THE WEEKLY WORLD.

THURSDAY, MAY 23.

TO COUNTRY CORRESPONDENTS.

The publishers of The World always welcome correspondence and especially so breezy items from the country. No contribution is so valuable or interesting as anything relating to any particular district in the Province. We, however, have to request that brevity be observed in every instance. Nothwithstanding the immense quantity of reading matter appearing in our columns each week, fully one-half as much is emitted for want of space. Contributions not deemed acceptable, unless otherwise ordered, will not be returned. Parties desirous of acting as correspondents in localities not already represented will please address this office.

All correspondence should reach the office of publication not later than Monday or Tuesday to ensure publication in that week's issue.

Write only on one side of the paper and in as large and legible hand as possible, and, above all, remember that brevity is the soul of wit.

ONLY $1.50.

Subscribers should bear in remembrance that the subscription to The Weekly World is but $1.50, strictly in advance. If not so paid the price is $2. A large number have paid in advance and taken advantage of the reduced, or hard times, price. Those who have not yet done so, and who may be in arrears in their subscription, will oblige by doing so without delay. Prompt remittances on arrearages and advance subscriptions will still be entitled to a discount of 25 per cent. The publishers sincerely trust that advantage will be taken of this liberal offer by a large number within the next few weeks.

TROUBLE IS FEARED.

Advices from Cariboo of a most trustworthy character are to the effect that the idle men who forced their way in, hoping to obtain employment, are becoming desperate and threaten to loot the stores and homes of settlers in order to appease their hunger. Owing to the frigidity of the weather and the prevalence of snow mining can hardly be said to have commenced for the season, and in consequence those who hoped to obtain work are unable to find it and, in many instances, are obliged to remain. Under such circumstances desperation is likely to follow and it is feared that the results may be grave. While it is hoped, and believed, that the seekers after gold who invaded the district, and failed to discover it at the early portion of the season, will regard property rights and await the beginning of development, it would be advisable for the proper authorities to act speedily and anticipate difficulty. While the unfortunate position of the men who have followed Horace Greeley's advice is manifest, and they may be in every respect estimable, the hardships they are compelled to endure might necessitate action that otherwise would never be dreamt of. In any event it will do no harm to make immediate enquiry.

HIS LORDSHIP SPEAKS.

The remarks of the Chief Justice in relation to the Fitzsimmons case, which appear in another column, are timely. We have had frequent occasion to point out of late the fact that a most essential principle of English law is constantly violated by those who should know better—the supposition that a prisoner is innocent until found guilty. His Lordship speaks with knowledge on the subject, and his utterances cannot fail to do good. The press is especially blameable in this matter, since it knows better; and yet a portion of it vaunts its "liberty" while in the very act of committing an offence against that liberty conceded to every subject of the Queen. The San Francisco newspapers have, irretrievably perhaps, ruined Durrant's chances for escape even if he is guiltless, and have tried to draw the rope around his neck, willy nilly, proceedings the United States courts should put a stop to if their dignity is to be maintained. With the particular incident to which His Lordship referred we have nothing to say for the present, except that, in the face of it, Mr. Fitzsimmons' action in suing the journal in question for libel is evidence that he and his counsel, a very able gentleman, imagine they have grounds upon which to safely proceed. If Mr. Fitzsimmons should fail all the worse for him; but until he does a fair show is due him. Prejudice has even gone so far, that it seems no disgraceful thing for people to say that public sentiment is arrayed so powerfully against Mr. Fitzsimmons that no jury could be obtained in New Westminster to convict his alleged calumniators. And we live under the aegis of the British flag!

Attacks upon the press, and mutual recriminations have been in order of late. Sometimes the complaint is made that the press, in sympathy with one party or the other, does not display in its attacks or in its defence sufficient vigor. That may or may not be so. But, there is a fact sometimes not quite so much appreciated as it should be. The journalist is the most hard worked man in any calling; he has done more and is doing more for the average politician than is ever done for him and, as a rule, his usefulness is gone just as soon as the men he has served have profited by his services. Day and night he works, generally unknown, sacrificing himself for the sake of party, building up men who soon forget that the prominence they owe is due to the kindly spirit and fervent zeal of some writer superior in ability and capacity to themselves. The Canadian journalist cannot hope for repose. He must work and work and work until the hand of death gives him the rest which does not belong to the earth, and which under no other circumstance he could expect. But the "average politician" is not a competent judge of these matters. He has become so used to regard the press as a vehicle for the exposition of his crude ideas and narrow generalization on the public affairs of the day that he gradually comes to think that he is the dictator and the journal the slave. Little he recks of the possible costs and annoyances a newspaper proprietor may have to suffer from libel suits or other matters. "Only advance me and my contentions" is his cry. "My views," no matter what may result. But a wise journalist will not fall into the error committed by the fabled old man in relation to his ass. So most truly writes the Ottawa Free Press.

