PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

It was Read in the Senate Yesterday—The American Tariff Eulogized.

Work Abundant, Wages High—His Excellency Assumes the Policy Will Be Changed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—President Harrison's last message was submitted to Congress to-day.

In beginning his message, the President says: I have great satisfaction in being able to say that the general condition of affairs in the commercial and industrial interests of the United States is in the highest degree favorable. A comparison of conditions with those of the most favored period in the history of the country will show that so high a degree of prosperity and so general a diffusion of the comforts of life were never before enjoyed by our people. Various statistics are given to show the great increase in wealth in industrial establishments, in exports and imports of merchandise, in the coastwise trade and railroad traffic, and in the number of depositors and the amount of deposits in savings banks since 1860. . . . . There never has been a time in our history when work was so abundant or wages so high, whether measured by currency or by their power to supply the necessaries and comforts of life. The market prices of cotton and wheat have been low. It is one of the unfavorable incidents of agriculture that the farmer cannot produce upon orders. He must sow and reap in ignorance of the aggregate production of the year, and is peculiarly subject to the depreciation which follows production. But the general average of prices has been such as to give agriculture a fair participation in

THE GENERAL PROSPERITY.

If any are discontented with their state here, they should not fail to remember that there is no other country in the world where conditions that seem to them hard, would not be accepted as highly prosperous. The English agriculturists would be glad to exchange their returns for those of the American farmers, and the Manchester workmen their wages for those of their fellows at Fall River. I believe that the protective system which has now something more than 30 years continuously prevailed in our legislation, has been a mighty instrument for the development of our national wealth and a most powerful agency in protecting the homes of our workingmen from the invasion of want. I have felt a most solicitous interest to preserve to our working people wages that would not only give bread but supply a comfortable margin for home attractions and family comforts and enjoyments. They are American citizens and it cannot be a perversion of our constitution to so legislate as to preserve their homes, the comfort, independence, loyalty and sense of interest in the government which are essential to good citizenship in peace, and which will bring the stalwart throng, as in 1861, to the defence of the flag when it is assailed. It is not my purpose to renew here the argument of a

PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

The result of the recent election must be accepted as having introduced a new policy. We must assume that the people's tariff, constructed upon the lines of protection, is to be repealed, and that there is to be substituted for it a tariff law constructed simply with reference to revenue, that no duty is to be higher because the increase will keep open an American mill, or keep up the wages of an American workman. The contention has not been between schedules but between principles, and it would be offensive to suggest that the prevailing party will not carry into legislation the principles advocated by it and the pledges given to the people. The tariff bills passed by the House of Representatives at the last session were, even in the opinion of their promoters, inadequate and justified only by the fact that the Senate and House of Representatives were not in accord, and that a general revision could not therefore be undertaken. I recommend that the whole question of tariff revision be left to the incoming congress. It is a matter of regret that the work will be delayed for at least three months, for the threat of great tariff changes introduces so much uncertainty that an amount not easily estimated of business inaction and of diminished production will of necessity result. It is possible, also, that this uncertainty may result in decreased revenues from customs duties, for our merchants will make cautious orders of foreign goods, in view of the prospects of tariff reductions and the uncertainty as to when they will take effect. Those who have advocated a protective tariff can well afford to have their

DISASTROUS FORECASTS

of a change of policy disappointed. If a system of customs duties can be framed that will set the idle wheels and looms of Europe in motion and crowd our warehouses with foreign made goods and at the same time keep our own mills busy, that will give us an increased participation in the markets of the world of greater value than the home market we surrender; that will give increased work to foreign workmen upon products to be consumed by our people without diminishing the amount of work to be done here; that will enable the American manufacturer to pay his workmen from 50 to 100 per cent. more in wages than is paid in foreign mills, and yet to compete in our market and in foreign markets with the foreign product; that will further reduce the cost of articles of wear and food, without reducing the wages of those who produce them, the authors and promoters will be entitled to the highest praise. We have had in our history several experiences of the contrasted effect of a revenue and of a protective tariff, but this age generally has not felt them, and the experience of one generation is not highly instructive to the next. The friends of the protective system, with undiminished confidence in the principles they have advocated, will await the results of the new experiment. The strained and too often disturbed relations existing between

