he (Wells) had presumed that Mr. Taylor had been acting for Mr. Brown. He had not asked for specific information. He had not been told by either Mr. Brown or Mr. Taylor. When witness signed the order-in-council recommendation of August, making these grants, the matter had been virtually settled; he had since given way to the opinion of his colleagues. He would not say that he concurred. He had signed the recommendation. The settlement was apparently satisfactory to the government. There were no conditions then attached that were not stipulated. Afterwards he had become dissatisfied. He could not give reasons for the resurrection of his dissatisfaction. Witness had been the first to suggest the building to Spence's Bridge in connection with this transaction. Witness could not say whether or not Mr. Dunsmuir was present at the meeting at which the granting order-in-council passed; he thought not. Witness held that, despite the passage of the order-in-council, the Premier was authorized to stop the issue of these grants. He would not say whether or not it would have been better to have a meeting of the executive. He took the other way of doing it. It was his view that if Sir Thomas Shaughnessy agreed to build the line from Midday to Spence's Bridge the grants would have been turned over. If Sir Thomas had agreed to terms as to the building of the road to Spence's Bridge, the matter would have had to be submitted to the government. He could have remained in Montreal while the proposals were submitted to Sir Thomas Shaughnessy. He had not thought of the necessity of further reference to Victoria when taking these grants with him to Montreal. Witness was in Toronto on or about the 11th, and back in Montreal about the 20th, when the other grants were handed over about the time witness was about to leave. When witness had his conversation with Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, he could not say whether or not he had had his chat with Mr. Taylor. When Mr. Taylor had made his proposals, witness'idea was that he (Taylor) and Mr. Brown had been "working this thing together." Witness did not suggest that the C. P. R. was implicated in any way whatever. There was no reason why he should speak of the matter to Sir Thomas Shaughnessy. Witness had told Sir Thomas Shaughnessy that it had been agreed that prior to the delivery of these grants the company would have to extend to Spence's Bridge. Sir Thomas did not express any surprise. Witness could not say whether or not Sir Thomas had seen or heard of the granting order-in-council. He had not heard of the British Columbia Southern granting order. The two propositions were kept distinct. Indirectly one of the considerations to be secured by the C. P. R. for building to Spence's Bridge was the delivery of these Crown grants. There was no added consideration. Witness could not remember whether or not Mr. Creelman was present when the discussion took place as to taking the two Crown grants back to Victoria.

"I may say," said Mr. Davis, "that my instructions are that Mr. Creelman was present, and he is now coming to Victoria, and will be here on Monday next."

"That's all right," commented Mr. Wells. "They may bring the whole staff for all that I care."

Witness had never asked permission to bring the crown grants back from Montreal with him, they having passed from his possession into that of the company. To ask to be allowed to do so would be so silly a thing that a two-year-old child would hardly be guilty of it. He had said to Sir Thomas Shaughnessy that, in view of the refusal of the company to meet the added conditions, there was nothing else to do but bring the grants back—that was the reason assigned and there was no other reason. He denied that he had spoken of vacancies in the cabinet as a reason for wanting to retain the grants in his possession. He denied having said that there were vacancies in the cabinet, and non-possession of the grants might embarrass the government. He remembered meeting Mr. Oswald in Montreal; he was, witness believed, the president or secretary of the Columbia & Western. He certainly did not deliver the two grants for blocks 4,593 and 4,594 together with the other grants and get them back from him the following morning.

"Are you quite sure of that?" asked Mr. Davis.

"Quite sure," said Hon. Mr. Wells. "Is he coming to swear to that?"

Mr. Davis replied affirmatively.

"Those deeds never left the Windsor hotel," said Hon. Mr. Wells, emphatically.

"Were they not deposited in the company's vault and returned to you the next morning?" asked counsel somewhat sharply.

"Never, sir, retorted the Chief Commissioner—"Never! They never left the Windsor hotel. That is a put up job all right, enough."

"Well, we'll take another put up job," said Mr. Davis, who proceeded to inquire how, if the C. P. R. was not implicated, Mr. Taylor could have hoped to carry out his land company scheme, as alleged?

