Americans would acquired by the Castoms authorities of the Dominion to prevent the killing of seals contrary to the terms of the Paris award. Every vessel engaged in sealing is duly registered, an account is taken of her outfit, the number of men engaged and the weapons to be used in killing the seals. A copy of rules and sion is one of human business and not mere regulations in which the terms of the animal desire. You are men, and presumaward, as far as the Sealers are concerned,

the Customs authorities. The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co'y, It is not likely that Harper's Weekly will must become either the protector or accuse the captains of the American cutters the absorber of every republic and THE REPUDIATOR REPUDIATED. of want of either vigilance or zeal. As a colony on this continent, that it must be matter of fact they were most vigilant and prepared to relieve them of all national remost zealous; but, watchful as they were, sponsibilities, to take up their quarrels, they did not during the two last seasons find whether just or unjust, to become responsia single British sealing vessel within the ble for their debts and to supervise all their sixty mile limit. And all of them, we hear, dealings with foreign countries; and all this were boarded two or three times by the com- whether those states and dependencies are manders of the cruisers.

There were American sealers in Behring preme dictator and general intermeddler Sea, and at least one of them was selzed for er not. A little reflection and a few more being found within the sixty mile limit more hints from the New York Post and some than once, and others of them are said to patriotic man may perhaps convince them how EGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTIS have been not at all careful where they utterly senseless their "hollering" is. And hunted. Would it be fair or reasonable to it may be that in little more than a year assert that the United States Government from the present date they, will suddenly vention of the Paris Award?

a nature as will lay it open to the charge of to be gained by keeping up the noise. evading its obligations to the United States and to British authors it will be time enough to accuse it of permitting Canada to prevail upon it to disregard its national obligations. It has not done so vet.

A "PREPOSTEROUS SYSTEM."

f standing and ability is a free trader.

their imports on all the millions they pour It is easy to see, however, that Great

A FEW POSERS.

We are glad to see that there are American newspapers that can discuss the Monroe doctrine rationally. Most of them take leave of their senses when they discourse on that exciting subject. They not only show that they do not understand the doctrine, but that they have not the remotest idea of the responsibilities which the Government of the United States would take upon itself if it adopted and acted upon their interpretation of it. This, however, is not the case with the New York Post, one of the ablest if not the very ablest of American newspapers. It evidently regards the jingo articles on the Venezuelan question with not a little amusement. It sees that fire-eating editors have not the most remote idea of the true significance of their tall talk about the Monroe doctrine er of its applicability to the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela. In order, we presume, to bring them to their senses and to lead them to understand their own vaporings, it asks them a number of questions, which the greater number of them would find it impossible to answer. After commenting rather scornfully and sharply on hole in it that appeared to the captain of their "hollering," the Post goes on to say: Consequently we hold that our Jingoes owe it to themselves, as well as to the counfrom a rational source. A bit of construc ship of war in Behring Sea, and the owners tive work of this kind would be a capital exercise for Lodge and Roosevelt and the them, but that consideration does not prenewspaper youths who are taking a hand in vent their "hollering" hideously about it. the controversy. If they will answer the Another British vessel was seized, not for following questions, we will carefully exkilling seals contrary to the provisions of amine their paper, and give them the highest the Paris award, but for having her log ir. marks which a decent regard for the national eputation will permit :

publics may inflict on them, without redress? De you propose to stand between them and foreigners, and become responsible for

their wrongful acts? Can you become thus responsible safely without claiming and exercising control over their governments yourselves, so that they may not drag you into war against Could you exercise this control without

residents to watch them? Have you any intention of establishing

the establishment of protectorates, with

Does the Monroe dootrine oblige you to give them a freedom from responsibility to-wards foreign powers which you have never claimed for yourselves? tinction to answer these inquiries. Do not ly to state in definite terms what is their the law is not what it ought

ably adults; act as such.

of the license which every Sealer is required very sure have no notion that their wild talk Grits is so conspicuous on this question that take out. It is simply impossible about the Monroe doctrine involves the we hardly think that they will succeed in for a vessel to leave the port of Victoria for consequences that are implied in the above deceiving any of the electors except those the sealing grounds without her destination, shrewd and sensible questions. They who want to be deceived. All lovers of whether the coast of Japan or Behring Ses, do not dream that before the nonesty must be disgusted with the doubleand all other particulars being known to Monroe doctrine could be applied as dealing of the Grits in all parts of the Dothey would apply it, the United States minion on this question. willing to accept the United States as suaided and abetted them in acting in contra- realize that the time for "hollering" has gone by and they will become quiet for the sim-When the Imperial Government gives its ple, and to them sufficient, reason that for assent to a Canadian copyright law of such the next three years or so there is nothing

AN OLD DISPUTE.