EMPLOYES AND EMPLOYER

in all great manufacturing establishments have not been favorable to calm consideration by the wage-earner of the effect upon wages of the protective system. The facts that wages were the highest paid in like callings in the world, and that a maintenance of this rate of wages, in the absence of protective duties upon the product of his labor, was impossible, were obscured by the passion evoked by those contests. He may now be able to review the question in the light of his personal experience, under the operation of a tariff for revenue only. If that experience shall demonstrate that the present rates of wages are thereby maintained, either absolutely or in their purchasing power, and that the aggregate volume of work to be done in this country is increased, or even maintained so that there are more or as many days' work in a year at as good or better wages for the American workmen as has been the case under the protective system, everyone will rejoice. A general process of wage reduction cannot be contemplated by any patriotic citizen without the gravest apprehension. It may be, indeed I believe it is, possible for the American manufacturer to compete successfully with his foreign rival in many branches of production without the defense of duties, if the pay rolls are equal, but the conflict that stands between the producer and that result and the distress of our working people when it is attained are not pleasant to contemplate. The society of the unemployed now holding its frequent and threatening meetings in the streets of foreign cities should never be allowed to acquire an American domicile. In reviewing the work of

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

during the last fiscal year, it is stated by the President that it has been transacted not only with fidelity, but progressively, and with a view to giving to the people in the fullest possible degree the benefits of a service established and maintained for their protection and comfort. It is stated that our foreign relations are now undisturbed by any serious controversy. The reciprocal trade agreements with foreign countries have enabled our merchants and manufacturers to enter new fields with courage and enterprise. The President declares that if this reciprocal policy can be continued it will result in our securing within a short period fully one-third of the total trade of the Central and Southern American countries, which now amounts to six hundred millions annually. In regard to the controversy between the United States and Great Britain about the killing of seals in Behring Sea, it is recommended that power be given the President by proclamation to prohibit the taking of seals on the Northern Pacific by American vessels in case, either as the result of the finding of the tribunal of arbitration, or otherwise, the restraints can be applied to the vessels of all countries. The President thinks that a somewhat radical revision of our

TRADE RELATIONS WITH CANADA

should be made. He says: "Our relations must continue to be intimate, and they should be friendly. I regret to say, however, that in many of the controversies, notably those as to the fisheries on the Atlantic, the sealing interest on the Pacific, and the canal tolls, our negotiations with Great Britain have continously been thwarted or retarded by unreasonable and unfriendly objections and protests from Canada. In the matter of the canal tolls, our treaty rights were flagrantly disregarded. It is hardly too much to say that the Canadian railway and other railway lines which are parallel to our northern boundaries, are sustained by commerce having either its origin or terminus, or both, in the United States. Canadian roads compete with those of the United States for our traffic, and their cars pass, almost without detention, into and out of our territory. There is no disposition on the part of the people or government of the United States to interfere in the smallest degree with the political relations of Canada. That question is wholly with her own people. It is time for us, however, to consider if this state of things is to continue. Our interchange of lines of land transport should be put upon a different basis, and our entire interchange with Canadian canals and of the St. Lawrence as an outlet to the sea should be secured by the construction of an American canal around the falls of Niagara and the opening of ship communication between the great lakes and one of our own seaports. The President then treats of

RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

He repeats the recommendation made in several previous messages that prompt and adequate support be given to the American company engaged in the construction of the Nicaragua ship canal. In regard to finances, the president says: "The report of the state of the treasury will attract especial interest in view of the many misleading statements that have been made as to state of the public revenue. Three preliminary facts should not only be stated, but emphasized before looking into the details: first, that the public debt has been reduced since March 4, 1889, $259 074 200, and the annual interest, $11,644,469; second, that there has been paid out for pensions during this administration up to November 1, 1892, $432,564,178, an excess of $144,466,386.09 over the sum expended during the period from March 4, 1885, to March 1, 1889; and third, that under the existing tariff, up to December 1, about $93,000,000 of revenue which would have been collected upon imported sugars, if the duty had been maintained, has gone into the pockets of the people, and not into the public treasury, as before. If there are any who still think that the surplus should have been kept out of circulation by hoarding it in the treasury, or depositing it in favored banks without interest while the Government continued to pay to these very banks interest upon the bonds deposited as security for the deposits, or who think that the extended pension legislation was a public robbery, or that the duties upon sugar should have been maintained, I am content to leave the argument where it now rests, while we wait to see whether those criticisms will take the form of legislation. It is stated that the

