The following is part of the charge of Judge Grossoup to the special grand jury

supreme.
You doubtless feel as I do, that the op-

must exist in addition to the resolve, a purpose or intent of

You doubless feel as I do, that the opportunities of life under the present conditions are not entirely equal, and that changes are needed to forestall some of the dangerous tendencies of the current of industrial life.

But neither the torch of the incendiary, nor the weapon of the insurrectionists, nor the inflamed tongue of him who incites to fire and sword is the instrument to bring about reforms. To the mind of the American people, to the calm, dispassionate, aying pathetic judgment of a race that is not afraid to face deep changes and responsibilities, there has as yet been no appeal. Men who appear as the champions of great changes must submit them to discussion—discussion that reaches not simply the parties interested, but the under circles of accisty—and must be patient as well as precision and must be patient as well as precision and must be patient as well as precisions and must be patient as well as precisions of control of the large of the feeling of prophing of the arm is the registrous down of the large of the feeling of patients and interestate commerce should quit, and that their successors should, by threats, intimidation or influence be prevented from a practically banished from North American taking their places, and would constitute a conspiracy. I recognize, however, the reight of about to organize. Each man in America is a free man, and so long as he does not interfere with their rights of others are removed by the schoeners which fished a crime not only against the came itself, for what man of any intelligence has been reached and a public judgment made up.

An open by the contemplation of influence be prevented from practically banished from North American are right to do with that which is his what he pleases.

The total Britiah Columbia and Alaska coasts, south of Behring see, and off the Command. We want to the command to the prophing of the arm in the resistory of the command of the command of the prophing of the arm in

and, "two or more persons in any state or territory who conspire to overthrow, put down or destroy by force the government of the United States or to levy war against or to oppose by force the authority thereof or by force to present hinder or the same laws as other associations. The leaders to whom or to oppose by force the authority thereof or by force to prevent, hinder or delay the execution of any law of the United States or by force to seize, take or possess any property of the United States contrary to authority, shall be visited with certain pendicular therein named."

INSURRECTION IS A RISING

INSURRECTION IS A RISHNG

INSURRECTION IS A RISHNG

against civil or political authority—the open and active opposition of a number of persons to the execution of law in a city or state.

Now the laws of the United States forbid, under penalty, any persons from obstructing or retarding the passage of the malls, and make it the duty of the officers to arrest such offenders and bring them before the court. If, therefore, it shall appear to you that any person or persons have wilfully obstructed or retarded the mails, and that their attempted arrest for such offenses has been opposed by such a number of persons as would constitute a general upraising in that particular locality, and as threatens, for the time being, the civil and political authority, then the fact of an in surrection within the meaning of the law has been established. And, "he who by speech, writing, promises or other inducements assists in setting it on foot or carrying it along, or gives it aid or commerce in mand and insistance, under the any considerable military force is mucharity of a violation of law."

It is not necessary that there should be bloodshed; it is not necessary that the rising should be in opposition to she provisions of the laws of the United States, and should be so formidable for the time being as to defy the authority of the United States, and should be so formidable for the time being as to defy the authority of the United States, and should be so formidable for the time being as to defy the authority of the United States, and should be as of formidable for the time being as the definition of law."

It is necessary, however, that the rising should be in opposition to she provisions of the laws of the United States, and should be as formidable for the time being as to defy the authority of the United States, and should be so formidable for the time being as the definition of the law and threat the rising should be an opposition to the provisions of the law the provisions of the law the provisions of the law the provisions o

tion of the laws, and in such force that the civil authorities are inadequate to put them down, and a considerable military force is needed to accomplish that result, they become insurgents, and every person who willingly incites, side or abets, no matter what his motives may be, is likewise an insurgent. The penalty provided is severe, and, as I have said, is designed to protect the government and its authority against direct attack. There are other provisions of law designed to protect those particular agencies which come within government control. To these I now call your attention. The mails are in the special keeping of the government and the laws of the United States. To secure their unhindered transmission it is made an offence to "inowingly and wilfully obstruct the passage of mail, or any carriage, horse or carrier carrying the same." It is also provided that if

"WHAT IS A CONSPIRACY?" wise guilty of an offence against the United

Judge Grosseup's Instructions to the Grand Jury Investigating Strike Matters.

