





## COURT OPENS

The fall sitting of the supreme court opened its session yesterday with Mr. Justice Morrison upon the bench, there being four cases on the criminal as well as for the consideration of the grand jury.

Mr. Justice Morrison took his seat at 11 o'clock and the following gentlemen were empaneled for the grand jury: J. B. Annable, J. L. Buchan, J. J. Campbell, D. M. Carley, J. A. Gilker, W. Irvine, D. P. Lamont, J. M. Lay, E. J. Traynor, J. H. Wallace, C. C. Wells, all of Nelson and A. J. Currie of Kaslo and T. S. Gilmore of Rossland. After hearing of the charge by the court the jury retired and were in session for the greater part of the day finding true bills against Weston and Gallagher for cheating, W. H. Beckett for sending a threatening letter, M. J. O'Connor for resisting the police and G. Bouchard for manslaughter. In the last named case the grand jury reduced the charge from one of murder to the less serious crime of manslaughter.

In the meantime the following petit jury were called: C. I. Archibald, W. J. Astley, C. D. Blackwood, Alexander Cheyne, W. B. Clayton, P. G. Ebbott, G. C. Egar, D. J. Elvery, John Fraser, P. W. Gordon, G. M. Gunn, A. P. Hebdon, Newlin Hoover, R. W. Hulbert, S. J. Kelly, L. K. K. James, J. J. Kelly, George Motson, Thomas Madden, B. B. Mighon, F. E. Morris, H. McCausland, L. G. Nelson, E. Norman, V. W. Odium, A. R. Poole, W. N. Rutherford, Michael Scully, S. H. Seane, A. P. Slade, G. W. Steele, Anthony Turner, W. H. Wainman, W. A. Ward, Fred Weir, R. A. Ward.

Of these the following were empaneled as a jury to try the case of Weston and Gallagher: G. C. Egar, E. B. Robinson, C. G. Nelson, B. B. Mighon, T. Madden, A. Cheyne, W. Rutherford, C. D. Blackwood, D. J. Elvery, N. Hoover, W. N. Poole and H. McCausland.

The case, which was for cheating on several specified occasions upon August 17 last in Rossland, occupied the remainder of the day, being unfinished when the court rose at 6 o'clock in the evening. W. A. Macdonald, K. C., appeared for the crown and S. S. Taylor, K. C., for the prisoners. The charge was preferred in several indictments as to the proper presentation of which there was considerable discussion. Eventually two were struck out and the case proceeded with. Several witnesses for the crown testified, but the evidence was so much into their stores and had made small purchases in each case tendering a ten dollar bill in payment. When change was made the witnesses were asked to take up any further charges and the case proceeded with. Several witnesses for the crown testified, but the evidence was so much into their stores and had made small purchases in each case tendering a ten dollar bill in payment. When change was made the witnesses were asked to take up any further charges and the case proceeded with.

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After hearing of this witness, the defence concluded its case. The court then retired and was in session for the opening of the court this morning at 10 o'clock.

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He passed by but was recommended for a light sentence. His lordship intimated that he would not pass sentence until today and as the crown did not wish to take up any further charges as to Gallagher he was set at liberty.

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The hearing of the case was attended by a large crowd of spectators during the whole of the day, standing patiently as the evidence was slowly brought out by W. A. Macdonald for the crown and by S. S. Taylor for the defense.

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H. Robb testified to having seen Bouchard and Hosker together on the night of Hosker's death. They were in the Victoria hotel together. Several men were there, some of whom were under the influence of liquor. Bouchard was staggering. Hosker was in a room off the bar; while there witness heard a fall. He understood that Hosker had fallen over a chair but he did not see him fall. After that Hosker came out and shortly after Bouchard caught Hosker by the coat and pulled him roughly so that he fell upon the floor. Bouchard accused him of taking his knife. The men were at the foot of the stairs.

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## FULES END

Vancouver, Oct. 1.—The convention of the liberal party of British Columbia called by leader J. A. Macdonald, M. P., P. K. C., of Rossland, met this afternoon at the liberal association rooms, this city. About the hundred delegates from all parts of the province were in attendance when Fred Peters, K. C., was invited to take the chair by an unanimous resolution, J. N. Ellis accepting the office of temporary secretary.