REVENUES FOR THE YEAR

ending June 30, 1892, from all sources were $425,868,260.22, and the expenditures for all purposes were $415,953,806.56, leaving a balance of $9,914,453.66. The revenues estimated and actual, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, are placed at $463,336,350.44, the expenditures at $461,336,350.44, showing a surplus of receipts over expenditures of $200,000. The cash balance in the treasury at the end of the fiscal year, it is estimated, will be $20,992,377.03. The President declares that the public confidence in the ability of the Government to maintain the parity of all our money issues, whether coin or paper, must remain unshaken. The demand for gold in Europe and the consequent calls upon us are in a considerable degree the result of the efforts of some of the European governments to increase their gold reserve. "These efforts," he says, "should be met by appropriate legislation, now, on our part." It is urged that the subsidy policy should be continued in the development of our merchant marine. In regard to the pension office, the President says he believes it is efficient and has done its work with fidelity. He adheres to the previously expressed view that the care of the soldiers is a matter of national concern and duty. The

ESTIMATE FOR PENSIONS

for this year was $144,956,000, and that amount was appropriated. A deficiency of $10,508,621 must be provided for at this session of Congress. The estimate for pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, is, say, $165,000,000. The President favors the placing of the army and navy upon the most approved modern basis. He reviews the work of the Post office department, the Indian office and other divisions of the Government, and closes by calling the attention of Congress to the need of legislation in the line of free and fair elections, and asks if it is not time for the great parties to come together upon the high plane of patriotism while they devise methods that shall secure the right of every man qualified by law to cast a free ballot, and give to every such ballot an equal value in choosing our public officers and directing the policy of the Government.

MINING MACHINERY.

TO THE EDITOR:—That mining machinery should be placed on the free list for a few years was, during the session of 1889, strongly advocated by all the members from British Columbia, both on the floor of the House of Commons and with the departmental heads, with the result that in 1890 the Government decided for three years to admit free of duty mining machinery of a class and kind not manufactured in Canada. The advantages of this have hardly yet been felt in this province and it is questionable whether, in any event, the concession, restricted as it is to mining machinery "of a class and kind not manufactured in Canada," is of any appreciable advantage whatever.

All machinery used in the working of mines should, without any exceptions, be placed on the free list.

There is not an iron foundry in Canada that does not profess either to make all kinds of mining machinery or to be able to do so should a demand warrant it. Consequently it is with a great deal of trouble that mine owners who desire to avail themselves of the so-called concession succeeded in getting a rebate of duty, and then the onus is thrown on the importer of proving to the Custom House officers that the class of machinery he is clearing is not manufactured in the Dominion.

As very sensibly and clearly stated in this morning's issue of your paper by "Progress," the mining industry should receive more encouragement and assistance, in its infancy as it is, than any branch of manufacturing. The development of our mining resources should be made paramount, no other industry should be fostered at the expense of that which in a few years will be the main industry of the country, and it will be unfortunate if the members from this Province, when importuning the Government during the comming session, are met as we were before with the reply, "Your iron works in British Columbia are protesting against any reduction or rebate of duty on mining machinery." It is sufficient to have to contend with the numerous manufacturers of Eastern Canada, all of whom memorialized the Government when this question was agitated four years ago, not to accede to our demands.

The prospector and mine-owner in this country are handicapped enough at present from the import duty placed on lead and other ores by our neighboring government, from the inaccessibility of our mining districts, from the lack of a home market, and from the depreciation in the value of silver, without having to pay a heavy tax on an article which, the assertions of all the manufacturers to the contrary notwithstanding, is not and will not be manufactured in Canada for years to come.

Until our mining resources are in an advanced stage of development there will be nothing to warrant the manufacturing of mining machinery, and if they are to be hampered at the present time, development will only be delayed, and the demand for machinery to work them delayed in a like degree. F. S. BARNARD.

