## PREVOST'S HEARING

Charged With Appropriating Money Received as Compensation for a Sealer.

Accountant Goffin ells How the Registrar's Banking Account Was Kept.

The preliminary examination of James Charles Prevost, late registrar of the supreme court, commenced this afternoon at the city police court before Police Magistrate Macrae. The court room was crowded, a great deal of interest is being taken in the case. Prevost felt his position keenly and was very ner-

Superintendent Hussey swore to the information issued since Prevost was in court and the case was proceeded with. The first charge was that J. C. Prevost, on or about December 22nd, 1893, being then in the employ of Her Majesty, did steal the sum of \$3154.49, the property

of Her Majesty. Mr. A. .G Smith, deputy attorney-general, appeared for the crown, and Mr. J.

A. Aikman for Prevost. Mr. Smith put in the British Columbia Gazette of May 3, 1879, containing the notice of Prevost's appointment as registrar, and three orders of the supreme court in the case of the Bank of British Columbia vs. the Vancouver Ship Building and Trading Company. The first of these orders appointed Prevost temporary receiver of the estate of the defend. company to receive money due by the Dominion government to the company. The second order made him permanent receiver, and the third made him receiver in the suit of a number of residents of Vancouver against the same

Alfred Flett, deputy minister of fin ance, was the first witness. He ident: fied several letters written from the treasury department to J. C. Prevost, who was then registrar.

C. A. Goffin, accountant of the Bank of British Columbia, was the next witness. Defendant had two accounts at the bank. One was "J. C. Prevost, private account," and the other "J. C. Prevost, registrar's account." On the 20th of June, 1892, a new account was opened in the name of "The Registrar of the Supreme Court of British Columbia for the time being." That account was opened in accordance with written instructions from the treasury department. The amount transferred to that account was \$5679.27. On June 24th, 1893, a deposit of \$5112 was received from J. C. Prevost and placed in his private account.

cheques, one from the Marine Department at Ottawa, drawn by A. R. Milne on the Bank of Montreal, Ottawa, for made up of a cheque for \$10 on Bodwell & Irving. He recognized a cheque produced for \$3154.49, drawn by J. C. Prevost upon the account of "the registrar of the Supreme court of British Columbia for the time being." The amount was paid out of and charged to that account. That was not the account to which the deposit of \$5112 was made. A. R. Milne, C. M. G., collector of cus-

In 1893 he and Capperial government through the department of marine and fisheries at Ottawa, ty at Government House, and on Satur- than that fact of whistling the to distribute the amount awarded by the day morning the party starts for Okana- testant Boys" when Grand Master Walimperial government for loss sustained gan to visit the Governor-General and lace was being castigated for his utterduring the year 1891 by British sealing Lady Aberdeen! vessels by reason of insufficient notice of the modus vivendi in Behring Sea. A claim was put in by the owners of the Vancouver Belle, the Vancouver Ship tion might be placed upon my letter pub-Building and Trading Company. There lished in the Colonist of Sunday, permit were other contestants for this claim. The amount awarded was \$5102 in all, including \$100 allowed for preparing the to the report of the Choy Wan case, as C. Prevost by order of the court. The receipt was produced. It was signed by J. C. Prevost. The amount was paid by a cheque in favor of J. C. Prevost, receiver of the supreme court, dated

June 21st, 1893. P. AE. Irving, of the firm of Bodwell was in any way responsible for the in-& Irving, testified. He recognized the cheque produced, made out in favor of Bodwell & Irving and signed by James C Prevost. The amount of the cheque, \$3154.49, was received by the firm as agents for Corbould, McColl, Wilson & payment of three judgments against the called by Mr. R. B. Halhed, one of the Campbell, of Vancouver. It was in Vancouver Ship Building and Trading

Company. From Wednesday's Daily. When the Times went to press yesterday afternoon Mr. Irving was just concluding his evidence. That closed the first case for the crown, and Mr. Aikman waived the right to have the evidence of all the witnesses read, and added that he had no evidence to offer. The accused was then ordered to stand, and the formality of asking him if he had anything to say was gone through. The magistrate gravely stated the legal conditions attached to the same and at the conclusion the accused said that he had nothing to say. He was asked to sign a statement to that effect and did

