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WHAT THEY HAVE DONE FOR VICTORIA.

Finance Minister Tatlow told his Conservative friends last night that Victoria occupied a very large place in the heart of the government of which he is Finance Minister notwithstanding the fact that appearances hardly bare out such a contention. The McBride administration will spend close upon a hundred thousand dollars (if given time) in constructing a road from Goldstream to Mill Bay. If given further time, it will purchase the entire block in the neighborhood of the Parliament Buildings. Hence let no one say that the government is dissembling its love for the city which supports it by electing four Conservatives. At the same time it may be that there are some irreconcilable Grits, possibly a few observant Conservatives also, who will point out that the advantages of a new road to Mill Bay and the enlargement of the grounds surrounding the government buildings can hardly prove of very substantial advantage to the city of Victoria, and certainly will not offset the disadvantages brought about by robbing the capital of the institutions which properly belong to her, such, for example, as the headquarters of the educational institutions and the law courts of the province. One may consult the records of every other province of the Dominion from Prince Edward Island to Saskatchewan and fail to discover any corresponding condition of affairs. British Columbia has the only perambulating law courts within the bounds of the Empire; Victoria is the only capital against which discrimination is practiced in the vital matter of education. The reason for this state of affairs, we observe, has never been explained by any of the loyal Victoria Conservatives when they meet together to eulogize each other and their unapproachable, unconquerable leader, who is the first member for this city.

TWO INGLORIOUS VICTORIES.

The glorious victories won by the McBride government in the last provincial elections and by Mr. G. H. Barnard in the Dominion election of October 28th last were the principal themes discussed by the Conservatives of Victoria last night. These great triumphs were attributed chiefly to a perfect organization. A perfect organization may, according to the point of view be interpreted in several ways. From the Tory standpoint it means a stuffed voters' list and absolute unscrupulousness in voting every dummy on that list. But even the advantages accruing from such perfection of organization would not have been sufficient in themselves to win the elections. The master stroke was delivered on the eve of polling in the provincial campaign by that great master of tactics, Napoleon J. Bowser, who, for the second time, announced an impending invasion of Asia. There was no more truth in that proclamation than there ever has been in anything of political character issuing from the mouth of the notoriously treacherous Attorney-General in the McBride government. But the "thing is to get in, and when you are in to stay in." The end to be gained justified the means, however disreputable, in gaining it. The government was in, and it stayed in. In the meantime it may be presumed, for charity's sake, that the weight of the Attorney-General's iniquity pressed heavily upon his soul. His health gave way. He is now somewhere in the Mediterranean trying—we trust not in vain—to build up a new conscience and improve his physical condition. We would suggest a visit to Rome as a possible palliative for his complaint.

The manner in which the Dominion election was won is fresh in the minds of Victorians. We observe that while the few followers of the only true political faith present at last night's meeting felicitated each other upon that notable victory, no allusion was made to the chief elements in it, the forged telegram and other features no less condemnable. Ordinary decency, not to mention common political discretion, should have dictated passing such matters over in solemn silence. But if only victories gained by fair and honorable means and in the true interests of this city and this country were to be celebrated, there would be few occasions for the leaders and the rank and file of the Conservative party to indulge in jubilation.

WHEN POTENTATES MEET.

It seems that when the mighty ones of the earth, such as the Kaiser and the Czar, hold communion together on weighty matters of state, the ordinary business and commerce of the world must cease. A British steamer, whose commander may have known nothing