Mr. Foster did not act wisely yesterday in referring in a moment of temper, to the "record" of his opponents, says the Ottawa Free Press. Such a reference naturally suggested the records of certain other people. For example the Government has a record and rather a dark one so far as the country is concerned. It is a very long one, so long that no paper could deal with it save in sections. But the following samples of the financial "record" of Mr. Foster's administration may be worth recalling: Cost to contractors of works built by Larkin, Connolly & Co., $2,184,259; cost to country, $5,138,234; contractors' profits, $953,975; loss to country after deducting fair profit, $700,000; Senecal's commissions on Printing Bureau contracts, $50,000; Curran bridge estimated cost, $122,000; Government commission estimate of reasonable cost, $180,000; actual cost, $430,000; loss to country, $270,000; two revisions voters' lists under a useless Franchise act, $450,000; Shelk's Island Dam, loss to country, $125,000; Little Rapids lock, estimate, $44,000; actual cost, $200,000; claims, $90,000; excess, $256,000; campaign contribution recouped by subsidy to Lake St. John railway, $25,000; St. Charles branch of Intercolonial 14 miles, estimate between $130,000 and $140,000; actual cost, $1,750,000; loss at least, $1,000,000; drawback of duties on steel used in the renewal of the bridges of "original construction" of C. P. R., equal to a loss of revenue of at least $200,000—total loss, $3,619,463. To this record might be added the tag usually seen at the foot of serial stories in a magazine "to be continued." And its intense interest will increase as it proceeds so far as villainous plot is concerned.

The three deficits which accrued under the late Mr. Mackenzie's administration, aggregating $4,500,000, were represented by Tory politicians and Tory journalists everywhere as evidence of extravagance and incompetency on the part of the Liberal administration, though they were in reality due mainly to the extravagance which prevailed under Mr. Mackenzie's predecessors, and partially to the trade depression. The Government, after having added enormously to the taxation borne by the people, now find themselves face to face with deficits which in three years threaten to aggregate $7,500,000, and may exceed that sum. Are Tory politicians and journalists prepared to stand by the denunciations in which they indulged in 1877-78, and admit that the present deficits are due to financial recklessness and incompetency on the part of Minister Foster and his colleagues? The foul birds which the Conservatives let loose in 1878 are coming home to roost.

Mr. McIsaac, the newly elected member for Antigonish, will evidently be a great acquisition to the House of Commons, and Parliament may be congratulated on having acquired his presence, remarks the Ottawa Free Press. His maiden speech upon the subject of the disfranchisement of Government employes, made a marked impression and at once stamped him as a pillar of the Liberal party both in oratory and statesmanlike ability. He is a worthy successor of his great predecessor.

Cardinal Gibbons, speaking to the Maryland State Temperance Alliance, says he cannot approve yet of an attempt at prohibition, and he suggests remedial measures, namely high license, restricting the number of saloons in each district or ward, allowing no saloon to be opened within a certain proximity to a church or schoolhouse, regulating the sale of liquor by judicious legislation, and absolute closing of the saloons on Sunday.

TROUBLE IS FEARED.

General Superintendent Whyte, of Winnipeg, is gathering information from agents of the C. P. R. as to the condition of the crops in their respective districts. All are satisfactory, except in districts where quantities of flax have been sown, as some patches of this cereal have been injured by the recent frosts. Speaking of wheat, oats and barley, the reports say these are in excellent condition, and in advance of previous years.

IMPORTANT CONCESSIONS.

The Department Grants some of the Canners' Desires.

The following is the reply sent to Thos. Earle, M. P., in answer to the canners petition to the Department of Fisheries concerning grievances:

Ottawa, 10th May, 1895.

Dear Mr. Earle:—The petition signed by representative canners of British Columbia was handed to me by Sir C. H. Tupper, and since its receipt the important points raised have been under the careful consideration of my officers, and I have had their reports placed before me. I note with satisfaction that in so many points the petitioners dissent but slightly from the law as it now stands. On certain important points, however, alterations of the regulations are urged, in favor of which you have placed before me such weighty considerations, that it is my intention to take steps for changing the regulations in accordance with the views urged by yourself and your colleagues, the Dominion members of Parliament from British Columbia. The changes urged involve: (1) The substitution of a clause permitting the use of nets of 7 1-2 inch mesh during all the months of the year for Quinnat or spring salmon, for Clause 2: "(2) Nets for catching Quinnat or spring salmon in the tidal waters of British Columbia shall only be used from the first of March to the 15th day of September, both days inclusive, and the meshes of such nets shall not be less than 7 3-4 inches in extension measurement, and nothing shall be done to practically diminish the size of mesh."