R. G. MacPherson, M. P., having given an address of welcome to the visitors, Mr. Macdonald, at the request of the chair, briefly stated the occasion and object of the gathering. The old provincial liberal association had lapsed and the new one was being organized. It would be the first convention of the party held since 1902. He considered that Mr. Moffat had done exactly the right thing and that the crown had also acted properly. Mr. Beckett under slightly different circumstances might be serving ten years in the penitentiary. The law of Canada was such as to visit heavily shooting or cutting. But the court felt bound, under the circumstances, to give weight to Mr. Taylor's arguments and consequently he discharged the prisoner.

At 4:30 p. m. the next case on the docket was called. This was Rex vs. Maurice O'Connor, charged with assault in resisting the police. W. A. Macdonald appeared for the crown. Prisoner defended himself and pleaded not guilty. The following jury were empaneled: L. P. Larsen, J. Fraser, R. A. Wier, M. Scully, S. A. J. Kelly, W. Ward, P. O. Ebbott, J. P. Hebdon, W. N. Poole, T. Madden, S. H. Seane, and D. J. Elvery. S. A. J. Kelly was chosen foreman.

Macdonald opening the case said that the prisoner was disorderly and on being threatened with arrest brandished a knife. Chief Savage armed himself with a revolver and came back to make an arrest. Prisoner threatened Savage with the knife, one Smith got behind the prisoner and held his arms and the arrest was then made.

Every room in the province was represented except Columbia, most of them with full delegations. In addition to the duly elected delegates, most of the Dominion and provincial members were present. The session adjourned at 11 p. m. to meet at 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Business is proceeding most harmoniously and expeditiously. The convention is far the largest and most representative ever held in British Columbia.

AMERICA'S CUP.

Meeting in Dublin Today to Consider Lipton's Challenge.

Dublin, Oct. 1.—A meeting of the challenge committee of the Royal Yacht club will be held here tomorrow, when Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America's cup will be considered. It is anticipated that the regulations to be decided on which the cup is to be contested will be a result in a change of luck. The Royal Irish club is ancient as well as royal, having been organized in 1721. Its headquarters are located at Kingston, Dublin, and it sails its races in the Irish sea. Its commodore, the Marquis of Ormonde, is also commodore of the Royal Yacht club, the premier yachting association of Europe.

As the cup is now known as the America's cup, was won by the American yacht America from the British yacht Aurora, in a race around the Isle of Wight from Cowes, Aug. 2, 1851.

British have at intervals vainly attempted to recover the trophy, which, in 1867, was presented to the New York Yacht club by George L. Schuyler, the sole survivor of the crew of the ship.

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The trophy, which was successful in 1867, was presented to the New York Yacht club by George L. Schuyler, the sole survivor



## FULFILL END

Vancouver, Oct. 1.—The convention of the liberal party of British Columbia called by leader J. A. Macdonald, M. P., P. K. C., of Rossland, met this afternoon at the liberal association rooms, this city. About three hundred delegates from all parts of the province were in attendance when Fred Peters, K. C., was invited to take the chair by a unanimous resolution, J. N. Ellis accepting the office of temporary secretary.

R. G. MacPherson, M. P., having given an address of welcome to the visitors, Mr. Macdonald, at the request of the chair, briefly stated the occasion and object of the gathering. The old provincial liberal association had lapsed and there being no organization with power to call a convention had been done so himself. This would be the first convention of the party held since 1902. He suggested that a new provincial association be formed with subsidiary district and local associations. Mr. Macdonald, who had been received with an ovation, resumed his seat amid loud applause.

The chairman appointed the following committee on credentials: J. W. Deb Farris, Vancouver, M. McIntosh, Victoria, W. Grigor, Rossland, Dr. M. S. Wade, Kamloops, W. Briggs, Revelstoke, W. Moore, Port Essington, and Dr. King, M. P., Cranbrook. He then suggested that committees on organization, resolutions and press reports be organized, but that as a preliminary, a striking committee of three be appointed to submit suitable names for the standing committees. This was agreed to and the credentials and striking committees withdrawing an adjournment was made pending their report.

