THE LOST LEGION. (By Rudyard Kipling.) There's a legend that never was listed,
That carries no colors or crest,
But, split in a thousand detachments,
Is breaking the road for 'he rest.
Our fathers, they left us their blessing—
They taught us, and groomed us, and
crammed;
But we've shaken the Clubs and the Messes
The go and find out and be damned
(Dear boys!)
To go and get shot and be damned.

So some of us chivy the slaver,
And some of cherish the black,
And come of us hunt on the Oil Coast,
And some on—the Wallaby track:
And some of us drift to Sarawak,
And some of drift up The Fly,
And some share our tucker with tigers,
And some with the gentle Masai,
(Dear boys!),
Take tea with the giddy Masai. We've painted The Islands vermillion, We've pearled on half shares in the Bay, We've shouted on seven-ounce nuggets, We've starved on a Seedeeboy's pay; We've laughed at the world as we found

it—
is women and cities and men—
From Sayyid Burgash in a tantrum
To the smoke-reddened eyes of loben,
(Dear boy's!),
We've a little account with Loben.

The ends o' the Earth were our portion, The ends o' the Earth were our portion,
The ocean at large was our share,
There was never a skirmish to windward
But the Leaderless Leader was there:
Yes, somehow and somewhere and always
We were first when the trouble began,
From a lottery-row in Manlia,
To an I.D.B. race on the Pan
(Dear boys!),
With the Mounted Police on the Pan.

We preach in advance of the Army, We skirmish ahead of the Church, With never a gunboat to help us When we're scuppered and left in the But we know as the cartridges finish,
And we're filed on our last little shelves,
That the Legion that never was 'listed
Will send us as good as ourselves

(Cood growth)

Five hundred as good as ourselves. Then a health (we must drink it in whispers),
To our wholly unauthorized horde—
To the line of our dusty foreloopers,
The Gentlemen Rovers abroad—
Yes, a health to ourselves ere we scatter,
For the steamer won't wait for the train,
And the Legion that never was 'listed
Goes back into quarters again!

"Regards! Goes back under canvas again. Hurrah! The swag and the billy again.
Here's how! The trail and the pack horse againgsalute

The trek and the lager again.

## \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* The Romance of a Mine.

•••••••••••

Silver Islet, Ontario, is a mere speck on the chart of Lake Superior. As it rose from the water when its richness was first discovered, it was not unlike the crewn of a human skull in outline, nor so very much larger. It was forty feet board, seventy feet long and rose at its crest four feet above the calm sea. Exposed to the fury of Lake Superior's wildest storms for a sweep of 200 miles, it was kept clean of everything but solid rock, with every wave driving over it, and for months in the year it scarcely saw a day when the surges did not beat around its rocky base and wash its crest. It had no vegetation save what might spring up in a few weeks of the summer

Yet on this island was for fifteen years one of the world's greatest and most Detroit, 500 miles away. The islet, famous mines. Hundreds of men were employed there winter and summer. One been made to cover two acres, and inyear's production of fine silver reached a million dollars. Finally, as the result of mergel by the waves, it was covered mischance and the drunken carouse by heavy buildings filled with costly of the skipper of a coal ship, the mine | machinery. and works were closed down. The great een put into a mine in America, are gale; the immense mill, with its famous direction but the north. equipment of vanners and batteries, is in ruins, and the village that once swept the inlet time after time. Nearly stretched for a mile along the main shore the entire works were washed away. ments have been searched to fint it. outlook could have been more forbid-Sibley, Frue, Trowbridge, Ward and ding? But the struggle was continued history, is dead, though it is only 25 years since the mine was at its prime. But now it is proposed to renew operations there, to rebuild the mammoth gation the next spring, disaster again breakwater, to lift out the millions of tons of water in the old workings, and

the mine was eclipsed. Silver Islet is an unnamed dot forming a one-nine-thousandth part of a location granted by the crown to the Montreal Mining Company about the year 1869. When surveying the 12,000 acres comprised in the grant the employees of the all around the shafts, making a solid company had occasion to plant stakes on the little wave-swept rock. They noticed a mineral vein in which occurred galena. This vein ran clear across the islet and was twenty feet wide, and in it could be seen galena almost pure, in little cubes, distributed thickly over the surface. Metallic silver, the pure shot was sufficient to dislodge all the vein matter carrying silver that showed on calm days in boats some distance out on shore. Men could work in the shall before. The works were much damlow water but half an hour at a time aged. Rocks weighing many tons each on account of its coldness, it being like were hurled about the slet as if they a bath in liquid ice, but by prying with were completely demolished, but the 1,400 pounds of ore that sold in the work was resumed. might be opened and timber plank cribs raised high enough above the water to