An Admirable Definition of the Law Which Must Be Vindicated.

States. What constitutes conspiracy to hinder or obstruct the mails will be touched upon in commection with the subject to which I now call your attention. The constitution places the regulation of commerce between the several states and foreign mations within the keeping of the United States government. Anything which is designed to be transported for commercial purposes from one state to another and is actually in transit, or any passenger who is actually engaged in any such

INTERSTATE COMMERCIAL TRANSACTION,

Judge Grossoup to the special grand jury called to institute an investigation into matters connected with what is known as the Pullman boycott. As it deals with the legal aspect of by far the most important question of the day it is a historical document, and is well worthy the carelal document, and is the tental to prohibit, limit, confine or abridge a thing; the restraint may be intended to prohibit, limit, or abridge for all time or for a day only. The law craws no distinct the prohibit, limit, or abridge or all time or for a day only. The law craws no distinct the prohibit, limit, or abridge or all time or for a day only. The law craws no d pose or intent of

with the questions behind present occurrences, therefore, we have, as ministers of the law and citizens of the republic, nothing to do. The law must be vindicated before we turn aside to inquire how the law or the practice ought to be changed, and how such changes can be effectually brought about. Government by law is imperiled, and that issue is paramount. The government of the United States has first to protect itself and its authority as a government and secondly, to protect its authority over those agencies to whith, under the constitution and laws, it extends governmental laws.

For the former purpose—namely, to protect itself and its authority as a government and secondly the protect itself and its authority as a governmental laws, it extends governmental laws.

For the former purpose—namely, to protect itself and its authority as a government of the does not choose to stand upon his own perception of strategies or other conditions that the does not choose to stand upon his own perception of strategies or other conditions. His right to choose a leader, who observes, thinks and wills for him, a brain skilled to obstruct his interest—is no greater ment—it has anacted that, "every person my rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States or the laws thereof, or gives aid or comfort thereto;" and, "two or more persons in any state or

But they are subject to the same laws as other associations. The leaders to whom are given the vast power of judging and acting for the members are simply within that respect their trustees; their conduct must be judged like that of other trustees, by the extent of their lawful authority and the good faith with which they have executed it. No man in his individual right can lawfully demand and insist upon conduct by others which will lead to an injury to a third person's lawful rights. The railroad carrying the mails and interstate commerce has a right to the service of each of its em-

every citizen to bring them to swift and heavy punishment.

I wish again, in conclusion, to impress upon you the fact that the present emergency is to vindicate law. If no one has violated the law under rules I have laid down, it needs no vindication; but if there has been such violation, there should be quick, prompt and adequate indictment.

I confess the problems which are made the occasion or present disc

I confess the problems which are made the occasion or pretext for the present disturbances have not received the consideration they deserve. It is our duty as citizens to take them up and by candid and courageous discussion, ascertain what wrongs exist and what remedies should be applied. But neither the existence of such problems nor the neglect of the public hitherto to adequately consider them, justifies the violation of law or the bringing on of general lawlessness. Let us first restore peace and punish the offenders of the law, and then the atmosphere will be clear to think over the claims of those who have real grievances. First vindicate the law. Until that is done, no other questions are in order.

BOARD OF TRADE.

British Columbia is often spoken of as not being a manufacturing province, whereas from the last census returns she is shown to from the last census returns she is shown to be the largest manufacturing province in the Dominion in proportion to her population. From the same source we find that the value of machinery and tools in use in industrial establishments is \$3,248,570, and that the number of employes has increased 300 per cent, during the ten years preceding the

Among the industrial establishments oper ating in the province we have: Salmon can neries, sugar refinery, smelters, shipbuilding, furniture factories, manufactories of ing, furniture factories, manufactories of aerated waters, steam bakeries and bisorit manufactories, brickyards, roller flour and rice mills, paper mill, rolled oats and oatmeal mill, paint works, chemical works, fruit preserving cannery. Portland cement works, bone manure factory, pickle and vinegar works, soap factories, pottery and terra cotta works, coffee and spice mills, breweries, lumber saw mills, sash and door factories, planing mills, carriage factories, cigar factories, boiler and engine works, shipyards, iron foundries, boot and shoe manufactories.

prospecting licenses.

