COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

Conclusion of the Hearing of the Charge of Stealing Against W. H. Pennock.

Accused Committed to Stand His Trial—Closing Arguments of Counsel.

W. H. Pennock was yesterday formally committed for trial on the charge of stealing a diamond ring valued at $90 from his business rival, R. W. Stoddart. In taking this course, Magistrate Hall remarked that it was not for him to decide whether the accused was guilty or not, but simply to consider whether there was sufficient evidence to send the case to a higher court for further investigation.

The case was called shortly after 10 o'clock by Clerk Page, and as has been the case since the hearing opened, the court room was crowded with spectators, in expectation of more sensational evidence being introduced by the defence in regard to the reputation of Fred. Stoddart, the principal witness for the prosecution. Mr. Belyea did propose to introduce such evidence, and called Mr. George Tribe, bartender at the New York hotel at the time that Fred. Stoddart, according to his own admission, took $2,100 from his father and hid it in a closet at that hotel. The object of calling this witness was to endeavor to show that Fred. Stoddart had not told the truth while on the stand regarding certain occurrences, and that, therefore, his evidence could not be relied upon.

Mr. Peters contended that such evidence was not relevant, as it would not disprove the evidence given by Fred. Stoddart in regard to the diamond ring in question, but his evidence on other occurrences.

Magistrate Hall held the same views as Mr. Peters, and Mr. Belyea then announced that he would not call any more witnesses.

Then Mr. Peters wanted to recall Mr. R. W. Stoddart, who he said would swear that the accused had promised him that he would not buy anything from Fred.

Mr. Belyea contended that that evidence would not be relevant, and even if it was it would only go to show that the accused had made a promise and then broken it.

Magistrate Hall did not think it would have any bearing on the case, and Mr. Peters withdrew his request, and the closing arguments commenced.

Mr. Belyea first dealt with the evidence of the complainant, which he contended contained nothing of importance except what he alleges he heard through the door in Dr. Hall's office. The complainant says he heard something; Luther Calvert gave a different version of it, and Fred. Stoddart said it was not said at all. The complainant simply gave his impressions of what he heard. Fred. Stoddart said Pennock talked in an undertone, and consequently it was a physical impossibility for men in an adjoining room to hear what was said. Taking the evidence on all other questions, it went to show that Fred. Stoddart saw that he was in a difficulty, and that there was but one way out of it for him, and that was to implicate Pennock and get the diamond back. While he was borrowing small sums of money from the accused, he was getting up a scheme to trap him. Even after he had said that he had Pennock in his own hands, he got money from him. Fred. Stoddart was not to be believed. He was a self-confessed thief, who had repeatedly stolen from his father. As soon as Mr. Pennock was convinced that the stone he purchased from Fred. Stoddart was the stolen one, he took steps to protect himself. Fred. Stoddart had practically attempted to blackmail the accused. He had demanded $50, while Pennock offered him $25, the balance he owed him on the ring. When Fred. Stoddart could not get the $50 he went to Pennock and begged to be given the ring back. All the father cared was to recover the diamond. He knew his son had stolen it, and sent him to get it back. The accused, to protect himself, wrote out a document and asked Fred. to sign it. Fred. Stoddart refused to sign it, but his father sent him back, telling him to sign any document. It was not to be supposed that the father would have sent his son to sign a document to get back a diamond which he could recover by due process of law, unless he believed his son was guilty. But the father's sole object was to recover the diamond, and to accomplish this he was even willing that his son should sign a document acknowledging that he was a thief. They found other jewellery—which they could have found in any jewellery store in the city—when they went to Pennock's store with a search warrant. They could have got the diamond in the same way, and there would have been no necessity for Fred. Stoddart to sign a document acknowledging that he was a thief, and his father confirming it. The only question was as to whether Pennock knew that the diamond was stolen. Mr. Belyea contended that the inference to be drawn was that he did not. Mr. R. W. Stoddart lost a diamond ring; Fred. Stoddart sold a diamond to the accused. Mr. Pennock's suspicions were first aroused at Dr. Hall's office. He might have been trapped there, as many innocent men have been trapped by clever, half-witted schemers such as Fred. Stoddart. It was natural for the accused to put Fred. Stoddart off when he asked about the diamond, as he wanted to protect himself. The evidence went to show that Fred. Stoddart had taken the ring and sold the diamond to Pennock, and then had tried to blackmail both Pennock and his father. Failing in this, he gets up a scheme to prosecute Pennock and get on the right side of his father. The evidence was not such as a jury would or could find a conviction on. The circumstances showed that Fred. Stoddart was carrying out the bent of his mind. A man who would steal a large sum of money from his father would not mind stealing a diamond ring. As to the alleged duplicate key, if Pennock did make such a key he made it for Fred. Stoddart, and Fred. Stoddart had been using it since. If the combination figures were on the wall in Pennock's office, Fred. Stoddart put them there.