Witness replied that he knew nothing about it. He certainly did not take Mr. Taylor for a fool, but quite the reverse. He thought him a decidedly sharp fellow. It might not be necessary for the C. P. R. to be mixed up in the matter at all.

"And if Mr. Taylor's story should be correct, it was an attempt on your part to hold up the C. P. R.?" said Mr. Davis.

"Mr. Taylor's story was too ridiculous to consider seriously," was the reply. Continuing, Hon. Mr. Wells said that he had seen Mr. Crelman at that gentleman's office on the morning after the delivery of the unencumbered grants, when Mr. Creelman had expressed regret that he (Wells) could not have delivered the other two. Mr. Creelman had at that time contended that the grants having been signed by the Lieutenant-Governor and sealed with the great seal of the province, they constituted title complete. Witness had said that if this were so, the company would no doubt get them. He had no opinion to offer as to whether or not they should have got them.

With respect to the conversation with Sir Thomas Shaughnessy regarding the subsidiary land company, it had taken place at Sir Thomas' own office in Montreal one afternoon sometime in November. Something came up about this company—witness could not say how—and the C. P. R. president had given the information that the company would supply the lands and reserve certain shares. Witness had been curious to know wherein the company was to benefit by the transfer, and Sir Thomas' explanation had been made, as he thought, in a somewhat apologetic manner. Witness had had no possible interest in this company. He had discussed many things incidentally with Sir Thomas.

"You would be very much surprised to hear of some of the things," he remarked to Mr. Davis.

"I would not be surprised at anything after this committee gets through," was Mr. Davis' retort.

When he had come back to Victoria, witness had apprised his colleagues of the non-delivery of the grants. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's letter in response to his (Wells') memorandum had evidently been written as an argument to excite in subsequent efforts with the executive to secure these grants. When returning to Victoria, witness had understood that fresh negotiations would be entered into for the purpose of securing the grants on new terms that might be decided upon. He had suggested while at Montreal that in any future negotiations with respect to these crown grants the province should be represented by Mr. Greenshields. It was possible that other conditions might have been substituted for the building of the line from Midway to Spence's Bridge, and referred to the government for consideration. "To be dealt with by the government," witness believed was the expression used. Mr. Creelman would not agree to Mr. Greenshields acting in the capacity suggested. The primary reason for the cancellation of the grant was certainly the failure of the negotiations for the building of the Midway-Spence's Bridge line. There was a more immediate reason possibly influencing Mr. Dunsmuir, at whose instance the grants were cancelled. Witness had not agreed that the grants could be made by a proper interpretation of the statute. Possibly he did not agree with Mr. Hunter's opinion, if he might say so.

"Oh say it," said Mr. Davis. "We lawyers are used to that sort of thing."

Witness denied that he had gone to Hamilton to see Mr. Brown at all. He had not advised Mr. Brown that he was going to Hamilton. He had gone to Hamilton on other business and had met Mr. Brown quite accidentally.

Re-examined by Mr. McCaul, witness said that he could not imagine that a man of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's business system—spoken of by Mr. Davis in his examination—if the grants had ever been delivered to him, would have relinquished them without so much as taking a memorandum in writing. With respect to Mr. Taylor's proposal, he had been interested in it and had made no endeavor to ascertain whether or not it could be carried out.

Mr. Helmcken then took witness in hand, examining him at great length. If a matter had been in his particular department, he might quite possibly have signed the recommendation to go before the executive while not personally agreeing with it, if it should be the case that the recommendation expressed the feeling of the majority of the ministry. Such was the duty of a minister. He had believed that the granting order-in-council virtually completed an understood settlement, Mr. Brown having intimated that the proposals would be acceptable to his company, while desiring that the proposition should come as a proposal from the government rather than a suggestion of the company. The draft for the grants had not come from the Lands and Works department. Witness could not say where it had come from. He could not say how Mr. Dunsmuir's mind had been changed with respect to the delivery of the grants, so that Mr. Dunsmuir should have said, after knowing that the grants had not been delivered on account of non-acceptance of his (Dunsmuir's) conditions, that he was anxious for the delivery of the grants.

