

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1893.

THE GRIT PARTY AND THE FISHERY BOUNTY.

The St. John's Telegraph is not always wrong. It has lately done some effective work in a controversy with the Toronto Globe as to the fishery bounties. The Globe contended that these bounties ought to be withdrawn. The Telegraph pointed out that they were obtained from the fund created by the fisheries award, the interest of which really belongs to the Maritime Provinces. It contended that "the majority in parliament who denied the right of the Maritime Provinces to the award were actuated by a selfish rather than a generous and equitable spirit. But after mature deliberation, in subsequent sessions, they practically reversed their first verdict and in voting the fishery bounty acknowledged the justice of the maritime claim. This was done after mature deliberation, notwithstanding what the Globe affirms about the bounty question being sprung on the House. For if we were forced to admit that the question was sprung on the House in the first instance the principle has been reaffirmed in successive sessions since, so that we have a ten years' endorsement by parliament as against the single vote denying our right."

The Globe argues that "in 1854 free admission of natural products was considered by the people of the maritime provinces as full compensation for the grant to American fishermen of the right of fishing along the coasts. This is the very state of affairs that Liberals are desirous of re-establishing, and the Globe's claim is that when that day arrives, as it appears likely to arrive soon if the rulers of Canada are true to the interests of the masses of the people, all the petty make-shifts, compensations and offsets that characterize the protective system must disappear, and among them the fishery bounty."

The Telegraph replies that "in the last analysis this proposition can only mean that in the Globe's opinion, when reciprocity is obtained, the maritime provinces should be stripped of the \$150,000 a year which they now receive in the form of fishery bounties. Reciprocity will come as a free boon to Ontario and the inland provinces; but the maritime provinces must pay for it to the tune of \$150,000 a year! Nothing that the Globe had before put forward presents the case in so bad a light as this. We confess our amazement at any proposition at once so unjust and so impolitic should have emanated from a source to which so many Liberals have heretofore looked for guidance."

Seeing that the Globe is most influential in the councils of the Liberal party, and that it represents the opinions of the Liberal party in the great province of Ontario and in the West, it is manifest that our fishermen will probably lose their bounties, and the Maritime Provinces all the advantages to be derived from the Fishery Award, if the Liberal party should gain power. This is a point to be noted and borne in mind.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

Mr. Gladstone has succeeded in doing that which it was supposed he could not do. A long and bitter contest has resulted in the passage of the Home Rule Bill by the House of Commons. The continued vigor displayed by Mr. Gladstone is one of the wonders of the age, and his old Parliamentary hand is as skillful as ever.

It is not probable that the Lords will expand a great deal of time over the matter. Lord Salisbury will see that his weakest points are well brought out in the discussion, and then the bill will get the three months' hoist to the extent it may be passed upon and accepted or rejected by the nation at large. If Mr. Gladstone should return to power after a Parliamentary election, Home Rule in Ireland will be established. But if not, it will be delayed for some years at least, perhaps accorded eventually in some other more acceptable form.

MRS. McLEOD'S POEMS.

It is pleasing to learn that arrangements have been made for the publication, in book form, of the poetical works of Mrs. A. D. McLeod. We learn that the poems, entitled "Carols of Canada," will be printed at the office of Mr. John Coombs, under the special superintendence of Mr. B. Bremner. The book will contain about two hundred pages, with a portrait of the author, and will be bound in cloth and gold. A fourth of the first edition has already been subscribed for at the price of one dollar a volume, and it is expected that at least a half of the whole edition will be sold in this Province. We need not commend the quality of Mrs. McLeod's poetry to the readers of THE EXAMINER. The merit there is in it has been recognized at home and abroad, several of the first scholars of London and Edinburgh having noticed it. We trust that the book will have a large sale.

GRIT MANAGEMENT.

The Government of Manitoba seem to have managed very badly—as well for their own Province as for Canada—in respect to the World's Fair. If the Manitoba exhibit of agricultural products had been shown with the exhibits of the other Provinces, Canada would have occupied, in that regard, beyond all doubt, the best position at the Fair. But the Government of Manitoba chose to have a separate exhibit outside the grounds, and not one in ten of the visitors ever thinks of it. It is a case of Grit management.

Mr. Gorman, of the Ottawa Free Press, contradicts the report of a McCarrie-Laurier campaign alliance. He says that it is not only untrue that Mr. McCarrie has agreed to help Mr. Laurier's candidature in the expected by-election in Ottawa, but it is untrue that there is to be a Laurier candidate. Mr. Gorman understands that the reformers, as he calls them, will not contest the constituency in case Mr. Mackintosh is appointed governor of the Northwest. This seems to show, as the St. John Sun remarks, that the great Ottawa convention has not worked up much enthusiasm in its immediate neighborhood.