Mr. Peters contended that it was not for the magistrate to try the case; he was only called upon to determine whether there was sufficient evidence to send the case to a higher court. It was a fact that the ring had been stolen and that the diamond had been found in the possession of Pennock. Irrespective of the evidence of Fred. Stoddart, there was that of the father, who said that Pennock had told him that he knew the missing diamond ring well. At the same time he had the stone in his possession. Pennock further said that he was satisfied that Fred. Stoddart had taken the ring. What made him satisfied? It showed that he connected the stone that he had in his possession with the missing ring. Then he bought the stone at 50 per cent. of its value. To make his story good—for he said he had bought the stone unset from Fred. Stoddart—Pennock had to refer to "the diamond" all through his evidence, but according to Luther Calvert and Mr. Stoddart, he referred to the ring at the meeting at Dr. Hall's office. Pennock said he bought goods from anybody. In the eyes of the law, the receiver of stolen goods was worse than the thief—he was harder to detect. If Pennock's story is correct, he in this case bought a $90 diamond from a boy whom he had been supplying with 50-cent pieces. Pennock was either a thief or a receiver of stolen goods, and the case should be sent to a higher court, where it would be further investigated.

Magistrate Hall said the evidence was such that he would feel that he was doing wrong if he did not commit the accused for trial. It was not for him to say whether he was guilty or not. The accused would be formally committed, and application could be made to the higher court for bail.

By consent of the Attorney-General and the counsel for the defence, Mr. Pennock's bail was fixed at $800 for the accused and two sureties of $400 each.

WHO ROBBED MOLSON'S?

Winnipeg Paper Offers a Solution of This Mystery.

From the Winnipeg Free Press.

The discussion of the Molson's Bank robbery, which had almost ceased owing to the lack of material has again become a theme of conversation through the action of the authorities in handing the case back to the city police after the Pinkertons had had it in charge for almost three months. The mystery which surrounds the whole affair is as impenetrable as it was in the beginning. The authorities of the bank have still hope of capturing the thief or thieves, as the reward of $10,000 now being offered plainly indicates. Facts that have recently come to the knowledge of a Free Press reporter show that there is still much to be learned concerning the robbery.

A customer of the bank stated shortly after the robbery took place that he was in the bank about noon a few days before the robbery, and that he saw a man come out from the manager's office after having first looked out of the door. This man carried a good-sized parcel wrapped in a newspaper. He went straight out of the bank. The man was described as of good height, dark, and dressed in dark clothes. His most noticeable feature, however, was a pair of very black, lustrous eyes.

In itself this is a circumstance from which much assistance in tracing the perpetrators might be derived, but which in the hands of the detectives was an isolated fact, quite useless. A gentleman who had heard the description referred to was struck by the reference to the black eyes. He had met such a man. A week or two before the robbery this gentleman had rented a room to a man with large dark eyes. The man said he worked on the C. P. R. at nights, sleeping in the day time. He gave up the room about the 8th or 10th of October, and paid his rent in Molson's bank bills. These he took from his hip pocket in a good-sized roll. He said he had been transferred west, as his reason for giving up the room. The C. P. R. men are paid with checks on the Bank of Montreal, and would not in the natural course of events be carrying a roll of Molson's bank bills. His eyes answered the description given of the man seen coming from the Molson's bank with the paper parcel. When he paid his rent the man with the black eyes was accompanied by a friend, shorter and dressed in a light suit.

There is a third link in the chain. A prominent real estate agent states that two men came to his office shortly before the bank robbery, wanting to rent a store suitable for a jewellery establishment. One was tall, with black eyes, the other short and clean shaven. They stated they were from Montreal. He did not do business with them, and their replies to his interrogations led him to suspect that they were not trustworthy. He saw nothing of them after two days before the robbery.

The question that arises is where are these two men, and if found could they show that they had nothing to do with the Molson's bank robbery?

FAME'S PATHWAY.

The late Calvin S. Brice had the reputation of being a hard man in business affairs, but in Lima, O., his old home, he was known for his generous charity. He was loyal to his old friends, and helped more than one through the hard times of '93-4, and during that hard winter distributed as much as 500 tons of coal in a day.

Two Chicago citizens have celebrated Christmas by making gifts to public institutions. Frank G. Logan gave $35,000 to the Chicago Art institute for a new library building. Mrs. Anna B. Averill gave $50,000 to the Presbyterian Hospital of that city, endowing a ward of ten free beds, in memory of her husband, Albert J. Averill.

The largest private library in the United States is said to belong to Col. Reuben T. Durrett, of Louisville, Ky., which contains over 50,000 volumes, collected during 60 years. Books on the history of the west predominate, and among them Col. Roosevelt worked while preparing his "Winning of the West."