about the conference of the crowned heads of Germany and Russia, ventured in the course of her voyage within the circle set apart exclusively for the use of these potentates, and was brought up by a round shot, or the modern equivalent thereof. Luckily only a common British sailor was injured. If the vessel had been sunk, serious international complications might have ensued, because public feeling in Great Britain and elsewhere is so tense that incidents which under ordinary conditions would be considered trifling might strike a spark which would produce a conflagration. As it is, the action of the Russian torpedo boat will probably be considered only a necessary measure of precaution. It will be followed by explanations and apologies, as in the case of the late Dogger Bank "accident." Yet the thought will occur to mere common people who are not privileged to wear crowns upon their heads that if these rulers are so fearful of their lives they ought to stick to the custom of the esteemed Czar, who seldom ventures forth from the refuge of a fortress. It may be that weighty matters of state depend upon the Czar and the Kaiser meeting together and exchanging salutations with each other (upon either cheek), but the popular impression is that state business in these latter days is chiefly discharged by persons selected and elected by popular vote for that purpose. Of course it is true that the Russian Duma is merely a concession to foreign public opinion and that the Grand Dukes are the real rulers of the empire, and that consequently a consultation between the Czar and the Kaiser may be productive of important results. But even these things constitute no adequate reason for running the risk of involving Europe in war. If the Czar is so distrustful of his loyal subjects as to believe they are always looking for opportunities to assassinate him, he should not venture beyond the bounds where his authority is exclusive. His life is not of more value, from the point of view of this democratic age, than that of any common man. It is not worth preserving at the risk of a war which would cost hundreds of thousands of lives. Therefore if he and his royal brother must meet where they delude themselves into believing they have supreme control, let them do it in a place where there need be no apprehension of assassins breaking through.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE SONGHEES RESERVE.
Mr. Thompson, one of the representatives of Victoria in the British Columbia Legislature, at the reception tendered Mr. G. H. Barnard, M. P., on Saturday evening, made certain allusions to the Songhees Reserve question, charging, of course, that the Dominion government was responsible for the failure to secure the removal of the Indians from the reserve. Now it is possible that Mr. Thompson did not have in his possession all the facts when he made his charges. If he had been informed by his chief, who was present at the meeting, of the facts and furnished with all the correspondence, he might have hesitated about bringing up the reserve question at all. That is, if Mr. Thompson attaches any value to his word as a public man and feels any responsibility for his utterances, which it must be confessed, very few of his political associates do.

We have all the facts and the correspondence before us—and we charge that the government which Mr. Thompson supports so unwaveringly and so blindly is wholly and solely responsible for the presence of the Songhees Indians on the reserve to-day. We charge that if it had not been for the action of the McBride government, which is congenitally incapable of looking at any question, no matter how vital to the interests of the people of the province, from any other than a partisan point of view, that the Songhees Reserve problem would have been solved some time ago. When the people of Victoria are given the facts they will see that what we say is absolutely true and that base partisan considerations have actuated the McBride government in its negotiations with the Dominion government in this matter.

As we have said, the correspondence is in our hands, and, if necessary, it will be made public at the proper time. In the meantime a recital of the facts as disclosed by that correspondence will be sufficient to satisfy all persons who approach them with an open mind.

Up to the present time it has been impossible for the Dominion government to negotiate successfully with the Songhees Indians for a change of location chiefly for two reasons. The Indians were suspicious that a conspiracy was afoot to deprive them of rights guaranteed by treaty, and the attitude of the provincial government made it impossible for the Dominion government to give any prospective purchasers of the lands of the reserve a title to the said lands in the event of their being sold.

The first thing necessary to accomplish in order to facilitate a settlement of the reserve question was to remove from the minds of the Indians the impression that there was any disposition to take advantage of them—to treat them in a manner different from the manner in which their white neighbors would be dealt with in the event of

their property being expropriated. That false conception the agents of the Dominion government succeeded in dissipating, only to be confronted with the uncompromising hostility of the provincial government, assumed under the guise of protecting provincial interests, in reality actuated by purely partisan considerations. The policy of "fighting Ottawa" must be strictly adhered to, no matter what the effect upon the interests of the city of Victoria, which had been clamoring for thirty or forty years for the removal of an institution which was at once an eyesore and a bar to the progress of the community.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the Dominion government had nothing to gain in a material sense out of the Songhees Reserve question. It might have gained something in a political sense, however, and the McBride government was apparently determined that it should gain nothing of that kind if it could prevent it.

The fact was pointed out to the provincial government that only by relinquishing its reversionary rights in this reserve (but without affecting the principle under which reserves in general are held) could the Songhees be removed to another and more suitable location. In the year 1906 there was an understanding in the matter. But subsequently the government undertook arbitrarily to abrogate whatever agreement had been reached. It re-asserted its claim to the reversionary rights, and flatly told the Dominion that it would refuse to further consider the question. After a great deal of correspondence, the McBride government in some cases neglecting to answer letters for three months, a provincial order in council was passed on June 3 of the present year which the organs of the government were good enough to observe would have the effect of removing all obstacles to a settlement, thus naively confessing that after all their trades against the Dominion government and the representatives of the Dominion government in this province the real barriers to a settlement were raised and maintained by the McBride government.