The second charge was then taken up without any order from the magistrate former, and Mr. Smith put in a number of exhibits, including orders of the court in 1892 appointing Prevost administrator of the Brotchie estate. with power to sell or lease property; also, a court order confirming in April,

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Pair. DR



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1892, the sale of a portion of lot 1,278 of that estate to D. R. Harris. D. R. Harris was the first witness He, acting for a client, in the year 1892 accused, J. C. Prevost. It was sold by auction by W. R. Clarke, and the purchasing price was \$2000. The sum of \$500 was paid to Mr. Clarke on account, on April 1. The witness produced an old check and it was put in in evidence The Manitoba School Question and and marked Exhibit E 2. Balance was paid April 25, 1892, by check to J. C Prevost. That check was also put in and marked Exhibit F. The witness believed he received the deed and thought the purchaser now had it. He did not know whether the property was deeded to him or to the client, but he believed was to him and then by him to his

H. B. W. Aikman was the next wit-Drake, Jackson & Helmcken, and identfovor of the firm of Drake, Jackson & in the letter of Brother Sawers. At the

what it was for. to put him on the stand.

The examination of the witness was

concluded at that point. C. A. Goffin was then called again. He swore that the check for \$1505 paid to Mr. Prevost by Mr. Harris was credited to his private account. He had no trace of the \$500 check paid by Mr. Harris. The check of \$824 paid by Mr. Prevost to Drake, Jackson & Helmcken was charged to the account of the Registrar of the Supreme Court. The case was then adjourned 2:30 o'clock Thursday.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

tertained at Government House.

Lieut.-Governor Chapleau and Party En-

His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney last evening entertained the following ladies and gentlemen at dinner: His Honor the Licut.-Governor of Quebec and Madame Chapleau, His Lordship the Bishop of Columbia and Miss Perrin, His Lordship the Chief Justice and Mrs. Davie, Sir Alfred Wills and Miss Wills. Mrs. William Cochrane. Mon. A. Kleczkowski, Hon. Joseph Royai, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Pooley, Miss The deposit was made up of two Pooley, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. O'Reilly, Capt. F. Finnis, R. N., Lieut. W. H. Nicholson, R. N., Mrs. Bostock, Mr. and order for what support and influence Mrs. F. B. Pemberton, Miss Dunsmuir, \$5102. The balance of the deposit was Miss Wright, Miss L. Harvey, Miss L. the worse for the order. Take the cases Allison, Mr. A. W. Vowell, Mr. E. A. of Sir John Macdonald and Sir John Ab-

-This morning Hon. Mr. Chaplean ship the Bishop of Columbia and Miss sacrifice to advance our principles? Perrin. In the afternoon the members Where has there been any earnest deof the party were entertained at luncheon at the Driard by members of the Not one single instance in either their local bar and several friends. Among public or private careers can be adduced. those present were Lieut-Governor With regard to the present Premier, Dewdney, the members of the provincial who receives special mention at the tain Gaudin were deputized by the im- executive and many prominent citizens. hands of Brother Sawers, we certainly

THE CHOY WAN CASE. To the Editor: For fear a misconstruc me to state that I had no desire whatever to reflect upon the Times in regard The amount was paid to James published in the columns of your paper. The letter was written rather hurridely, and perhaps is somewhat unjust to the convey was that the source of the evi-

> accuracies referred to. S. BOWES. Matron of Chinese Girls' Home.

COWICHAN-ALBERNI. To the Editor: On the evening of the 4th there was a meeting at Duncan's, I noticed particularly that when any person him what his ideas were concerning the Government spending money where it was not needed, he in every instance upheld the methods of the Government. In the matter of the appointment of an extra constable at Duncan's he was fully in accord, and said he would like to see more police protection, showing, of course, that he thinks the people here a rowdy lot. I could plainly understand his idea for upholding everything the Government has done (which is very little good). Some parties at the meeting were so overjoyed, and such staunch followers of the Government that they wanted the voting to way. I venture to say that Mr. Huff, give Mr. Huff my vote.

Cowichan, Sept. 6th.