Miss Florence Caldwell, a daughter of United States Judge Caldwell, of Cleveland, was graduated as a civil engineer last June from the Colorado State School of Mines, at Golden, and now she is about to marry another civil engineer whom she met in Colorado.

It is said that a private soldier found in a street at Omdurman the letter which Gordon wrote to the mahdi in answer to the demand for retreat or surrender. The letter has been examined by all the ablest experts, and is pronounced to be in Gordon's handwriting. As might be expected, all idea of surrender is scouted, the mahdi is reminded of his evil doings and his destruction at the hands of the English is prophesied.

THE BEST SEEDS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.

We cannot too strongly nor too often urge the supreme importance of planting seeds that are perfectly pure and fresh. Seeds that are offered at cheap prices are almost invariably of doubtful origin and uncertain age, sure to cause the planter disappointment and loss. The thoughtful planter's only security lies in buying seeds sent out by a conscientious and trustworthy house. A vast number of Canadian gardeners have (and have had for years) the utmost confidence in seeds that bear the name, D. M. Ferry & Co., Windsor, Ont. The present generation of planters can hardly remember the time when Ferry's seeds were not on sale everywhere each year and as regularly planted by thousands—with the greatest faith in the unvarying quality of the seeds and in the integrity of the firm that grew them. Every planter, whether already a buyer of Ferry's seeds or not, should send for Ferry's Seed Annual for 1899. It is mailed free to anyone who writes for it.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Continued from Page Five.

ernment side had been able to rise and defend this most iniquitous bill. The government members were so terrorized apparently that they did not dare to say one word. He was surprised at the assumed innocence of the Attorney-General when he pretended that in so far as Mr. Soues was prevented from coming down to court, he scorned the very idea, and the member for Vancouver had backed him up. But in one moment this disclaimer was dissipated by the speech of Mr. Eberts, who showed that the Attorney-General could have brought Mr. Soues down. That showed the despotism used by the government—he must use that word again.

The Premier—A very good word.

Col. Baker—An excellent word, and so applicable to the occasion. (Laughter). He warned the members of the government party not to be carried away by party zeal, for if this bill was carried, as the government evidently intended it should be, it would act as a precedent, and would rebound on them perhaps when they were in opposition. Then they would find they would have to suffer for the act of the leaders of their party. The minority could not prevent the bill being carried, but they had their duty to perform to the country, and therefore they protested against this bill. (Government ironical cheers). "Yes, you may cheer," concluded Col. Baker, "but this bill is an evil against the people of the province, and will surely come back on you."

The vote was then taken, and the second reading was carried on the following division.

For—Messrs. Joseph Martin, Semlin, Cotton, Higgins, Macpherson, R. Smith, J. M. Martin, Tisdall, Deane, Henderson, Hume, McKechnie, Kellie, Kidd, Kinchant, Helgesen, Munro, Green, Neill—19.

Against—Messrs. Pooley, Booth, Dunsmuir, Robertson, Ellison, Clifford, McBride, Baker, Eberts, A. W. Smith, Bryden, Helmcken, McPhillips—13.

On motion of the Premier, the house adjourned at 9 p. m. until 2 o'clock on Monday.

A QUEBECKER'S CONFIDENCE IN DR. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE —GIVES RELIEF AT ONCE, HE SAYS.

Danville, P. Q., April 9, 1898.
Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto:

Dear Sirs:—Enclosed find $1 for one half dozen boxes Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. Please send them at once. Every patient using it says "It is an excellent cure, gives relief at once."

JAMES MASSON,
General Merchant,
Danville, P. Q.

GERMAN NAVAL CRITIC.

Admiral Pluddemann's Report to the Kaiser.

Washington, Dec. 30.—A very remarkable criticism of the main features of the war with Spain is that made public by the office of naval intelligence in the shape of a pamphlet containing the comments of Rear-Admiral Pluddemann of the German navy. This article was originally published in a technical German paper over the signature of the author. His object was to show how the war had affected preconceived notions of naval warfare. He declared that the war will lead to no radical revolution of the present ideas, though it has enriched former experiences.

Admiral Pluddemann discusses the naval operations under five heads—the personnel, the construction and equipment of the ships, the artillery, the torpedo, the ram, and speed. The torpedo and ram were not tried in the last war, because the ships never approached near enough, and Admiral Pluddemann questions whether the two boats sunk by the Olympia at Cavite were really torpedo boats. Artillery and speed have proved to be much more essential factors in warfare. The superiority of the American artillery is well known. The shooting of the Americans was very good, while that of the Spaniards was exceedingly bad.

The admiral shows that this was fortunate for the Americans, because so few of their shells exploded that it was only because of the large number of hits made that such complete success was obtained. The admiral includes a table showing in detail the exact damage inflicted on the ships sunk by Dewey, information that has never before reached the navy department in such complete shape. He shows that the first two shots fired by the Olympia were found unexploded.