What is the purpose of the order in council which, it is assumed, will facilitate the removal of the Songhees? It is that the city of Victoria shall be granted reversionary interests in twenty-five acres of the reserve lying to the north of Esquimalt road for school and park purposes exclusively, and in eighteen acres lying to the south of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway for "terminal railway and wharf purposes, to be used in aid of existing as well as other railroad companies seeking access to the city of Victoria."

What will be the effect of this order in council? Will it facilitate the settlement of the reserve question, or will it tie the matter up as it has been tied up for some years for the political benefit of the McBride government? That is something time alone and future negotiations will disclose. But in the meantime we may point out that the Dominion government has no power under the Indian Act to dispose of any Indian lands except for the benefit of the Indians. That fact would seem to imply that if the city of Victoria is to receive the portions of the reserve in which it has been granted a reversionary interest the land must be paid for and the proceeds invested for the benefit of the Indian wards of the government. Furthermore, the E. & N. Railway Company has been seeking powers to expropriate the eighteen acres of the reversionary interest in which has been set aside for the city of Victoria. Consequently what is the situation now in respect of these eighteen acres? Why should the C. P. R. expropriate them and pay the Indians for them if in the event of a settlement of the reserve question it can acquire them from the city, presumably upon its own terms—because, it will be observed, the lands are reserved exclusively for terminal railway and wharf purposes, and there is no other railway or other facility for the E. & N. requiring the property for any such purposes.

In view of the facts, can there be any doubt as to the authority primarily and ultimately responsible for the Songhees Indians being on the reserve to-day?

THEY DO THINGS DIFFERENTLY IN ASIA.

It is quite in order for the Colonist to violate all the articles of the recognized moral code and at least one of the articles of the criminal code in its unholly zeal to accomplish the defeat of an opponent whom it hates for personal, business, political and other reasons which are more generally known than our contemporary wots of, but the Times must not be permitted to speak the truth about those who have benefited from these immoral tendencies and who have been vaunting their virtues and their alleged accomplishments from the houseposts. In the meantime may we be permitted to point out that the echoes of the last election, in which the Colonist achieved a hitherto unscalable eminence of political infamy, are still ringing in another continent—in far-off Japan. The following is the text of an apology which the Japan Daily Herald has been forced by the courts to publish for giving currency to an editorial article which appeared in the Victoria Daily Colonist during the same campaign in which the Borden telegram was forged

and scattered broadcast throughout British Columbia.

"The Japan Daily Herald published in its issue of November 7, 1908, the following article against Mr. Preston, re-producing it from the Victoria Daily Colonist:—

"Proclaiming himself the Commissioner of Labor for Canada, Mr. Preston has set out to oppose the policy adopted by the Canadian government and has attempted to undo what good was accomplished by Mr. Lemieux. Mr. Preston has taken a course calculated to bring Mr. Lemieux into discredit by saying that he is to be taken as representing the real views of the Canadian government rather than the Postmaster-General; and he is creating the impression that the agreement concluded by Mr. Lemieux is a mere temporary make-shift, drawn up for the purpose of convincing the people of Canada that the Dominion government means to keep out the Japanese, whereas in fact it is only intended to hold out until the general election is over, when Japan will be given a free hand."

"The foregoing is taken as injuring the reputation of Mr. Preston. In ordinary language the reputation of a man is that which he is known to be. It is declared that the foregoing report is quite groundless. Through the negligence of the editor the report has been published in the Japan Herald. We hereby disavow the publication of this letter over our name."

"T. SATCHELL.
"The Japan Herald Kabushiki Kaisha."
By publishing in full the article written for the National Review by Mr. Preston, upon which the foregoing libel, or lie, or whatever one cares to call it, was based, the Times gave its contemporary an opportunity to correct or retract its misstatements. This it did not do, proving that malice alone was its root motive. But there is still an opportunity for repentance and a certain degree of reparation. Will the organ open its mouth in extenuation, or will it be content to rest under the imputation of deliberate misrepresentation in addition to conviction of deliberate forgery?