Mr. Brown, recalled, denied that he had paid any counsel fees for the delivery of bill No. 87. No accounts had ever been rendered to him in connection therewith.

It was at this stage of the proceedings that the committee adjourned for the day.

(Continued on Page Five.)

ADJOURNED FOR TEN DAYS

Railway Bills Receive Royal Assent---New Definition of Privilege.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Yesterday's session of the legislature lasted but eleven minutes, and yet it was long enough to fill with rejoicing the hearts of a number of persons interested in private legislation that had gone through the House, but had not yet been invested with the force and effect of law. These eleven measures were formally assented as soon as the House had reassembled, there being some fifteen members present, and were as follows:

The Vernon & Nelson Telephone Co. bill.

Kootenay, Cariboo & Pacific Railway Co. bill.

Adams River Railway Co. bill.

Morrissey, Fernie & Michel Railway Co. bill.

Pacific Northern & Omineca Railway Co. bill.

Pacific Northern & Eastern Railway Co. bill.

Flathead Valley Railway Co. bill.

B. C. Northern & Mackenzie Valley Railway Co. bill.

Quatsino Railway Co. bill.

Bill to amend the Land Act.

Bill incorporating the Fort Simpson General Hospital.

On a question of privilege, as soon as His Honor had retired, Mr. Smith Curtis wanted to know from the government—now that the fate of bill No. 16 had been decided—what would be done as to coal and oil locations that had been made in block 4,594

Hon. Col. Prior thought that this could not be regarded as a question of privilege. The matter was purely one for the government to deal with as a matter of policy.

Mr. Curtis thought that under the present abnormal circumstances the policy, whatever it might me, should be enunciated as speedily as possible.

Mr. Curtis had another question of privilege. He had read in the papers that in supporting the motion for the adjournment last Monday, in order that the committee might complete its work, the second member for Vancouver had held that until the subject of inquiry had been thoroughly sifted, all members of the legislature rested under the cloud of suspicion. He did not think that such suspicion could apply to any members save those who had supported the deal with respect to these lands, or those who had crossed the floor to join the government ranks. He for one would not accept a personal reflection as possible.

In making the preliminary motion to adjournment, Hon. Col. Prior briefly referred to the causes that had produced the adjournment one week before. He ventured to inquire of the chairman of the investigating committee as to the progress that that body was making.

Mr. Clifford, in response, reported that the finding of the committee investigating Columbia & Western matters was not yet ready. The committee had been sitting continuously, holding morning and afternoon sittings, with twenty-two sessions up to date, and had already taken between 700 and 800 pages of closely typewritten pages of evidence. At the best the committee could not now hope to place its report before the House earlier than the 20th of this month. During the morning, Mr. Davis had appeared and requested permission to cross-examine Hon. Mr. Wells, as counsel for the C. P. R., and with the object of facilitating the fullest and freest inquiry, the committee had in the public interest granted permission, Mr. Davis agreeing to confine himself to the interrogation of Hon. Mr. Wells. It was also probable that Sir Thomas Shaughnessy would be here to be examined before the report was ready for presentation, the following telegram having been sent him to Montreal:

Victoria, May 11.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Montreal.

Regret to hear you have not yet left. The company's counsel, Mr. Davis, appeared before the committee this morning and has been given leave to examine Wells. If you desire to appear and give evidence, must be here before Monday, 18th, as committee reports to House on 20th. In event of your giving evidence, committee requires all relevant documents, including memoranda and correspondence, personal or otherwise. Answer.

C. W. D. CLIFFORD, Chairman.

In view of this announcement, the Premier moved that the House at its rising do stand adjourned until Wednesday, the 20th instant, at 2 o'clock.

And it was so ordered, after the Premier had informed the member for Rossland that answers to questions would in the meantime be given to the printers as soon as prepared.

