

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1909.
SUPPLIES FOR THE YUKON.

Mr. Thomas Earle, M.P., has made an excellent point in parliament in bringing up the question of purchasing supplies for the militia and Mounted Police in the Yukon. The plan which the militia department has seen fit to follow cannot be justified in any way. It is beyond comprehension how, in view of all that has been done to impress upon the world that the British Columbia cities are prepared to supply every demand of the Northern trade, the Dominion government should have taken the extraordinary course of purchasing all its supplies in the East.

The omission to call for tenders is a very serious matter, how serious none know better than those who have had experience in buying supplies for the Northern country. How the minister of militia can justify his extraordinary action in this regard we are utterly at a loss to imagine.

There is a very painful feeling here in British Columbia because of the manner in which the Dominion government has disregarded the interests of the province in connection with the Yukon. When Hon. Mr. Stifton was here the impression was given that we might look for a reasonable measure of justice; but the disappointment has been very keen. The people of Victoria will heartily commend Mr. Earle for the course he has taken.

A MISSIONARY FIELD.

On Friday last, about the time that a jury was deliberating upon the guilt or innocence of a woman charged with the murder of another woman, a murder was being committed in this city, a woman being the criminal and a man being the victim. There is probably no great difference between the causes which led to both crimes. On the same day, a jury in Seattle was hearing the evidence in a murder case which was the tragic ending of vice of the same kind as that which led to the two Victoria tragedies. The history of the Pacific Coast is full of horrors of this nature. A mere catalogue of the deeds of blood, which are directly attributable to the unbridled license of the passions, would seem like the creation of a diseased fancy. It is not easy for the most extravagant imagination to conceive of more horrible acts than this fair Pacific slope has witnessed during the last half dozen years. We do not believe the explanation of them is difficult, but that it is to be found in the irregular character of a very numerous element of the population. A few years ago in this city of Seattle, a certain person was mentioned as a candidate for Mayor. One of his supporters was asked who would vote for him. His reply was "All the people who don't believe in God, and that is the majority of the population." This was no doubt a libel upon the population of the Sound city, but it is worth reproducing, because by its extravagance it illustrates the lack of a sense of moral responsibility prevailing in these Western communities. Whether a man believes in a revealed religion or not, whether he choose to regard belief in his accountability to his Creator as a mere fiction of the human imagination, invented by the ruling classes for the purpose of keeping the masses in subjection, he cannot deny that when this sense of responsibility is destroyed, and men no longer believe that they are accountable to any supernatural power for their actions, the foundations of society are imperilled. From some knowledge of the conditions existing on this coast and the opinions entertained by a large percentage of the population, we have no hesitation in saying that, great as the need may be for missionary work in foreign lands, it is even greater at home. It would be difficult to parallel the islands of the Pacific, where paganism is yet supreme, deeds which have transpired in this highly civilized Pacific Coast, in respect to their inherent depravity and the menace that they are to organized society. Possibly as time goes on and a more conservative spirit becomes dominant, the conditions out of which such crimes have been evolved will disappear, but this much-to-be-hoped-for consummation is not yet in sight. With all its marvellous resources and its wonderful promise for the future, the Pacific Coast of America is in peril because of the all too prevalent irreligion of the people. To produce a change, it will be necessary for the churches to depart in a great measure from the methods which are sufficient in Eastern cities. Ministers of the Gospel must get very closely in touch with the people. They must learn how the people think. They must learn what the people talk about. They must appreciate how very little weight is placed on what they regard as the most sacred and the most certain of all things. They must deal with the vices of our cities as Paul dealt with the vices of Rome, of Athens and of Corinth. The time has come for plain speaking. The community must be shocked into a realization of the peril which confronts it. We speak not of Victoria especially, but of all the communities along this coast from Alaska to Mexico, where the impetuous and restless Anglo-Saxon race is gathering itself together for its advance against the hoary civilizations of Asia. The danger is that if we do not realize in time how vice and immorality are sapping the life blood of our race, we may awaken some day and find "Ichabod" written upon our walls, and our place taken by people with a religion as their inspiration and a purer system of morality for their practice.

Referring to Mr. Cotton's inconsistency, the Vancouver World says: "If the dead only could speak." Tut, neighbor, there are enough living men to convict Mr. Francis L. Carter-Olton of no-tried inconsistency and duplicity of the blackest kind.

LIQUEFIED AIR.