The striking committee appointed were W. Fraser, Victoria, John Oliver, M. P., P. K. C., and Dr. Hall, M. P., P. Nelson. When the meeting resumed the reports were received and adopted with slight amendments.

Hon. W. Templeman and J. A. Macdonald, M. P., were appointed ex-officio members of all committees.

The meeting then adjourned until 8 o'clock in the evening.

Every riding in the province was represented except Columbia, most of them with full delegations. In addition to the duly elected delegates, most of the Dominion and provincial members are in attendance, also senator Boddy.

At the evening session the first business was the unanimous adoption of a proposed form of telegraphic greeting to Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The convention next took up the proposed constitution for the British Columbia liberal association which, after full discussion, was adopted.

The proposed terms of a constitution for district and local associations were also discussed and adopted subject to the approval of the district and local organizations.

The session adjourned at 11 p. m. to meet at 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Business is proceeding most harmoniously and expeditiously. The convention is far the largest and most representative and enthusiastic ever held in British Columbia.

### AMERICA'S CUP.

Meeting in Dublin Today to Consider Lipton's Challenge.

Dublin, Oct. 1.—A meeting of the challenge committee of the Royal Irish Yacht club will be held here tomorrow, when Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America's cup will be considered.

It is stated that the regulations to be decided on will permit of a more useful and less extraordinary type of vessel to be entered.

The three previous challenges of Sir Thomas were transmitted through the Royal Irish Yacht club, and it is hoped that the baronet's new affiliation will result in a change of luck. The Royal Irish Yacht club is ancient as well as royal, having been organized in 1721. Its headquarters are based at Kinsale, near Dublin, and it sails its races in the Irish sea. Its commodore, the Marquis of Ormonde, is also commodore of the Royal Yacht club, the premier yachting association of Europe.

The America's cup, now known as the "Queen's Cup," was won by the American yacht "Cora" from the British yacht "Aurora," in a race around the Isle of Wight from Cowes, Aug. 22, 1851. Since 1870 the British have at intervals vainly attempted to recover the trophy, which, in 1877, was presented to the New York Yacht club by George L. Schuyler, the sole surviving winner of the trophy. It was successfully defended by the Columbia in 1871, by the Madeline in 1876, by the Mischief in 1881, by the Puritan in 1885 and by the Mayflower in 1887. In 1887 General Paine's Volunteer defeated James Bell's Scotch cutter Thistle for the cup. In 1892 the Vigilant defeated Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie II, and in 1893 the Defender defeated Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie III. The Columbia in 1899 beat Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock II, and in 1901 again defeated Lipton's Shamrock II. In 1903 Sir Thomas sent over the Shamrock III, which was defeated by the Reliance.

### WE THOUGHT SO, TOO.

Editor Deane, of the Nelson Daily News, has troubles of his own. In endeavoring to obtain the best press dispatches for his readers, he has constantly criticised the Associated Press dole dished up by the C. P. R. For doing so he has been notified by some of the officials of the big corporation, that "as no newspaper seems to please" him, the A. P. service will be discontinued at the end of the month, which was September. This big corporation, powerful and all as it is, dare not do to do so would bring down upon it the condemnation of the entire press throughout the land, and the one thing only that the C. P. R. winces at, is caustic press comment. We think the C. P. R. press dictator will think twice before he carries out his threat.—Kaslo Kootenay.

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## SCHOOL MEET

New Westminster, Oct. 1.—The annual convention of the Association of British Columbia School Trustees is now in progress here. About 200 delegates are in attendance.

A reception was tendered the visitors in St. George's hall last evening.

The program included the following: Resolved: That this institute strongly favors, where practicable, the centralization of schools.

Resolved: That the provincial government be asked to allow a small sum yearly to assist all rural schools in securing a school library.

Resolved: That in the interests of public education the private schools should submit yearly or often the attendance of pupils in their roll.

Resolved: That the government be asked to provide for a flag for all rural schools.

Resolved: That the necessity be urged upon the government of a thorough and systematic medical examination of all public school children and teachers.

Resolved: That our educational interest would be best conserved by having reciprocity between the provinces in the matter of school teachers.

