ON HER CASE.

Bridget Who Sued for h of Promise.

neer, shrewd Irish girl, l to a certain well-to-do Boston Transcript. His ftily got some property the son would inherit. very little; he had lost Bridget said of him, he y "not much to look at," tash'ns" made him at- tly Bridget was in great ame to her employer, be a lawyer, in a raging The young man had he was going to sue him mise!

the matter was a curi- humor, indignation, and would sue him for dam- s plain that her object to marry her. "Sure," why mightn't I have the s the sisters and coosins d you marry him now?" oyer. "Sure, an' that I s notice a little spalpeen day's runnin'?"

r tried to ascertain y had any pretext for at had she done to of- iget lowered her voice "I think," she said, "that

With one breath she efendant and with the d and cajoled him. not a beauty," she ad- court, "he's only the one ful becomin' to him, yer

her case; the youth, re- such tact, changed his fendant for that of bride- the "sisters and cousins" ding.

EN'S MASCOTS.

Many Things from a nt to a Steam Tug.

an believes that there is ng a Newfoundland dog se.

eld has a piece of the l between America and r. Field it is invaluable. ard is a firm believer in the horseshoe. There more rusty horseshoes blishment,

rd cherishes with studi- golden spike with which hat marked the comple- Northern Pacific railroad

has a mascot. He has seventeen years. It is a e of blue velvet. It is r. Gould's desk and he pecial compartment when ffice.

is object in the office of s an ancient $1 bill in a Mr. Sage proudly informs o gaze at it curiously that dollar, the first dollar he

E. Connor carries an old of the coinage of 1831. cribbage or billiards he nt coin out and looks at erally wins after going erformance.

arin has a mammoth mas- tug William H. Vander- e largest and handsomest d in the world. Mr. Starin is luck in having a boat r. Vanderbilt.

ld carries his mascot in a dangles from his watch miniature painting in oil ng wife, nee Miss Edith oung Mr. Gould has a n its power to ward off

n vs. Laced Boots.

who has an ugly foot and conceal such defect should ear a boot that is laced buttoned one. The boot so recommended to those nder feet, as it may be h day, the elasticity of g vastly superior to the e buttoned article. Many ng this are in the habit of but a frank and honest fesses to the fact that ave outgrown their girlish o put it mildly—always d boots. He says: "We persuade a stout woman home, because if they are will find it so difficult to that nine times out of ten them back rather than en- comfort. This, of course, o if she has worn them out

titution in Boston.

instance of destitution in is cited of a young man manufacturing shop at from his room. For sixty he receives $7.35. The ard, wearing, unceasing. him tired to the marrow; him half rested. He had to care for. The expenses each week: Room, $2.50; car fare, 60 cents; meal, for clothes, amusements, riotous living, twenty-eight

Collars for Horses.

hen a horse wearing an iron in the streets of Philadel- h collars are still a rarity. England has become quite ever, for horses doing heavy as omnibus and brewery collars are not heavy, the hing only seven pounds.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, January 31.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Water Works Debentures.

It is understood that a portion of the 1880 issue of water-works debentures can, at the present time, be redeemed by the city, at a profit of 2 per cent. per annum.

The Sewerage Bonds.

Through local enterprise, the four per cent. sewerage bonds of the city of Victoria, to the amount of $20,000, have been disposed of at 95 the actual interest on the investment being equivalent to 4⅛ per cent.

A Pleasant House Warming.

On Thursday evening, Mr. R. J. Russell, of Russell's station, gave a house warming at his handsome new home at Victoria West, which was attended by about thirty or forty friends. After supper, dancing became the order of the fast flying hours. At very early yesterday the party broke up in the best possible humor, wishing their hosts many years of health and happiness.

The Frozen North.

Miss Olaf Kraner, the little Esquimaux lady, entertained a large audience at The Victoria, last evening, with a description of the habits and peculiarities of her people, and of the wonderful land in which they live. She speaks clearly, although the English is evidently strange to her, and her account of how the Esquimaux live revealed a new, and not enticing, world to her listeners.

A Judge to be Impeached.

A rumor comes from Olympia that Judge M. B. Sachs is to be impeached for alleged immoralities and malfeasance of office. A committee is investigating the Judge's record now, and, after they report, impeachment proceedings will follow. It is said one of the principal charges against Judge Sachs is gambling in public places, and this can easily be proved, but whether the Washington legislature can remove a judge for gambling is doubted. Beyond this one thing nothing criminal can be succesfully brought against him.

Captain and Owner.