He shows that the American fleet at Santiago, carrying 170 guns, from the smallest to the largest, made but 163 hits. Not one hit was reported for the eight 13-inch guns in the American fleet, and only two for the six 12-inch guns. Attention is called to the explosion of an 8-inch shell in the forward turret of the Oquendo. This killed the whole crew, and, it is said, would not have occurred if the turret had had no roof. In no case has an armor belt been pierced.

The greatest destruction was wrought by the six-pounders. The admiral thinks that we may be a little over hasty in doing away with the one-pounders on their failure to achieve results in the battle of Santiago, since they were constructed primarily against torpedo boats and for use at short distances.

The German admiral's report declares that the American material has demonstrated not only its efficiency, but also its durability, as only four guns were in need of repairs at the end of the war, in all of which projectiles had burst in the bore. This fact, taken in connection with other frequent failures of fuses, says the admiral, showed that the construction of the fuse in America is still far from perfect.

A strong point is made of the great danger of wooden decks with pitch in the seams, while the danger in the case of he Spanish ships was further increased by the fact that the planks did not even rest on an iron deck. On the other hand the Americans had taken every precaution to remove combustibles both in the construction of the ships and afterwards before going into action. It is declared that after the Spanish experience in the loss of all their fire extinguisher plants by American projectiles, the old-fashioned fire bucket and tubs filled with water are shown to be still indispensible.

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

·DR· PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Awarded Highest Honors, World's Fair Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

MR. NEILSON'S DEATH.

Member-Elect for North East Kootenay Dies Suddenly in Ontario.

The news received yesterday of the death at Almonte, Ont., of Mr. W. G. Neilson, M.P.P.-elect for the north riding of East Kootenay, was heard with general regret. He was at his brother's house at Almonte when on Thursday he was seized with congestion of the lungs and died early yesterday morning.

Mr. Neilson was born on February 16, 1862, in Ramsay township, county of Lanark, Ontario, his father being a farmer. After leaving the Almonte High school he went to the Northwest and after being employed for a time by Mr. James Ross, contractor on the C. P. R., he moved to British Columbia and has for some time past been manager for the McKenzie & Ross saw mills at Beaver and Golden, East Kootenay. He was a very bright business man and extremely popular with all who knew him. A Liberal in Dominion politics, Mr. Neilson was a staunch supporter of the Turner government and was chosen at the last general election to support the party now in opposition. Some time ago he went East to Montreal with Mrs. Neilson, who remained there in consequence of an operation which she had to undergo. At the same time the four children are ill at Calgary with scarlet fever. Mr. Neilson started West from Montreal to attend the present session of the house and while visiting his brother at Almonte on the way he was suddenly stricken down. Very general and hearty were the expressions of regret at his untimely death and sincere sympathy is felt for the wife and children whose separation and illness make their position even more painful than had circumstances been different.

EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES.

The Year's Shipments As Reported Through the Consulate at Victoria.

The following shows the exports to the United States through the United States consulate at Victoria during 1898:

Coal	$ 1,400 00
Earthenware	2,885 00
Furs, Hides etc.	123,730 50
Gold, bullion and dust	398,710 09
Groceries	1,967 77
Hardware	647 89
Hay, oats and oat hulls	1,157 32
Household and personal effects	3,497 50
Iron drums	1,122 50
Jewellery	9,942 40
Liquors	12,526 50
Lumber	5,225 07
Ores (gold and copper)	2,629 00
Pig iron	1,788 35
Returned American goods	53,348 90
Sweeting powder	1,305 96
Tin plates	6,504 00
All other goods	8,921 05
Total	$637,309 20

AFTER MANY YEARS

Of Suffering from Gravel, Mr. J. N. Babcock Recovers.

Thanks to Dodd's Kidney Pills Which Cured Him Speedily and Thoroughly—Mr. Babcock's Story in His Own Emphatic Words.

Sharbot Lake, Jan. 6.—A Dresden despatch, to the Canadian press last week describes how ex-Reeve W. G. Gragg, of that town, was cured of severe Inflammatory Rheumatism by Dodd's Kidney Pills, after the best doctors had failed to benefit him, and after many so-called "remedies" had proved utterly useless.

This story has been the subject of a great deal of interesting discussion here, and it has been ascertained that Dodd's Kidney Pills are an article in universal use in this district.

"Mr. Gragg cannot tell me anything about Dodd's Kidney Pills that I don't know already," said a well-known lawyer, who was discussing the matter with a group of friends yesterday. "I have known them to cure cases of Rheumatism incurable."

"I have experienced what Dodd's Kidney Pills will do," said Mr. John Nicholas Babcock, another well-known resident. "I suffered the most acute tortures from Gravel and other Kidney Diseases, for twenty long years. I spent hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills, and for various so called cures, but with no lasting benefit.