(2) Instead of Clause 3: "(3) The meshes of nets for capturing salmon other than Quinnat or spring salmon in the tidal waters shall not be less than 5 3-4 inches in extension measurement, and shall only be used between the 1st day of July and the 25th August, both days inclusive, and between the 25th day of September and the 31st day of October, both days inclusive, in any year, and nothing shall be done to practically diminish the size of the meshes." There shall be established a clause allowing the use of nets of 5 3-4 inch mesh, from June 1st to September 1st, and again from September 15th to October 31st, such nets being for capturing salmon other than Quinnat.

(3) Instead of Clause 21: (21) All licenses granted under sections 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 shall be called a commercial license, and no net to be used under any such "commercial" license shall exceed in length 300 yards, and the fee for such 'commercial' license shall be $10.

(4) That sub-section 2 of section 15 of the amended fisheries act, chap. 51, be so altered as to remove the prohibition against depositing fish offal in any water frequented by fish named in the act. "(2) Every person who causes or knowingly permits to pass into or puts or knowingly permits to be put, lime, chemical substances, or drugs, poisonous matter, dead or decaying fish, or remnants thereof, mill rubbish or sawdust, or any other deleterious substance, in any water frequented by any of the kinds of fish mentioned in this act, shall be liable for a first offence to a penalty of $20 and costs; for the second offence to a penalty not exceeding $40 and costs; and also in addition thereto a further penalty not exceeding $10 for every day during which such offence is continued, and for the third or subsequent offence to a penalty not exceeding $100 and costs, and also in addition thereto a further penalty not exceeding $20 for every day during which such offence is continued. Provided always that the provisions of this section shall not apply until on and after the 1st of May, 1895, to the sawmill owners and employes of any sawmill situate on any stream which was wholly or partially exempt from the operation of said sub-section 15 hereby repealed."

In view of the fact that proposals are before me for three or four fish fertilizer companies, and that one company has raised the necessary capital, and is prepared to deal with the fish offal on the Fraser river, it will suffice for the present season to instruct the Inspector of Fisheries not to enforce the offal prohibition.

There are other matters referred to in the petition which have already to some extent been met, viz.: the use of seines in certain localities and the licensing of pound nets on the sea coast. Pound nets were permitted last year in Boundary bay, and I have sanctioned the use of seines in certain localities, where the circumstances appeared to justify it. The further question of the erection of new hatcheries, the establishment of signal stations in connection with the Sunday close time, and the investigation of the British Columbia fisheries under a competent expert, will require consideration later, and as a preliminary step I have instructed the Commissioner of Fisheries to make a visit with a view to a full and thorough investigation in the near future.

With respect to the Skeena and Northern rivers, I directed instructions to be issued to the Inspector of Fisheries to see that the existing regulations regarding offal and the open season be not enforced, so that sockeye fishing is allowed this season from Gardner's canal, and the offal may be disposed of as in seasons prior to last year. Yours faithfully,

JOHN COSTIGAN.

OUR ST. PAUL LETTER.

Editor World: Since my last letter matters financial show better and better. Gains are reported in nearly all lines of trade, and collections growing easier. Wages still continue to creep up, and the demand for staples, iron, cotton and leather still goes on. Stocks grow firmer and railroad earnings show increases. Bank clearances also show decided gains. England now is leaving South Africa and turning to American stocks and bonds. I am pleased to notice that British Columbia is well spoken of by large stock and bond purchasers in London. The mines are attracting much attention. The crops are very promising; never have I seen farmers at this season of the year so full of hope of an abundant harvest. Of course the crops are not yet in, but we trust that the highest anticipations will be realized. Real estate will never be lower, and the market grows gradually better, loans are firm and mortgage releases far exceed the making of mortgages. To sum up, for this week we can claim a steady progress to better times. Slowly and safely we seem to be nearing the days when man can meet man again with a lighter heart and a smiling face. Push it along, it's a good thing, and keep your eye on British Columbia.

R. G. MACKAY.

St. Paul, May 10th, 1895.

AT WORK AGAIN.

Prof. Zimmer, the renowned herbalist, Abbott street, has so far recovered from his recent illness that he is able to attend to business as formerly, and is now devoting his whole attention to the business in which he has achieved such a decided success since his arrival in Vancouver, now close upon seven years ago. He will be pleased to see his old friends and as many new ones as can make it convenient to give him a call.

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THE ROYAL CITY.

The Day's Happenings in and About New Westminster.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New Westminster, May 16.—Yesterday afternoon the grand jury returned true bills in the cases of the Queen against Lobb, Godfriedson and Wilkinson.

The court resumed the hearing of the case of Regina vs. Jordon, A. Leamy for the crown, J. S. Clute for the defense. His Lordship charged rather against the prisoner. The jury returned a verdict of common assault, recommending the prisoner to the mercy of the court. He will be sentenced to-day.