A new factor in industrial life has been perfected. Theoretically, everything may exist in one of three conditions—solid, liquid or gaseous. We all know of water in the three conditions, steam, water and ice. If it were cold enough, all the water in the world would become solid, just as all the rocks are solid. The water in the atmosphere would in such a case congeal and fall to the ground as sand, and in like manner, if the temperature were still further reduced, the air itself would become liquid and would form lakes and ponds and streams wherever there were depressions in the solidified water. It is all a matter of temperature. Time was, if we may believe the astronomers, when everything was gaseous. In the nebulae, which the telescope discovers in the distant heavens, we see matter of all kinds existing as a gas. When they have emitted sufficient of their heat to permit of the change, the several ingredients of the nebulous mass will become solidified one after the other. If, as is believed by many scientific men, the sun is losing its heat, in consequence of which the world will grow intensely colder, the time will come, if nothing intervenes to prevent, when everything that is upon the earth, including all gases, will be as solid as rocks now are.

Air has been regarded until recently as one of the substances which could not be liquefied or solidified excepting in theory, but experience has proved the contrary, for it has been liquefied and from liquefaction to solidification the step is comparatively easy. The first successful experiment of this nature was in England and an ounce of liquid air cost for production \$3,000. An American experimenter, Mr. Charles E. Tripler, who tells us of his work in the Cosmopolitan for June, has been more successful and has succeeded in producing liquefied air at a comparatively low cost, so that it may be regarded as within the scope of industrial purposes. It is impossible in this place to do more than indicate some of the principal facts concerning this most remarkable operation. Mr. Tripler says that he can compress 800 cubic feet of ordinary water into a cubic foot of liquefied air, and produce as much of the latter as is necessary for any purpose. It is done of course by reducing the temperature. What will strike the non-scientific mind most strangely in connection with this product is that, after the air has been liquefied, it can be carried around in a tin can or from one vessel to another and handled like so much water. When he brought his sample to the "Cosmopolitan" office, Mr. Tripler carried it in an ice cream freezer, which he left uncovered in the room in which the experiments were carried on.

Here are some of the remarkable things which are done with liquefied air: A steel rod was immersed in it and on being set fire to by an ordinary match, sizzled, burned and melted. A tea-kettle was partly filled with it, when it began to boil without the fire being near it. It was then placed over the intense heat of a Bunsen burner, when it boiled more vigorously, and a sheet of ice formed on the bottom of the kettle directly over the flame. While the boiling was going on and before the flame of the burner was applied, a piece of ice was dropped into the liquid, which boiled more violently at once just as is the case when a red hot piece of iron is thrown into water. When water is poured into this boiling air, it is instantly frozen, and if the particles of ice are thrown out, they are found to be as dry as chalk. Alcohol is readily frozen by means of this air. If wool, which under ordinary circumstances does not burn, but simply scorches up, is saturated with this liquid and touched with a match it explodes like gunpowder. Here is in an extraordinary glass tumbler is filled with the liquid air and dipped into water at once, an ice casing forms around it. By successive dippings this casing becomes thick, and owing to the intense cold, assumes the appearance of crackleware. Then the tumbler can be withdrawn and there is left an ice cup. This ice cup, Mr. Tripler then fills with liquid oxygen, puts a steel wire in it, lights the wire with a match and burns it up. The melted steel drops to the bottom of the ice cup in the form of beads, so that steel has been melted in a crucible of ice and yet the ice has not been in any way affected. Such are a few of the very remarkable things which can be done in an experimental way with this new material. That liquid air will be employed in the mechanical arts and results will be accomplished which can scarcely be imagined now, is not a matter of doubt.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

Oliver Cromwell was the representative of an era rather than the creator of it. He was more than this, for he was in one sense the saviour of England. He was born in 1599, which was four years before the close of the reign of Elizabeth. It is easy to understand that his youth might have been inspired by those broad conceptions of individual liberty and the rights of the people which characterized the great men of the Elizabethan Age. By birth Cromwell was of good social position. On his mother's side his descent has been traced to the royal independence was strongly developed, a family of excellent social standing. His first command was a squadron raised and armed by himself. He must, therefore, be regarded as representative of the better class of the people of England, that is, above the level of the masses in education, training and wealth; and yet not one of the utility which was corrupted by the straggles of the Stuarts. The reign of Charles I. produced many illustrious men. Every reader of history is familiar with such names as Hampden, Pym, Fairfax and others, in whom the principle of self-government and popular independence was strongly developed,

and who undoubtedly were the means of saving England from being ranked among absolute kingdoms. It is not, however, to Cromwell as an agitator for popular rights, or as a brilliant commander in the field, or as a statesman, who caused his country to be respected as never before in the annals of history, that we like to think of Cromwell. The events which were transpiring in his day were similar in kind to those which at the close of the last century made France red with blood. All the conditions were present to create in England a prototype of those awful scenes enacted across the channel a century and a half afterwards. Men's religious ideas were unsettled; grasping sovereigns were on the throne; extravagant notions of the rights of men were invoked; the people were oppressed with taxes; the nation had become discredited at home and abroad. Extravagant ideas prevailed among those who had the ear of the people. Anarchy and confusion loomed large above the horizon. It was because he showed himself superior to this environment, so perilous to his country, and with strong common sense, invincible determination, and a courage that knew no restraint, that he not only held in check the forces that were working for social destruction, but established a government which commanded the respect of the people, that Cromwell must be regarded as the saviour of England.

