The Colonist.

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THE DAILY COLONIST

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THE EXHIBITION.

The Exhibition has proved a great success this year. The exhibits are a testimony to progress in industry and agriculture, while the crowds of people visiting the Exhibition are an eloquent testimony to the comfort and prosperity both of the city and the province. The clouds of doubt and discouragement which enveloped British Columbia have this summer in a most remarkable way disappeared. Now nothing is visible save the greatest encouragement and confidence in the future. Everywhere the wheels of industry are moving without interference to the limit of industrial capacity, with resultant growth and development and with marked immediate prosperity. These things have been reflected in our Exhibition this year, in the great number of strangers to Victoria both from the province at large, and from the Territories and Manitoba, who have found time and money to visit us this year. The weather has not been as propitious as it might have been. It has given a fair sample of our rainy season when it does not actually rain much and then mostly at night, but when it is continually looking as though it were going to rain in torrents. However, it might have been worse, although it was poor weather from the Victoria standpoint. On the whole the conditions have been favorable and full advantage has been taken of them. We hear on every side the highest praises of the management, and particularly of the secretary, Mr. Swinerton. We congratulate Mr. Swinerton, for truth to tell, Victoria is a somewhat censorious community in these matters. On this occasion everything seems to have worked smoothly with the greatest economy of time, energy and money. The Exhibition appears to have been steered past the critical stage, and now to be firmly fixed as a permanent annual institution. Of course, a great deal of money expended before and work done, was not lost, but it would have been lost had the Exhibition struck another season of dissatisfaction and financial failure. We may from year to year look for a better and more extensive show, attracting a larger number of people, proving of more benefit to the city and of greater value to those who visit it. While that is so, this year's marks a great advance in the conditions which command success, and forms a very eloquent tribute to the solid foundation upon which the present prosperity of British Columbia is based.

A NEW THEOLOGY.

A new religious movement has begun of recent years, as usual in Germany, which is of more than passing interest. It aims at what it calls, the recovery and restatement of the Gospel of Christ, the actual title of a recent book published in Chicago by an American professor who has been absorbing, and has now tried to systematize German lore on the subject. Systematic theology is, according to this school, the application to the Christian religion of the spirit and method of Greek philosophy, while Rome, which gave us laws and the organization of the State, gave us also church organization. If so, what of it? We should think it highly congruous with a Divine purpose that the highest evolution of human thought, and the greatest known power of practical organization, that possessed by the ancient Romans, should be made to serve the mission of Christ. The argument of this school is, however, that we have passed beyond the spirit and method of Greek philosophy, and that it is necessary to explicate the original teaching and real personality of Jesus, lest the eternal and fundamental should be obscured in a mode of thought beyond which we have already passed. We venture to say that this theory of theological reformation will precipitate the greatest religious strife the Christian world has yet seen. For this reason, the author speaks of Christian theology as having been originally shaped by Augustine and Tertullian. But while these men have a great authority among all Christians, Protestant and Roman Catholic alike, nine-tenths of the Christian world have been taught that the Greek culture of Saul of Tarsus was divinely chosen to fashion the teachings of Christ in a permanent and inspired theological mould. This new school would find itself inevitably compelled to batter down the authority of the Apostle Paul, not on the ground that he was not a true Christian, but on the ground that his mode of thought possessed limitations from which the modern world is emancipated. In the meantime, a prominent German religious paper has translated, or endeavored to translate, some of the sayings of Christ into the terminology of our age. As an instance, it changes "Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God," into "Blessed are they whose purpose is pure, for they can see God in the world," which seems to us a very beautiful saying, a pure purpose bringing the finite human being into line with the infinite purpose, making the universe intelligible, and so freeing the soul from pessimism and despair. We append a number of the new versions of sayings in their old form familiar to us all:—

"Blessed are they who have great longings in their hearts, for God rules in their souls.

"Blessed are they who have endured sufferings, for they shall gain peace in their hearts.

"Blessed are they who are helpful to the needy, for everybody will glady help them.

"Blessed are they whose purpose is pure, for they can see God in the world.

"Blessed are they who maintain peace, for they shall be called the friends of God.

"Blessed are they who are hated and rejected and upbraided by men for My sake. In like manner have their fathers treated those who sought their best good.