"I didn't believe Dodd's Kidney Pills would cure me, but expected to get a little temporary relief from their use. I was completely and thoroughly cured by them though. There is no Kidney medicine on earth to compare with Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Scores of people in this district testify gratefully to the wonderful power and virtue of Dodd's Kidney Pills. Every phase of Kidney Disease, including Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Gout, Impure Blood, Heart Failure, Paralysis, Dropsy, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gravel, Stone in the Bladder, and Women's Troubles, yield, positively and speedily, to the power of this great Life Saver.

SUEZ CANAL AND PESSIMISTS.

It was shown that from an engineering point of view the Suez canal was impossible, while from a commercial point of view it was proved, up to the hilt, that, even if the canal could be made, it would, so far as traffic went, be a failure as melancholy to the philantrophist as it would be disastrous to the investor.

The great authorities who spoke with so much assurance are all dead, and it is well for their comfort that they are.

In 1869 traffic between the West and the East via the Cape of Good Hope was about 3,500,000 tons. In 1897 the traffic through the Suez canal was 7,898,981 tons, while that round the Cape of Good Hope was at least 3,750,000 tons.

In other words, one direct result of the construction of the Suez canal has been that in twenty-eight years the commerce of the world has been increased 8,000,000 tons annually.

It is hardly necessary to add that the return to the investor who risked his money in what seemed to so many to be a hare-brained project has been, to say the least of it, of a fairly satisfactory character.—W. H. Hunter, in The Engineering Magazine for January.

MINERAL ACT, 1896.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.—Iron Duke, Count of Monte Cristo and Condor mineral claims, situate in the West Coast, Vancouver Island, Mining Division of Clayoquot District. Where located: On Monte Cristo mountain, Tranquil Creek basin, Tofino Inlet.

Take notice that I, A. S. Going, acting as agent for James M. Ashton, Free Miner's Certificate No. 32,547a, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 57, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1898.

A. S. GOING.

FASTEST ON RECORD.

M. A. Mahoney Made the Trip From Dawson to Skagway in Fourteen Days.

Story of the Lynching of Jolly at Eagle City Denied by Late Arrivals.

The steamer City of Seattle, which arrived at the outer wharf at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, had on board about 60 passengers from Lynn Canal points. Some of these had but recently arrived from Dawson, one—Mr. M. A. Mahoney, who is now at the Hotel Victoria—having made the trip from Dawson to Skagway in 14 days, the fastest time on record. He left Dawson on December 14 with T. A. Munro, whom he raced out for a purse of $1,000. Munro had not arrived at Skagway when the City of Seattle left. Mr. Mahoney found a good trail most of the way out, and as he could get his meals and sleeping accommodation along the route, he came out light. As soon as all the rivers and lakes are frozen over, a man with a good dog team should even beat Mahoney's time.

Among other passengers who landed here were Col. R. S. Weatherly and his private secretary, C. M. Miall, who left Dawson on November 18; Frank Kallferly, of White Pass City; Louis Loisy, of Atlin; J. W. Randolph, of Juneau; and J. H. Dixon and partner, of Atlin.

From Skagway the only news of importance is that pertaining to a fire which destroyed the Empire theatre and its contents, entailing a loss of $15,000.

The story given out by the passengers on the steamer Rosalie that Mr. Al. Cody, collector of customs at Eagle City, had been run out of the city, and that a Mr. Jolly had been lynched at Eagle City, is denied by Mr. Thomas McMahan, a late arrival.

A good many stories of new finds in all sections of the country are reported. Included in these are three creeks—Union, Horse and Quartz—emptying into Surprise lake, Atlin district. The winter has been very mild in that district, and Atlin lake and parts of Taku river are still open. The latest arrival from there was Mr. J. C. Duffie, who left on Christmas day.

Just before the Seattle left Skagway, Major Bliss arrived from Fort Selkirk, and he will probably be down on the next steamer. There has been a mining excitement at the Fort, good finds having been made at the headwaters of the McMillan river and on Sullivan creek, which runs into the Yukon 30 miles above the Pelly. The Chilcoot Indians are causing some uneasiness in this vicinity, being short of provisions. The military authorities are attending to their wants.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

They Accept Constable Anderson's Resignation and Receive the Chief's Report.

The police commissioners held a meeting yesterday afternoon for the purpose of considering the resignation of Constable W. A. Anderson and the annual report of Chief Sheppard. Mr. Anderson asked that the resignation take effect on January 10, and the commissioners complied with the request, Mayor Redfern and Dr. Helmcken expressing regret that so efficient an officer had decided to leave the force.

There were seven applications for the position, but as Chief Sheppard said he could do without a new officer for a few days, as he had a special on, it was decided to postpone the appointment of a successor to Constable Anderson until Tuesday evening, January 17, when all the applicants will be required to be present.