An Opening For Canada

Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, Returns From Trip to Japan.

Says a Big Flour Trade Could be Secured With Orient by Canadians.

Pulp, Furniture, Lumber and Other Products Would Find a Market.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Hon. Sydney Fisher, minister of agriculture, who, with Mr. Hutcheson, commissioner from Canada to the Osaka exhibition, has been visiting the big Japanese fair being held at Osaka, returned yesterday by the steamer Empress of India much impressed with Japan and the Japanese. He was decorated by the Emperor during his visit to Tokio and entertained and treated with distinction in Japan. He was present at the great naval review held at Kobe on April 10, when there no less than 71 battleships of Japan in line—a most impressive sight.

The Minister of Agriculture, in an interview given on board the Empress of India yesterday, said that Canada should do a large trade with Japan, especially in flour, lumber, pulp and furniture, the branches in which Canada would find an excellent opening. At the Osaka exhibition Canada had an extensive exhibit; and in connection with the Canadian exhibit "a real live" baker was employed in baking bread for the Japanese visitors from Canadian flour. Prior to the Osaka exhibition, and the Canadian exhibit there, Canada was practically a terra incognita to the average Japanese; and Mr. Fisher said his visit had done much to bring Canada before the Japanese. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance, he said, also caused the Japanese to look to Capada, and if the Canadian merchants got their business agents into Japan and pushed their wares, there was no doubt but that Canada would find a business preference in the land of the little brown men.

Canada—said the Minister of Agriculture—should do a large trade in flour, for Japan is a large importer of flour; and at the present time the greater portion was being shipped from the United States.

Canada could supply a better article, and, with a ready market obtainable in Japan, it was the fault of the flour exporters if they did not work up a large trade. He found that the Canadian firms did not show as much business as the houses across the boundary which had their agents at work securing business for them. So it was with the lumber trade. There was a large demand for lumber in Japan and the Canadian ports on the Pacific Coast should be shipping large quantities of lumber to the Japanese importers.

If the Canadian houses do not get into the field and reach out for the trade which Japan offers in the exports of Canada the good work done to advertise Canada's resources by the exhibit at the Osaka exposition, and the visit of the minister would be lost, he said. The United States firms had agents galore, and Canadians should also send men to Japan to work up a trade. He was positive that a large trade could soon be worked up in furniture for the Japanese were eager to secure importations of Canadian furniture. Another industry which could furnish exports for Japan is in pulp. Perhaps, if a paper mill or mills were started on the Pacific Coast, a good business could be done in supplying paper to the Japanese.

He thought they might prefer to import the pulp and make their own paper, but either in pulp or paper, he was sure that Japan would take large amounts of one or the other. At present the Japanese were large importers of paper from this side. The press of Japan was most extensive, and the daily consumption of paper by the newspapers of Japan is enormous. The needs of the presses of the Oriental power demanded great supplies of paper, and the trade in pulp from Canada, would, he believed, reach great proportions.

There were other products which would find a rich market in Japan. The Japanese would not, he thought, be large importers of iron or machinery, for there were large iron mines in the country and the Japanese were making great progress in the manufacture of machinery. In shipbuilding the progress the country was making was wonderful. Hon. Mr. Fisher said he visited the Kasagawa dockyard at Kobe, which employed over 3,000 workmen, and the manner in which the work of shipbuilding was carried on there with the most modern of appliances showed that Japan had taken her place among the shipbuilding nations of the world. Some of the vessels built in Japanese shipyards (as is evidenced by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha liners, which run into this port) are equal to any built anywhere in the world.

Mr. Fisher said that when he left Japan the war feeling there was quite strong. Japan was preparing for eventualities, and the general impression was that Russia was settling down for keeps in Manchuria. Japan, although feeling very strong against Russia, was not preparing for any independent coup, but preparing to act in unison with the powers with whom the country is now associated. The naval and military resources of Japan are in a high state of efficiency, and when the 71 warships flying the Rising Sun flag were in review at the great pageant held at Kobe on April 10 this fact was most evident. He understood that supplies were being secured, and arsenals and powder factories were being kept hard at work—in fact Japan was not idle. Japan was prepared to act in accord with the nations interested in the question, which was causing the excitement when the steamer left Yokohama. According to the general tone of the Oriental press, he gleaned that the trend of opinion was that there would be no conflict—as Russian would evacuate when it was shown that the powers were in earnest regarding the question of an open door in Manchuria.