"But woe to those who seek only pleasure in this life, for they have had their joy before their time.

"Woe to those who indulge in the luxuries of pleasure. The time of weeping and lamentation will surely come.

"Woe to those who are beloved by all men. Such persons can only be false heroes.

"Ye have been taught in the schools: Thou shalt not commit adultery. I say unto you: Thou shalt not permit the desires of thy senses to obtain the mastery over thee. If a book or a picture inflame thy imagination, cast it aside. It is better that thou lack one beautiful object than that thy will become weakened and thy whole character demoralized.

"Ye have been taught in the schools: Thou shalt not lie. I say to thee that if thou show a submissive demeanor to a man and suggest to another, He is a rascal or a hypocrite, then thou hast lied. And if a person earnestly invite thee and thou has accepted and at the same time hast inwardly determined not to go, then thou separatest thy soul silently from God. Ye must keep your word and be honest in speech. For behold, God's great nature is also honest, and He eternally maintains its laws.

"Ye have been taught: Thou shalt not kill, nor strike anybody in anger. I say to thee that if a man contend with thee in anger and seek to strike thee, and thou resistest him not, then shalt thou have conquered him.

"Ye have been taught: Thou shalt not steal. I say to you: Thou shalt not even try to labor half an hour with half a will and yet demand full wages, for this is theft. Thou shalt also not take with thee any goods out of the workshop of thy employer; thou shalt not destroy the shrubbery in the garden of the rich; thou shalt not destroy what the state has created for ornamental or useful purposes. For all of this will make thee a criminal.

"Ye have been taught: Thou shalt love thy neighbor. I say to you: Love thy enemies; respect those who stand in the ranks of your opponents. Those who wear good clothes must honor the workingmen. Then ye will be just and fair to everybody. Look at your God who permits His sun to shine over all creatures, and the rain to fall on the just and the unjust. If ye are good to your relatives and friends, what special good do ye do?

"When thou givest a gift of charity, then do not have it reported in the newspapers, so that the community may read it and laud thee. Verily in this way thou losest the blessing of the deed. If thou hast helped a poor man, then thou must not know on the morrow what thou has done the evening before, and thy Father who sees what is hidden will bless thy life before all people."

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Dr. Chase's Ointment

MR. RITCHIE.

Mr. Ritchie, the late chancellor of the exchequer in Great Britain, is obviously the man who will lead the Little Englanders during the great anti-Chamberlain campaign. We have often suggested in these columns that the corn duty imposed during the war was never intended to be removed by Mr. Chamberlain except in so far as it affected the Colonies, and was to be an experimental introduction of his ideas. We now know that this was the case from the lips of Mr. Ritchie and that he is the man who prevented it. For this great achievement alone he deserves the leadership of the Little Englanders. But there are other reasons equally potent. He is capable of expressing the ideas of his party with clearness and succinctness, and is untroubled by either the facts of history or the logic of circumstances, an ideal mental attitude for the leader of those who propose to defend a theory at the expense of an Empire. A man who will deliberately get up on a British platform and declare that Great Britain must be careful not to offend the United States lest that country should revenge itself on Canada, is either wholly out of sympathy with the British race, or a living proof that Great Britain is a dead and decaying country. He is besides, ignorant of the history of Canada, and purblind to our growth and power. What is there along the lines which he suggests that the United States has not already tried to do to Canada, and failed? Does not everybody, does not even a late Chancellor of the British Exchequer, know that the United States tariff was so adjusted as to specially exclude all that Canada exported to the United States. It may be said that the United States' tariff is equal against all countries. True, but it is not equal in regard to all commodities, and those commodities which were imported exclusively from Canada were specially dealt with. The United States drove Canada back upon her own resources and helped to create a nation by the attempt to acquire a province. There are no such pusillanimous sentiments as those voiced by Mr. Ritchie in Canada today. We had his breed in this country, but the national spirits of young Canada was too strong for them. Mr. Ritchie, we are glad to say, discovered a vital spark of British nationality which resented his language, a spark which illuminated the forces which are against Mr. Chamberlain and the forces which are for him. Against him we have the political economists, archaic and ancient persons, prophets of an outworn creed, also the financiers stifling and repressing the impulses of the nation in the vaults of an international counting house, also the official leaders of the trade unions, acting upon we know not what concern for the interests of laboring men, every craven and timorous soul afraid to look the destiny of Empire in the face and master it. For him he has only that great spirit of the race which has never failed in time of stress, the spirit which inspired Shakespeare when he wrote:

This land of such dear souls, this dear, dear land,
Dear for her reputation through the world
Is now leased out, I die pronouncing it,
Like to a tenement or pelting farm:
England bound in with the triumphant sea
Whose rocky shore beats back the envious siege
Of watery Neptune, is now bound in with shame
With inky blots, and rotten parchment bonds;
That England, which was wont to conquer others,
Hath made a shameful conquest of itself.
Ah! Would the scandal vanish with my life
How happy then were my ensuing death.

The spirit which inspired the gorgeous eloquence of Milton when he wrote: "Methinks I see in my mind a mighty and puissant nation rousing herself like a strong man after sleep and shaking her invincible locks. Methinks I see her as an eagle 'mewing her mighty youth and kindling her undazzled eye at the full midday beam, purging and unscaling her long-abused sight at the fountain itself of heavenly radiance; while the whole noise of timorous and flocking birds, with those also that love the twilight, flutter about amazed at what she means and, in their envious gabble would prognosticate a year of sects and schisms." The spirit that burned in the heart of William Pitt, the Great Commoner, who laid the foundations of the British Empire, and which is again awake to rise to the conception of a great free and United Empire, and to engrave upon the history of the world the greatest chapter yet written there. We can make no greater mistake than to allow our minds to be seized of the smaller issues of this great movement by the gabble of timorous and flocking birds, with those also that love the twilight (how exquisitely that last phrase describes the fourteen university professors). It is one thing or the other, either a free United Empire transcending without destroying the narrower bonds of nationality, or it is a disintegration of the British race, destroying its power of influencing and moulding modern civilization by the strength of a common purpose. There is no possibility of accommodation or compromise. The fight must be made along these lines and either won or lost.

WANTED, A LEADER.