A nol. pros. was entered in the case of Regina vs. Cornock, of Fort Langley.

Regina vs. Wilkinson—At 9 a. m. this morning the assizes opened before the Chief Justice in this case. The prisoner, generally known by the nickname of Shorty, is a small-sized, wiry built colored man. A. Leamy, with E. A. Jenns, opened the case for the crown. R. McBride appeared for the prisoner. The following is the panel finally sworn after 13 challenges were made: R. L. Ashton (foreman), C. R. Austen, A. Allan, Geo. Blakeley, H. Benson, M. Brannet, J. Athey, H. E. Beggan, A. Brocbie, J. Alexander, H. Abercrombie and R. Angus. The prisoner was put in the dock charged with shooting with intent to murder.

Robert Hogan, sworn, said he was proprietor of the Telegraph hotel in this city. He was behind the bar on the evening of Dec. 3rd, when a quarrel commenced between the prisoner Wilkinson and Eli Landers about some money which the two were about to put up on a bet. Wilkinson said he would not bet with a man who had to borrow the money. Landers said it was his own money. Prisoner called him a liar and a scrap took place. Saw a knife in prisoner's hand. Prisoner then went out, but returned shortly and called Landers, saying, "Come out, Eli, I want to speak to you. I won't hurt you." Told prisoner he ought to be ashamed of himself to hurt an old man. Prisoner told witness to "shut up." At that time was standing near the door, when he felt a pistol barrel touch him on the ear and he put up his hand to ward off the aim. Prisoner fired, the ball entering witness' left leg.

To Mr. McBride—I have known prisoner four years. Am not on good terms with him. Stopped speaking to him some time before the shooting. Could not give any particular reason for not speaking to prisoner except he did not like him. It was Wilkinson who offered to make the bet of $40 to $30. It was when Landers said he had not to borrow money, that it was his own, and that prisoner called Eli a liar first—it was then that prisoner threatened to strike the old man and that witness intervened. Witness pushed the prisoner once. He did not fall against the stove. The prisoner's counsel continued to put the witness through a most searching examination, even to ascertaining his exact height, but did not succeed in shaking his evidence to any noticeable extent.

Dr. R. B. McKechnie, sworn, said he was called to see Robert Hogan some time in December. Found him lying in the bed with a flesh wound in the left leg. Hogan was ill a long time from the effects. The wound passed from the outside to the inside near the femoral artery. Had it struck this artery it would have caused almost instant death.

Ella Lordship called the attention of the crown prosecutor to the fact that he had seen several Chinamen turned out of court by the officers, and wished it to be distinctly understood that no order had been made for the exclusion of any person, and that Chinamen and Indians had as much right in the law courts as anyone else.

Mr. McBride obtained an order for the exclusion of all witnesses in the pending case.

The other witnesses consisted of Eli Landers, who corroborated the story of the wounded man, Stanley Hicks, Constable Miller and the Chief of Police.

After Wilkinson had given evidence in his own behalf, followed by the address of counsel and the charge of His Lordship, the jury retired and brought in a verdict of guilty of an attempt to do bodily harm. Sentence was reserved until to-morrow.

New Westminster, May 17.—The report of the assizes closed yesterday with the verdict in the Wilkinson case. His Lordship then called up John Jordan, convicted the preceding day of common assault on Wm. Goudy, at Ladner's Landing, for sentence. After addressing the prisoner the Chief Justice sentenced him to one month's imprisonment with hard labor, and bound him over to keep the peace for two years in the sum of $1,000 for himself and two sureties.

Regina vs. Lobb—Jim Lobb was charged with unlawfully shooting Michael Manson and John G. Grant with a revolver with intent to murder at Valdez Island, March 19th. Drs. G. F. Bodington and H. E. Walker gave it as their opinion that the prisoner is insane, and unfit to take his trial. His Lordship committed Lobb to the Provincial goal during the pleasure of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Regina vs. Black Jack—Black Jack, a Chinaman, was arraigned for trial charged with burglariously entering the house of James Corrigan, at Hope, and stealing therefrom. He was found guilty, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labor, to date from Dec. 24th of last year.

Regina vs. Denler—Wm. Denler was charged with burglary at Reichenbach's slaughter house, New Westminster. There was a doubt in the minds of the jury as to his guilt and the prisoner was given its benefit, being discharged.

The Grand Jury after returning a true bill in the fisheries cases on charges of obstructing officers in discharge of their duty were cordially thanked by the court and dismissed.

The assize court resumed this morning.

The Chief Justice sentenced Harry Wilkinson, convicted of shooting Robert Hogan with intent to murder, to 10 years in the penitentiary.