the way, the cautious Britisher showed himself a very different man from his son of to-day, who scours the world for mines. Finally a syndicate, as we would Americans, and the mine bought for him. The term "chalking" up \$225,000, of which only \$50,000 was ever accounts is said, by the way, to called from the buyers, the mine itself paying the rest of the purchase price as well as dividends and development. Among the buyers were E. B. Word, of Detroit, and it was Silver Islet money that bought for his daughter a husband and a title of the Princess of Chimay, and it was the remnant of Silver Islet money that not long ago carried the princess with her Hungarian fiddling lover from the gay world of European capitals. Charles A. Trowbridge, Peleg Hall, Wm. H. Zabriskie and G. S. Coe, of New York, were also among the fortunate men, and A. H. Sibley and Wm. B. Frue, from Detroit and Houghton, were the remaining leaders of the enterprise. It was Mr. Frue who gave his name to an invention for saving stamp mill slimes that he introduced for the first time in the great mill at Silver Islet, and which is now found in almost

every stamp mill in the world under the name of the "Frue vanner." It is an invention that has added millions to the world's stock of gold, and without it most of the mines now at work would never be able to continue in operation. In September, 1870, Capt. Frue began work on a great crib and bulkhead to keep off the water, and in 90 days it was finished and mining began. Two or three days later came a storm that washed away part of the structure, and in March came another that swept out to sea half of it and filled the mine with vater and ice. Ten thousand tons of rock were washed away, timbers a foot cube were broken like pipestems, and the

heavy fastenings torn away. At this time the richness of the mine was attracting general attention, and but for the fortuitous circumstance of a change in the government the islet and ali it contained would have become the absolute property of a claim jumper, who had secured an act of council giving him certain islands contained in the limits of the grant, including the mine, and who was about to take possession when the new government came in and reversed the ruling of its prede-

No reports were made by the directors of the mine for two years, but in the fall of 1872 they showed that they had received from the mine \$950,000 and had paid \$270,000 in dividends, while the construction of works to keep out the water had cost them nearly \$200,000. They added that the mine without ques-tion was the most remarkable silver mine in the world. In the two years they had transformed a wilderness nito a thriving and industrious settlement of several thousand souls; they had built a church, school houses, stores, a custom house, a post office and substantial dwellings for over 500 miners; they made it the best harbor of refuge for over 400 miles; had a system of lighthouses and range lights, extensive wharves protected by massive breakwaters and a sectonial dry dock for repairing vessels, the only one west of not a seventh of an acre in extent, had stead of a danger of being daily sub-

Now up to that time, and quite possiengines, the largest that at that time had bly not since, had any operations so costly and extensvie ever been carried idle and rusting; the shafts, drifts and on for the purpose of winning ore, and slopes filled with water; the workshops, never have the forces of nature been so ouildings and the tremendous breakwater | tremendous and hard to overcome as on that once seemed able to defy the most this speck out in the free sweep of Lake terrible storm that might drive against | Superior, open for from 200 to 250 miles it, are fast going to pieces with every for every wind that blew from any

In the winter of 1871 and '72, storms has for its sole occupant a lonely care- More than 15.00 tons of rock and in one taker, whose nearest neighbor is at Port storm 600,000 feet of timber were bro-Arthur, 25 miles away, on the Canadian ken and driven off. The shallow workshore. The story of this great property | ings were filled with water, the islet and is not only interesting, but it points a all the ruins left on it were covered with moral to the miner's ambitions to quick- ice and the supply of timber for fuel ly earn dividends. Dry and musty docu- and crib work was almost gone. What every other man connected with its early with more zeal than before. Rewards offered for the discovery of a pinery brought to light a forest within reason-The papers in the New York office of able distance on the mainland, thirty company are scattered or destroyed. miles away, and the works were quickly gation the nevt spring, disaster again works, to bar out the sea by another overtook the mine, and it seemed as if the sea would regain all its lost ground and overwhelm the entire undertaking to search for the rich veins of silver that in complete ruin. Then cribbed and at Langley & Henderson Bros., wholewere beginning to show themselves when rock-filled breakwaters, bound with iron, sale agents, Victoria and Vancouver. were laid on the most exposed side, to the width at bottom of 75 feet, and though they were built up 20 feet above the water the seas would occasionally sweep clean over them. Stone and hydraulic cement were sunk as a casing and water tight wall many feet thick.