Captain Blackburn, formerly of the steamship Walla Walla, and late master of the San Francisco-British Columbia freighter Montserrat, is now not only captain of that vessel, but owner of her. He purchased her from Curiaco and Co. of Nicaraugua, a month ago, but the matter was not made public until a day or two ago. The purchase price was $50,000. Under the American flag she would be worth three times as much money. She is about the same model as the Willamette, and is of 1,125 tons burden. Captain Blackburn will continue to run her on the Nanaimo-San Francisco route, on which she has built up a splendid trade.

A $30,000 Hotel.

The owners of the Colonist hotel, Beacon Hill park, are having plans prepared for a $30,000 building, to occupy the site of the present frame structure. Construction will commence very shortly. The new hotel is to be of brick throughout, and equipped with all modern improvements, including electric light, billiard halls, salt and fresh water baths, tennis courts, etc. There will be 70 or 80 bedrooms, and the new hotel will be managed by a well known local caterer. The new hotel will aim principally to meet the demands of tourists, and, when completed, is expected to be one of the best and handsomest summer hotels on the Pacific Coast.

Another Ice Factory.

The Union Ice Company, of Tacoma, Wn., with factories at Portland, Seattle and Whatcom, has decided to establish a branch factory in this city, and Mr. W. E. Rockwell, agent of the company and one of its directors, was here, yesterday, making suitable arrangements towards the selection of a site for the works, and other matters in connection with the establishment of the factory. A plant with a capacity of 25 tons per day will be utilized, and the ice turned out will be guaranteed of the finest quality. The company is incorporated with a capital of £50,000, and, if necessary, the output will be increased so as to ensure an unfailing supply of this useful and almost indispensable article for ships, hotels and private residences during the summer months. Mr. W. B. Bushnell, president of the company, will visit Victoria, next week.

Police Court.

Charles Ward was the first unlucky victim that was ordered to stand up in this court, yesterday morning. He was charged with being drunk, pleaded guilty, and was fined $5. Thomas Curlin was the next drunk disposed of. He was also found guilty, and was fined $5. Georgia Vanhoover (not Vancouver) was charged with keeping a house of ill-fame, pleaded guilty, and was fined $50. Another drunk, who did not realize that he was in jail till yesterday morning, was fined $25 in all, $20 being added to the usual fine for his having a loaded revolver in his possession when captured by one of the constables. James McLean, who was taken by Officer Smith, the night before last, on the charge of buying whips under false pretences, was sentenced to three months at hard labor.

Cut in Freight Rates.

The Puget Sound Steamboat association has decided to reduce freight and passenger rates, so as to compete with rail rates in the Sound country. Hereafter trunk rates to commercial travelers will be one trunk free, 50 cents on the first additional trunk, 40 cents each on the next three trunks, and 30 cents each for any number of trunks over five. The rate on rough lumber on the Seattle, Tacoma and Olympia routes has been reduced from $4.50 to $3 per 1,000, and on dressed lumber from $5 to $3.50. The rate on sash, doors and blinds has been reduced to $1.50 per ton. The rate on sheep in large lots has been reduced from 40 cents to 25 cents per head, and on the Blaine route from 65 cents to 50 cents per head. The rate on cattle on the Whatcom route has been cut from $2.75 to $2 per head, and on the Blaine route to $3 from $3.50 per head.

Importation of Valuable Poultry.

The admirable display of poultry, of all kinds, made at the recent exhibition in this city, and the high encomiums passed upon them by Mr. Butterfield, the professional judge, who had come all the way from the East to award the prizes, showed the keen earnestness and the deep interest which the people of Victoria took in poultry and pet stock. Indeed, according to Mr. Butterfield, not a few of the specimens would have gained first rank honors and recognition at the most important centres of the continent. Many of these have been procured at considerable trouble and expense, from Great Britain and distant parts of the United States, and are living monuments of the enterprise of our local amateur and professional breeders. Unquestionably, the interest in this line is on the increase, and it is a certain fact that, on future occasions, the average of the scores gained, will be much higher than in the past. A few evenings since, a number of magnificent birds arrived over on the Islander for Mr. Thos. Black. They consisted of game fowl and fan-tail pigeons of the highest type. Among others is an extra fine black-breasted red game cockerel, winner of the cup and first at the largest show held in the East—the Ontario Poultry Exhibition. He was imported especially for that show from Lord Stewart's yards, in England. Mr. Black has imported him to head one of his yards. There are five birds in this pen having a total of 473 points, which are claimed to be second to none in America.