During the recent session of the legislature, \$20,000 was voted for continuing serveys. The principal work now being carried out is in the Kootenay district, where the pheto-topographic survey is being ad-

FORESTRY. Our forestry interests are now receiving the attention which their importance merits. A select committee of the legislature during the session of 1893 4 reported to the house

forest fires.

The report was received. The immense heavily timbered erea of this province would suggest an inexhaustible supply of lumber, but the present scarcity of that commodity in the former great pine regions of the East forcibly shows that the present time is received. time is most opportune for framing such laws as will preserve to this province its valuable timber wealth, which, if not con-served by legislation, will ultimately become

PUBLIC WORKS.

During the past year the provincial government has engaged in the erection of several important public buildings. A commodious court house has been built in Vancouver city at a cost of \$60,000. Plans have been prepared for a handsome stone court house in Nanaimo. The parliament buildings in Victoria are under courted to house in Nanaimo. The parliament buildings in Victoria are under contract to be completed by the 30th November, 1895, and will be occupied early in 1896. The foundations were finished in 1893, and the contract for the superstructure was awarded late in that year. The buildings will form one of the most attractive structures on the Pacific Coast. The bridges over the Thompson river at Spence's Bridge and Ashcrott, destroyed by the floods, will be rebuilt by the provincial government during the present year. Ferries have in the meantime been established at these two points to meet the requirements of traffic.

Extensive and substantial dyking works

suthorities, suggesting joint action in this most important undertaking.

The Dominion government have purchased an eligible site, and plans are in preparation for the construction of a central puilding for all Dominion offices—outtoms, bost office, inland revenue, marine and fisheries, etc. The sum of \$84,000 was voted at the present session of the Commons to be the present session of the Commons to be the present session of the Commons to be devoted to this purpose. It is understood that the buildings when completed will cost

\$250,000.

During the past year the Dominion government erected an extensive quarantine station at William Head and provided it with all necessary appliances to effectively carry out the quarantine regulations. The carry out the quarantine regulations. The government is to be commended for its action in this respect, for a most rigid observance of the quarantine laws is necessary to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases from the Orient.

Provisions for improving the navigation of interior rivers have been made by various votes this year.

then winshes their ways is such shall be come finite gard, and every person who will fingly insites, side or abeta, no matter what his moiters may be, is likewise an insure got. The penalty provided is severe, and, as I have said, it designed to protect the stationity against direct designed to protect these protects cheeper the transmission it is also protected authority against direct designed to protect the stationity against direct designed to protect designed to protect the stationity against direct designed to protect the stationity a

russ of that authority as a guise to advance personal ambition to satisfy private malice. There is honest leadership among these, our laboring fellow citizens, and there is doubtless dishonest leadership.

You should not brand any action of leadership as done

DISHONESTLY OR IN RAD FAITH

unless it clearly so appears. But if it does so appear; if any person is shown to have betrayed the trust of these toiling men, and there shall fall within the definition of a corine as I have given it to you, it is alike the interest, the pleasure and the duty of every citizen to bring them to swife and heavy punishment.

I wish again, in conclusion, to impress

Our forestry interests are the attention which thair importance method as a stantion which thair importance making a basic season of 1838 4 reported to the house of a stantion which thair importance making a boundary of the stantion which thair importance making a boundary of the stantion which thair importance making a boundary of the stantion which thair importance making a boundary of the stantion which thair importance making a boundary of the stantion which thair importance making a boundary of the stantion of the s can be quickly reached and economically developed. We trust that a sound business proposition, such as will meet with general approval, will in the near future be submitted to the public.

LABOR CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

The legislation bearing upon the amicable settlement of labor disputes, referred to in the board's last report as having been introduced into our provincial statutes, has dur-ing the interval under review been suc-cessful in arranging labor difficulties and a strike of considerable magnitude.