The times called out such a man, else England had been undone. We need to review the general conditions of Europe at this time in order to appreciate the extremely perilous condition of the kingdom. The quarrel between Henry VIII. and the Pope, the subsequent refusal of Elizabeth to recognize the influence of the Roman Catholic Church and the Presbyterianism in England, had given rise to the growth and the growth in those days were likely to appreciate now except after careful thought and study. There is little room for doubt that if the result of the revolution and the execution of Charles had been such a condition of affairs as existed in France after the revolution in that country, the great Roman Catholic powers of Europe would have put forth their utmost efforts to have re-established the authority of the Pope in England. This could not have been accomplished except at the cost of frightful bloodshed, which would have left England little more than the vassal of some Continental power. Cromwell prevented such a result, first by holding the passions of the people in check and secondly by making the nation feared and respected in Europe. It is not too much to say that his was a pivotal line in the history of England.

The character of this remarkable man has been subject to much misrepresentation. The historians of the Restoration were, not unnaturally, desirous of making the chief of the regicides obnoxious in the eyes of their contemporaries. To have done Cromwell justice would have been to incur the enmity of the king, hence he has been pictured as a man in whom coarse, brutal and fanatical instincts were predominant. Those of us who went to school 35 or 40 years ago, will remember that the Cromwell of our histories was little less than a monster. At best, he was a swaggering, loud-mouthed hypocrite, worthy of execration by all loyal Britons. During the last half century justice has been done to the memory of this great man. We now know that he was animated by strong convictions of right, and that his judgment in most cases was influenced by a well-grounded principle. It is true, and his supporters are entitled to it, that he was a religious bigot, and that he was a picture of the basest of men. His methods of dealing with the several parliaments, which he summoned and dismissed, savor very much of the actions of a tyrant; but when we take the whole field of his life in review, we see that his actions were guided by a fixed and lofty principle, and that with all his disregard of the rights, feelings and opinions of others, he was a man pre-eminently fitted for the hour in which he lived. A country which proclaims in the reign of John that such men as he who forced the king to sign the Great Charter of Runnymede, in the time of Elizabeth, a Cecil capable of guiding the destinies of the nation when it needed most of all an opportunity for the principles of self-government to develop and its social institutions to become firmly established; a Pitt who could bid defiance to the world in arms; a Gladstone who, by the matchless power of his eloquence and personality, could champion the cause of popular rights and human liberty, so successfully as to win marvellous triumphs without shedding a drop of blood, has been singularly blessed among the nations of the earth. But great as has been the galaxy of statesmen, some of whose names have just been mentioned, during the long record of our nation's history the name of Cromwell towers above them all, as one who in the most critical hour that England ever saw, saved the kingdom from anarchy and extinction.

Mr. Joseph Martin, says a Mainland contemporary, spoke at length on his reasons for opposing the Turner government. Mr. Martin wasted a good deal of time over a very simple matter. Mr. Martin is opposed to the Turner government because he was not invited to join it. This is also the reason why Mr. Cotton is opposed to it. This fellow feeling of the two distinguished opponents is what makes them so wondrous kind to each other.

The opposition Midway Advance says that party to which it refers its support has no use for Mr. Higgins and that the government can have him if they want him. It describes Mr. Higgins as a man with seven sides to his politics, one for every day in the week. This leads the Vancouver World to remark that "the foxes have holes and the birds of the air have nests, but Mr. Higgins has no political refuge."

The Colonist can pardon a good deal of hysteria on the part of the Inland Sentinel, but its pretence, that a recent article in this paper charging the whole British Columbia contingent in the federal parliament with neglecting the interests of British Columbia, is an attempt to prejudice a jury against Messrs. Templeman and Bostock shows that our lively contemporary is off its mental balance temporarily.

The Kaslo Kootenaiian says that the government is steadily gaining ground in that portion of the province and in point of fact "it is difficult to find an out-and-out oppositionist."

THE BICYCLE TRADE.
Reasons Assigned for the Present Inactive Season—Weather and Not War in the Main Responsible.