The Streets of Victoria.

The streets of London and the streets of New York are the subjects of dramas—or rather tragedies—whose production is always popular on the boards of the theatre, while the streets of Victoria, in common with those of some other cities are, or ought to be, continually the objects of attention by the boards to whom their maintenance is entrusted by the people. A few evenings since, Ald. Hunter, referring to the proposal for the Street committee to take a drive through the streets of the city, observed that if they attempted to go through some of the streets of James' Bay they would be sure to get mired. Ald. Holland, as he sat in his seat, smiled and said nothing, knowing that James' Bay was not the only defective locality within the limits of the city. He quietly arranged for the committee to accompany him through his ward. Passing along the lower end of Fernwood road the driver suddenly pulled up his horses and said he could go no farther. Accordingly the chairman of the committee, the city engineer and entire party were compelled to get out and walk several blocks, the horses having all they could do to bring along the empty vehicle. In all probability the result of this expedition will be that the Street committee will see to it that important road works are inaugurated and pushed through all over the city with the least possible delay.

RUBBER EVERYTHING.

A Striking Way of Bringing Rubber Goods Into Public Notice and Utilization.

Now-a-days it is scarcely considered to be inapropos for those who desire to popularize articles or objects in which they are interested, to go a little out of the way in order to give them prominence. At a recent meeting of the City Council, among the correspondence submitted, was one from an American rubber house, which wished to receive a Corporation order for hose and other appliances manufactured out of their raw material. The document consisted of a printed circular, inviting its receiver to "sit in with them." It observes that the President will, in his address of welcome, invite the guests to entangle themselves in the cabinet of elastic sociability while the treasurer will mesmerize himself and pass into a state of dynoamic frenzy, after which the chef will introduce the "menu" in which are, among others, the following items: "Fish—Rubber Minnows," decidedly toothsome, no doubt; "Para Hams," tough as buffalo hide; "Tenderloin Belting," hard on the teeth; and "Esmeralda Sausage," certainly not the chopped up remains of defunct felines. "African Longues" are among the cold dishes; the "bread" being "rubber biscuit," while "cocoa nuts," with nursing bottle attachment are on the list of fruits. Ye Gods! What a feast for Luculus! or anybody who had the appetite of an ostrich or digestive powers of something or some one far and away beyond the ordinary!

PERSONAL.

D. E. Brown, general freight and passenger agent of the C. P. R., and Robert Kerr, who fills the same position for the same company at Winnipeg, are guests at the Driard.

The many friends of Mr. James Punch, M.P.P., will be pleased to learn that he is getting along nicely. The disease has not taken a severe form in his case, and the doctors are hopeful of his speedy recovery.

The Islander took over this morning G. E. Corbould, M.P., E. Mohun, J. A. Forin, J. Wenger, J. Tiffany, T. W. Dobey, Olof Kraner and Miss Hogan, together with Captain Grayson and Captain Aikenhead, of the Salvation Army, the latter of whom goes East to a new field.

THE LATE SECRETARY WINDOM.

The Remains Conveyed to Washington—How the Sad News of Her Bereavement was Conveyed to Mrs. Windom.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The news of Secretary Windom's sudden death was not received here until a late hour, and, at midnight, was known to but few in official life. To the President and his cabinet officers, and their families, the news came, about 11 o'clock, like a pall. At the dinner given at his home, last night, by Postmaster-General Wannamaker, to the President and the cabinet, the guests had assembled, and were enjoying their excellent *menu* and being entertained with a soul-inspiring musical entertainment, when the sad news came in a dispatch to the Postmaster-General. The President and Mrs. Harrison, Secretary Blaine, and, in fact, all the cabinet and some members of their families, excepting Secretary Windom and Attorney-General Miller, were present. Mrs. Windom, her two daughters and a lady friend were also present when the sad news came. At the suggestion of Secretary Blaine Mrs. Windom's friend, who had been informed of the secretary's death, feigned serious illness and, accompanied by the secretary's wife and daughters was taken to Secretary Windom's home. There the news was broken to Mrs. Windom and her daughters, and was followed by a scene of desolate and indescribable grief. As soon as Mrs. Windom left the Wannamaker mansion, the brilliant and joyful entertainment came to an end and the guests dispersed. The President and Mrs. Harrison had started home a few moments before the sad news came, only to be apprised of it when they reached the executive mansion.