The Chief's report contained the statistics for the month of December and those for the year 1898, which have already been published, and stated that the orders received from the commissioners were being carried out. A report from City Detective Palmer was attached showing that during the year, according to reports received by the police property to the value of $4,595 had been stolen, of which $3,234 had been recovered, of course the latter figure only approximate. The police had also recovered property stolen in other cities and brought here and had driven out of the city numerous crooks.

The report was received and filed.

Before adjourning Commissioner Hall incidentally mentioned the case that was before him yesterday in which it was shown that an officer had been called to a Chinese gambling house and had taken from there a white man, who had been wounded and a number of Japs, but had not molested the other inmates of the house. He thought every inmate of the house should have been arrested.

Mayor Redfern and Dr. Helmcken were of the same opinion but it was decided to delay investigation until the conclusion of the case.

THAT GAMBLING ROW.

Knife With Which Russell Was Cut Had Evidently Been Poisoned.

The hearing of the charge of attempted murder laid by W. R. Russell against Ah Chin was commenced in the city police court yesterday morning. Dr. John A. Duncan was the first witness and told of the wounds that he found on Russell's arm. There were several of them, inflicted by a sharp instrument which had apparently been poisoned, a virulent case of blood poisoning setting in.

The complainant testified that he had been playing chuck-a-luck in the rear of Pook Lung's store three nights in succession and had won on each occasion. As he was coming out on the night of December 9, his way was blocked by about fifteen Chinamen, one of whom cut him, another knocking him insensible with some blunt instrument. He was insensible for about two hours and believed he would have been killed had not some Japs protected him. He admitted receiving $27.50 from Pook Lung but denied demanding $200.

One of the Japs, who stood over Russell to protect him, testified that Russell was playing chuck-a-luck, and made a remark that the dealer, Ah Sing, was cheating, at the same time picking up his money from the table. Ah Sing gathered the "bank's" money up in his apron and throwing apron and all to Ah Chin, ran out and after the row was over came back with an officer. Russell was attacked by a number of Chinamen but he did not see a knife used, all he saw in the Chinaman's hands being a chair, an ebony ruler and a piece of fire wood.

The hearing was adjourned until 10 Monday morning. The hearing of the charge against Ah Sing was also adjourned until Monday. Both men are out on bail.

Mr. L. H. Fullager is appearing for the prosecution and Mr. Helmcken for the defence.

NEITHER TEAM WON.

First Ice Hockey Match Played in Victoria Results in a Tie.

Victorians were yesterday treated to their first exhibition of ice hockey, the match between Capt. Langley's and P. R. Daniels' team being played on Goodacre lake, Beacon hill. Good play was next to impossible, but still there was enough fast play at times to keep the spectators interested, and even if British Columbians are not initiated into the mysteries of the game, they did not overlook one time when a played distinguished himself, natatorially, by swimming through one of the many slush puddles with another player on his back. Len Campbell scored the first goal for Capt. Langley's team in 11 minutes. For the remainder of the first half Daniels' side were unable to score, despite several brilliant rushes by P. Daniels, Thompson and Doc Smith. Capt. Langley, Greenfield and Bullock were too reliable and each time the puck was lifted back to the east goal. At half time the score was 1-0 in favor of Langley's twisters.

In the second half, play was resumed with the puck in the vicinity of Daniels' goal for a time, but Crawford Thompson, the graceful Winnipegger, was always where he was needed, and several times stopped heavy rushes by Routh, who played a hard and brilliant game throughout. After 15 minutes' playing, Thompson and Smith, with a clever combination, carried the puck successfully through several miniature Chilcoot passes, and Smith put it through, making the score one all. For the remaining 20 minutes both sides, though palpably showing want of training, struggled hard to score again, but at the call of time the score was unchanged, and muttering threats of what would happen at Swan lake, where it is proposed to play off the tie, the players dragged themselves into a corner of the lake and made sundry and various explanations as to how it happened. For Langley's team, Bullock, Routh, Campbell, Langley and Greenfield were the stars, while Thompson, Smith, Gamble and Daniels were much in evidence on the opposition side. Mr. Reynolds satisfactorily performed the referee's arduous duties.

Despite the groans of dissent from the ice, a considerable number of spectators dared it to break and watch the game with close interest to the finish.

The teams were as follows:

Langley's team—Goal, Sam Schultz; point, Capt. Langley; cover point, W. Greenfield; forwards, L. Campbell, Cliff Routh, S. Moffatt, L. N. B. Bullock; spare man, D. G. McConnan.

Daniels' team—Goal, C. Blain; point, F. J. Daniels; cover point, G. Poff; forwards, Crawford Thompson, F. Smith, C. Gamble, P. R. Daniels.

A JOKE ON THE COURT.

How Genial George Noble and His Friends Unconsciously Stopped the Wheels of Justice.