The Venezuelan boundary question, about which so much is heard just now, is not by any means new. It is one hundred years old and more. Guiana until a hundred vears ago belonged to the Dutch. While it We are often told that every Englishman was in their possession there were disputes between the Dutch authorities and the Gov-This statement is not true, and its untruth- ernors of the Spanish settlements in the terfulness is becoming more and more apparent ritory now called Venezuela as to what was every day. We are continually seeing in the western boundary of Guiana. The the newspapers and reviews paragraphs and British conquered Guiana in 1795, and the passages which go to show that there are Dutch surrendered to the British all the termany men of standing and ability in Great ritory that they owned. The British line, Britain who are strongly opposed to the therefore, is identical with the old Dutch national policy of free trade. Here is one of line. The dispute with Venezuela those passages. It occurs in an article in is therefore one of historic fact the Fortnightly Review for October, bear- and is to be proved by treatles ing the title of "The Foreign Policy of and surveys and maps made over a hundred of the leading articles of Harper's Weekly England, by Captain J. W. Gambier, R.N." years ago. It would be amusing to know how little the American newspaper men who "Of all nations on earth, through pronounce upon the merits of the dispute so our preposterous system of one- dogmatically, and who declare so positively sided trade we are the most vulnerable. that Great Britain is wrong and Venezuela is We cannot inflict a single blow on any coun- right, know about the real merits of the

into England, would bring any foreign na- Britain does not claim new territory; it which Great Britain may be called to more quickly to its senses than all the to account; whereupon the Imperial diplomatic notes that were ever penned." This is the simple truth and it is not very dred years ago. "Until this boundary violated British honor and offended against long ago since Lord Salisbury himself said line," the London Times says, "claimed by ample, has admitted that it is its duty to the United States would be compelled to Dutch colony conquered in 1795 has been assist the United States in the effort to preknew that their loud boasts and insolent between Great Britain and Venezuela is one threats might lose them a market for their simply of historic fact, and of the comprodian violators of the Paris award who were breadstuffs and provisions. A great deal mise which it may be found desirable on engaged in killing seals; while now it is less would be heard about the Monroe doc- either side to make, in order to dispose once trine if there was any chance of the British for all of a tedious and unprofitable source

its gold into the United States every year the Monroe doctrine does not apply, because least an evasion of its obligations to this without stint and gives its farmers the best it in specific terms declares that colonies alprices that are to be had in all the world for ready established do not come within its Harper's Weekly it must be said is most their produce, and the only thanks it gets scope. The date of the promulgation of the unfortunate in the examples it gives of for its liberality is unbounded abuse and a Monroe doctrine, it will be remembered. is 1825. At that date Guiana had been ceedingly interesting one, and in a sense strength in the matter of men, and tempor-found the way to Durrant's sensibilities thirty years in the possession of Great Britvery important. As our readers know this ary absence from the city, illness and other paved for him.

The American images will of course were about rephing a manufactural very important. The American images will of course were about rephing a manufactural very important. reply that Great Britain is trying to grab turing concern in a very singular way, and ranks, the heavy deductions for absentees siderate way. He told Durrant he was his new territory. This is precisely what they while committing the crime used a revolver these men is in large measure the explanation of Old where duty it was to do not know and can not attempt to prove, in the most reckless manner, killing two of tion of the low scoring for gun drill. For was a minister of God whose duty it was to for they have not seen and very likely never the employes of the company. The young example, No. 2 company, who received only give spiritual comfort. Parks was evidently heard of the documents on which the British man used no disguise, he had evidently