The remains of Secretary Windom arrived in this city at 4:30 this afternoon. The train was met by President Harrison, Vice-President Morton, Secretaries Blaine, Proctor, Noble and Rusk, and Postmaster-General Wannamaker, Assistant Secretary Nettleton of the Treasury, and a great number of treasury officials and employes, and fifty or more senators and representatives. The remains were accompanied from New York by Secretary Tracey, Attorney-General Miller and Private Secretary Huntley. The remains were escorted by a detail of troops and were taken to the late residence of the Secretary on Massachusetts avenue, where they will remain until arrangements are made for the interment.

THE FUNERAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30.—Secretary Windom's funeral will take place on Monday. His son, William D. Windom, who was in Baton Rouge, La., has been heard from, and is on his way to Washington. There will be a private service Monday morning at the Windom mansion, on Massachusetts avenue, and later in the day public services at the Church of the Covenant on Connecticut avenue. The pallbearers will be announced to-morrow.

COURT OF ASSIZE.

Continuation of the Trial of Lawrence Phelan for the Murder of David F. Fee, Jr.

The Charge Against Silk Withdrawn —The Case Adjourned Till To-day, and the Jury Locked Up.

That public interest in the terrible tragedy of Christmas Eve. has in no way abated, was shown by the fact that the court room, galleries and even corridors were crowded yesterday morning when the trial of Lawrence Whelan, for the wilful murder of D. F. Fee, Jr., opened before his lordship the Chief Justice.

Whelan maintains his composure well, and when he was placed in the dock repaid the curious gaze of the crowd with a furtive glance round, as if in quest of a familiar or a friendly face.

The formalities of opening court having been disposed of, the following jury was finally empanelled: D. Sharp, (Foreman,) James A. Auld, Eli Beam, Harvey Cummings, William Dixon, J. E. Thomas, D. Finlayson, G. H. Proctor, Thomas Cliff, James Smith, A. D. Wilson and H. Willard.

Hon. Theo. Davie, attorney-general, appeared for the Crown, while the prisoner was represented by Mr. Eberts, (Eberts & Taylor.) Mr. Charles Wilson watched the case on behalf of Joseph Silk, who had been charged with complicity in the crime.

In opening the case the Attorney General told the story of David Fee's death, simply and in a manner that made an evident impression upon his auditors. He then called

Francis J. Partridge, who related substantially the same story as told in the police court. He was subjected to a rigid cross-examination by counsel for the defence, but his evidence was not shaken in any material point. The gun, when the fatal shot was fired, was not held at the shoulder, but at "the charge." When the crime was committed, witness and deceased were walking, not running.

Dr. J. D. Helmcken, sworn, told, in language which all could understand, the nature of the fatal wound, illustrating the direction taken by the missile, as he described the discoveries made at the post-mortem. In the wound, found something like a piece of a shirt, or a gun wad. There was nothing suspicious near it. In the muscles covering the shoulder blade, found a piece of lead, (produced.)

His Lordship—It's just about the size of a buckshot, isn't it?

The Attorney-General—Yes, your lordship; evidence will be produced on that point.

The witness proceeded to describe the functions of the various organs affected. The passage of the missile through the aorta, the chief blood vessel, had, in this case, caused immediate death.

To Mr. Eberts—Could not say whether the missile was lead or not. It might be solder. The gun must have been held slightly upwards, not directly towards the man. The missile might have been deflected by contact with various parts of the body passed through. The one piece of metal was the only thing found.

Henry Short, gun maker, was called to give expert evidence. He had examined the missile, and, pronounced it lead. It weighed just about the same as an ordinary buckshot. There was nothing in the appearance of the missile, apart from its weight, to lead to the suggestion that it was a buckshot. He couldn't tell how a bullet would be affected by passing through a body; had had no experience in such matters. A buckshot weighed about one-sixteenth of an ounce, and fifteen shot was the ordinary charge for a gun of the bore of the one produced.

By request of Mr. Eberts, witness explained to the jury the meaning of an empty and a blank cartridge. The gun produced was not a rebounding gun. It was necessary to have the gun either at half or full cock to open it. If a gun had blank cartridges in it and pieces of cotton stuffed into the ends of the barrels to keep out the rain, it was possible that a piece of lead might have been dropped into the barrels and, lodging in the cot on, remained unnoticed, thus forming a dangerous, loaded weapon. If a soft piece of paper was in the cartridge, on top of the powder, there was also a possibility that a piece of lead might stick there and remain unnoticed. If the gun, thus unintentionally loaded, was held in the right hand by a person holding an umbrella in the other, it could very easily be discharged accidentally.