The case of Regina vs. Davidson, a case in which defendant was charged with removing goods with intent to defraud, was taken up before Judge Bole. A bill of sale to the Bank of Montreal, covering the goods in question, and also a judgment were put in. D. Douglas, a former partner of Davidson, identified the tools and leather in court as being part of their former stock. The case is still progressing.

The following is the text of the presentiment to the court:

To the Hon. Chief Justice:

My Lord,—The Grand Jurors in attendance at the present Assize beg leave in office to Your Lordship their respectful and sincere congratulations on the occasion of your appointment to the exalted office which you now occupy and to express the hope that you may long occupy it. They feel that they are only giving another expression of the feeling which has already been expressed in many different portions of the Province since your appointment that this district in common with the rest of the Province has reason to be congratulated on the manner in which the vacancy has been filled. We hope that we may be permitted to add our best wishes for Mrs. Davie and the other members of your family.

We also desire to express our pleasure at the great improvement made to the Court House grounds and to compliment Mr. Burr, the officer in charge of the work, on the good taste displayed by him, and we regret that the Provincial Government has thought it necessary to employ the chain-gang on such work when so many of the New Westminster citizens are unable to obtain employment.

We desire to call attention to the fact that many of the grand jurymen have had to come a long distance to attend this Assize, and consequently are a considerable amount out of pocket, besides losing their time. We think that at least the grand jurymen should be reimbursed their expenses. This is a particular hardship, especially to the farmers who can ill afford to leave their work at seed time, and who as Your Lordship so justly remarked in your opening address are making but a bare living.

The grand jurymen regret that the Dominion Government has seen fit to reinstate Mr. Fitzsimmons as Deputy Warden of the British Columbia Penitentiary, and consider such reinstatement in the face of the evidence adduced at the investigation before Judge Drake an insult to the self-respecting portion of this community.

We have visited the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, and would call the attention of the authorities to the immediate necessity of supplying the new asylum locks with a master key to all the doors of the institution. In case of fire or urgent assistance being needed much delay would be caused by having to open each door with a separate key. We also noticed that a certain stair case needs some alteration to make it perfectly safe. We also noticed a number of feeble old men who, we think, might be moved with advantage to the Old Man's Home at Kamloops. There are also several inmates, especially a Greek, a Dutchman, an Italian, and a Finlander, who we are informed are not insane, but only of feeble mind. They desire to be sent back to their respective countries. We would therefore strongly recommend that this be done if possible. There are also two Chinamen, and a deaf mute, none of whom as we are informed are insane, and we can see no reason for their further detention in the institution.

This Grand Jury think it a matter of congratulation that the authorities are inforcing the regulations against the deposit of fish offal in the Fraser river. We also beg to suggest that any person employed as a fishery officer should wear a distinctive badge while on duty.

On behalf of the Grand Jury,

H. D. BENSON, Foreman.

The Chief Justice, in reply, expressed on behalf of Mrs. Davie and himself his sincere appreciation of the warm sentiments of esteem and regard which it contained. Referring to the presentment His Lordship said that without being an apologist for the Government he might say that it having to maintain the chain gang, had in the interests of economy to utilize its services. They could not be permitted to be idle merely that work, however much needed, might be given to the unemployed at the expense of the country, which expense was saved by employing the chain gang. The Government could expend, only those moneys placed at their disposal by the Legislature, and he did not think that any money for the improvement of the ground had been voted by that body. Consequently, unless the work had been done by the chain gang, it could not have been done at all, and His Lordship ventured to think that the Grand Jury and the public would prefer the work being done by the prisoners than not to be performed at all. He quite agreed that grand jurors should be compensated, at least for their expenses of coming to and returning from court, and he would gladly represent this matter to the proper quarters. Regarding the Fitzsimmons case His Lordship thought that the less said about that matter at present the better. No man is to be condemned unheard. Fitzsimmons may be as black as those holding the worst view of his case consider, but at the same time he may be able to show that he is not so, and until he had had this opportunity condemnation was out of place. By a hearing His Lordship explained that what he meant was a hearing at which the charges against him were distinctly formulated and stated, so that with due notice of them he could be prepared to make his answer. The enquiry before Mr. Justice Drake was not a hearing of this sort but an open investigation into the management of the penitentiary at which no particular charges against anyone were formulated or stated. His Lordship understood from reading it in the papers that Fitzsimmons had brought an action in the courts for detraction of character against some of the newspapers for what they had said against him. In these actions the charges against him will no doubt be clearly specified, and then he will have his hearing. In the meantime it is unjust, and improper, to say, or do anything tending to prejudice the case.

New Westminster, May 18.—E. J. Newton, who was a witness in the case of Regina vs. Davison, and who is doing business as a saddler on Front street, has taken charge for the Bank of Montreal of the business and stock of the late firm of Douglas & Davison, in the Douglas-Elliott block, with a view of ultimately purchasing the stock and good will of the business.