Despite the interruption of storms and delays from lack of supplies, the mine in the next year sent out over \$1,000,000 in silver. Soon its pay streaks began to fail, or, more probably the rich portion of the vein had been lost, for the product of the next two agent in disease. In order to personally article, was also to be seen. A single years was less than \$1,100,000. Then came a great inflow of water that the pumps at hand could not care for, and above the water, but the ore was traced a storm that made a breach in the centre of the massive main breakwater, and the nuggets of pure silver were seen | 75 feet thick and 20 feet above water to be more plentiful and larger than level, that tore out the labor of the years crowbars they dug out in a week or two water did not get into the shafts, and

eastern markets at a dollar a pound and | The cost of mining was but a tithe of excited the deepest curiosity among min- the expense of maintaining existence ing men. Eearly the next year men in the islet. Enormous breakwaters working in water from two to four feet and a cofferdam were needed to perdeep, and only on the calmest days, took | mit mining at all. The houses on the out in a few weeks \$7,000 of the same islet were not only behind walls of rock, rich ore. It became evident that a mine but they were lifted on great piers were built to protect the workmen and protect them in a measure should the a shaft begun. At a depth of a few outer works give way. Supplies and feet water drowned out the miners, explosives were carried in vast puanti-Winter came on and with long forks and ties, stored in a dozen different localities pickaxes the men raised from under the to prevent loss of all at one time. The ice nine tons of ore that sold for almost | company supervised the family life of

a dollar a pound. This ore was taken by its employes in so far as to distribute ! ten men working fourteen days. But to every householder in the fall supplies it was estimated that \$50,000 would be to last till spring. It furnished every required to protect the works from boarding house keeper with food at storms, and the company decided to sell wholesale prices, and did not permit out. English capital was ought, but any to charge over a certain price for nobody could be found in London who board. It found that it must regulate would take hold of the mine, for, it was the sale of liquor, and it erected what stated, they did not care to "embark in is probably the most unique bar-room distant mining enterprises." In this, by in the west, the ruins of which are still standing with their queer blackboard intact. On the wall of this bar is a wide blackboard marked of intact. blackboard marked off into 400 little numbered squares, and on each of these now call a company, was formed among a man's drinks were chalked up against drink accounts is said, by the way, to have originated at this mine, and in this way. Each man was allowed three drinks a day, and if extra well disposed an additional drink might be had. Like other supplies, the liquor was sold at its cost to the company.

The mine was sunk a quarter of s mile and drill operations continued still deeper, but the mineral seemed to grow more barren, and in 1883 there was a heavy deficit. Early in 1884, because of the non-arrival of a cargo of coal for the pumps, the mine was closed for the winter. An intemperate captain had the cargo and let his boat lie by. A few months before( the drills had penetrated muck rock of the old-time richness, and it looked as if the mine was about to resume its place as the richest on earth. The shut-down was called was found, that the mine must be abandaned. Since then Silver Islet has been little above the middle of the class." desolate. To-day there are hopes of a

In all the thousands of square miles deed, the search has been but in spots and generally without great knowledge of the situation. But it would be an instance without parallel in the mining history of the world if Silver Islet were | We quote again: to remain the only property to show great fortune in the wide region of country to which it belongs. Some day III health was the first obstacle he had there will be other mines as rich in the same formation.

### A BANKER'S EXPERIENCE.

"I tried a bottle of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine for a troublesome affection of the throat," writes Manager Thomas Dewon, of the Standard Bank, now of 14 Melbourne ave., Toronto. "It proved effective. I regard the remedy as simple, cheap and exceedingly good. It has hitherto been my habit to consult a physican in troubles of this nature. Hereafter, however, I intend to be my own family doctor."

SAVED BY A BOLD STROKE.

"It makes me tremble when I think of that he has one of the best wives now on guide. He did not do the easy thing in the footstool. No other man was ever so establishing himself successfully as a blessed, and yet it was just a scratch that minister; and when the time came to she did not become the light of some other man's household.