His Lordship interposed that in the case of a gun being accidentally discharged while held in one hand, as suggested, the discharge would take it away from the person holding it.

The missile was here inspected by the jury, and, a letter scale being produced, was found to weigh just a fraction less than a common buckshot.

His Lordship explained to the jury that it was not necessary to have the gun at half or at full cock to open it; it could be opened with both hammers down. An experiment showed this to be the case.

Joseph Silk was next called, and the spectators manifested a more lively interest in the proceedings. The witness took the box, but declined to be sworn until he had made a statement to the court. He had, he said, been charged with being an accessory to the crime of murder, and, while he was perfectly innocent of anything in the nature of such a crime, he thought that he had a right to ask for a trial before giving evidence, which might be utilized in building up the charge against himself. By the advice of his lawyer, he asked for a trial before he was called upon to give evidence.

His Lordship remarked that there was nothing in the police court depositions that would at all prejudice a case against the witness. All that he now could do would be to decline to answer any questions which he might consider tending to criminate him.

The witness replied that he was a little timid about testifying at all; at the police court he had given his evidence fairly, and had immediately been arrested. He declined, unless the charge were withdrawn, to give any evidence connecting himself with the prisoner.

Argument upon the question here opened up, was continued for some time, and finally the Attorney-General announced that he could give the assurance, that under the facts at present possessed by the Crown, he had no intention of proceeding with the case against Silk, and if he gave his evidence freely, he would be allowed to walk out of court a free man.

The Court here adjourned for an hour, for luncheon.

His Lordship resumed his seat at 2 o'clock, and the examination of Silk proceeded.

The evidence given in the police court was again gone over, the meeting of prisoner and witness in front of the church building, early on the evening of the 24th of December, being described, as well as the conversation in Silk's house in regard to cartridges, which prisoner wanted to put in the gun. Whelan selected two cartridges out of witness' bag, which he said had something in them; and witness had remarked "they'll never hurt anything." Generally loaded his gun with No. 4 bird shot; never had any buckshot in his possession. Prisoner put the two cartridges he had selected into the gun. He made the remark, when witness said that the cartridges were blanks, "Oh, well, they'll make a noise, anyhow." Could not say whether or not any of the cartridges were capped. Later in the evening, about 10.30 o'clock, saw prisoner walking up and down outside the church. Was talking with him, when the young man Crawford came up, and commenced shaking his clothes at Larry, trying to scare him. Witness told him that he had better let Larry alone. Might have said something about the condition of the gun, but could not remember what. Did not pay much attention to the conversation with Crawford, as it was raining and Crawford was a stranger to him. Witness wanted prisoner to go home, as it was raining very heavily. Crawford was with prisoner when witness came away. It was about 20 minutes to 12, when prisoner came into the house, where witness sat smoking, and said: "Well, I believe I've hurt somebody; I couldn't help it; I had to do it to save myself." Had heard the shot fired previous to that, but didn't believe Larry. Told him he had better go and give himself up to the authorities. Prisoner replied "Yes, I intend to; put on your hat and come with me." Witness said "all right, but wait a minute." Went down to the corner and asked if there was anyone hurt, and someone replied, "Yes, somebody killed." Couldn't recognise anyone; it was very dark. Then went back to the house and told Larry that there was somebody hurt, and he had better go and tell the police all about it. Said that he (witness) would go part way down to the police station, but he didn't want to get mixed up in the affair. On their way down to the police station, called in at the Monarch saloon, and told Mr. Harbottle about the affair. He (Mr. Harbottle) said "take Larry down towards my place, and I'll go and see how badly hurt the man is." Did so, and when witness returned to his own house was arrested. (The witness proceeded to relate at length the circumstances in connection with the hauling down of the Irish-American flag when the corner stone was laid.) The flag was run up by a man not in town now. Prisoner felt annoyed at the taking down of the flag, and said he would see the Bishop and have it put up again. The Bishop and Mr. Burnes did have a flag put up, twenty times as big as the first one, and the trouble stopped there.

To Mr. Eberts—Had known prisoner over a year, and never knew him to do anything wrong. Would call a cartridge without anything but powder, blank. While going down to see Mr. Harbottle, prisoner said, "They scared the liver out of me." Never heard Larry make any threats to kill any one. When Larry was getting the shirt and tie, at the Dominion hotel, he left his gun lying against the bed, where there was a man sleeping. Came out of the hotel together, and had a drink at Mr. Wriglesworth's. From there witness went home, and Larry returned to the church. After talking to Crawford, Larry went into the church to avoid him. Witness followed prisoner into the church and said: "Take the cartridges out of your gun and go home, Larry." Told him to take the cartridges out, so that they would not rust and stick in the gun. Could not say whether Crawford went into the church or not, or whether he had or had not a companion.