It is understood that a new drill shed will be built here at once; that orders from the department for the preliminary have been forwarded by the Dominion authorities in response to a recent representation by the Board of Trade of this city.

Joseph Dockrill, of Port Moody, shot a bear last week on Stoney creek, near one of the old saw mills about two miles from the bay. The animal weighed over 500 lbs. and the skin measured over seven feet from end to end.

The case of Regina vs. Davison was in progress yesterday when The World went to press. Accused was charged with removing from his business premises to his house certain goods, valued at $150, with intent to defraud the Bank of Montreal. After some evidence had been taken, Aulay Morrison, counsel for Davison, stated that the defense did not propose to deny that the goods were taken by accused. He admitted that, but they were taken under color of right without criminal intent and altogether inadvertently. He disclaimed any intention on the part of the defense to attribute any ulterior motives to Mr. Brymner of the bank in the course they had adopted and apologised to them for any trouble they were put to in this matter.

A. H. McColl, Q.C., fully accepted Mr. Morrison's statement and very unhesitatingly stated that the prosecution believed Mr Davison did not have any criminal intent in taking the goods in question, and that he had been instructed in the event of a conviction to ask for merely a nominal fine.

His Lordship complimented the accused's counsel on the very wise and judicious step he had taken and entirely approved of it as being a happy and satisfactory termination of what otherwise might result rather unpleasantly. As he had known Mr. Davison for many years he had much pleasure in joining with counsel in their expression of relief in the absence of criminal intent. The case had its moral and should be a lesson in the local commercial world. Mortgagors of chattels must not forget the goods mortgaged are not theirs for the purpose of free disposal without the consent of the mortgagees, and if banks advance money on such securities they must be fully protected in every way.

The case here dropped for the time being, and understanding being arrived at that a nominal fine will be imposed.

Regina vs. Curry—Arthur C. Curry was indicted on two counts, one of stealing certain wearing apparel and other articles, the property of C. R. Sims, of Mission, and the other of receiving certain goods knowing them to have been stolen. He was found guilty of larceny and remanded for sentence.

Regina vs. Gottfriedsen—Henry Gottfriedsen was charged with having on September 1st, 1894, assaulted one Jimmey, an Indian, with intent to cause grievous bodily harm; and on a second count of having assaulted and occasioned the said Jimmy grievous bodily harm. Counsel for prisoner asked the indulgence of the court until Monday and he would plead guilty to assault and ask for sentence on that day, at the same calling evidence as to prisoner's previous good character.

Regina vs. Goh Dop and Chung Chee, (Celestials—They were charged with burglary. Mr. R. McBride appeared for the crown, and E. A. Jenns for the prisoners, who asked and obtained by consent an adjournment until the next Assizes.

The fisheries case led to a lively discussion between the bench and the bar. Charles Wilson, Q. C., acting for the Dominion Government, advised a change of venue to the Vancouver Assizes, for which it appeared he had obtained an order, but which Aulay Morrison, for the accused fishermen, Kearly, Steed and Chalk, strenuously objected, claiming that no sufficient reason had been advanced in support of the change and on general grounds that too many cases properly belonging to this jurisdiction were shunted off to Vancouver without sufficient reason, entailing unnecessary expense and discomfort upon all except the Vancouver bar. His Lordship explained that the order of the court for a change of venue had been provided that any additional expense connected with the change would be in the discretion of the trial jury.

The jury men and witnesses were discharged and the court adjourned until Monday morning at 11 o'clock, when sentence will be pronounced in the case of Regina vs. Godfriedson, which will finish the work of the Assizes.

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THE MYSTIC TIE.

M. W. Bro. R. B. McMeekin, of Victoria, accompanied by several Grand Lodge officers, paid an official visit to Cascade lodge last evening. After the business had been concluded, refreshments were served and a social held. W. Bro. A. J. Pitcher in the chair, acting on his right M. W. the Grand Master and other Grand Lodge officers. The refreshments were served by Bro. Scott, the well-known caterer. This through with, a number of toasts were proposed and responded to, amongst the number were the Queen and the Craft, the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, responded to by the Grand Master, V. B. Bros. De Wolf Smith, Chas. Wilson and Rev. E. D. McLaren. Then followed a song by Bro. Sclater. The next toast was the Learned Professions, responded to by Bros Rev. L. Norman Tucker and Charles Wilson, Q. C., both of whom made excellent speeches. The W. M. and officers of Cascade Lodge followed, and W. Bro. Black, Bros. Tisdall and H. H. Watson replied. The Ladies found a champion in Stanley Henderson. The Father of Cascade Lodge, coupled with the name of Bro. W. Downie, was the next toast, while the Junior Wardens concluded the list. Auld Lang Syne was sung and a very delightful function came to an end.

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TERMS OF CONFEDERATION.

What Canada Stands Ready to Concede Newfoundland.