"I was one of half a dozen competitors in the field. The rivalry was fierce, though decorous, for this fair maid would have countenanced no unseemly scramb- his post and modify his views. The issue ble for her hand. I was handcapped by the fact that I was a grave and reverend senior at college and could only show the devoted quality of my affection at stolen tial or even desirable; naturally his peointervals. "The break came in this way: ple thought otherwise. He made no at-It was before the giving of slippers at her own pretty fingers she had worked a pair that were as handsome in design as they were expensive in material. Of did, and brought to an end his conneccourse, the first evening of my holiday vacation was spent with her, and she presented me with the gorgeous footgear. After duly admiring them and thanking her I put them on a convenient sofa and its best was coarse and discordant after proceeded to the more serious business

of the occasion. "To my everlasting shame and confusion I went away and left the slippers. She was always slow to wrath, but such an indifference to suggestive kindness was enough to stir the ire of any women, and she mentally marked me off the list sending the slippers to a crabbed old

"How did I get out of it? I had n sooner reached home than memory struck me like a blow. In the morning a reward of \$50 for those slippers appeared in three papers. After that I had the pole against all rivals. But it was a clos

There is no medicine in the world equal to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for the cure of throat and lung diseases. This is a fact that has been proven in numberless cases. Here is a sample of thousands of letters received: "I have tried Chamberlain's Cough Remedy while suffering from a severe throat trouble, and found immediate and effective relief. I can unhesitatingly recommend it."-Edgar W. Whittemore, Editor Grand Rivers (Ky.) Herald. For sale

JOURNAL OF MEDICAL HYPNO-TISM.

The Hypnotic Magazine changes its name in its January number to The Journal of Medical Hypnotism. The feature of this number consists of the reports of the different schools of Suggestive Therapeutics. There are now several of these schools established in America in charge of physicians and conducted for the purpose of determining the value of the mind as a curative superintend the opening of one of these establishments in each of the cities lected, Sydney Flower, the editor of The Journal of Medical Hypnotism, will carry out the plan of printing the journal each month at the city visited, the office of publication to remain in Chicago.

## OF INTEREST TO MEN.

The attention of the reader is called The attention of the reader is called to an attractive little book lately published by that eminent Expert Physician, G. H. Bobertz, M.D. 252 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. This book is one of genuine interest to every man and its plain and honest advice will certainly be of the greatest value to any one desirous of securing perfect health and vigor. A request for a free and sealed copy will be complied with; if addressed as above and the Victoria, B.C., Times mentioned.

He-You always remind me of thing very disagreeable.

He-Yes, you remind me of all the time have to spend where I can't see you. And the clouds lifted .- Philadelphia EMERSON'S EARLY CAREER.

Amusing Glimpses Into the Life of the Famous Poet-Philosopher.

The eighth paper in De Wolfe Howe's series of sketches of "American Bookmen" (The Bookman, December) treats

rue power lay,
Ralph Waldo was not cradled in the lap of luxury. He was one (the fourth) of eight children, and the father, Rev. William Emerson, died when Ralph was but eight years old, leaving his widow in very straitened circumstances. The help of the church and of kirsmen made the education of the children possible, but there were privations to be endured. We quote as follows: "There were times when Ralph, as he

was then called, and his brother Edward had to share the use of one overcoat, and jeering schoolfellows would ask, 'Whose turn is it to-day?' The boys helped in the household duties, such as driving the cow from the house where they once lived, near the present site of the Boston Athenaeum, to a pasture beyoud the common, and took far less time for play than for the improvement of their minds. During his course he took prizes for dissertations and declammation, and wrote the class poem after temporary, but the following spring it seven youths had declined the honor; but

After graduation. Emerson became a school teacher, his youthfulness causing at times considerable merriment among of mineralized area in the Aminikie his girl pupils, some of them older than formation, lying along the north shore himself. One of his scholars has told of of Lake Superior, there has never been his reproof to a youthful offender which consisted simply of the words "Oh sad" gravely spoken. A week before he came of age (1824), he wrote in his journal "I deliberately dedicate my time, my talents, and my hopes to the church.