The Attorney-General, in compliance with his promise, here applied for the discharge of the witness.

His Lordship remarked that he had, as yet, seen nothing to justify the holding of Silk, and as far as he could discharge him under those circumstances, he did so.

"I thank your lordship," Silk remarked, as he took his place among the spectators; the gallery audience thought the occasion called for applause, and they according manifested their pleasure by stamping, and clapping their hands.

"Who is keeping order in this court-room," inquired His Lordship, addressing himself to Sergeant Langley.

"The sheriff," responded that official.

"Well, Mr. Sheriff," continued His Lordship, "if you see anyone causing any disturbance in this court room, it is your duty to at once arrest him, and bring him before me. If you see anyone manifesting either approval or disapproval, bring them before me." (Then turning to the crowd) "That is gross contempt; the highest that can be committed. No contempt can be grosser than to think that this jury or myself can be influenced by anything that may excite your pleasure or displeasure. We are sworn to see that justice is done. It is just as great contempt for you to manifest pleasure as displeasure. You are not to intimidate a jury. I must protect them."

John E. Crawford, sworn,—told how he became acquainted with Whelan, and related the conversation that took place at the church. It was Silk who said, "Don't go in; the gun is loaded." Witness replied, "No, it's not; I was looking at it." Either prisoner or his companion then said, "It is, though." Witness then took hold of the gun, which prisoner continued to hold, and threw open the breach. Saw two cartridges in it, and made a movement to take them out. Prisoner drew the gun away, closed it up and walked into the church. Witness remained, talking with Silk, but prisoner was in the church, close enough for witness to hear his movements. Could hear a click, as if something was being done with the gun. Larry was drunk at the time, more drunk than when he saw him earlier in the evening.

By Mr. Eberts—Was in the Vancouver Hotel that evening, and possibly had a drink there. Did not have two drinks there. Had one drink at the Dominion Hotel; no more. Did not have a drink at Wriglesworth's. Asked two men, the one named McLellan and the other Jardine, to go around to the church where Larry was. His object was to get the gun away from prisoner. Had no overcoat on. Met Dennis Dacey at the corner of Douglas and Yates streets, and went with him to the Vancouver House. Sat in the reading room with him for about half an hour, but did not have a drink. Between nine and ten o'clock started out with Dacey for a walk up View street; expecting to see prisoner. The man was drunk, and had a gun, though witness had no idea it was loaded. When witness tried to open the gun, prisoner had both hands on the barrel. Witness could not say whether the hammers were down or not. Saw the cartridges in the gun, and then prisoner drew it away. It was a dark night, and there was no electric light at the corner. Remained about five minutes in conversation with Silk and then walked away.

Hon. J. S. Helmcken, M.D., deposed to having had occasion to see several gunshot wounds. A bullet in passing through a body was liable, even to be split by striking a bone; it was liable to be pounded into almost any shape. In passing through a body a bullet was liable to lose in substance, and therefore in weight.

Henry W. Sheppard, Superintendent of the Victoria City Police, gave substantially the same evidence as at the police court examination. When the gun was found at Silk's house, the right barrel had been recently fired, and in the left was a blank cartridge, powder but no shot. One of the loose cartridges found contained bird shot but no powder. After half an hour's time had been occupied in examining and experimenting upon the cartridges.

Officer William Irvine was sworn, and deposed to arresting the prisoner and taking him to the cell; searched him, but found nothing with the exception of a pocket handkerchief.

Edward L. Wriglesworth deposed to the ownership of the gun with which the shooting was done, and explained how prisoner had asked for the loan of it.

To Mr. Eberts—I always half-cocked the gun when I went to open or shut it The gun never missed fire with me.

Allen McKeithley, sworn, said that he knew Joseph Silk; had borrowed a gun and cartridges from him. These cartridges were loaded; all that were in the bag were not loaded however. Received all the loaded cartridges that were in the bag. Did not notice anything in the shells that were left.

To Mr. Eberts—The shells obtained from Silk were brass, nickle and paper. Did not leave any loaded shells in Silk's cartridge bag.

John F. Harbottle, on oath, told how the prisoner had acquainted him with the news of the shooting. His evidence did not differ from that given in the police court. Whelan told him, he said, that he had fired a blank cartridge into the air. He didn't see how a blank cartridge could kill anyone, but he was sure it was a blank. James Seeley asked him if he was sure that the cartridge left in the gun was blank, and prisoner replied, "Yes, both were blanks."