The recently published utterances of R. Philip Gurnully, a leading bicycle manufacturer of Chicago, as to the present condition of and outlook for the bicycle trade, have excited so small degree of comment and discussion among agents, makers and dealers here. Every one interested has, of course, been brought to a keen realization of the fact that the season thus far has been most disappointing for the rider because of the weather and prevailing rains, and for the dealer because of the comparatively small number of sales recorded during the months of April and May, ordinarily the banner months of the year in the trade in accordance with a long established custom—the outgrowth of business judgment and common sense has been carefully avoided of discussing the existing condition of things in newspapers. Mr. Gurnully's interest in the wheel, however, has opened the floodgates, and dealers and makers are now talking without reserve.

Some makers agree with Mr. Gurnully that the war is largely responsible for the slump; others insist that it is the weather, and yet others are of the opinion that over-production more than either of the first two causes is responsible for the falling-off in sales for 1908. As a leading New England maker, with headquarters in this city, said to the writer: "It is certainly a fact that the season thus far has been most disappointing. Up to the present time we have sold less than 50 per cent. of the number of wheels we had sold within a corresponding period last year. That we have done even so well as this I attribute to the fact that while our makers and agents have followed a policy of retrenchment, we have spent even more money in judicious advertising than I believe we should have spent had weather and business conditions been more favorable. We have done this because we believe that there were buyers enough in the country to give us our full share of business provided we went after it, and I do not question that we would have done so. The fact that we are behind at present, that we shall sell our full product before the season is over, there is no doubt that the departure for war of so many thousands of active, sporting young men is responsible to some extent for the decrease in sales; on the other hand, for every one of these there are ten youngsters, boys and girls, clamoring for bicycles this year, as last, and the protracted period of unfavorable weather, far more than any other cause, in my opinion, is responsible for making the season so disappointing. The weather has dampened the cycling enthusiasm, and held in check the desire to ride dry roads, sunshine and the presence of thousands of merry cyclists upon our suburban roads and boulevards, create a desire in others to ride, while the lack of these attractions and examples has a direct and potent effect. The remarkable period of inclement weather through which we are passing; the fact that we have enjoyed no spring weather, has affected all other branches of business; men and women are wearing their fall and winter apparel, solely because they are comfortable, and millions of dollars' worth of spring goods remain upon the shelves in hundreds of stores throughout the country. The advent and continuance of fair and reasonable weather would release this merchandise, relieve the existing spirit of depression, and largely restore trade to its normal state of activity, the existence of war notwithstanding."

Indeed, believe that with the running of boats to seashore resorts, restricted by harbor regulations as they now are, that the people of New York will turn to the bicycle this summer in greater numbers than ever before.

Another maker, while admitting the bad effects of the war and weather combined, expresses the opinion that over-production is the chief cause for the unsatisfactory season. "I believe," he says, "that the manufacturers have been turning out wheels at the rate of nearly a million a year for the past five years or more. Even the tremendous reduction in prices that has taken place within the last year has not enabled makers and dealers to play even. The rate of production has not been reduced, and it is not going to buy another at any price. On the contrary, with the tendency toward cut-throat competition, growing out of the disturbed condition of business, he will have his old wheel re-named and re-painted, and content himself with it for another season. The war has, of course, only indirectly affected the bicycle trade, a man's mind is distracted by flying rumors of naval battles, bombardments and the movements of troops, and he naturally finds difficulty in centering his thoughts upon the final haughtiness of anything else; the wretched weather has also done its share, as the result of an afternoon wheel, and he simply refrains from riding the great accumulation of stock, however, and if you like to put it that way, the fact that the demand has been largely satisfied, is, to my mind, responsible to a greater degree than anything else for the present unsatisfactory season in the bicycle trade."

The views of these makers represent, in the main, the opinions of others interviewed by The Commercial Advertiser's special correspondent, who held the advertisement conditions responsible, however, were in the majority; and nearly all were confident that while the damage done by the rain and continued chill of the past two months is, to a certain extent, irreparable, the final haughtiness of real summer weather, if not delayed too long, would give an impetus to the season's business that would yet bring satisfactory results to all branches of the cycle trade.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

THE CHESS MASTERS.

Progress of the International Tourney—The Record for Saturday.