-Improper and deficient care of the scalp will cause grayness of the hair and baldness. Escape both by the use that reliable specific, Hall's Hair Reward was in sight. No wonder that his

-Rev. F. Franson, of Chicago, havng just returned from a tour of inspection to the Scandinavian missions in Let me say that education is too sacred India, China and Japan, will preach in a matter to be used by designing poli-Swedish to-night, at 8 o'clock in the Y. M. C. A. hall.

## TO THE ORANGEMEN

bought a portion of Lot 1278 from the Provincial Grand Master Sparling Writes an Open Letter to His Brethern

> the Duty of the Lodges Thereanent.

To the Editor:-Since an open letter to Orangemen, by W. C. Sawers, of has appeared in the Peterboro, Ont., public press, I kindly ask that you will publish this open letter, in which I seek to place before the public the stand ness. He was a member of the firm of taken by the Orange society on the great public questions of the day. In ified a check produced. It purported to doing so I shall find it necessary to critbe signed by J. C. Prevost, and was in icise many of the statements contained Helmcken. It was dated January 21, outset, for the general information of 1895, and the amount was \$824. He | the public, I wish to remark that the believed the signature was Mr. Prevost's letter in question, like others that have and the endorsement was his. The wit- been floating around for the past two ness did not know who received it or months, have been traced to the celebrated "letter factory" at Ottawa, from At that point J. A. Aikman, attorney which prominent members of the order for the defense, arose and said that he have been receiving neatly type-written alone of the firm of Drake, Jackson & epistles. These letters have all the Helmcken knew anything about the same ring and were undoubtedly preparcheck. He had received it and would ed in hopes to win over the rank and have told the deputy attorney-general | file of the order to the support and enabout it before had he desired. He dorsement of the Dominion government, thought it would be rather embarrassing in its coercive attitude towards Mani-

It is not necessary for me to rehearse the objects, aims and principles of the Orange society, since these are well known to all. The address of Brother Sawers was intended to have been delivered at Millbrook on the 12th of July last, but a shower of rain evidently interfered with the proceedings. It is a remarkable fact that this brother who poses as the apologist for the acts of the Premier of Canada, remained as dumb as an oyster while the Manitoba school question was being warmly discussed by members of the Grand Lodge, during the last session at Halifax. There certainly was no better opportunity of seeking to enlighten brethren, but despite all the influence brought to bear, and the earnest invitations for full discussion, very weak were the attempts on the part of the Premier's so-called defenders. Since Brother Sawers has undertaken to enlighten the brothren of this province, I deem it my duty to place before the public the true state of the case. I write not for the purpose of endorse or censuring either of the political parties, but simply in the interests of the Orange Order.

It may be an honor to the society that three of its members have held the nonorable and exalted position of Premier of Canada, but on the other hand, if these men were simply members of the they could secure from it, then so much bott, it would be of interest to know what these men ever did for the Orange and Hon. Mr. Royal called on His Lord- society. Where has there been any selfvotion to the principles we hold so dear: To-morrow there will be a garden par- would require more convincing proof ances on Home Rule. What was his attitude when the Jesuit's Estates Bili was under discussion? Notwithstanding repeated calls from the Opposition and from French members, Past Grand Sovereign Bowell remained silent in his