By counsel for defence—Remembered the morning that the corner stone of the church was laid. Saw the little flag with the pennant of green; it was 6 o'clock in the morning. The flag was on the top of the derrick, and McDonald asked him (witness) if he put it up. He replied no, and McDonald ordered a man named Lepine, a French carpenter, to pull it down. The little flag was the stars and stripes, and when the decorations were completed the American flag, a large one, was placed beside the Union Jack. An Irish flag was also one of those used.

Edward Bermudiz reviewed his evidence at the preliminary examination.

Marc Lepine, called, said that he remembered when the flag was hoisted and ordered down. Mr. Æneas McDonald ordered it down; Thomas Deasy was not around. Witness took the flag down. Prisoner came to witness and said he wanted to find out who took the flag down. Witness said he did. Prisoner said: "You took it down by orders?" Witness said "yes," and Whelan said: "All right, that's all we want to know. from you."

Thomas Deasy gave no new evidence.

Marc Lepine, re-called, said that prisoner came to the church when the work of decorating was in progress, with the little Irish-American flag over his shoulder. Deasy told him it could not go up, and witness told him that if he put it up it would be pulled down again. Whelan again put the flag over his shoulder, and said he would like to see anyone try to pull it down now.

Frank Herdmann gave immaterial evidence in regard to finding an empty shell about a week after the shooting.

Æneas McDonald stated that he had employed prisoner as watchman on Christmas Eve. He was principally required up to 12 o'clock. Passed by the building on four occasions along Blanchard street, to see that the man was on duty. Did not see him at all. This was between 7 and 12 o'clock. Employed prisoner at about 2 o'clock, and asked him in a joke "Have you a gun." Prisoner understood the joke; it was on account of Bermudiz "going through." Officer Smith, to try and get his revolver and fire at the man in the church.

By Mr. Eberts—Did not hear prisoner say that he would get a gun; had heard that a card had been placed near the church, intimating that the church would be burned down; nothing was said to Larry about his being afraid of ghosts; did not think Larry got the gun at his suggestion.

John F. Harbottle, re-called, said that from the spot where the shooting occurred a person could watch both sides of the church.

This closed the case for the Crown and Mr. Eberts announced that he proposed not to call any witnesses.

The court then adjourned until Saturday at 10 a. m., the jury, of course, to be locked up during the night.

RECIPROCITY.

Sir Richard Cartwright Speaks on Trade with the States, at the Annual Banquet of the Boston Merchant's Association.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 30.—The annual banquet of the Boston Merchants' Association took place to-night at the Vendome. Over two hundred members and guests were present, among the latter being Sir Richard J. Cartwright, opposition leader of the Canadian parliament; Hon. Rufus R. Bullock, of Atalanta, Ga.; Col. S. A. Whitefield, first assistant Postmaster-General; Hon. J. W. Longley, Attorney-General of Nova Scotia, and other prominent guests. Sir Richard Cartwright was the speaker of the evening. He was listened to with great attention, and his arguments for reciprocity were vigorously applauded. He said: "The trade of the United States is certainly worth more to us collectively than ours is to them. That is a manifest truth, but so is this, also: Free trade with Canada will benefit quite as many of the people of the United States as it will the people of Canada, and to quite as large an extent. Man for man, you will gain quite as much as we will, and Canada does not come as a beggar, asking for the crumbs which fall from the rich man's table. Canada offers and Canada desires only a fair exchange and no robbery. Moreover, I believe, indeed I know, that free trade with us would be of great value to the entire northern portion of the United States, and trebly so to the people of New England. Even as it is, your trade with Canada is not to be despised. Per head, you sell more goods to Canada than to any other country. Absolutely, we buy as much from you as France does, and more than any other country except Great Britain and Germany. I think, in fact, we stand third on the list of countries to which you export your productions, and we alone, 5,000,000 as we are, buy as much as the 50,000,000 of Mexicans and South Americans do all put together. Surely, if we do this in the teeth of two hostile tariffs, it is no idle word of mine to say that you cannot measure the boundless possibilities which lie before both countries, if only these artificial walls were thrown down. North of Lakes Ontario and Erie, and of the River St. Lawrence, east of Lake Huron and south of the 45th parallel of latitude, there is as fair a country as exists on the American continent, nearly as large in area as New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, combined, and equal, if not superior, as a whole, to those States in agricultural capabilities. It is a land where grows the finest barley, which the brewing interests of the United States must have, if it ever expects to rival Great Britain in its annual export of £11,000,000 sterling of malt products. It raises and grazes the finest of cattle, with qualities specially desirable to make good the deterioration of stock in other sections, and it has climatic conditions, created by an almost encirclement of great lakes, especially fit to grow men. Such a country is one of the greatest gifts of Providence to the human race, better than bonanzas of silver, or rivers whose sands run gold. Now, if this be approximately correct, and I honestly believe it is, I think I may claim that we have something to give as well as you, and that there is very good reason to think that between two such countries as yours and ours there is room for much profitable exchange."