Vienna, June 4.—The second round of the international chess masters' tournament was played at the Vienna Chess club on Friday, and although at the first adjournment at 2 o'clock, not one of the ten games was finished, at 9 o'clock, when time was called for the day, nine games had been recorded. The three American players, Steinitz, Pillsbury and Showalter again came out victorious, while Baird, the fourth American player, had not finished his game at the second adjournment. He has, however, good chances to draw his game against Schiffers, when the games will have to be concluded next Thursday. The result of today's play follows: Burna drew with Alpin; Tchernin vanquished Trenchard; Baird and Schiffers adjourned; Pillsbury and Janowski divided honors; Pillsbury downed Lippe; Schwarz defeated Blackburne; Dalprid had to resign against Showalter; Maro and Schickel drew; Steinitz beat Maro; and Tschigorin beat Walbrodt.

Turner's old house in Cheryne-walk, London, is now undergoing extensive repairs and restoration. It and the neighboring building have been raised and the brickwork pointed. The raised-in portion of the roof is of course retained, and it was here that Turner used to sit and study some of those wonderful river effects which his genius transmitted to the canvas.

900 DROPS

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Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of DR. J. C. SANDEN, PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed—
Sage—
Rhubarb Leaf—
Aloe Leaf—
Syrup—
Castor Oil—
Ginger—
Sassafras—
Mint—
Peppermint—
Cloves—
Cinnamon—
Nutmeg—
Allspice—
Anise—
Fennel—
Licorice—
Marshmallows—
Gum Arabic—
Glycerine—
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Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

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Dr. J. C. Sanden
NEW YORK.

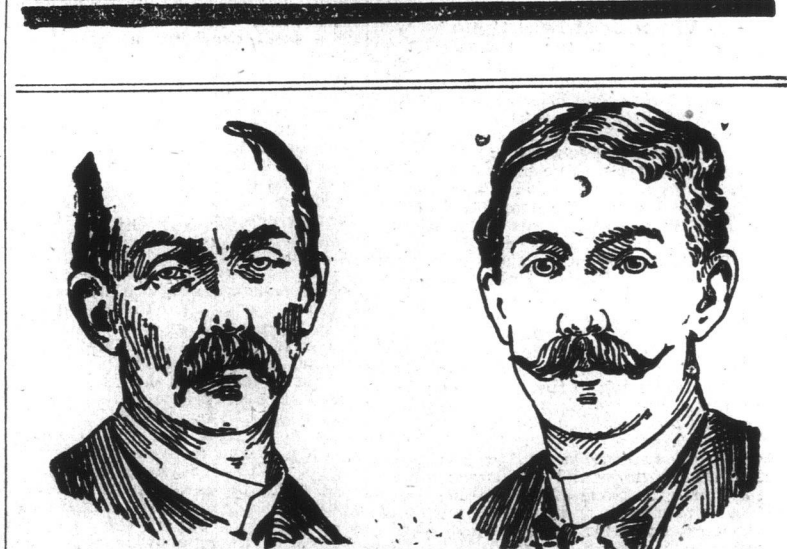
At 6 months old
35 Doses—35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The Fac-Simile Signature of *Dr. J. C. Sanden* is on every wrapper.



ARE YOU GOING TO KLONDYKE?

It requires two kinds of capital to make this venture. The man who goes through must have strength and nerve as well as money. Money will not carry you through the long weeks of exposure to cold and hardship. Strength will count then. There will be stragglers left behind; poor, weak constitutions will give out and the hardy, well-developed man is sure to win.

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt.

This is an Electric life-giver. It saturates the nerves and muscles with animal magnetism, which is the force that builds up weak constitutions. Many who have already started on this trip have been made strong by this famous Belt. It is a wonderful life-giver, and no man who is doubtful of his physical vigor should go without it.

Will Make You Strong.

After you have worn a Dr. Sanden Electric Belt for a few weeks you will be fit for the great hardships.

"I was a physical wreck three years ago and was cured by Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt. I am now 52 years old but am going to the Klondyke and expect to hold my own with younger men," said L. L. JACQUARD, a former San Leandro jeweler, before leaving on the Excelsior a few weeks ago.

Men are made manly by it. Read about it in Dr. Sanden's book, "Three Classes of Men," sealed sent, free by mail. Address

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TESLIN LAKE ROAD.
Mackenzie & Mann Will Have the Wagon Road Completed in Five Weeks.

Mr. J. H. Russell brings encouraging news from Glenora. Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann have a force of 150 men at work on the wagon road and their foreman, Neil Keith, told Mr. Russell just before he left, that the road would be completed to the summit by Saturday night, and that in two weeks there would be a good road through Glenora to Teslin Lake. They have not a great deal of corduroy to do, as, once past the summit all is plain sailing, in fact Frank Galbreath, who recently returned to Telegraph Creek with his pack train, reported that even now the trail is good. Two thousand men had gone along the trail to Teslin Lake and another two thousand are at Glenora waiting for the commencement of work on the railway.

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