claim is based. and succeeding years the American tall- openly, in the presence of several witnesses. talkers were confident that the American Shortle did not act with ordinary foresight, claim to excusive jurisdiction in Behring Sea and he did not display common prudence. was unquestionably sound. The United When he was tried there was no doubt as to try work and the preparation of answers to States had bought it from Russia when it his guilt. The only question which the jury questions. Here is the story as told by the had purchased Alaska, and consequently had to decide was, could the man who comevery Britisher found hunting seals was a mitted such a crime, under such circumpoacher and a pirate, and the United States stances, be in his right mind? Was he was perfectly justified in treating him as same or insane? It must strike very many such. This was the American jingo con- people that this is a question that an ordintention up to the very day in which ary jury is hardly competent to decide. It the Paris Arbitrators began their work. But the absurdity of claiming Behring experienced medical men to pronounce with Sea as a closed sea was so apparent that the claim was almost laughed out of court. The claim that the United States men whose duty it is to pronounce upon a had property in the seals, which was preferred by the newspapers, shared the same fate. It had not a leg to stand on. The sense of right and wrong, as many jingo editors knew a great deal more about men about whose sanity there is not the the Behring Sea question than they do slightest doubt. Then again there are men about the Venezuelan question, and it was who talk and act rationally who do not apmuch more easily understood. Yet we now pear to have any moral sense or conscience try which has produced them, to work out see how widely they were mistaken. But their plan for our benefit, in some form the jingoes have not profitted in the least by qualm. The consciences of some of these the lesson that they were then taught. The Venezuelan question is a long way beyond

THE BYE-ELECTIONS.

The Government are determined to have Do you expect foreign nations to submit all the seats that are vacant in the House of to any injuries the South American re-Commons filled before Parliament meets. There will, therefore, in November and December be six bye-elections, three in Ontario and three in Quebec. There is every prospect of there being close contests in almost all the constituencies. The seats were carried by the Conservative party by the following majorities :

Cardwell West Huron.... North Ontario.... Jacques Cartier

question is being worked by the Opposition was in a sense his accomplice, were tried. for all it is worth in the Ontario constituen. The Times, commenting upon the trial, We most earnestly beg some Jingo of dis- cies. While the Opposition are too coward- says: "There is an uneasy feeling that policy on that quettion they are doing their to be; there is even a suspicion best to create prejudice against the Govern- that the confusion is becoming worse. ment by declaring that it is its intention to Has not the time come for considering

There is trouble in the French Canadian section of the Liberal party. The old Lib erals, it seems, are too liberal for the new Liberals of the Laurier school. Mr. Beau grand, proprietor of La Patrie, long the mouthpiece of the Liberal party in Quebec, after he had announced that the new editor of his paper is not afraid to follow in the footsteps with full freedom from the precedents of the Liberal newspapers in which the Lib of ages when lunatics and criminals erals of a former generation expressed their was immediately told by Mr. Laurier that lawyers and doctors on the subject are not he did not admit that La Patrie had the so fierce and frequent as they were; neither right to speak in the name of the of the parties is now so confident that the Liberal party. Mr. Beaugrand replied to other is wholly wrong as it once was." Mr. Laurier in a vein of contemptuous What the Times wants appears to be "a good humor, comparing the Liberals for body of educated and authoritative opinion long past, whose names have become histor- and juries, that would do much to take away ical, with the Liberals who are Mr. Laurier's the ground of the common belief that people associates and co-laborers, and wound up by are punished who ought not to be, and vice saying: "I think I have said enough to day versa. It will, we fear, be very difficult to spent a quiet day in his cell in Moyamensing to prove abundantly that I have not, have get such a body of opinion and more diffimy dear Mr. Laurier, I am too old now to When the question is discussed in the abchange my habits."

tor of La Patrie, repudiated Mr. Laurier's regard to it; but in the concrete, when men interviewing him to-day, but a message was repudiation. "You cannot be my organ," have a criminal to try whose sanity is doubtsays Mr. Laurier, to which La Patrie re- ful, there are so many difficult questions to feeling comfortable and still confident that piles: "I am not your organ; be considered, so many contradictions to his innocence would yet be established.

I will not be your organ." that the perplexed and bewildered jurymen placed in his cell and will remain there until Mr. Marchand, the Leader of the Liberal do not know how to decide, and that some of he is executed. He is still in the untried Opposition in the Provincial Assembly, fol- them may console themselves with the con- department, but as soon as the death senlowed Mr. Laurier's example, and was sideration that the verdict they may give, cell in "murderers' row." asked to "be good enough like our friend whatever it may be, will be revised and cor-Mr. Laurier to quote one word, a date, or rected by a higher authority. even an inclination, that would lead you to believe that La Patrie had ever the pretension to pose as your personal organ, or that of our friends at Quebec who were present at the end, but who did not pay the ex-National at the time of Mr. Mercier's final crash on the 8th of March, 1892."