to uphold provincial rights. The Irish Home Rule question was under discussion in the House of Com mons on another occasion. Let us see what was the attitude of Sir Mackenzie ago he was noted for his fierce de-Times. The idea which I wished to Bowell at that particular time. During nunciations of corruption in government the session of 1882 the Dominion l'ardence given in the matter was som - liament undertook to lecture the Queen what inaccurate, and not that the Times | and Imperial Parliament on its manne of dealing with Irish affairs. On the 20th of April in the same year, Hon. John Costigan, the Irish Catholic representative in the Dominion cabinet, and unscrupulous politician Canada introduced a series or resolutions, six in number, all advocating a system of find Professor Grant, since he is Home Rule for Ireland, Costigan's much like "Josh Billings' flea". speech was moderate in tone. Hon. Edward Blake followed and made a Drs. Caven, Bryce and McVicar, These very eloquent speech, but showed a want of grasped the opportunity, and said in effect that Costigan's speech was for the object of securing the passage of the re- the principle that the Church and State solutions and Blake's to secure political | should be separate. The province of capital. The Premier, nevertheless, New Brunswick also had a school quesbowed to the stern necessities of the bour, and made no effort to prevent the resolution being passed, without a div- North America Act, but the federal ision of the House. Only one member called for a vote-the late John White. | declared that the legislature of New A more disgraceful spectacle was never | Brunswick had not exceeded its duties witnessed in the Canadian Parliament than on this occasion, when both parties agreed to censure the British Parliament and sought to interfere with matters outside their prerogative. A genertake place there and then, thinking that al election was impending, and Conser-Mr. Halhed had things all his own vatives and Liberals alike prostrated themselves before the electioneering the other candidate, had many friends shrine which the Costigan resolutions present at the meeting, but if one at- had set up. Past Grand Master Bowell, tempted to speak he was premptly snap- did not even so much as whistle on this ped up by Mr. Halhed's supporter's, and occasion, but for the sake of securing confusion and noise would begin, com- the Irish Catholic vote in Canada for pelling him to sit down. Mr. Huff did | the Conservative party agreed to re- ever. In maintaining the true princinot have much to say, but at every commend Home Rule for Ireland, When ples of government let us be independmeeting at which he has spoken he has the resolutions were received in Engshown himself to be a man of common land, Mr. Gladstone, in the House of that we become servile supporters of sense and good judgment. There is one Commons, stated that the matters refault with him, however, and that is ferred to appertained to the Imperial long have borne the odium that ne is a supporter of the Government. Parliament exclusively. Earl Kimber- were a powerful engine used in the in-Still, for all that, he does not uphold all ley, the colonial secretary advised the terests of one political party, but hap-the unnecessary expenditure that has Governor-General "that while Her pily that day has disappeared. The been made. His views on most ques- Majesty will always gladly receive the tions meet with the approval of the ma- advice of the Canadian Parliament on Grand Lodge at its last session shows ority of the electors, and, I think, that all matters relating to the Dominion, without a doubt that the members of with all the spite against him he will be she must exclusively be guided by the the order throughout Canada will stand Intelligencer in regard to the Yukon returned at the head of the poll. As Imperial Parliament and ministers on by Manitoba in her struggle for her there is no Opposition candidate, I shall all affairs which appertain exclusively to the United Kingdom." This snub ledge politician was complete, and nowas appropriate and richly deserved. This incident shows conclusively, that our honored Brother, according to Mr. Sawers, was a Home Ruler when a bid

> great majority of the members of the Now we come to the school question ticians as an instrument for party intrigues and other partisan purposes. When the time comes to use our franch- keep them. None of those have return-

Home Ruler when no general election was in sight. No wonder that his

course has been so distasteful to the

Separate or parochial schools are a curse and opposed to the best interests and welfare of the state. It is the manifest duty of the nation to so make preparations that the children may be fitted for the after duties of citizenship. and that the institutions of the state may be perpetuated and preserved in-tact and untarnished. This can only be done by giving a good thorough and general education. If separate schools be any factor, we divide the children into two or more hostile camps. These two opposing elements never become reconciled, and consequently there is a want of unity and too frequently a positive distrust for our institutons. A thorough and efficient system of public schools is the glory of any country. In all this discussion on the school question, it is strange that no reference is ever made to the opinions expressed by the teachers of the land. They have on more than one occasion declared in the most emphatic manner that schools should be free from all sectarian control and that no religious dogmas should be taught. Those who are devoted to this grandest and noblest of all professions, should be in better position to give an intelligent opinion than either lawyers, party politicians or theological professors of Shaw and Grant stripe. Firmly impressed with the thought that 'Education is a conscious growth towards God," the devoted teacher pursues the work, and results achieved have led people to see that there is no wide yawning chasm between secular and religious instruction such as the theologian so long and persistently contended. Even in Ontario where separate schools have had trial, great dissatisfaction exists, so much so that the School Act is tinkered at each session of the legislature. The fact that the people of Ontario have on so many occasions returned the Mowat adminstration to power, is no proof of the efficiency of, or satisfaction existing with separate schools. It is amusing to see Brother Sawers refer to this fact,

when his regard for the present Ontario government was ever far fon being kindly. Ontario has a school question as well as Manitoba, and the time is not far distant when the agitation for one school will be set on foot. If Brother Sawer is so strongly opposed to the principle of separate schools as he would lead you to infer, why loes he desire to see Manitoba have again forced upon her the blighting curse? 'The recent decision of the Privy Council did not make it imperative that separate schools should be restored, but the remedial order did so and to that the present Premier has taken his sand. The most eminent legal authorities claim that the finding of the Privy Council was simply an opinion expressed on the right of the minority to appeal. The government has the right to hear the appeal, but nothing either in the British North America Act or the Constitutional Act of Manitoba can force truly loyal people to be coerced by the federal government.