In January last the board considered the draft of a Dominion insolvency bill. Its provisions were generally approved, and the Victoria city representatives in the House of Extensive and substantial dyking works are contemplated along the lower Fraser river to permanently secure immunity from disastrous floods, such as those of the present year. The provincial executive have already communicated with the Dominion authorities, suggesting joint action in this most important undertaking.

The Dominion government have purchased an eligible site, and plans are in preparation for the construction of a central will not likely become law this year.

Much injustice and hardship obtains

The volume of our trade and commerce during the period under review, whilst not so great as during either of the previous two years, has been maintained in a healthy condition. There is, however, much capital locked up in unrealizable assets, and this, locked up in unrealizable assets, and this, together with the more conservative policy of the banks, has lately caused money to circulate less freely. The temporary stringency has necessitated greater caution and atricter economy in all lines of business, which will ultimately serve the best inter-

or of the course of the province of the provin

ations made from time to time by the

The board closes the present year with the largest membership roll in its history, which evinces an increasing interest in its work and augurs well for its future useful-

All of which is respectfully submitted. All of which is respectfully submitted.
Signed on behalf of the British Columbia
Board of Trade, this 13th day of July, 1894.
(Sd.) A. C. FLUMERFELT, President.
(Sd.) C. E. BENOUF, Vice-President.
(Sd.) F. FLWORTHY, Secretary.
The accounts was accounted and referred to

The projected Fraser River & Chilliwack Railway will give a needed service to the famous farming district on the south side of the Fraser river.

The Victoria & Sidney Bailway, just opened for traffic, is a line extending eighteen miles through the farming districts of Victoria and Saanich to Sidney, a point on the Gulf of Georgia. It is proposed to connect with the Mainland railway system by means of a ferry.

The Esquimalt & Nanaime R P making a least the sealing in the connect with the Mainland railway system by means of a ferry.

commerce. He suggested that perhaps a public meeting of the ratepayers would be nore effective.

Mr. Croft and Mr. Robert Ward main-

tained that this particular question could be dealt with by the board, as if it went abroad that Victoria's water was not what it should be it would certainly injure the city's trade. Mr. Ward suggested that the council of the board should call the attencouncil of the poaru and the matter.

Referred to the new council of the board.

Referred to the new council of the board.

Referred to the new council of the board. The following new members were next elected: P. A. Paulson, president Sayward mill; W. M. Coltart, F. B. Pemberton, A. J. Weaver Bridgman, W. H. Langley, N. Macaulay, Hedley Chapman, G. W. Gillies, Otto Weller, A. H. Scaife, J. Piercy and D. McLachlan.

Before adjourning Mr. Robt. Ward moved a vote of thanks to the press of the city for their reports of the proceedings of the board, which had aided the trade of the city and province by disseminating informa-

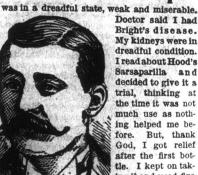
city and province by disseminating informa-tion abroad. The motion was carried and the meeting adjourned.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS

Infounded Railway Rumors—Farmers Jubflant Over the Crop Prospect.

WINNIPEG, July 13 .- (Special-It was rumored yesterday that a strike would be ordered on the Great Northern and Canadian Pacific railway but no foundation for the reports could be obtained. They may have originated in the announcement that the men on the Soo line had struck.

After the Grin



trial, thinking at the time it was not much use as nothing helped me before. But, thank fore. But, thank God, I got relief after the first bottles. I kept on taking it and used five bottles; am new bottles; am new let the Hood's Sarsaparilla. JOSHUA SMITH, 201 Market Street, Brantford, Ontario

Hood's spilling Cures Hood's Pills cure nausea and biliousness.



They are not a cure all, but are the best medicine known for Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dys-opepsis, Indigestion, Pimples, Sallowness and all dis-cases arising from imbure blood or sluggish liver. 25 CENTS ABOX. Ask Your Druggist For Them. Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

OHLORODYNE.

that it had been sworn to.—Temes, July 18
1864.