MINING MACHINERY.

TO THE EDITOR:—The letter published in Sunday's issue of your paper over the signature of "British Columbian," criticising your very sensible article in favor of admitting mining machinery free of duty, expresses very clearly the miserable and selfish policy advocated and acted upon by only too many British Columbians, whose philanthropy is exhausted upon themselves, and who would willingly sacrifice any amount of their country's interests to add a few more dollars to their own individual pockets. I desire no reflection to be inferred against the B. C. Iron Works from these remarks, for I feel satisfied that the proprietors of that institution are quite capable of holding their own and conducting their business successfully without the assistance of such avowedly disinterested championship of home industry as the letter referred to. In the first place I would ask, which is the most important home industry, the development and working of our mines or the manufacture of the machinery to work them? I think no sensible man would hesitate for a moment to declare in favor of the former. Therefore it should receive the first consideration, and every possible assistance should be given to those hardy pioneers who, by their pluck, energy and perseverance have demonstrated to us the immense mineral wealth of our Province, that they may properly develop and carry on the good work that they have begun without having to pay double toll to the Government and to the machine manufacturers. Let the various iron works of the Province take unto themselves a little of the spirit of the miner, and instead of always crying out for help and protection against their young cousins over the border, let them act like men, fight, not against their own Province and the men they hope to trade with, but against outside competition by supplying good machinery at fair prices. We have far greater advantages than Washington for the iron industry, but instead of utilizing them and keeping up with our neighbors, we prefer to jog along in the antiquated ways of a quarter of a century ago, and rather than exert ourselves to produce manufactured articles at the lowest possible cost, we call upon the Government to protect us by tariff in order to keep up large margins of profit. I am not advocating general free trade; but it is obvious that when the tariff on one home industry is a tax upon a much greater one, then the tariff is injurious. Kootenay will stay with us if we only make an effort to treat it fairly. PROGRESS.

Victoria, Dec. 5.

MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Mr. Rothschild's Plan Withdrawn and a New Proposal Made.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 6.—The conference resumed its sitting to-day. Rothschild withdrew his scheme from the further consideration, and Sir W. Houndworth, of the British delegation, who is a bi-metallist, announced that he had prepared a fresh proposal to be presented immediately.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The Times says that Sir William Houndsworth's proposal will be that a bimetallic union be formed by the nations; mints to receive deposits of silver bullion and file receipts specifying the gold value of bullion, the rate to be determined by international agreement and the quantity of silver specified in the receipt to be delivered to bearer by weight. All silver to be circulated as money.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 6.—Sir Wm. Houndsworth's proposal will be submitted to-morrow to the Conference. There is no doubt that interest in the proceedings is abating somewhat, as the belief is gaining ground that the Conference will have no appreciable results.

TRADE AND SHIPPING.

R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd, Comment Upon November's Business—Rates Current.

The Commander of the Corwin Called to the Capital—An Arrival from Japan.

R. P. Rithet & Co. Ltd., in their Monthly Freight and Shipping Report, under date of the 1st instant, say: Since the date of our last circular the tonnage market on the coast has undergone but little change, and after one or two spasmodic fluctuations, rates at the close of the month are found very much as they were at the beginning. We quote grain freights from San Francisco to Cork or the Continent at 25s. for small carriers, which are, however, in limited demand, while large carriers are unable to find business even at a concession. Freights on the Columbia river and Puget sound are steady at previous quotations, the tendency being upward. As the lumber market is in a thoroughly lifeless condition there are naturally few charters to report. Rates are practically unchanged, and the only item of even passing interest, is the charter of a vessel for the unusual destination of Cochin China. The Frederick, chartered for salmon to U. K., at 35s., missed her cancelling date on November 1. She has since arrived and has been re-chartered at 33s., for the same voyage. We quote freight as follows:

GRAIN—San Francisco to Cork f. o., usual options, 25s. for handy vessels; Portland to U. K., 32s. 6d. asked; Tacoma to U. K. 31s. 3d. nominal.

LUMBER—Burrard Inlet or Puget Sound to Sydney, 27s. 6d.; to Melbourne, 35s.; to Port Pirie, nominal; to Shanghai, 42s. 6d.; to Yokohama, nominal; to Valparaiso, f. o., 36s. 3d.