We have no doubt but that Mr. Laurier and Mr. Marchand would to-day be better pleased with themselves than they are if they had had the prudence to leave Mr. Beaugrand and his La Patrie alone.

What this split in the ranks of the Liberal party indicates does not yet appear. But this we do know, that if there were signs of a similar split in the ranks of the Conservative party the Grits would raise a shout of triumph and predict the speedy downfall of the Tories. The old Liberals, both in Quebec and Ontario, are quite numerous. They never had any great love for Mr. Laurier and the men by whom he is sur- first place, each company is allowed five appeared at the opening. He gazed penrounded, and this public attempt to sit on officers, but only one has the full complesively at the enthusiasts. "There is La Patrie is not calculated to strengthen the ment, and the officers' questions being arranged to go round the full strength withparty of the Opposition in either Province.

INSANITY AND CRIME.

The case of the murderer Shortis is an exmade no preparations, and he attempted on their own merits would have been mark-Our readers will remember that in 1886 the robbery and committed the murders ed close up to the possible. The Mainland is most difficult for even trained jurists and certainty where madness begins and responsibility ends. There is no rule to guide layman's sanity. It is said that some men whose minds are disordered have as keen a at all. They commit crimes without s moral cranks appear to be completely perverted. Their moral defects and deformity seem to be congenital. They never had a conscience, or moral sense to cultivate. What is to be done to these moral monsters? treated in the same way as ordinary men better nature. We do not wonder that the trial of Shortis was long and in arriving at a conclusion that satisfied their own reason and their own consciences. It seems to us that the more intelligent and conscientious the jury was the more difficult it would be for its members to come to a de-

The question of insanity and responsibility came up for serious consideration in England the other day, when the boy 278 Coombs, who had deliberately murdered his We observe that the Manitoba school own mother, and an imbecile named Fox, who concisely stated, are printed on the back. The greater number of the jingoes we are coerce Manitoba. The dishonesty of the the subject in all its bearings and



As many good things are likely to. But you are safe in running the risk if you keep a bottle of Perry Davis' antidote for pains of all sorts.

Sold by all Druggists. Dosz.—One teaspoonful in a half glass of water or milk (warm if convenient.)

were lumped together? The occasion is principles and promulgated their opinions, propitious. The controversies between Holmes Rightly Described as "the

whom his paper spoke in times not very on the subject," for the guidance of judges never had, and will never have, the preten- cult still to prevail upon those whose duty sion to pose as your accredited organ, and, it is to administer justice to act upon it. stract it is not so very hard to come to some-This is how Mr. Beaugrand, the propried thing like a satisfactory understanding with now, he is the same cool and callous Holmes. I was never your organ; and reconcile, it is not greatly to be wondered commit suicide. A double guard has been

EFFICIENCY COMPETITION.

The annual inspection of the British Columbia Battalion of Garrison Artillery was completed on Saturday, when No. 4 Compenses of a first class funeral for the Parti pany at Westminster was reviewed by that he was not entitled to mercy and must Lieut. Col. Peters, D.A.G. The commander of the battalion, Lieut. Col. Prior, M.P., went with him from Victoria, and Major ness the Father of all—of sinners as well as Townley from Vancouver also was an inter-saints—would not turn a deaf ear to any erested spectator. The results, as taken for the purposes of the general efficiency returns Durrant seemed. His heart was hard as of the Dominion artillery, were as follows, flint. It may be flint-like still, but a wearer in the order of merit of the several comfort by the Salvation Army uniform struck a panies, the names of whose commanding spark from it to-day. The man who perofficers are given:

out repetition, each company short of offi-cers lost marks in proportion, irrespective of dropped the curtain, but the exhortations the answers returned by those present. The of the army workers reached him through same system was followed with respect to the window. When Parks, who had made the non-commissioned officers. Most of the companies are below their authorized the departure of the other Salvationists, he about forty-five per cent. of the marks alsincere, and Durrant expressed his thanks. lowed for gun drill, put in four teams who Then Parks spoke of God and the eternal the marks for gun drill, but had of course he partly compensating advantage of being

H.P.M. No. 1, No. 2, N Manual and firing... 152.0 50.0 128.5 102.0 MAINLAND COMPANIES. H.P.M. No. 4. No. Clothing and accoutrements. 10 Manual and firing............. 20** un drill (no guns). nterior economy.... fficers' questions... on coms' questions Final total..... BRITISH GUIANA'S NEEDS.