Ottawa, May 17.—Hon. G. E. Foster yesterday gave to Parliament the basis of the terms for the annexation of Newfoundland as follows: (1) Canada will assume of the present debt of Newfoundland $3,250,000. Canada will assume an excess of debt over $3,250,000 amounting to $2,000,000; total, $10,250,000. This is equal to $50 per head of her population of 207,000. On the excess of $2,000,000. Canada will pay interest at 5 per cent. per annum half-yearly. (2) Canada will pay as a yearly allowance to Newfoundland the following sums: Allowance for legislation, $60,000, subsidy of 80 cents per head of her population up to 400,000 which at the present population of 207,000 equals $165,600, the payments to be made on the population of each decennial census after union; allowance for Crown lands and rights of minerals and metals and timber therein and thereon, $150,000; interest at 5 per cent. on $2,000,000, excess debt, $100,000; total, $465,600. (3) Canada will maintain all that class of services in Newfoundland which fall under the head of general or Dominion services. These comprise: Governor's salary, customs, excise savings banks, public works (of a Dominion character), Crown lands, administration of justice, post-office, steamship service, marine and lighthouses, fisheries, penitentiaries, weights and measures and gas inspection arts, agriculture and statistics, quarantine and immigration, insurance inspection, geological survey. (4) Canada is to maintain in regard to steamship services passenger and mail communication in at least as efficient a manner as at present, as follows: Between the mainland and Newfoundland and Great Britain; coastal steam services east and west, between Labrador and eNwfoundland. (5) In lieu of expenditure on militia in Newfoundland until such time as Parliament may deem it necessary to introduce a more general militia system Canada will grant $4,000 annually towards the maintainutenance of a police constabulary to consist of men to be as to efficiency, equipment and discipline up to standards approved by the Minister of Militia. This force is to be at the disposal of the Dominion Government for use anywhere in Canada in cases of general and serious emergency.

St. John's Nfld., May 17.—The terms of confederation submitted to the Legislature will undoubtedly be rejected when a vote is taken. So far as the proposals to go both sides have substantially agreed, except as regards the complexion of the railway and the assumption of the public debt of the colony to the extent of $5,000,000 and to pay an interest of five per cent on $2,000,000 more. Newfoundland, therefore, would have to shoulder the $5,000,000 required to finish the railroad, thus necessitating a yearly additional interest charge of $300,000 more. The intervention of the British Government was sought by Canada to help make the terms satisfactory to Newfoundland and to pass a measure settling the bench terms question, but England declined to intervene, consequently Canada advanced her terms to the extent of offering $6,000 a mile towards the unfinished portion of the railway. The Newfoundland delegates insisted that Canada should finish the line, so the negotiations were broken off. Apparently the only alternative left Newfoundland is to become a Crown colony, from the Legislature of which the obligations maturing at the end of June, unless financial assistance is obtained abroad, which is considered very unlikely.

London, May 17.—The Times has a despatch from St. John's which says that union with Canada has been abandoned. Premier Whiteway is willing to accept a Royal Commission to examine into the finances only. Sir William Whiteway states that Great Britain was willing to guarantee a loan of $2,000,000 had Newfoundland passed the bill endorsing the French treaty designed to settle the question.

A MORMON VISITOR.

How Vancouver Island Escaped Being the Utah of America.

Andrew Jenson, assistant historian and chronologer of the Mormon Historical Record, is in the city. He left on Monday he will sail on the Miowera for Honolulu on a two-years' trip around the world. After visiting the Hawaiian Isles he will go on to the South Sea Islands, then to New Zealand, Australia, Italia, and on to Europe, visiting every country from north to south. For four years he was continually traveling and visited all the Mormon missions in Mexico, the States and Canada. His church has 68 settlements. A strenuous effort is being made to write the complete history of the order, and so far Mr. Jenson has completed the work accomplished by the home missions in all. There are 800 missionaries out. All travel on their own account, paying their own expenses, being without purse or scrip. They are making good success in most lands. Missionaries have been in the Sandwich Islands since 1850; in the Society Islands since 1844; Samoa since 1888; New Zealand since 1851, Australia the same time. In Utah there has just been finished one of the best constitutions ever framed, and it is expected that Utah will be a state of the Union very shortly. The old enmity there between the anti-Mormons and the Mormons, says Mr. Jenson, is fading out and has, in fact, about ceased. His people have felt the financial depression less than those in neighboring states, and those of other denominations are following the Mormons and commencing to agriculture. Colorado had relied on mining entirely, but now the mines were closed down. Turning to the missions again, Mr. Jenson said that in Great Britain there is a regular mission and that it has been in existence since 1837. In Denmark, his native country, Sweden and Norway, missions were founded in 1850; in Switzerland and Germany in 1851; Turkey in 1854 and Holland in 1889. These branches are farmed by missionaries. The Mormons now number about 300,000, most of whom are in the United States. Their principal settlement is in Utah, while in Idaho, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and Nevada their numbers are increasing. In Canada, too, there is a flourishing mission with three growing towns, the chief of which is Cardston, named after its founder. The town is on St. Mary's river. There are five settlements in old Mexico, four in Chihuahua and one in Sonora.