It may not yet be written in the law books, but when C. P. R. operators, conductors and brakemen want comfortable quarters, even in the courts of justice, the courts adjourn for their accommodation. At all events there is precedent for such a pronouncement, and precedent is almost everything in the eyes of the law. That Stipendiary Magistrate Anderson was unaware of the fact that he was creating a precedent Friday last, does not rob the triumph of the railway men in their joke of any of its sweetness.

To tell the story one must go back to antecedent circumstances, for out of these the whole fun arose. One Killaby had been suing the passenger department of the road at Vancouver for $10,000 damages, in consequences of a claim that through the overheating of a car on which he was a passenger a rash had been scored on the face of his child and its eyesight permanently impaired. Incidentally he asked for some money from the company's telegraph department, alleging that a certain message to his wife in Cleveland, O., had not been sent from this city. The wife in the witness box acknowledged receiving the despatch, and so this claim was thrown out. The other action was adjourned until next Tuesday.

While the trial was proceeding, some twenty-one witnesses for the company—conductors, brakemen, operators, etc., were excluded from the court room according to custom, and day after day held possession of the stairways, corridors and window sills, swapping inventions and sympathizing with the fall of the mercury as they shivered and waited for the call that never came.

On Friday a compassionate barrister passed their way, and like a good Samaritan, suggested a chance to get warm at any rate.

"Why don't you fellows go into the Small Debts court where it's warm?" he said. "There's a case to be heard there pretty soon, and it may interest you. Any way, it will not be so cold."

The suggestion was accepted with gratitude, and headed by genial George Noble and the so-called "green brakeman" of the case, who had been in service with the company for some fifteen years, the crowd solemnly filed into the almost deserted room and arranged themselves comfortable, as only railway people can, in a minute.

They had not decorated the chairs and benches long ere Magistrate Anderson entered, stepped quickly to the bench, bowed politely to all and sundry, and glanced around.

He had apparently not expected so large an audience, and so inquired:

"Is there anyone occupying this court room?"

An answer appeared to be required, and so—with the knowledge imparted by the good Samaritan of the bar who had sent them all thither Manager Christie, of the Victoria telegraphs, replied with marked deference:

"Yes, Your Honor—a case is to be taken up presently."

Returning thanks for the information, His Honor left the bench for a moment, returning almost immediately, bowing once again most ceremoniously and then spreading his papers before him with an air of business.

"George William Harris," he called sharply.

A gentleman not of the railway party stepped forward.

"Owing to this court room being occupied for other court business to-day," His Honor declared, "your case will stand adjourned until Tuesday next. All other cases set for hearing this day are for the same cause similarly adjourned, until Tuesday next. The court stands adjourned."

And before the astonished audience had quite grasped the situation the judge had gone. The only dissatisfied person appeared to be George William Harris, who had been put to inconvenience and resented the delay accordingly.

As the magistrate descended the stairs he met one of the officers of another court.

"Through already"? asked this gentleman, pleasantly.

"Well no; I've had to adjourn. The room is wanted for the trial of some case," he explained.

The official took in the situation at a glance. Then he laughed indecorously.

"Why," he said, "those are some of the C.P.R. boys waiting to give evidence in the Killaby case. They only went into your room to get warm."

But the court had been adjourned, and George William Harris will have to wait until Tuesday. In the meantime the members of "the gang" were warm and contented, even if they had unconsciously interfered with the processes of the law to gain a temporary home.

At least so the story goes.

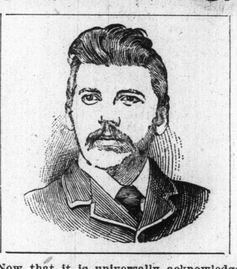
Good Skating.—Although the weather softened considerably yesterday, the ice nevertheless held good, both at the Hill and at Swan lake, numerous parties enjoying themselves immensely at each. The sleighing seems practically over in the town at present, but out in the country it could scarcely be better.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

Trial Size 25c Now Out

A trial of a good article establishes its goodness. The merits of the preparation will do the rest. All druggists. Large bottle, 60 cts.

COMING!



Now that it is universally acknowledged that my patent appliances positively CURES RUPTURE, I invite the very worst cases—infants, children and adults—no matter how bad you may be afflicted.

See what our leading physicians say:

Ottawa, December 20, 1898.

I have much pleasure in testifying to J. L. Armstrong's ability in the mechanical treatment of Hernia or Rupture. He has very successfully treated patients of mine, ranging in age from a few months to 66 years of age. Most of these patients were afflicted with very large unmanageable Hernia, which failed to be relieved by all the trusses tried. The principle of his patent appliance seems to be perfect. The support is directed against the seat of the rupture only, and can be manipulated to retain accurately. I unhesitatingly recommend Mr. Armstrong to the consideration of the profession and the public.

HENRY P. WRIGHT, M.D.,
102 Elgin street.

Ottawa, December 18, 1889.