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Sensational Murder Story.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—It is said that Mrs John Stevens, a widow, 88 years of age, who was found burned to death in her home on Telegraph Hill, on the morning of Dec. 30, was not the victim of an accident as was stated, but was murdered, the motive being robbery, as the lady was known to have considerable money in the house. The residents of Telegraph Hill say that the floors and timbers of the place, in which Mrs. Stevens lived alone, were found saturated with petroleum, and that on the night the remains were discovered four men were seen prowling around the house.

Kilrain to Fight Godfrey.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—Jake Kilrain and George Godfrey met this afternoon and signed articles of agreement. Their fight will take place in the middle of March.

Given Up for Lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—There is considerable uneasiness in shipping circles over the delay in the ship Glenfinart reaching port. The vessel has a general cargo and is 181 days out from Glasgow. This morning 75 per cent. additional was offered to re-insure her cargo, but the offer was not accepted.

Those Chinese Pirates.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—The steamer Rio de Janeiro arrived from Hong Kong and Yokohama, this evening, bringing the following advices: Of the six men arrested in connection with the piracy on board the British steamer Namoa, in which several men were killed, five have been discharged, there being no evidence of any kind against them. The sixth has been identified by one of the Namoa's officers, and remanded for trial.

ABDURRAHMAN KHAN.

The Ameer of Afghanistan Joins the Majority —A Few Facts Regarding Him.

BOMBAY, Jan. 29.—Abdurrahman, Ameer of Afghanistan, is reported dead. He had lately been suffering from gout. He was born about 1830, was the eldest son of Afzul Khan and nephew of the late Ameer, Shere Ali. During the civil war, in 1864, he played a leading part on the side of his father against his uncle, and gained several battles. The great victories of Shaikhabad and and Khelat-i-Ghilzai were mainly due to his ability. He was entrusted with the Governorship of Balkh, where he made himself popular by his moderation, and by marrying the daughter of the chief of Badakshan. He remained in Turkestan until 1879, when he slowly made his way through Balkh to the Cabul frontier, and, in July of the following year, was formally chosen by the leading men of Cabul, and acknowledged by the British Indian Government as Ameer of Afghanistan. From the Government he received a regular subsidy of £160,000 a year, with large gifts of artillery, rifles and ammunition to improve his military force.

AUCTION SALE.

W. R. Clarke, Auctioneer.

I am instructed by the administrator Prevost, Esq., to sell by public auction, Sale-room, Store street, opp. the E. & N. R. depot, on

MONDAY, 9TH FEB.,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

by order of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, all those pieces or parcels of land marked and numbered on the official map, and described as follows, viz:

LOT 1—Four acres of Section One.
LOT 2—One acre of Section One.
LOT 3—Half an acre of Section Fifty-six, less that portion conveyed to C. J. Seghers, by deed dated May the 10th, 1876.
LOT 4—Another part of Section Fifty-six, all being in the District of Comox.

TERMS—25 per cent. cash, and the balance on approval of the Court. Deeds at purchasers expense.

W. R. CLARKE, Auctioneer.
de13-d&w

AUCTION SALE.

I am instructed by E. M. Johnson, Esq., to sell by Public Auction,

TUESDAY, FEB. 10th,

AT 11 A. M., ON

Porter's Wharf, Victoria,

One 16 H. P. Portable Engine, single cylinder, made at Racine, Wis. Spratt & Gray's certificate given if necessary.

ALSO:

A Large Threshing Machine in first-class order, New Apron. The whole outfit cost $2,400; is nearly new. Without reserve.

Satisfactory endorsed notes taken in payment. Can run small sawmill, feed cutting machine and shingle machine, or can be used for general farm purposes.

ja30 d&w W. R. CLARKE, Auctioneer.

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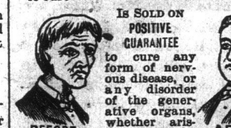

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