COAL—Departure Bay or Nanaimo to San Francisco, $1.75 to $2.00.

THE QUADRA AVAILABLE.

In response to telegrams to the Marine department at Ottawa, instructions have been sent to Victoria that on all occasions when Provincial authorities desire use of the Quadra for police purposes, and she is not being used for other work, she is to be at their disposal. This information will be very pleasing to the Provincial police, who have been in the past greatly handicapped in their work with the Indians, particularly along the coast. Whenever there is a drunken row, they are supposed to investigate, make arrests and prosecutions, but to do so means in most cases the expenditure of a large amount of money generally in a fruitless attempt to bring the offenders to justice. It is said that if notice is to be taken of all the Indian rows along the coast where there is no bloodshed or felony, it would be necessary to have a special steamer patrolling the waters along the coast all the time. Of course when there is a murder or shooting case, there are no two ways about it—the culprit must be caught and punished; but in the case of an ordinary drunken row among the natives, it is a different matter.

CALLED TO WASHINGTON.

A San Francisco dispatch of Sunday says: Captain C. L. Hooper has been ordered to Washington. His vessel, the revenue steamer Corwin, arrived from the northern cruise about a week ago and is now lying at Sausalito. Telegraphic orders were forwarded from the Treasury department and the captain went East overland. It will be remembered that the Corwin made the seizure of the Coquitlam in Alaskan waters last summer with a large cargo of sealskins on board. It was one of the largest seizures ever made and the case is to come up for trial in January before Judge Truett of the United States district court of Alaska. Whether the orders from Washington are in reference to this is not yet known, but there are speculations indulged in that there is danger of international complications between Canada and this Government growing out of the case.

THE WALLA WALLA ARRIVES.

The steamship Walla Walla, the first of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's steamers to arrive on the new schedule, reached Victoria from San Francisco at two o'clock yesterday morning. She had a big freight and 68 cabin and steerage passengers. Her cabin passengers for this port were: W. W. Noyes, J. Kohn, C. Roth, Miss M. Carr and Mrs. J. McFarlane. As cargo the steamer had about 113 tons for Victoria.

AMERICAN NEWS.

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 4.—Capt. Smith, who is under arrest here for the murder of George E. Neale, of Coronado Island, it is believed was several times to-day on the verge of making a confession, but the jail officials cautioned him to be silent. The schooner Sandy has returned from a fruitless search in the vicinity of the island, where it was hoped to find the body of the murdered boy. Willie Silbery, the boy who escaped the fate of his companion by promising to conceal the crime, tells a graphic story of the tragedy. He says he helped Capt. Smith wash away the blood of young Neale, which had been splattered over his bunk, but shrewdly omitted to remove that which spurted on the ceiling overhead, leaving this to corroborate the story he intended to tell on his arrival in port. There has been some talk of breaking into the jail and hanging not only Smith, but Indian Joe, the Otay murderer, whose trial ended to-day, but up to the present time there has been no attack on the jail. The jury in the case of Indian Joe has just gone out after a night session devoted to argument.

VALPARAISO, Dec. 4.—A correspondent at Montevideo telegraphed this afternoon: I have just heard from Santos, Rio Grande de Sul, that a revolution has broken out there, and that the authorities have again been deposed. It is said that men are flocking to the scene of the disturbance from all parts of the province and from Uruguay. The authorities say the revolution is local and has no political significance.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Dr. J. Alexander Borst, the president of the Richmond Chemical Company, of Philadelphia and Montreal, who is in jail here on a charge of smuggling, is in more trouble. If he should be bailed out he would be promptly arrested on a warrant sworn out against him by a representative of the firm of W. H. Schefflin & Co., of New York, charging him with infringement of the company's trade label. The alleged infringement consists in the use of the word "Phenacetine" on the labels, with which Dr. Borst denoted the articles which he, it is alleged, had smuggled.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—In response to the request of the United States Senate investigating committee Robert A. and William A Pinkerton have prepared a statement in connection with their testimony before the committee as to the nature of their business and the occurrences at Homestead on July 6, 1892. The statement contained about 12,000 words.