LONDON, Nov. 5. -The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Rt. Hon. Mr. Chamberlain, oreated a public sentiment which the jury has received petitions from the planters in When they commit crimes are they to be has received petitions from the planters in British Guiana pointing out that that they and women, who, when they break the laws are suffering from a serious decline in the and for an order for a new trial. If that be sugar industry and arging that the necessity denied he will pay the penalty for his terrifor government aid is so great that the ex- ble crime with his life. tinction of this industry in British Guiana is that the jury had much difficulty assisted. The planters suggest that parliathreatened unless the planters are promptly ment impose a counter-vailing duty on all —called upon him. Juror Smythe is eccen-foreign sugara imported into the United tric. He likes to do odd things, and affects Kingdom, so that an equal bounty may be odd manners. He never did a stranger obtained on its export from British Guiana. Continuing, the planters of British Guiana wicket of Durrant's cell and talked with the Suggest that preparations be made for accepting any favorable reciprocity arrangement offered with the United States and the British colonies and in all other ways that British Guiana be treated as part of the Reitish applies.

Mr. William Day, of Fort William, Ont., says: Two years ago my wife was very ill with Dyspepsia. No remedy that she could find gave any relief. Finally she tried Burdook Blood Bitters, and after taking six bottles was entirely cured. That is now more than two years ago and she his had an return of the masady. I also have had occasion to nee B.B.B., and I cannot speak too highly in its favor. I always recommend its to my friends, and in every case with good results. FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

CONVICTED MURDERERS.

Man of Steel and Heart of Stone."

Durrant Joins in Prayer With the Editor of the "War Cry."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.-H. H. Holmes, the convicted murderer of B. F. Pitzel. prison. "This man of steel and heart of stone," as the district attorney described him to the jury, does not evince in the The prison regulations prevent anyone from tence is pronounced he will be taken to a

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 5. - Mrs. Pitzel has requested that the charred bones of her little son Howard, and the few personal effects of his, that were found in Holmes' Irvington death-trap, be sent her to Gaiva, Ills., where she will bury them.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5 .- Durrant knelt

No. 1, victoria—Major A. G. Sargison—four officers: 128 5
No. 2 Victoria—Major B. Williams—three officers: 102.0
No. 4, Westminster—Lieut. H. F. Clinton—three officers: 99.5

The details of the same of Durrant's cell, in which is a little window. Prisoners who are confined for petty offences were permitted to join in the services. When the first harm-The details of the points awarded appear below, but need a little explanation. In the was pulled aside and his pale face

life beyond the world. He asked Durrant to devote his thoughts to that other life. ompanies have no guns, and had to lose ail He spoke with feeling, and while he was thus engaged a lady belonging to the Society of Christian Endeavor, to which society Durrant belonged when he an attendant at the Emanuel Baptist church, entered the room. She had been visiting some of the prisoners, and after making the rounds of the cells, she paused at the door of the jailor's office, listened, and finding that there was no objection to her presence, she joined in the religious talk. The three conversed earnestly for some minutes. "Let us pray," said Parks, when he felt that the proper moment had come. "Mr. Durrant, will you jein us in prayer." The lady went 184 on her knees and Durrant needed no urging. The three looked into each other's faces and 33 for fully ten minutes Parks continued, the others following him. When the prayer was over the three sat and exchanged a few words. Then Durrant's visitors shook him by the hand, bade him goodbye, and he returned to his cell.

The defence has decided upon a plan of action. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme court on the ground that the jury was intimidated by newspaper criticism and was forced to bring in a verdict of guilty. The usual technical objections to the trial, will, of course, be made, but they will be subsidiary to the main argument that newspaper discussion made it impossible for the accused to receive a fair trial. The defence will argue that they were sensational and thoroughly biassed against the defendant. It will be claimed that they rant will go before the Supreme court for a reversal of the judgment of the lower court

Durrant had many visitors yesterday, ministers, friends, mother and father and attorneya. Even a juror—Horace Smythe
—called upon him. Juror Smythe is eccen-

PLEASANT AS SYREP. Mr. Douglas Ford, Toronto, Ont., states that Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Wild Cherry Bark, is free from objectionable taste, being almost as pleasant as syrup, while for coughs and colds it gives complete satisfaction, acting promptly even in obstinate cases.

"Oh, you are too fly," remarked the Well, I notice you always give me a good send off," retorted the kits.—Philadelphia Record.