In 1857 a deputation of Mormon explorers was sent to British Columbia to see what the prospects were for starting a colony in the Dominion. For some reason Alberta was preferred, but this Province was first though of, probably from the fact that in 1866 Vancouver Island narrowly escaped becoming what Salt Lake City now is, the centre of the Mormon church. It was in that year that the Mormons were being driven from Salt Lake City and Vancouver Island was thought of as a future home, but the trouble blew over and the idea was given up. Mr. Jenson will act as correspondent of the Deseret News while on his travels, this being the voice of the church. Turning to irrigation schemes Mr. Jenson said that the whole of the western states, where this is considered necessary have adopted principles laid down by the late Brigham Young 40 years ago, though perhaps not in their entirety. By this system the people own the canals, and there is no monopoly of water. Referring to the missions again Mr. Jenson stated that the foundation of his church dated back to 1830. The majority of the members removed to Utah in 1847, and from there have spread to all the surrounding territories, from Mexico to the Provinces, and all over the world.

Mr. Jenson is a pleasant gentleman to meet and a veritable perambulating encyclopedia of information, giving dates and figures without a moment's hesitation. He has traveled a great deal in connection with his work and expects to be about two years on his present mission. He is full of enthusiasm for the work, and is undoubtedly a useful man.

SOUTHERN NOTES.

The following are culled from the Sydney, N. S. W., Herald:

An agitation is afoot at Suva, Fiji, to stop Sunday working of the mail steamers calling there. The innovation has arisen, it is stated, since Suva became a port of call for the Vancouver steamships; and Sydney is quoted as being one of the ports of call, or rather terminus in this instance at which Sunday work is unknown along the wharfs. A letter says: Sunday last was indeed a cudlous combination. The Bishop of Salisbury held a confirmation service, special church services were also held, the Sunday schools met as usual, while in town business was proceeding as on any other day. The mail steamer was discharging cargo into lighters, and nearly 80 Solomon Islanders were working.

A case that has just come before the public in Victoria illustrates in a striking way the disastrous result of a lady trying to act as her own lawyer. The will of the late Mrs. Janet Robertson McCracken, of Mount Alexander road, Ascotvale, widow, who died on the 20th January last, has been lodged in the Probate Office, and as no executor is named therein it has been necessary, says the Melbourne Argus, for Mrs. Janet Benson, mother of the deceased, to apply for letters of administration with the will annexed—or, as the lawyers phrase it, cum testamento annexo. The estate left by the deceased is valued at £21,892, all personalty. The will was executed on the 22nd February, 1893, and is written by the testator herself on both sides of a half-sheet of foolscap. The will creates no trust, so that the lawyers will now have to determine to what extent the conditions it lays down can be enforced. The attesting witnesses are Eliza Davis and Mary Bright, two of the legatees, and they will have the more reason to remember their late mistress' disdain of legal formalities because, by witnessing her signature, they forfeit their legacies.

Yesterday (April 10th) Mr. Larke, Canadian Commissioner, and R. Grayson, the local agent for Mr. Huddart, called on the Postmaster-General, Mr. Cook, to discuss the question of a revision of the terms on which the Vancouver mail service is being run. Mr. Ward, the New Zealand Postmaster-General and Treasurer, who is at present in England, is moving in the same direction in London. The New Zealand Government is anxious for the Vancouver service to call at Auckland, and is willing to give a very handsome subsidy—considerably in excess of £10,000—if this is done. Before the matter can be arranged, however, the company wants a revision of its arrangements with the New South Wales Government.

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IT WAS SUICIDE.

Valentine Ilg caused his Own Death by Cutting His Arm.

The jury empannelled by Coroner McGuigan met on Thursday afternoon at Lockhart's undertaking parlors. After viewing the remains of Valentine Ilg, some evidence was taken as to the finding of the body by a couple of gold seekers. An adjournment was then made to await the result of the post mortem.

The inquest was resumed this morning at the same place. Dr. Bell-Irving, sworn, said: I made a post mortem: Ilg had been dead between 46 and 48 hours. On removing the clothes I found a clean cut wound across the bend of the left elbow one inch and a half long; razor went through; no cut through clothes; shirt sleeve buttoned at the wrist; clothes saturated with blood; no other injuries on body; eyes had been plucked out by birds; body covered with maggots; cut was produced by knife or razor; cause of death—bled to death. I think he suicided; it is extremely unlikely