There was no convenant binding Manitoba to keep the separate schools. The three Bills of Rights drawn up had no mention of schools of any kind. The so-called fourth bill has been proved to have been a false one. On the latter the Premier bases his contention. 1'rof. Bryce, of Winnipeg, has had more to do school matters in Manitoba than perhaps any other man in the province, declares that the fourth bill was a for

The grievance claimed by the Catholic minority, cannot be said to be a sub stantial one, since a just and fair system has been provided by which all children can be thoroughly educated. It is not to be wondered at that Manitobs takes the strong stand she does. If on sect or nationality receive a privilege, then others will make a sing ilar demand, and as a result trouble and illiteracy will be common. Brother Sawers quotes Principal Grant as ar authority in support of his contention seat and voted, as he afterwards stated, Is he reliable? Let us see. Principal Grant may be, and doubtless is, a very able theologian, but since he began to play the role of politician he has been very erratic in his course. Several years officials and others, and longed for that purity of government which every true Canadian hopes for. When Sir Macdonald passed away, whom did the Professor recommend as Premier? Why Sir Charles Tupper, the most corrupt ever saw. We never know where to

> rather take as authorities such men as men stand higher in the estimation of tact. Sir John Macdonald Canadians than the professor Queen's College. To devote public funds to any sectarian purpose destroys tion, and an appeal was made to the Dominion Parliament, under the British authorities then refused to interfere and by passing a law doing away with separate schools. The Privy Council has declared that Manitoba was not ceeding its authority when it passed the act of 1890. To force the old system or any form of separate schools would be a serious interference with provincial

As Orangeman our duty is to maintain our rights and privileges and always seek to give others what we claim for our selves, but allow no special privileges to any sect or creed wnatent in our actions. It is not necessary any party and lose our identity. We too noble and patriotic stand taken by the rights. The discomfiture of the old where could be found eleven sadder men than those who sought by all means to have a resolution censuring the Government, prevented from being introduced. turn, much discouraged with the whole The subject was fully discussed by members representing every station and walk in life, but the collapse of the enough money to reach the mining disparty favoring remedial legislation was tricts, and when their supposed Eldorcomplete. By a vote of forty to one the ado was only to be gained by hard labor declared that Manitoba must be free.

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NINETEENTH

## ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

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Honorary Secretary

ise let us do so as freemen not tram- ed yet who are very heavily interested melled by any party exigencies. Above all be true to our priciples and true to our God. TI am yours fraternally, R. SPARLING, Provincial Grand Master,

FALL EXHIBITIONS.

Dates of the Annual Exhibitions in Different Parts of the Province. Following are the dates of the Fall exhibitions in British Columbia: Nanaimo, September 13th and 14th. Victoria, September 16th to 21st in-

Wellington, September 28th. Duncan's Station, September 28th. Ashcroft, October 1st and 2nd. Kamloops, October 2nd, 3rd and 4th. Comox, at Courtenay, October 3rd. New Westminster, October 8th to 11th inclusive.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday a writ was issued by the Corporation of Victoria against the Rev. W. H. G. Ellison, claiming an injunction restraining the defendant from removing a sidewalk on the Craigflower road. The city's contention is that when the Hudson's Bay Company sold the land in that vicinity it was stipulated that the roads should be left for the public benefit. Since then the land has been divided into lots regardless of the ish Americans who came up on the City read. Last fall the defendant put a fence across the road and there was trcuble at that time. Matters were brought to a head some days ago when Mr. Ellison tore up part of the sidewalk on the road running through his lot and removed it to another place. This morning Mr. Taylor would have made an application for the injunction but no judge was available.

MUCH FOR MEN OF MEANS. Yukon Gold Fields Rich, but Not the Place for Poor Men.