The Vancouver Province publishes a long editorial in which it endorses Mr. J. A. McDonald, of Rossland, for the leadership of the Liberal party. The Province newspaper is generally regarded as having contributed handsomely to the defeat of the Liberal party in Vancouver, its recommendations as to the leadership of that party are not likely to have a great deal of weight. However, it is not so much the weight possessed by the Province or the wisdom of its choice, to which we wish to draw attention, as the reasons which actuate it in coming to its decision. We have not one word to say against Mr. Macdonald. He would lead the Liberal party in the legislature with dignity, ability and discretion. And it is just because he possesses those qualities that we should think that the Province's advocacy of his leadership and the grounds it goes upon, would be peculiarly distressing to Mr. Macdonald himself. The Province says: "The party is now without a leader. The gentleman who until recently occupied that position voluntarily resigned it, and he has since been defeated at the polls, and as a result of that defeat has retired from public life. The position therefore is vacant, and while there are indeed those who aspire to fill it, no person has any superior or prior claim, nor is the party under any obligation to consider the ambition of any particular individual. The selection then should, in fact must, be made with the best interests of the party as a whole exclusively in view. Nothing must be allowed to interfere with this plain aspect of the case. The refusal of any aspiring individual to sink his personal ambition for what is for the good of the whole political body would have to be regarded as equivalent to a withdrawal from the Liberal ranks. The party can much better afford to lose one or two men, let their ability be what it may, than it can to have the continual bickering and discord with which it has been cursed in the past, and which has been due to the unbridled ambition and attempted autocratic domination of one man. The important question then is who among the present Liberal members of the legislature, for from among them he must be chosen, is the best fitted by ability, temperament, character and position to lead the party successfully, to secure for himself not only the fidelity of his own followers but the confidence of the country and ultimately to establish a Liberal administration in this province." Doubtless the leadership is an important question to the Liberal party. It is so important that that party fought within itself for the privilege of inevitable opposition over this very question. The Province bases the present opportunity of union among Liberals upon the elimination of Mr. Joseph Martin, a very insecure foundation for two reasons. First, Mr. Joseph Martin is not eliminated, and second, his ideas still sway a great proportion of the Liberals in British Columbia. To kill Mr. Joseph Martin is to kill the Liberal party in this province, and the Ottawa politicians have contrived to do so, both with expedition and despatch. The Province goes on to discuss who shall lead and organize the Liberal party upon an anti-Martin basis. It mentions three men—W. W. B. McInnes, T. W. Paterson and J. A. Macdonald—as possibilities. The two former it dismisses for the reason that, living on Vancouver island, they are subject to a territorial disqualification. In doing so the Province is guilty of the crudest outbreak of narrow-minded sectionalism we have witnessed for a long space of time. Under what disability does any man labor by living on Vancouver island, that he should not aspire to any office in the gift of his party or the people? We do not claim for any man recognition on the ground that he lives in, or hails from, any particular place, but really, we have a right to protest that hailing from any particular part of the province should bar a man from any position to which his brains and energy would otherwise entitle him. If this is sectionalism, then we are sectional. But if it is the other point of view which is sectionalism, then in asserting the equal rights of all, we deprecate and deplore the sectionalism that would deny them. Here is what the Province has to say of these three gentlemen: "They are all men of ability and much force of character, and all of them are capable and convincing speakers. We imagine, however, that the party as a whole will decide that there is under the present circumstances one fatal objection to the choice either of Mr. McInnes or Mr. Paterson. The Vancouver island constituencies with but two exceptions rejected the Conservative candidates and they undoubtedly did so because the Mainland sentiment was dominant in the Conservative councils. The result of the island vote was a very pronounced tribute to the old sectional prejudice which has nourished the feeling of animosity against the Mainland. The sentiment of the people of the island is undeniably Conservative, and on the present occasion they voted against that sentiment at the dictation of sectional jealousy. Should the Liberal party choose an island member as its leader, with an almost solid island representation behind him, it would in effect be taking up the island quarrel, and making itself the champion of the island prejudice. This assertion may be denied and derided, but it is true nevertheless and the party must recognize it and act in accordance with its knowledge or it will discover, perhaps when it is too late, that a grave mistake has been committed. On the other hand the Mainland is essentially liberal in its tendencies, and sentiment, and it is to the upper country that the party has to look for its principal support in the future. That support will inevitably be lost if the party decides to bid for island applause by subserviency to island prejudice." Now, admitting the argument of the Province that "the sentiment of the island is undeniably Conservative and on the present occasion they voted against that sentiment at the dictation of sectional jealousy," and passing over the relation of the pronoun "they" to the noun "island," which is as great an offence against the conventions of the English language as the whole argument is against propriety and good taste, what are we to think of the statement that comes later, that the Mainland is essentially Liberal in sentiment? Because if the Mainland is essentially Liberal, and yet on this occasion voted Conservative, on what other ground could the Provinnce explain that vote except by imputing the same motive to the Mainland which it has libelled against the island. As a matter of fact the statement of the Province about the one, and its inference about the other, are equally false in both instances. One or two constituencies on the island may have been influenced by a sectional issue. But a sectional issue is entirely a different thing froqm a sectional sentiment. Even that, however, only affected one or two constituencies, and its effect in the other direction was equally great on the Mainland. No! The bulk of this people of British Columbia do not care a button whether their leading men come from Victoria, Vancouver, Cariboo or Kootenay, they do not care to what class of society they belong, or what religion they profess. They want to be led by men of brains, energy and principle, qualities so scarce that they are glad to find them anywhere, qualities which the Conservative party fosters and develops, and which the Liberal party drowns in class and sectional jealousy and hatred. To the other woes of the Liberal party the Province had added the woe of sectional strife. Well, let the Liberal party fight out these vile animosities within its own ranks, the Conservative party is content to worthily represent the people as a whole.

HOW THEY SNEER.

The Daily News of London refers thus to Mr. Chamberlain's campaign: "Mr. Chamberlain has undertaken to go into the workingman's cottage and show him that it is better to have dear bread from Canada than cheap bread from the United States. We doubt whether the workman will agree, and we are sure that the workman's wife will not approve of a conception of empire which consists in reducing the rations of her children in order to benefit colonial farmers whose enthusiasm for the empire is represented by the fact that they do not contribute a penny piece to the maintenance of the navy which protects their shores." This is the hide-bound conception of Mr. Chamberlain's policy which is being argued by the Little Englander press of the United Kingdom. It contains a double sneer. First, that Canadians wish to make profit out of the toiling millions of Great Britain, who are not so well off as they are themselves, and second that Canadians are unwilling to shoulder the burden of the defence of their own shores. What sort of sordid and miserable people does the Daily News imagine inhabit a full half of this great continent? In what way are we responsible for Mr. Chamberlain's policy except to admire his grasp of imperial problems and his faith in the destiny of the British Empire? How does the Daily News imagine that an empire can remain united when it holds up the young and growing parts of it to the scorn of the Motherland, and endeavors to instil prejudice where there should be mutual confidence and admiration.