"PROVINCIAL RIGHTS BLATHER."
It is always interesting, and sometimes profitable, to take tent of our selves through the medium of a reflection cast by the eyes of others. As we all know, the question of provincial rights has occupied a very prominent place in the political repertoire of the present dominant party in British Columbia. And as all students of the political history of Canada know, Sir Oliver Mowat, who was Premier of Ontario for about a quarter of a century, was the original champion of provincial rights. Sir Oliver had many a joust with Sir John Macdonald, the champion of centralization, over the rights of the provinces as opposed to the assumed rights of the Dominion, in every one of which Sir Oliver proved triumphant. Hence the great Ontario Liberal was dubbed by his less gifted opponent (as far as constitutional questions were concerned) as "the Little Tyrant." But Sir Oliver really warred against tyranny, practically establishing for all time the lines where federal jurisdiction ended and provincial jurisdiction commenced.

There is no doubt whatever that the success of the late Premier of Ontario in his championship of the rights of the provinces inspired the Tory Premiers of British Columbia and of Manitoba to wage a spluttering, guerrilla warfare upon the federal government. But the difference between the position of Sir Oliver and the position of his work-mimic had real grievances to redress, while the grievances of the latter are all trumped-up—superficial or artificial. Sir Oliver Mowat never lost a case in which he appeared against the Dominion; Premier McBride never won one. The Hamilton Times in the following article deals clearly and forcibly with the pretensions of these bombastic, insincere and shallow gentlemen, the so-called champions of provincial rights in British Columbia and Manitoba:

"Patriotism," we have been told by one who had studied the breed, "is the badge of scoundrels." The world concedes a great deal of truth to this saying. Certainly it applies with full force to the peanut politicians who seek to strut before the gallery by playing the role of the provincial patriot "defending" the rights of the people against imaginary assaults by mythical enemies of provincial rights. The performance has been carried so far that it hardly ranks as farce-comedy now. And still worse opposition organs, lacking such jets for complaint against the Dominion government, prattle on about it in a manner which exposes their utter ignorance of our constitution and its history, and their shameful lack of principle and their desire to deceive their readers. A short time ago a British Columbia provincial Tory government undertook to invade the federal jurisdiction, and great was the hue and cry when it was not allowed to have its fling. The British Columbia courts unanimously held its legislation to be ultra vires. A difference also arose as to fisheries regulation. The courts have so far held that the federal government was within its powers and that the provincial government was wrong. In every case that has been the subject of dispute the federal government has been sustained by the courts, when the question has come before them, and when it has not, its action has been on lines of judgments already rendered by the highest court in the realm.

Provincial rights are properly defended; provincial wrongs are quite another matter. The Liberals fly the flag of provincial rights, and are the real champions of the principle. But while a provincial government attempts to usurp the powers reserved to the fed-

eral authority, to defy federal policy, or to use the term "provincial rights" as a partisan catch cry, it is guilty of the worst kind of disloyalty to our country's constitution. A local Tory contemporary last night suggested a combination of Tory provincial premier to fight against the federal authority of the policy, making their watchword "provincial rights." An amusing part of its proposition is its advancing as a reason for this fool suggestion the fact that the federal government has been sustained by the courts in these very British Columbia cases! The disingenuous organ alleges that Manitoba is being made to suffer because she will not submit to Ottawa dictation in the matter of the boundary award. "Boundary award" is rich! A partition of some unorganized territory has been proposed. Laurier called into consultation the premier of the three provinces among which the territory was to be divided, and the division proposed was satisfactory to all but one. That one would not be satisfied—for party reasons. On it if it is to be a partition of some unorganized territory, yet Robin would still grab more of it. And the local Tory organ pretends to think the question of provincial rights enters into it, and that Manitoba has not got enough—in other words, that Sir Wilfrid has given the province too much!

As a matter of fact the principle of provincial rights has been passed upon by the Privy Council and pretty clearly set forth. It is not a new thing, as kindergartners have yet to learn. In matters of policy the Dominion must be supreme. In local matters the provinces must be left to deal with subjects within their power with as little interference as the reasonable working of federal policy will permit. In matters reserved to the federal authority the provinces must not meddle. The less must be within the greater; the part cannot be permitted to rule the whole.