A FAMILIAR NAME.

In the homes of Canada and the United States there are few names more familiar and none more reverently spoken than that of Dr. A. W. Chase, the great physician and receipt book author. He is blessed for the suffering he has relieved and the disease he has cured; his remedies are used and endorsed by the best people in the land; they are popular because they cure when others fail.

Among what may be described as the minor legislative undertakings awaiting the attention of parliament few can be of more importance, or more worthy of the best endeavors of the government to conduct them to successful issue, than the bill which has been introduced by the Home Secretary to make better provision for regulating the employment of children.—London Times.

By the New South Wales old-age pension system a new class of State-dependant has been created, involving an annual expenditure of alarming proportions, without relieving existing charitable institutions to any appreciable extent. In addition the Act has helped to encourage unthrift, imposition and actual fraud, besides loosening ties of kinship and weakening moral obligations.—Sydney Daily Telegraph.

A rural editor in Illinois observes: "We prefer living in a small town where the people will sympathize with you in trouble. If you haven't any trouble they will hunt some up for you."

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Members Gather Last Evening and Enjoy Address and Music.

The Chamber of Commerce held its evening. There was a large attendance first smoker at Victoria hotel Tuesday present, the evening's entertainment being characterized by general conviviality. The prime idea of the smoker was to bring the members together in closer fellowship, under the genial influence of speech, song and story. Finn's orchestra enlivened the proceedings with appreciated selections. President George Carter made some appropriate opening remarks, extending a hearty invitation to those present to enjoy themselves without any show of reserve or formality. Messrs. Douglas, Ives, Williams, Carne rendered some fine songs, which were heartily enjoyed and encored, as was the splendid recitation of W. Allan. President Carter, His Worship the Mayor and Herbert Cuthbert were the principal speakers of the evening, the theme of the addresses being the necessity and advantage of working unitedly and enthusiastically for the best interest and advancement of the city. The smoker was a most enjoyable and successful function, and the object of bringing the members together in more intimate bonds of fraternity was most happily realized. United States Consul A. E. Smith was also present, his witty remarks being roundly applauded.

FUNDS FOR CELEBRATION.

Report of Finance Committee Shows Amount Collected.

A meeting of the celebration finance committee was held Tuesday afternoon at the City Hall, His Worship the Mayor in the chair.

Mr. E. C. Smith wrote accepting the honor conferred on him of honorary secretary.

Capt. A. W. Currie, on behalf of the Fifth Regiment Rifle Association, wrote asking for the usual grant of $100 for rifle matches. Capt. Currie pointed out that this sum was practically all the city was asked to contribute to encourage the regiment. This communication was laid on the table awaiting further reports in relation to funds.

The action of secretary re bill posting was endorsed.

A letter from Fleming Bros. calling attention to their kodaks and cameras as suitable prizes, was referred to the prize committee.

The various collecting committees reported showing that there would be $2,500 on hand, inclusive of the appropriation from the city.

The committee adjourned till next Tuesday at 5 p. m.

AFFAIRS OF THE ORPHANAGE

Managing Committee Elects Officers And Sub-Committees.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

A meeting of the directors of the British Columbia Orphanage was held yesterday afternoon in the City Hall. Mr. Chas. Hayward, the president, occupied the chair. Before commencing business the Rev. W. Leslie Clay said prayer. The business before the meeting was the election of officers and committees for the ensuing year.

Rev. Dr. Campbell moved that the acting officers be re-elected, as they had given such general satisfaction during their past term. The motion was seconded by Dr. Milne, and was unanimously carried. Mr. Sprague urged the advisability of the board meeting more often. He also thought that a fixed date should be set for the quarterly meetings.