ARMY ALL RIGHT.

John Burns, M. P., he of labor fame, his given his pronouncement in favor of the British army. The burly hero of the British workingman is nothing if not strenuous in his methods, and though a man of peace, decided to form his opinions on the British army at first-hand. His procedure would scarcely commend itself to a majority of his colleagues in the Imperial House, for this is what John did. He tramped for eight solid days with a regiment in the recent army manoeuvres, covering in that period fully 200 miles. Not being qualified to share the army rations, he trusted to the occasional wayside inn for his meals, which invariably were of the utmost simplicity, usually consisting of bread and cheese for breakfast, cheese and bread for dinner, and bread and cheese for supper, helped out occasionally by the fragrant and muscular onion. It is not to be wondered that this rich diet took no less than fourteen pounds off John's weight in the brief period of his pilgrimage. He nevertheless describes his trip as one of the most interesting and enjoyable experiences of his life, and declares that even the War Office has failed to spoil the men of the British army. Mr. Burns is no longer a young man, and his thoroughness in getting to the heart of facts in the face of physical hardships which would appeal to many a person of half his age, is greatly to his credit; while his verdict in the army's favor is, coming from such a man, a very satisfactory one.

SITUATION ACCEPTED.

The Times in its editorial of yesterday accepts the situation. It says: "The Times is pleased to note the confidence the Colonist expresses in the future of the Conservative party. The limit of the party's lease of power, according to our contemporary, is twelve years, with an option of an indefinite length provided the government behaves itself. We suppose a great deal depends upon the qualities of leadership displayed by the head of this all-conquering organization." Doubtless a great deal depends upon qualities of leadership, qualities which have never been lacking to the Conservative party when they were needed. However, the point is that the Times admits that the Conservative party holds a "lease of power." It undoubtedly does, but the fact has been a long time in permeating the Liberal consciousness. At last it has been driven home, and we hope that no more will we hear anything from Liberals about an appeal to the Crown reversing an appeal to the people. The appeal to the people has been had and the result is not in question.

A BEGINNING.

The first shipment of refined silver from British Columbia is quite an event. It has been shipped to San Francisco which is merely a way station, as its ultimated destination is doubtless China. The next step is to establish a direct trade between British Columbia and the Orient. It is only a comparatively small number of years ago that all the refined silver produced in North America, and not utilized at home, was sold in London and transhipped via Suez to India and China. A good deal now goes direct by way of San Francisco, and a few shipments have been made from Seattle. No shipments as yet have been made from British Columbia ports, but that, too, will come. It is not the exportation of refined silver, however, from British Columbia which opens up such great possibilities, but the retention of the lead from which the silver is extracted in such a form that it can be used for manufacturing processes. Silver is a precious metal. Its value all over the world is practically the same, and the cost of its transportation is, relatively to its value, small. Lead, on the other hand, is a base metal and in one or other of its forms the foundation of, or at least necessary to, a great number of industries. Silver is silver, but lead is red lead, white lead, pipe lead, sheet lead, paint, shot and countless other things according to the purpose to which it is put. The corrosion of lead and the gradual extension of manufacturing processes in which lead is used, are opportunities for British Columbia not as yet, perhaps, quite ripe, but which are ripening daily. The first silver lead ore mined in British Columbia was shipped out on the backs of mules. Then came railways, then came smelters, now a refinery. It is only a question of time, and a proper and intelligent protective policy, until no lead leaves the country except in much higher manufactured forms than even the pig lead we are producing now, and until the lead products we use will be produced from our own mines and not imported from abroad. This is the true line of industrial development. By exporting only our raw material and importing all our finished products, we impoverish our country and feed the industry of foreign lands. But by manufacturing our own raw material, and shipping only what we do not need in its highest stages of manufacture, we doubly enrich ourselves, and then only take full advantage of our resources.