Frederick D. Nowell, formerly of Seattle, but now manager of two of the largest mining companies in Alaska, arrived from Juneau on the Willipa accompanied by Mrs. Nowell and family, and is registered at the Butler. For several years he has been interested in the mining resources of Alaska, and is the agent of several Boston capitalists, who have invested heavily in that region, being manager of the Berner's Bay Mining and Milling Company and agent for the Nowell Gold Mining Company, both of which companies have headquarters at Juneau. The former mill is one of the largest concerns of its kind in Alaska, running forty stamps regularly, with several in reserve for an extra heavy run. The Nowell Company's mill is a more recent concern. and is being run on the daily capactly afforded by twenty stamps. Mr. Nowell is a firm believer in the future mining greatness of his northern When interviewed by the Post-

gold excitement, he said: "The Yukon district is so much further north than Juneau that it is almost impossible to get very reliable information from there. It is true that a large number have made an early re country, but they are wholly of the adventurer class, those who had barely Grand Lodge of British North America and perseverance, they gave up the fight. Nothing was left them but to go Let no spirit of prejudice animate our home then, as the large number in the thoughts, but be discreet in our utter- same fix and the high price of food ances and honest in our convictions. stuffs made it impossible for others to

in the Yukon district. "The manner of mining there is nove As the ground is frozen the year round

is cut during the spring, fall and summer months and thawed out by fire i winter to be sifted for gold, which may be in it, by the placer process. Access to the mines is not very difficult, a though they are situated over 700 mile from Juneau, but the trip is necessarily expensive when the amount of food t be consumed is taken into consideration "In order to even attempt the trip ould have at the very least \$5 at his disposal. The more fortunate who can raise \$1,500 or more, generall buy a claim already secured and begun thus being assured of a place to put in their winter months' work. Many have done this, and in the main they are the very ones who are staying there. There

is no doubt but that it is an excellent country, and I feel confident that all reliable reports will confirm it." THE ARREST OF BUSTAMENTE.

No Protest Made by Officers of the

American Steamer. San Francisco, Sept. Sept. 10.-The steamer City of Sydney, which arrived from Panama to-night brought full par ticulars of the capture of Florence Bustamente, one of Antonio Ezeta's favorite lieutenants, by the Salvadorean authorities. It is supposed by the Spanof Sydney that he had been torn t pieces by an infuriated mob or public shot on the streets of the city of San Salvador before this. The surrender of Bustamente by the people of Nicaragua came by way of return for the friendly act of Salvador in the Corinto afrain The arrest of Bustamente while aboar an American ship is said to be a direct violation of international law, and the turbulent little Central American repub lic may be called to account for its high handed action by the United State Capt. Johnson, of the City of Sydney refused to discuss the matter, saying could not do so until he had first of

sulted his superiors. Bustamente was found after mu difficulty hiding under the coal bunkers Though he knew he was going to b death when he left the steamer, never uttered a reproach. He declare that he should remain Ezeta's friend the last.

The steamer company had no other recourse than to tarn over Bustaments four warrants charging him with crin were presented and the government Salvador, one of the countries which gives a subsidy to the Pacific Mail Con pany, made a formal demand for surrender.

Concerning the fact that a consula agent of the United States was on the steamer when Bustamente was formal ly seized, there is little to say. Th consular agent is Mr. Cooper, who is La Libertad in the interest of the ca company. It is maintained that he wa aboard the steamer not in his officia capacity, but representing the cable con pany. He took no hand in the matter an did not direct the surrender of Busti mente, as some of the passengers s posed. Bustamente was well known San Francisco as he was under arres here as one of the Salvadorean refugies

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VO CHAN

Justice Mr. W

Ottaw ster, B formed has bee a select mons during ment. in the bers of seats at were n commit mittee The ning of from th ed toget Contr defense in char that M consist Manito are the ards of ed out

Millers' bans, men. change be pre higher Justi tion to terday. to get t is expe days. Winn

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Watsor Paper 000 dan surance POISO Two M Los A son, ag Martin, to-night wine, o but the

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Suffers New amount thus fa ment by pers an W. H. Hoskier & Ranie \$100,000 Hough of the

entombe per mine result c parties, are still William and Jos no signs before d of them has been the caus ate men City o gazette any inte

Rome