Perhaps nothing has caused so much discussion on this question as the matter of railway control. Sir John A. Macdonald found that as railways amalgamated and became lines connecting provinces and extending into a foreign country it became necessary that they be controlled by the federal power. He passed an act providing that as soon as a provincial road joined, or even crossed, one under federal control, the entire road should be declared "for the benefit of Canada," and pass out of provincial jurisdiction. The Tories raised no howl about that being an invasion of provincial rights. It remained for a Liberal government upon coming into power to modify that sweeping legislation so as not to strip the provinces of all control of railways. And yet the same Tories now affect to regard as an invasion of provincial rights legislation by the Dominion in regard to a railway connecting provinces and touching a foreign country; and treat as an outrage federal regulation of international and navigable streams—while none but the federal power can deal with!

What a pitiful lot of partisan fakirs trying to trade upon ignorance and gullibility!

Albert Pioneer-News (Conservative): In one respect a newspaper is like a weak-minded woman—once it starts on the downward path there is but little hope for its moral redemption. The poor old Colonist of Victoria, in days gone by, so perfect in its respectability that it could command the average reader to wash his hands before he picked it up, and now behold its degradation! After the forgery case came the faked cablegram exposure; then the notorious voting contest which excited the indignation of a large number of people. And now the Colonist has taken to the race track where it is quarrelling with the ordinary tout over the right to the title of "sure-thing tipster." It has even cut the price of tips and has come to be regarded by the "touting" profession as a "scab."

The editor of the Colonist evidently does not exercise a very strict supervision over his own columns. He argues in one part of his paper that there is no treaty with the Songhees which the Dominion government is bound to observe strictly in its dealings with the members of that tribe, while in another column he writes in the year 1898: "It is certain that the tract of land known as the Songish Indian Reserve was formerly set apart by the competent authority of the Hudson's Bay Company's agent, acting on behalf of the Crown, for the perpetual use and benefit of the Indians of that tribe; and that this land is now held in trust by the Crown, acting under a solemn obligation, as guardian of the rights of the Indians in this respect."

Toronto Star:—Some days ago we ventured the opinion that some newspapers in this province were taking too seriously the story from Alberta about the lawless Mormons who attacked a man who had gone there to recover his wife. Such rows have occurred, we said, where no Mormon was concerned. We see by the Calgary papers that Mormonism had nothing to do with this row. The woman was not a Mormon nor were her people connected with that church. The wife rejected her husband, the husband tried to get possession of the child, and the neighbors turned out in a body, gave him some rough handling, and threatened all kinds of things if he ever came back to bother her further.

Ottawa Free Press: J. S. Briery and J. A. Macdonald were true to the best traditions of Canadian Liberalism by the daughter States in the domestic affairs of Great Britain. The manner in which Mr. Macdonald forced the withdrawal of the compulsory conscription resolution was a distinct triumph for common sense and true Imperialism.

JAPANESE WILL SUBMIT NEW DEMANDS Hawaiian Sugar Planters Determined Not to Yield to Strikers.

(Times Leased Wire.)
Honolulu, July 17.—Hawaiian planters are willing that the Japanese government make a full investigation of the strike among the Japanese plantation laborers, according to reports from every section of the island. They will make no attempt to frustrate any movement the Tokio government may make in response to the appeals of the strikers, which were voiced again today in messages to the Japanese capital.

The planters are unanimous in the opinion that an investigation will justify the stand they have taken, and will strengthen their cause in the other islands where it is believed trouble is imminent.

The leaders of the strike to-day are formulating a set of demands which they will withhold until it is learned whether or not the imperial government decides to act. It is reported that these demands are more stringent than those which were voiced at first. The leaders refused to discuss the rumored change.

The planters of this and the other islands involved in the strike have agreed under no consideration to accede to the demands when they are presented. They are determined to crush the strikers completely.

The Japanese consulate in this city is preparing a report of the strike which probably will be forwarded to Ambassador Takahira at Washington tonight. The report is said to be favorable to the planters, and it is thought it will operate for a speedy settlement of the strike.

WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIP.
Veneable and Harden Will Meet at Bellingham in July.