"The ministerial period of Emerson's

life was full of struggle and perplexity.

to overcome. The weakness of his eyes interrupted his studies at once, and the weakness of his lungs made it necessary for him to spend nearly the whole winter and spring of 1827 in the south. Then there were inward questionings about the rightfulness of his place even within the flexible boundaries of Unitarianism. Whatever the younger men of his day may be writing to aunts who have their confidence, Emerson at twenty-three was not using the language of his contemporaries when he wrote to Mary Moody Emerson: 'Tis a queer life, and the only humor proper to it seems quiet astonishment.' One of the maxims of his life, early inculcated by this strenuous aunt, was. 'Always do what you are afraid to do.' Both in the earlier and in the later days of his ministry this rule t," laughed the merchant who is sure must have been in some measure his choose between the pleasant incumbency of the Second Church in Boston and an adherence to his personal opinion in a matter of worship, it would have been the course of least resistance to retain between him and his parishioners was vital; he had ceased to think the regular administration of the communion essen but when it was clear that no commo ground was tenable, he set forth in a sermon his reasons for thinking as he tion with the parish. There was the best of good feeling on each side. In many ways he had shown eminent fitness for the ministry. When a good choir sang. Emerson's voice.' His sermons delighted even those who failed to understand

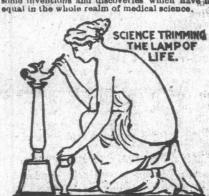
> The sincerity of his more personal relations and the inherent charm of the man made him abundantly beloved. In his strictly ministerial functions it appears that he was not always successful. The story is told that once when he was called to the death/bed of a Revolutionary soldier, and showed some difficulty in

## Free Trial To Any Honest Man

The Foremost Medical Company in the World in the Cure of Weak Men Makes this Offer.

HEALTH AND ENERGY ASSURED. HAPPY MARRIAGE, GOOD TEMPER, LONG LIFE.

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so much deception has been practiced in advertising that this grand old company now for the first time makes this startling offer:

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Not a dollar need be advanced—not a penny paid—till results are known to and acknowledged by the action.

paid—till results are known to and acknowledged by the patient.

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deception, to exposure a coast a testina profes-tion by a company of high financial and profes-sional standing. Write to the ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY, BUFFALO, N.Y., and refer to seeing the account

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The old year is fast passing away. We the picture of the past, see the mistakes of a year and make new resolutions to be broken. Don't break that resolution to buy for cash. You will have no remorse. For New Year's cheer we offer

CRUISKIN LAWN, in pig jugs. CREYBEARDS, in pig jugs. IRISH WHISKY, in Imperial quarts. CLARET, French. CLARET, California. PORT, Old English.

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OLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO. ENDERBY AND VERNON

Hungarian, Premier, ★★★ 🗝 ★★ \*\* \* Adapted for Klondike

R. P. RITHET & CO., Victoria, Agents.

administering the usual consolations, the her sex. But there had been nothing by world could not be that of a regular

He became a lecturer, and of the discomforts endured in his new career he speaks as follows in his journal:

"It was, in short-this dragging a de corous old gentleman out of home and out of position, to this juvenile careertantamount to this: 'I'll bet you fifty dollars a day for three weeks that you will not leave your library, and wade, and freeze, and ride, and run, and suffer all manner of indignities, and stand up for an hour each night reading in a hall: and I answer. 'I'll bet I will.' I do it and win the nine hundred dollars." Of his oratory Charles Eliot Norton wrote as follows:

"It began nowhere, and ended every where, and yet, as always with that divine man, it left you feeling that something beautiful had passed that waysomething more beautiful than anything else, like the rising and setting of stars.

He boggled, he lost his place, he had to put on his glasses; but it was as if a creature from some fairer world had lost his way in our fogs, and it was our fault, not his."

MIRRORS AND WOMEN.

In London Truth Mrs. Emily Crawford puts forward a theory which seems so plausible and logical that it is astenishing that no one should have thought of formulating it before. Mrs. Crawford notes that, according to the evidences furnished in old paintings, grace of bearing and of dress in women was particularly lacking in the period before large mirrors were generally used. By a careful comparison of dates she finds that a marked improvement in this particular immediately followed the introduction of the mirror. From this she infers that it is the large mirror which has been the magic agency in beautifying womankind and causing her to be graceful and well dressed.