RODEO, Cal., Dec. 4.—The large reservoir broke lose this morning and flooded the town. The damage is very large and the people are obliged to move about in boats.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—A meeting of the committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation, appointed to investigate the subject of immigration, was held on Saturday afternoon. It was the unanimous opinion that some stop should be put upon the wholesale immigration of paupers and criminals into this country, and a report to this effect will be presented at the next regular meeting of the board on the 14th inst. The committee intends to make a thorough study of the problem in all its phases, and with this object in view, correspondence has been opened with many of the local and national authorities, asking their opinions on the subject. Answers have already begun to pour in, and in nearly every instance the views expressed are similar to those entertained by the committee. At the next meeting of the board the committee will present its report on the result of the investigation bearing upon the subject of establishing a national quarantine and a system for the adequate fumigation of foreign mail matter.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—It is reported that the United States Government will interfere with the scheme of Cuba to farm out its customs revenues to a French syndicate. It appears that Secretary of State Foster has sent a diplomatic note to the authorities at Havana warning them that the U. S. Government is strongly opposed to the plan of farming out the Cuban custom house.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 5.—Arthur W. Wullemear, a Frenchman, has commenced a 50 days fast, under the auspices of the Western Reserve Medical College. He has been training for the ordeal for two weeks, and has brought himself down from 140 to 122 pounds. He expects to lose 25 pounds during his enforced fast, or half a pound daily. This is his third experiment in the same line. Last hear he starved himself for 46 days in New York city, and early the present year in Paris abstained from sustenance for 50 days. The present task is undertaken at the instance of the college mentioned, and is in the line of a medical experiment.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 4.—Monsignor Satolli, the Papal delegate, has been empowered by the Holy See to hear and decide without appeal all religious questions between the bishops and priests in the United States.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—After 22 years of service as District Judge of the U. S., Judge Blodgett, to-day, severs his connection with the judiciary, preparatory to entering upon his duties as a member of the Tribunal of Arbitration on the Behring Sea controversy between the United States and Great Britain.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 5.—The chamber of deputies has voted for the proposal to grant $60,000 yearly to Crown Prince Ferdinand of Roumania, half the amount to be assigned to Princess Marie of Edinburgh, when the Crown Prince marries her.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—A special session of the central conference of American Rabbis, largely composed of advocates of reformed Judaism, opened here to-day to consider the report of the committee on ritual. This report declares strongly in favor of the reformation of the liturgy and the Hebrew ritual. The question is one of vital importance as the orthodox Jews regard as next to sacrilege every effort to make even a minor change in the ritual which has come to them by inheritance. The conference will be in session throughout the week.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

Nominations for Municipal Offices—Free Receipts of Wheat—Dropped Dead.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 6.—(Special.)—Nominations for the municipal offices in Manitoba took place to-day. In the city, there are three candidates for the mayoralty, viz: T. W. Taylor, C. F. Wilkes and J. Callaway. The two latter will probably retire before election day, leaving the field to Taylor. The aldermen nominated are: Ward 1—L. A. Naves, by acclamation; 2—T. Gilroy, by acclamation; 3—J. Callaway and A. Dawson; 4—Wm. Laing, James Scott, D. W. Bole and J. Callaway; 5—W. J. Ross and J. C. Sproule; 5—J. Henderson.

In Brandon Dr. McDiarmid was elected mayor by acclamation.

In Portage La Prairie, the mayoralty candidates are: W. G. Cooper, J. Fennis, D. A. Macdonald and F. A. Newman.

J. G. Dagg was elected mayor of Selkirk by acclamation.

Owing to, it is presumed, the advent of snow and the generally good sleighing all through the province, the receipts of wheat in Manitoba during the last week have been free.

Alfred Baker, of Portage la Prairie, dropped dead to-day.

WHITBY, Dec. 6.—Farmer Baker and his hired man, Langford, have been committed for trial on the charge of feloniously shooting Palmer, who was recently killed by the latter while robbing Baker's poultry house. The coroner's jury acquitted the accused; but the Crown took the matter up. A sensation was created by the magistrates announcing that they had received letters threatening them with violence if they committed the prisoners for trial.

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