Mr. E. Crow Baker, after considerable discussion had taken place, moved that the secretary should be instructed to call the quarterly meetings on the second Tuesday in the following months: January, April, July, October. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Baker laid his financial report on the table for the past year. He was unable to have it audited before the general meeting, which was held last week. A copy of his report was published in this paper last week. The report showed the association to have a balance of $1,823.42 in the bank, and merchandise to the value of $64. The Rev. W. Leslie Clay moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. A. B. Fraser for auditing the accounts, and also to Mr. E. W. Bradley, for the assistance he rendered the secretary during the past year in typewriting letters, etc., for the association. The next question to be dealt with was election of the ladies' committee, and the following, representing the different churches, were duly installed: Mrs. H. Bickerdike, Mrs. Geo. Carter, Mrs. W. Scowcroft and Mrs. D. Sprague, for the Congregational church; Mrs. F. Adams, Mrs. F. W. McCulloch, Mrs. W. Berridge and Mrs. Noah Shakespeare, for the Methodist churches; Mrs. James Hutcheson, Mrs. G. L. Milne, Mrs. Wm. Munsie, Mrs. Wm. Deeney, for the Presbyterian churches; Miss Perrin, Mrs. E. Crow Baker, Mrs. A. S. Gossing, Mrs. Toller, for the Anglican churches; Mrs. W. R. Higgins, Mrs. W. W. Wilkinson, Mrs. E. V. Mugbridge, Mrs. G. A. McTavish, for the Reformed Episcopal church.

The Rev. W. Leslie Clay and one or two other gentlemen urged the advisability of having a finance committee to work in conjunction with the treasurer, and the following were elected: Dr. Milne, Mr. Flumerfelt and Mr. H. D. Helmcken, K.C., M.P.P. Then the following house and grounds committee were installed: Mr. Sprague, Mr. McGregor and Mr. Shakespeare.

The question of having a married couple to assist the matron at the Orphanage took up considerable time and was finally decided to be left in the hands of the president, treasurer and secretary, who will confer with the executive of the ladies' board, and bring in a recommendation at the next quarterly meeting of the committee. Mrs. McCulloch urged the necessity of immediate help, and was informed that the ladies had the power to supply any temporary assistance they deemed necessary.

The meeting closed with a benediction by Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge.

Chinese on Strike—Some few days ago, so it is reported, a scow, loaded with 277 tons of coal, was delivered alongside the wharf on which stands the coal shed at William Head quarantine station. A contract was made with Chinese for discharging this scow at the munificent sum of 10 cents per ton. After a quantity, estimated at about 77 tons had been stowed in the shed, it dawned on the "powers that be" that a further economy might be effected. Coal was wanted at the power house, and the scow removed to the nearest convenient point. This involved a long, difficult, and uphill wheel, with no corresponding advance in the rate per ton, and a breach of contract. When the Chinese saw and understood what was required of them, they immediately quit work, gathered their belongings and started on an 18 or 19 mile walk to their homes.

Six new letter carriers have been added to the Winnipeg post office staff.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

HAPPENINGS IN POLICE CIRCLES

The Italian Flag and the Non-Union Sloop---and an Assault.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

When the magistrate sat in his justice foundry yesterday he found a swarthy Italian, with a bunch of raven black curls and a heavy-weight moustache, in the dock. Pizarello Enrico, was charged with aggravated assault. He had been having a mix-up with his friend Bellican, who came with his eye bandaged up to tell how it happened.

When they unwound the story of Bellican and his wife, it was to the effect that Enrico got in a fighting mood for several reasons. He wanta getta de flag putta de sloop; he wanta Charley ringa de bell tella de girl—and he getta de jag. And because he didn't get the flag, or the girl, but had the skate, hepunched Bellican till his arm tired, kicked him, and gouged his eye badly. This is how the Bellicans told it—but as Enrico told it the story was quite different.