Since a woman is responsible for the theory, it may not be ungallant to wonder what the women of the nineteenth century would probably look like had it not been for the mirror. The mirror did not supply a deficiency in taste, of course. No one will dare insinuate that taste wasn't inborn in the very first of

veteran summoned all his strength to which to try standards of taste; the woexclaim: 'Young man, if you don't | man was at the mercy of her dressmakknow your business, you had better go | er or dependent upon the criticisms of home.' But it was the inward voice and her friends. It is easy to figure out not rebuffs like this that brought him to that had not the large mirror changed the wise decision that his work in the all this, allowing a woman to see herself full length, to note the effect of poise and gesture and to correct blemishes, the nineteenth century maiden would have been far different. The stylish effect of the natty shirt waist, the intentional coquetry of the bonnet, the length and "hang" of the bicycle skirt, would have been out of the question. Woman would have been a victim of her tailor's ingenuity.

It may not be carrying the point too far to argue that inasmuch as manners and morals are so intimately related, the mirror must have been responsible for much of the development of the race. The mirror added to the arts of woman, and those arts have been used with unquestioned success to provoke marriage, incite conspiracies, beguile kings and break up thrones. Women's dress and manners being less refined, the manners of men would be rough in even greater degree. The whole civilization would be resting on a lower plane. And all for lack of some small squares of glass backed with tinfoil! This may be straining a point, but it follows logically from Mrs. Crawford's interesting discovery.

Yet there is something the matter with this mirror theory, for large mirrors abounded in the days of hoopskirts and bustles.

A Tennessee lady, Mrs. J. W. Towle, of Philadelphia, Tenn., has been using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for her baby, who is subject to croup, and says of it: "I find it just as good as you, claim it to be. "Since I've had your Cough Remedy, baby has been threatened with croup ever so many times, but I would give him a dose of the remedy and it prevented his having 'it every Hundreds of mothers say the same. Sold by Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and

# CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

THE LIB

Captain Clive Pl Gives Evid Provin

Mr. Martin, Cou Makes a Poy to the

Case Continued L to Illness of M

At the afternoon court yesterday C Wolley, provincial was recalled by Mr the prosecution, at which occupied to resulted in the ev Coltart being verifi ters of real import.

Mr. Cassidy con the witness to wha evidence last week art having been a ince, Limited Li statement that Mi managed both conrun as one thing, had said could only Mr. Wolley becau and asked the with his original statem management of be

Coltart.
Witness-I want words: I believed I tically manager of newspaper compan company, during t as editor of the Pr Q.-Mr. Coltart s conversation with to be adopted in edit do you say to that mistaken; I know h

Q.-Particularly.

attacks on individua at the written ev Coltart.) "He is ri rectly suggest to m attacks on individu Q.-Why do you s fact is that Mr. Col conversations in rethe paper and lette ous individuals we over, but it would to say that he sug individuals. Continuing his ev

said it might be t did not write articl but he (witness) one paragraph wh Coltart did write. that he had seen I editorial matter, bu witness, while he through Mr. Coltan back to witness rev accordance with th ters previously exp by Mr. Coltart. Coltart had used vent the publicatio by witness upon th Cassidy asked the written in the art Mr. Wolley asked ! was necessary for he had said, and th the reference was Witness said that written it went into and he (witness) lea art that in the opi and certainly in his centrary to the poli understood it was t

Coltart who object accordingly it did i substitution of the "British" for "Eng Mr. Wolley said th words did not appea he knew he had wr cles, the former two places. He went department and thing, he was about Martin objected

Mr. Cassidy-Well

you heard did you fo Mr. : Coltart? Mr. Martin agai f hearsay evidence the case might be Mr. Cassidy clair sion arrived at by much a fact as the street, and h question, saying th witness's mind co he had been told wa his digestion. Cons sued and counsel pleasanties, but ult deposed that as a res n the printing depar that Mr. Coltart ha structions that the be substituted for E latter appeared in h for the Province. ing quarrelled with I not aware that they ing terms and until did not know that h ed Mr. Coltart with It was true that he Mr. Coltart for the

first page of the Pr Mr. Martin procee the witness. Q .- You do not w that the two compar Coltart as one cond as I could judge fr seemed to control Q.-You said

ready referred to, wl

cnow that Mr. Col aged both concerns, as one thing." Do tatement that the hing? A.-Yes. Q.-What is your tatement? A.-I h cent an order f ople and then give sert in the paper a iving the work. Q.—What instance and what did he say