THE ALASKAN COMMISSION.

A very strange phenomenon is the comparative silence of the American press about the Alaskan Boundary Commission. We have always understood from the American newspapers that the American case had only to be disclosed for the mists of Canadian prejudice to be dispelled and Great Britain won over to compelling Canada to relinquish her claims. Canada herself has always been ready to be convinced. We have always taken the position that we do not want anything that is not our own, while equally strong in the position that all that is our own we want. We should, therefore, have naturally expected that, as the American case was developed before the commission, it would have been fully reported, its salient features brought out and the clinching nature of the arguments on which the United States depends brought home to even the most hostile minds. We should have expected a warm testimony from Great Britain of a widespread recognition there that the Canadian case is based upon error and unreasonable rapacity. On the contrary, however, after the Canadian case was closed, the proceedings of the commission seem to have ceased to interest the public, for all the world as if an impregnable position had been established which it was useless to assault. The American case, at least in its essential feature of maintaining the right to the head of the Lynn canal, seems to have faded away. We are inclined to think that this commission will place the United States in the extremely unfortunate position of being compelled to admit that it is not a just nation and does not govern its conduct by the rules of equity, or of making very large concessions to the Canadian case. To get a nation to voluntarily do what is right against its selfish interests, when it is strong enough to do what is wrong, is one of the hardest tasks of righteous statesmanship, and territorial disputes, whether between individuals or countries notoriously warp the judgment and inflame prejudice. Under such circumstances private individuals have recourse to the principles and rules of law interpreted by independent courts and enforced by the power of the state. In this Alaskan business recourse is had only to the rules and principles of law invoked before a court which equality of representation does not necessarily render impartial, which has no power to give a definite and united ruling by a preponderance of authority, and no force behind it to make effective any ruling which it does give. That is not a very hopeful method of attempting to solve international disputes.

A LONG SESSION.

Anything like the present session at Ottawa the Dominion of Canada has never seen. It is now the month of October and we learn that parliament is likely to be occupied for two weeks yet over the authenticity of certain petitions. With a large majority in the House Sir Wilfrid Laurier appears to have lost control of the business of the nation. It may be said that the opposition is obstructing business. If that is so there is always an easy way to stop obstruction by appealing to the country. A government endorsed by the country will never be much bothered by obstructionist opposition. The Conservative party is only too anxious to have this remedy enforced against itself. It wants nothing better than to carry its case against the Laurier government to the electors, and has every confidence that as soon as it receives an opportunity to do so the government of Canada will be changed. The Liberals are entrenched in office, but they are not acting as though they had much confidence that they would remain entrenched in office after a general election. The long session has greatly helped to discredit the government. Sir Wilfrid Laurier began the session with one railway policy and is trying to wind it up with another. If it only continues long enough he will probably produce a third before it is finished. If this kind of session of parliament is to become a normal thing in Canada our whole conception of parliamentary duties will have to be changed. Parliament instead of being composed of representatives of the people who go for a time to the centre to adjust the business of the nation, will become composed altogether of individuals who make a business of politics to the exclusion of everything else, and who remain in session all the year round. It might be possible to arrange holidays for them like school children, say three weeks at Christmas, three weeks at Easter and two months in summer. But even those holidays would probably be encroached upon unless protected by a rigid custom. Under such a system the affairs of the nation would in all probability be carried on as badly as under any circumstances they possibly could be and even worse than they are now. We shoud prefer to have a reform inaugurated by which our legislators were paid according to the number of days in the year that they did not sit. Five dollars a day to our members for every day parliament was not in session would give them ample remuneration, tend to expedite business and make long-winded oratory, empty resolutions and other political devices highly unpopular. We fail to see what is now left between some such device as this and the dread alternative of permanent sessions.

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LEXINGTON MURDER TRIAL.

Lexington, S. C., Oct. 10.—The last witness to be heard in the trial of Jas. H. Tillman, charged with the murder of N. G. Gonzales, left the stand this afternoon. Monday and Tuesday arguments will be heard, several hours being allotted each side. The charge will be delivered Wednesday and the case given to the jury. The testimony of character witnesses offered by both sides and arguments by counsel of disputed points consumed the time of two sessions to-