J. L. Armstrong, Esq., Ottawa:

Dear Sir,—In my practice I necessarily meet with many cases of Hernia or Rupture. During the past 19 years I have had occasion to use trusses of many patterns, with the usual results obtained from belts and spring trusses, viz., very unsatisfactory. Until I recommended your patent appliances adjusted by yourself, all have been little better than useless. I voluntarily recommend anyone afflicted with Hernia to apply to you at once, and I have no doubt that every intelligent physician, as he becomes aware of your ability to cure rupture, will gladly recommend you to his patients.

A. A. HENDERSON, M.D.,
414 Albert street.

FOR LADIES.

I have the privilege of referring you to some most respectable persons cured by my appliances, including the wife of a minister of the Gospel; wife of a leading lawyer, and wives of prominent merchants of Ottawa.

I will be at the Victoria hotel, 19th to 23rd of January.

G. M. FARLEIGH, Specialist.
Armstrong's Representative.

Call early.

FERRY'S SEEDS were famous years ago—their fame grows every year—as the seeds most to be relied on—as always the best. For sale by leading dealers everywhere. Five cents per paper and always worth it. Insist on having them. Take no risk—buy Ferry's. 1899 Seed Annual is free. D. M. FERRY & CO. Windsor, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE, CHEAP—About half value or less—188 acres on the Koksilah river, 3 miles south from Cowichan Station, E. & N. railway; 140 acres enclosed; 50 acres pasture, timothy grass; 10 acres cleared; orchard, house, barn and fences; government road; good fishing, etc.; got to be sold, as the owner leaves for Scotland. Address D. Stewart, Cowichan Station P. O., B. C.; who can meet purchaser at the station. Come and see this property and tell your price, etc. d18

FOR SALE, CHEAP—Leaving the country. One of the most beautiful homes on Vancouver Island; on the Quamichan Lake; two miles from railway (Duncan); 69 or 118 acres, as desired; nearly half cleared; 13-room house (hot and cold water); large double barn and other buildings; close to first-class trout and salmon fishing, shooting, etc., also to good tennis club. Apply to L. D., 33 Birdcage Walk, Victoria, B.C.

Oct. 30.

FIRST-CLASS OPENING—To one who can afford to wait a little. Let or sale very cheap. $2,000. The Cowichan Lake Hotel, Vancouver Island. Has warranted a good rent ($1,000) for several years, and will again, when the logging starts. Charter for railway applied for. Good opening to combine stock farming, having 160 acres, with lots of feed. Apply L.D., 33 Birdcage Walk, Victoria, B.C.

FORTY-SECOND

NEWS OF THE

Mr. Mulock's Fancy Stamps Leads to An pensive Blund

One Post Office for At Promised to Be Shortly.

Added Dignity for A. Building for Geol Museum.

From Our Own Corresponden

Ottawa, Jan. 13.—The with the two-cent stamp e it has been withdrawn. bureau had printed the sta and as the Berne postal r quires that domestic stam red, the embossed stamp mu this color.

Hon. G. A. Cox, of Tor Soper, of Ottawa, and G. of Toronto, have purchased and United States rights o Tire Company, and are ap morrow's Gazette for a Do ter. The capital of the p pany is $500,000, most of ready subscribed. The works at Toronto and Belle

Minor changes in cavalry drill are announced in to general orders.

An important order is m the status of honorary A. D Governor-General. It says to make this office approxi of honorary A. D. C. to the officers of the rank of colon ant-colonel will be eligible ment, but in very exception may be appointed from the The nature of the decoratio by honorary A. D. C.'s is When summoned from a take part in state functio penses will be paid.

The government will as for an appropriation to e geological museum buildin badly needed.

The post office department post office in Atlin shortly.

LIBRARY FOR WASH

Andrew Carnegie Makes G ernment to Provide a able Building.

Washington, Jan. 12.— Carnegie to-day offered to ment $60,000 to erect a pu public library for Washing congress would furnish a s vide for suitable maintena than $10,000 per annum. S taken at once to secure the lation.

BLOWING GREAT

Heaviest Gale in Many Yea Off British Coas

London, Jan. 12.—Report parts of the United Kingdom or less damage to life and p gale is one of the heaviest many years.

At Reading the spire of t St. Lawrence has been blo A train has been derailed rush and Kilkee, Ireland.

At Bromagrive, 12 miles Birmingham, a temporary h pital has been destroyed.

A quantity of piles from bor works have been wash Calais, on the opposite side nel.

Heavy snow storms are Scotland, and there have storms in many parts of Kingdom.

GERMAN GAMBLING

A Count Arrested for Fo Dismissed From Arm His Debts.

Berlin, Jan. 12.—Count Egloffstein, who was recent leave the army on account has been arrested on the ch ing bills.

According to the Tageblat Egloffstein was director of gambling den, Der Frohli Jovial club, frequented by the Guards cavalry, high officials, bankers and mem re