JR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN
REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTH
MA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA
RHEUMATISM, &c.
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
Thmes, Jan. 12, 1885.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery,
Diarrhosa, Colios &c.
CAUTION — None genuine without the
words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne,"
on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufac
turer. J. T. DAYENPORT, 33 Great Russe
St., London, Sold at is, 144, 3s. 3d., 4s.

ap28

DEBS' DECL

He Says He Will Co His Controver

He Will Soon Have Up as Bac

CHICAGO, July 16 -Pr American Railway Union certain of coming out ahe the railways. Directe Hogan of the American I to day to begin the work the Northwest and the o Mississippi. There are ers out. "Our policy," to keep these organizers that the strikers will have everything solid we sippi ; that is our stro at as long as we have to one point we have not ye is as if you stop the fi

"But sverything seem smoothly on the differen not?" Mr. Debs was aske Oh well," admitted "the passenger business transacted fairly well, freights moving at all, and have the best of them; expected to cripple the ene At the depots Mr. Debs reight traffic is paralyzed means borne out. Most moving freight without the When shown a United stating that Mr. He of the Pullman strike him to call off the strike, it flatly: "The Pullman as firm as ever," he said. intention of going back Pullman is satisfied they cote has not made any pr kind; on the contrary, of his continued co-operation. The continued co-operation of the continued co-operation of the continued and continued as a salle, Ill., this morning de Rook Island road is bad that point. Mr. Debs asseforty-eight hours he would Island in as bad a shape

CORN ISLA

PANAMA, July 15 -It British subjects on Corn Isl a battle with the Nicarage defeated them. The govern it is said, fled to the wood afterwards obtained arms restoring the governor and government offices and flag seized by the British. Seve were wounded. The go-claimed martial law. Washington, July 15. department issued the follo

day:
To collectors of or
This department is advi
of State that he has rec ent is advised tion from Dr. Gnaeman N ter at the capital, stating tion exists in the Moson is participated in by Amer the government of Nicaras surgents will be aided by United States. Your atte to the neutrality laws emb vised statutes of lxvii, and you are instructe observance in your district vessel departing or attem from the United States in

the provisions of the said st MACDONALD-SCH

The London (England) Co tains an account of what it of the most picture que wed son. It took place on June thew's church, St. Peters contracting parties being Macdonald, Royal Artiller Macdonald, of Armadale, V May Ainsworth Schofield, ter of Dr. Schofield, of V race, Hyde Park. The ch prettily decorated by a dou palms reaching the entire le tral aisle, which overarchi a sort of tropical avenue. palms on each side were tall arum lilies and banked ers. The ceremony was fix with the relations and frien and bedegroom, including Woolwich and elsewhere.

Woolwich and elsewhere.

Mr. Charles Philipps, R.
man, supported by Mr. A
Macdonald. To the closing
wedding march from Tannh
entered the church leaning
her father, and followed by
Olive Ainsworth Schofield
alone as chief bridesmaid.
Miss Mary Gregory and Mi
Reid (cousins of the bride
respectively), foollwed by fe
maids—Miss Flora Lindse
Liabel Lindsey-Stewart, Mi
field, Miss Iris Vaughan
cousins of the bride and b
The bride wore a very
duchesse satin of the shade
as oyster shell, the skirt
with sprays of orange ble
bodice covered with chiffon,
and old Honiton lace. A lo
same plain satin, out square
waist. A wreath of orang
arranged in the hair, and
long tulle veil that fell to
train. It was attached by
the gift of the bridegroom.

The adder hiddemaid. train. It was attached by a the gift of the bridegroom. The elder bridesmaids white corded silk, trimme shot silk bows and rosettes long ends of the same. bridesmaids were dressed frocks down to the groun materials and trimmings. broad Panamas trimmed cream colored satin, fasten plus and white certain terms.

cream colored satin, faster pins, and white estrich plun. The bride carried a superb of orchids, gardenias, tube lilies and white rosebuds; elder bridesmaids had bouquets; while the four of each carried a cluster of tall as were the bouncets, with as were the bouquets, with Macdonald tartan. The bigold brooches with pearl a pendants, the gift of the brid On arriving at the chair. The voice that breather

was sung and the cerem formed by the Rev. E. C. the church, assisted by Consterdine, cousin of the