Bellingham, Wash., June 17.—Virgil Veneable, of Seattle, and Milton Harden, of this city, were last night scheduled to meet on the mat in this city on July 2nd for the lightweight wrestling championship of the northwest. Harlan and Veneable had been here about a month ago and stayed on the mat for two hours and twenty minutes without either securing a fall. The articles for the match on July 2nd were signed before the match last night between Harden and Rodney Renshaw, in which Renshaw was defeated in two straight falls.

Veneable has also signed to meet Tom Kelly, of this county, in a match at Sumas on June 28th. Veneable agreeing to throw Kelly twice in an hour.

CANCER.

It Looks as if a Remedy of Real and Permanent Value Has Been Discovered at Last.

Toronto, April 27, 1908.—For many years the Medical profession of the world over has been searching in every direction for a remedy for Cancer. It was thought for a time that X-ray treatment was going to give the long sought for results, but it was soon found to possess little if any merit as a permanent cure.

There are many methods that give temporary relief, but what is wanted is a permanent and radical cure. The surgeon's knife, plasters, etc., may in certain cases prolong life to some extent, but as a rule the disease soon returns and often in a much worse form than before.

During the past four or five years many experiments have been made along an entirely different line, and from reports from various sources it is evident that many highly remarkable cures have been effected in any part of Canada or United States will be cheerfully furnished with further information if they will write to Dept. E., Cancer Institute, 10 Churchill Ave., Toronto, giving the name of their local physician and full particulars of their trouble.

SLACK WATER, ACTIVE, PASS, B. C.

Date.	H.W.	Slack	L.W.	Slack
1	1:28	10:54	9:15	12:12
2	2:19	17:19	10:10	22:41
3	2:47	18:08	10:43	23:28
4	3:17	18:47	11:14	24:19
5	3:51	19:32	11:51	11:59
6	4:20	20:10	12:12	12:43
7	4:52	20:59	12:43	13:28
8	5:27	21:40	1:14	14:14
9	6:06	22:19	1:45	15:01
10	6:44	23:04	2:16	15:52
11	7:21	23:45	2:47	16:43
12	7:57	24:22	3:18	17:34
13	8:33	24:55	3:49	18:25
14	9:08	25:24	4:20	19:16
15	9:42	25:49	4:51	20:07
16	10:15	26:10	5:22	20:58
17	10:47	26:27	5:53	21:49
18	11:18	26:40	6:24	22:40
19	11:48	26:49	6:55	23:31
20	12:17	26:54	7:26	24:22
21	12:45	26:55	7:57	25:13
22	13:12	26:52	8:28	26:04
23	13:38	26:46	8:59	26:55
24	14:03	26:37	9:30	27:46
25	14:27	26:25	10:01	28:37
26	14:50	26:10	10:32	29:28
27	15:11	25:92	11:03	30:19
28	15:31	24:41	11:34	31:10
29	15:50	23:27	12:05	32:01
30	16:07	22:10	12:36	32:52

The time used in Pacific Standard, from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight.

HENNEY CLOSES FOR PROSECUTION REPLIES TO ATTORNEY FOR THE DEFENCE

Declares There is Ample Evidence to Prove Guilt of Calhoun.

(Times Leased Wire.)
San Francisco, Cal., June 17.—Comparing himself to George Washington Francis J. Henney declared to-day that the people of San Francisco would justify his political ambitions and vindicate him of charges which have been hurled at him by enemies, by electing him district attorney of San Francisco.

Henney's declaration was made in the midst of his closing arguments in the trial of Patrick Calhoun, president of the United Railroads, who is accused of bribery.

"George Washington was accused of being ambitious," declared Henney. "They asserted that he wanted to make himself king, but the people of the United States vindicated him by electing him to the presidency as the people of San Francisco will vindicate me by placing me in the office of district attorney."

Concluding his argument in defence of Patrick Calhoun at 10:45 this morning, A. A. Moore surrendered the floor to Francis J. Henney. A brief recess was declared by the court, after which, at 11:15 o'clock, Henney addressed the jury.

Moore followed the general line of rhetorical argument that yesterday held spellbound the largest audience that yet has packed the court room. Holding to ridicule the allegations that had attempted in any way to retard Calhoun in his prosecution, he boldly denounced the prosecution and deplored the so-called persecution of the defendant.

