

PREVOST'S HEARING.

Charged With Appropriating Money Received as Compensation for a Sealer.

Accountant Goffin tells 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 Macne. The court room was crowded, a great deal of interest being taken in the case. Prevost felt nervous.

Superintendent Husey 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. The next witness, 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 defendant 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 company.

Alfred Flett, deputy minister of finance, was the first witness. He identified 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. He 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 \$5079.27. On June 24th, 1892, a deposit of \$3112 was received from J. C. Prevost and placed in his private account.

The deposit was made up of two cheques, one from the Marine Department at Ottawa, and the other from the Bank of Montreal, Ottawa, for \$5102. The balance of the deposit was 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 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 \$3112 was made.

A. R. Milne, C. M. G., collector of customs, was called. In 1893 he and Captain Gaudin were deputized by the imperial government through the department of marine and fisheries at Ottawa, to distribute the amount of \$3112, imperial government for loss sustained during the year 1891 by British sealing vessels by reason of insufficient notice of the modus vivendi in Behring Sea. A claim was put in by the owners of the Vancouver, by Messrs. A. R. Milne, Ship Building and Trading Company. There were other contestants for this claim. The amount awarded was \$5102 in all, including \$100 allowed for preparing the claim. The amount was paid to J. 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, 1892.

F. A. E. Irving, of the firm of Bodwell & 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 & Campbell, of Vancouver. It was in payment of three judgments against the 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, granting that the 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 so.

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

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DR. PRICES' HAIR RESTORER.

—Improper and deficient care of the scalp will cause grayness of the hair and baldness. Escape both by the use of this reliable specific, Hall's Hair Restorer.

—Rev. F. Franson, of Chicago, having just returned from a tour of inspection to the Scandinavian missions in India, China and Japan, will preach in Swedish to-night, at 8 o'clock in the Y. M. C. A. hall.

DR. PRICES' HAIR RESTORER.
CREAM BAKING POWDER.
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

TO THE ORANGEMEN.

Provincial Grand Master Sparling Writes an Open Letter to His Brethren.

The Manitoba School Question and the Duty of the Lodges Thereabout.

To the Editor:—Since an open letter to Orangemen, by W. C. Sawers, of Peterboro, Ont., has appeared in the public press, I kindly ask that you will publish this open letter, in which I seek to place before the public the stand taken by the Orange society on the great public questions of the day. In doing so I shall find it necessary to criticize many of the statements contained in the letter of Brother Sawers. At the outset, for the general information of the public, I wish to remark that the letter in question, like others that have been floating around for the past few months, has been traced to the celebrated "letter factory" at Ottawa, from which prominent members of the order have been receiving neatly type-written epistles. These letters have all the same ring and were undoubtedly prepared by the same hand. I deem it my duty to place before the public the true state of the case. I write not for the purpose of endorsing or censuring either of the political parties, but simply in the interests of the Orange Order.

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 so completely interfered with the proceedings, that 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 ox, and the agitation for one hour and a half 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 advances 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 brethren on the subject of the Manitoba school question, I deem it my duty to place before the public the true state of the case. I write not for the purpose of endorsing or censuring either of the political parties, but simply in the interests of the Orange Order.

There was no convenient binding of 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 has been contented to sign. Bryce, of Winnipeg, has had more to do with school matters in Manitoba than perhaps any other man in the province, declares that the fourth bill was a forgery.

The grievance claimed by the Catholic minority, cannot be said to be a substantial one, since a just and fair system has been provided by which all children can be thoroughly educated. It is not to be supposed that the Premier of Canada, the strong state he does. If one sect or nationality receive a special privilege, then others will make a similar demand, and as a result, trouble and litigation will be common. As the Premier has been contented to sign the Bill of Rights, 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 ago he was noted for his fierce denunciations of corruption in government officials and others, and longed for that purity of government which every true Canadian should desire. When Sir John Macdonald passed away, whom did the Professor recommend as Premier? Why Sir Charles Tupper, the most corrupt and unscrupulous politician Canada has ever known. We never know where to find Professor Grant, since he is so much like a "Josh Billings' flea." We rather take as authorities such men as Dr. Caven, Bryce and McVicar. These men stand higher in the estimation of Canadians than the professor of Queen's College. To devote public funds to any sectarian purpose destroys the principle that the Church and State should be separate. The province of New Brunswick also had a school question, and an appeal was made to the Dominion Parliament, under the British North America Act, but the federal authorities then refused to interfere and declared that the legislature of New Brunswick had not exceeded its duties by passing a law doing away with separate schools. The Privy Council has declared that Manitoba was not exceeding its authority when it passed the Act of 1890. To force the old system of separate schools upon the province would be a serious interference with provincial rights.