Mrs. Bellican, who is a colored lady, has an Italian flag—the colors of her husband's country—and she has strong union sympathies. Charley belongs to the Longshoremens' Union. Enrico does not, and when he came to get the flag of Italy over his sloop, Mrs. Bellican wouldn't hear of it.

The Italian flag over an non-union sloop—perish the thought.

As Bellican told it, he and Enrico had been out all night. They got a few drinks—but accused was more sober than he. They weren't more than half drunk. They came home at 7 a. m. on the Sunday and then went to the Market saloon to unload a few more schooners. Enrico was mad and wanted to fight—he was tuinking about the flag business.

When they went home Enrico wanted Charley to ring Mrs. Schultz' bell. He got mad when Charley wouldn't.

"What did he want me ringa that bell for? Maybe he wanta fix it up marry that girl—I don't know," said Bellican.

Enrico got good and mad then, and when they got to the Bellican residence on Kane street, he hung his coat on the fence and went in after Charley. He knocked him down, hurled him through to the summer kitchen, got his head fast between the supports of the chimney and punched and kicked, kicked and punched.

"Maybe, he punch me a hundred times," said Bellican. "I was blind, because he put his fist in my eye. I was like a dead man."

Mrs. Bellican corroborated these things. She said that Enrico kicked and beat her husband and she said, "For God's sake don't kill him." Then Enrico told her to shut up or he'd knock her teeth down her throat. He punched her and knocked her down.

When Mr. Moresby, for the defence, cross-examined her, he asked: "Doesn't Enrico keep your house?"

"Keep my house"—she said, and her gesture of disgust meant volumes. "I guess not. He came there to get a meal sometimes. Italian Jim brought him and made him acquainted with my husband."

"Doesn't your husband beat you?" asked Mr. Moresby. "What, my husband"—said witness, and she looked at the counsel with a "how-could-you" air—"No, sir; I should say he does not." Does he quarrel?" "No, sir—we have some little family squabble sometimes; that's all. Everybody has them."

Constable Clayards told of the beating of Bellican and of how Dr. Robertson said his eye-sight was gone. He told of arresting accused, and of the incident of the Italian flag, which Mrs. Bellican had told him. Dr. Robertson told of Bellican's injuries.

Enrico told a different tale. They had been drinking and had words over unions, and finally Bellican told him that if he came to the house again he would have to be a union man. Then Bellican got his head under his arm, swore, and punched. Then, after more swears, he ran out and got some wood. Then he reached for an axe, and swearing, said: "I'll kill you." Then witness pushed him and he fell on his back on the wood pile. Mrs. Bellican ran to the front door and shouted, "police." Witness ran out of the door. When he reached the sidewalk Bellican came to the door with the axe, and Mrs. Bellican wouldn't let him come.

Enrico shouted to him to come out and "I give him a good square fight in English." Then Bellican swore at him, and he ran in, but Mrs. Bellican shut the door in his face. Then he was arrested.

Enrico was convicted and fined $150, with an option of three months' imprisonment. He took the three months.

Robert Gilbert, who stole 19 1-2 pounds of bacon from the sealing schooner Enterprise, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labor—and he lost his gramophone. Gilbert had no money—the season being a bad one, and when he secured the service of counsel he offered his gramophone as retainer.

He was seen taking the bacon from the schooner by Capt. Whidden, who gave evidence to that effect. His story was that he got the key from the watchman, and had been told to bring up some bacon to prepare it for breakfast. There were two men so he brought up 19 pounds.

The magistrate thought that six months would about fit the offence. As the sealer left the dock he was musing about the loss of the gramophone.

Perhaps he thought he heard it playing "I Don't Care If You Ever Come back."

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine **Carter's Little Liver Pills.**

Must Bear Signature of

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Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

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Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. Sole manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, Ltd., London.

Vice Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say it has been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of Orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1885.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, etc.

Our Perfect Tooth Powder

Removes tartar, kills bacteria, hardens the gums, preserves and beautifies the teeth, sweetens the breath and imparts a fresh delightful taste to the mouth.

25c Per Bottle.

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