He asserted that the infamous practice of interviewing jurors by the defendant and prosecution was a devilish invention of Wm. J. Burns, and that the United Railroads had a right, "if the miserable wretches," who worked for Burns offered to sell his documents, to purchase them. He scoffed at the idea of Calhoun being implicated in the dynamiting of "Big Jim" Gallagher's house in Oakland, and averred that Gallagher's life was dearer to Calhoun in the light of his testimony, than it was to any other man on earth with the exception of Gallagher himself.

He scored the prosecution as having side-tracked all issues to get at Calhoun and referred to the defendant as "the poor man who was dragged at the chariot wheels of a political combination that has been ruining San Francisco."

Moore wound up by declaring that Calhoun's name and honor were at stake, and that these are dearer to him than his life. His last words to the jury were:

"And now, gentlemen, I leave in your hands the honor of Patrick Calhoun, feeling secure that when you have completed your deliberations justice will have been done."

Possessing in no measure the eloquence and rhetorical ability of Moore, Henney wasted no time in getting to the points of his argument when he opened the door to begin the closing argument for the prosecution. After scoring Moore for the alleged abuse he had heaped upon the heads of the supporters of the prosecution, Henney asked:

"Moore asked you to believe that Spreckels, Phelan, Burns, O'Gara, Henney and the members of the League of Justice are all criminals; that they have all committed crimes, and he says it is proved by the records. If the records prove that, what will you say about what they prove about Patrick Calhoun?"

"Isn't there enough in those records to sink Patrick Calhoun to the bottom-most pits of hell?"

"The evidence demonstrates that Patrick Calhoun is guilty, that every hair of his head is guilty."

As Edmund Burke said in the trial of Warren Hastings, "a criminal is trapped more often by the things he tries to cover up than by the evidence of the crime he leaves behind him."

Continuing, he said: "They defy us to bring in a man who saw the bribe money paid to Abe Furf. If we could bank on him telling the truth, we'd bring Tiley L. Ford on this stand and he could tell, for he was the man who paid the money. He was the sole witness to that payment of money. Of course they defy us. Why shouldn't they when they know as we do that Tiley L. Ford is the only man who can testify that he saw the bribe paid?"

"This is not the first republic the world has ever known," said the prosecutor. "Other republics have fallen, every one in history has fallen, and this one will fall just as sure as his for the republic is attacked by people in it and its laws destroyed by wealth, greed and corruption. It is the corruption inside a republic that destroys it, not the attack from the outside."

Here Henney made his remarks about George Washington and his own political ambitions. Continuing along that line, he said:

He didn't want to be district attorney, I want to make the grade. I gained the ambition after I heard Heald's tale and got an insight into the terrible crimes that have been committed to keep this defendant out of the government. Crimes of jury fixing, bribery and stealing. And I'll fulfill that ambition if God permits me to live."

Henney stopped speaking at 12:30 and continued at 1:30 p.m. He gave no intimation of how long he will talk, but will probably keep up until to-morrow.

A primrose root containing 230 full blossoms is growing in a cottage garden at Upleatham, near Saltburn.

TRADES A

Carpenters Cussed—Civic

(From Last evening Labor council...)

A report from... mass meeting... They had been quite a few... Typographical as representatives men.

The Amalgamated Society sent a... their union... formation of a hood of Carpenters' action of the unended.

The council... the quest... Carpenters' start a branch Carpenters. A passed to Mr. interesting ad...

The labor... reported in... location on a... located with... by purchase... recommended... labor unionists... and capitalized... allow 6,000 sh... special meetin... further steps...

The special... referred the... labor union... versa to the... recommended... requested to c... fully discuss... systems before... to a contracti... was tried and... satisfactory...

clerk, W. J. D... a very small... would be done... ment did not... members very... eral opinion w... only the thin... would ultima... and the peopl... of work for... after some t... cided to call... labor hall, We... which the ma... justified their... Many labor m... mised to spee... on civic work...

The labor... port was then... adopted. The... sufficient cas... the lot. A ch... want to get... scheme in det... pointed to visi... ascertain how... they would ta...

FIFTIETH

Alex Wilson Compl...

(From To-day Ale... Firm of A. &... is celebrating... of his arrival... ago to-day he... the time of h... the