Resolved: That a uniform qualification for teachers and grading of pupils throughout the Dominion would be beneficial.

Resolved: That it would be in the interests of the empire to have one universal text book.

Address by Dr. Scott, city school superintendent, Calgary, Alta. subject: "The efficiency of the teacher and how to determine it."

Paper by J. C. Fagan, M. D., subject: "Are hygiene and public health sufficiently taught in our public schools? Is our medical health inspection sufficient?"

Address by Rev. Dr. Fraser, subject: "What the child has a right to expect of the state."

Other subjects of debate during the convention will be the cheapening of the cost of school text books, the proposed increasing of government grants to small municipalities, a proposal to promote education along industrial and agricultural rather than along mercantile lines, thus directing youth towards rural rather than city life, and several other matters.

### THE MOLESE MENACE.

A Stirring Everywhere Among Races Long Counted Dead.

In the current number of the Nineteenth Century captain H. A. Wilson discusses the molese menace, the proposed propagandist organization carried on in Africa by the Mohammedan sect known as Senussia. Its primary object is to free Moslem countries from European rule, and this is to be accomplished by a universal Jihad or holy war.

Over all the British possessions on the east and west coast of Africa, says captain Wilson, and in Egypt and the Sudan, the most determined efforts are being made to enrol all the Mohammedan troops, and numbers of Senussia agents yearly enlist as soldiers for the sole purpose of carrying on their mission.

It is captain Wilson's conviction that the Senussia is a far more mighty force than people in Europe have any conception of, that it is prospering and gaining prestige daily—almost hourly—and that the day is drawing steadily nearer when they shall stand face to face with a white man.

Wilson thinks, or it may be fifty years hence or tomorrow.

If there be anything in this urgent warning and in presence of the other factors for racial supremacy may prove the drawing together of the European powers may have more significance than at first appeared. The advent of a struggle for racial supremacy may prove the most potent hammer for the welding together of the white races in the face of a vast and common danger. In any uprising on the part of the followers of the prophet, Britain, it rules, the Mohammedans than the sultan himself, will be deeply concerned, while should the propaganda extend to India, the consequences are not easily to be judged. There seems to be a stirring everywhere among the races counted dead or deemed incapable of concerted action and the white people who have held their places impregnable may be hard-put to it to hold their own.

Wilson, Oct. 1.—To construct a railway, which will penetrate a country as yet absolutely undeveloped and unknown to the world, is a task of no small magnitude. An approximate distance of 1,500 miles, is the latest project which will come to the fore in the history of the development in the Canadian north.

So far has the scheme progressed that promoters are now in New York in order to obtain the assurance of sufficient funds which by the promoters are successful another year will see the commencement of actual construction which will bring the farthest corner of the north within fourteen days of the rest of the British Isles and continents of Europe.

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## IS ITS OWN WORST ENEMY

IGNORANCE OF THE REAL STATE OF INDIA.

MISLEADING TELEGRAMS SENT TO ENGLAND.

Whist the English press congratulate John Morley, secretary for India, on the promises with which he has checked sedition in Bengal and the Punjab, and the cartoonist in Punch represents that minister as crushing the serpent whose poisonous fangs threaten the British lion, Indian unrest still continues. Mr. Morley has only scotched the snake. Jawar Saran, writing in the Hindustan Review, talks of the "molese menace" of the real state of the country. He adds that "the deportation of Lala Lajpat Rai," the sedition Indian editor, "and other repressive measures" carried out by Mr. Morley have been cast by the English press as misleading telegrams that have been sent to England. But neither Mr. Morley nor all the political doctors in the world can profitably minister to the "mind diseased" nation. The patient must minister to himself, writes another contributor to the Hindustan Review, who signs himself "A European Onlooker." The inhabitants of India are their own worst enemies. As represented by the English press, they are not the "molese menace," they are neither Orientals nor Occidentals. They hang midway between the glacial and the brand-new civilization of Europe. They are neither the "molese menace," they are neither Orientals nor Occidentals. They hang midway between the glacial and the brand-new civilization of Europe. They are neither the "molese menace," they are neither Orientals nor Occidentals. They hang midway between the glacial and the brand-new civilization of Europe.

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