As Orangemen our duty is to maintain our rights and privileges and always seek to give others what we claim for ourselves, but allow no special privileges to any sect or creed whatever. In maintaining the true principles of government let us be independent in our actions. It is not necessary that we become servile supporters of any party and lose our identity. We too long have borne the odium that we were a powerful engine used in the interests of one political party, but happily that day has disappeared. The noble and patriotic stand taken by the Grand Lodge at its last session shows without a doubt that the members of the order throughout Canada will stand by Manitoba in her struggle for her rights. The discomfiture of the old lodge politician was complete, and nowhere could be found eleven sadder men than those who sought by all means to have a resolution censuring the Government, prevented from being introduced. The subject was fully discussed by members representing every station and walk in life, but the collapse of the course of the resolution was a great triumph, prevented from being introduced. The subject was fully discussed by members representing every station and walk in life, but the collapse of the course of the resolution was a great triumph, prevented from being introduced.

Now we come to the school question. Let me say that education is too sacred a matter to be entrusted to the hands of politicians as an instrument for party intrigues and other partisan purposes.

THE CHOY WAN CASE.

To the Editor: For fear of misconstruction might be placed upon my letter published in the Colonist of Sunday, permit me to state that I had no desire whatever to reflect upon the Times in regard to the report of the Choy Wan case, as published in the columns of that paper. The letter was written rather hurriedly, and perhaps is somewhat unjust to the Times. The idea which I wished to convey was that the source of the evidence given in the matter was somewhat inaccurate, and not that the Times were in any way responsible for the inaccuracies referred to.

S. BOWEN.
Matron of Chinese Girls' Home.

COWICHAN-ALBERNI.

To the Editor: On the evening of the 4th there was a meeting of the candidates for Cowichan-Alberni district. 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, 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 agreed to the meeting were so overjoyed that they introduced a series of resolutions, six in number, all advocating a system of Home Rule for Ireland. Costigan's speech was moderate in tone. Hon. Edward Blake followed and made a very equal speech, but showed a great deal of tact. Sir John Macdonald grasped the opportunity, and said in effect that Costigan's speech was for the object of securing the passage of the resolutions and Blake's to secure political capital. The Premier's resolutions, however, to the stern necessities of the hour, and made no effort to prevent the resolution being passed, without a division of the House. Only one member declared that the legislature of New Brunswick had not exceeded its duties by passing a law doing away with separate schools. The Privy Council has declared that Manitoba was not exceeding its authority when it passed the Act of 1890. To force the old system of separate schools upon the province would be a serious interference with provincial rights.

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THE ARREST OF BUSTAMANTE.

No Protest Made by Officers of the American Steamer.

San Francisco, Sept. 10.—The steamer City of Sydney, which arrived from Panama to-night, brought full particulars of the capture of Florencio Bustamante, one of Antonio Ezeta's favorite lieutenants, by the Salvadoran authorities. It is supposed by the Spanish Americans who came up on the City of Sydney that he had been torn to pieces by an infuriated mob or publicly shot on the streets of the city of San Salvador before this. The surrender of Bustamante by the people of Nicaragua came by way of return for the friendly aid of Salvador in the Corinto affair. The arrest of Bustamante while aboard an American ship is said to be a direct violation of international law, and the turbulent little Central American republic has been called to account for its ill-handled action by the United States. Capt. Johnson, of the City of Sydney, refused to discuss the matter, saying he could not do so until he had first consulted his superiors. Bustamante was found after much difficulty hiding under the coal bunkers. Though he knew he was going to his death when he left the steamer, he never uttered a reproach. "He declared that he should remain Ezeta's friend to the last."

The steamer company had no other recourse than to turn over Bustamante and four warrants charging him with crimes were presented and the government of Salvador, one of the countries which gives a subsidy to the Pacific Mail Company, made a formal demand for his surrender.

Concerning the fact that a consular agent of the United States was on the steamer when Bustamante was formally seized, there is little to say. This consular agent is Mr. Cooper, who is at La Libertad in the interest of the cable company. It is maintained that he was aboard the steamer not in his official capacity, but representing the cable company. He took no hand in the matter and did not direct the surrender of Bustamante, as some of the passengers supposed. Bustamante was well known in San Francisco as he was under arrest here as one of the Salvadoran refugees.

—Ayer's Hair Vigor tones up the weak hair-roots, stimulates the vessels and tissues which supply the hair with nutrition, and when their supposed blood-ado was only to be gained by hard labor and perseverance, they gave up the fight. Nothing was left them but to go home then, as the large number in the same fix find it impossible for others to keep them. None of those have returned

yet who are very heavily interested in the Yukon district. Above all be true to our principles and true to our God.

I am yours fraternally,
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LAW INTELLIGENCE.
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MUCH FOR MEN OF MEANS.
Yukon Gold Fields Rich, but Not the Place for Poor Men.
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let us do so as freemen not trampled by any party exigencies. Above all be true to our principles and true to our God.

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Justice

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