Journal of Commerce.—The government of P. E. Island has gone into the drug trade, having bought Paris Green wholesale, which it retails by its own officials at 15 cents per lb. Such meddling with store-keepers' business is highly censurable, a government may as reasonably open a grocery or dry good store and sell below the regular traders.

THE FINAL PLEA.

Gladstone Moves the Third Reading of the Home Rule Bill.

As already reported, the last stage of the Home Rule debate in the House of Commons began on Wednesday. All the party leaders were cheered as the entered, and the great enthusiasm was shown until Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley came in together. Then the Irish members rose cheering, the Liberals and Radicals joined them, and for nearly two minutes the house rang with shouts. Before Mr. Gladstone rose to move the third reading a few amendments were added to the bill at the instance of Mr. Morley, chief secretary for Ireland.

After they had been disposed of without debate, Mr. Gladstone rose amid a storm of cheers. He began his speech with reference to the criticisms made by Unionist leaders on the historic precedents to be followed on a former occasion for home rule in Ireland. The Opposition, he said, had contended that in no other countries could analogies be found for changing the union between Great Britain and Ireland. Their contention could not be supported by historical facts. In Austria-Hungary, in Norway and Sweden, in the United States and in the British colonies were to be found the abundant proofs that it was altogether desirable to separate local from imperial affairs. Throughout European and American literature it was not possible to find a writer entitled to consideration who approved of the conduct of England toward Ireland or attempted to apologize for the grievous and shameful history which, since the union, they had felt compelled to deplore.

Mr. Gladstone, in continuing, said that the debate on the Home Rule bill had been distinguished by the great development of small qualities by many members. He had regarded the closure as an evil that ought to be tolerated only for the avoidance of a much greater evil. The pluck of the opposition he had considered admirable in many respects, but it certainly was worthy of a better cause. The Government had obtained substantial results in the matter of the Home Rule bill only at a very heavy price. By next Friday they would have expended 82 days on the discussion of the bill, which had exceeded any precedent, owing to the determination of the opposition to defeat the bill by obstruction.

Those opposed to the bill had adopted a course never before attempted in parliament deliberately to destroy the measure by a mass of amendments, partly to try to take back in morsels the boon conferred in principle. The records of the second reading showed that in a committee of 459 speeches had been made for the bill and 938 against it. The former had occupied 57 hours and the latter 152. The opponents of the bill complain that it is a complex, proceeding in a haphazard way, the complexity has resulted in its moderation. It was not, however, the complexity of the bill, but the complexity of the amendments which consumed time. It must be borne in mind that the Irish never admitted the moral authority of the union. If, therefore, the resistance to this measure were to be bitter, obstinate and prolonged, the question of repeal might finally become an international one. I say to those who complain of the complexity of the bill, as if this were a capital offence, it is but the natural consequence of the adoption by the Irish members of those courses of moderation to which they adhered throughout the interminable discussion in committee. (Cheers.) It was contended that the bill would separate the islands, would destroy the constitution, would break up the empire, would annihilate the control of financial matters by the House of Commons, would make Irishmen supreme in British affairs, would impose virtual slavery upon the minority in Ireland.

"Now, suppose these enormous, non-sensuous, hideous falsehoods to be true, have they not then terribly recoiled upon ourselves?" "Must we not admit, after 700 years of British connection with Ireland, the result of our treatment is that we have brought to such a state that she cannot without danger of ruin undertake responsibilities which in every other country are found to be within the capacity of the people and fraught with the richest benefits? (Prolonged Nationalist cheers.)

"We repel the charges that have been made by the opposition. We deny that the brand of incapacity has been laid by upon any particular branch of our race, when every other branch has displayed capability on the same subject, and has attained to success which is an example to the world.

"We have faith in national liberality in its efficiency as an instrument of national education. We believe that the experience, widespread over the whole vast field, encourages us to our work at every point.

"Finally we feel that the passing of this great measure, after more than 80 days' debate, does, and will constitute the greatest among all steps hitherto provided towards the attainment of a certain and early triumph."

Leonard Courtney, Unionist, then moved the rejection of the bill. He spoke briefly. John Redmond, leader of the Parnellites, who followed Mr. Courtney, defined his attitude toward the bill. The time occupied by the discussion in committee, he said, had been used unprofitably for the most part. The bill was defective in some respects, and disappointing in others. The financial arrangement was ungenerous and unjust, and he regretted that the efforts of the Nationalists to improve it had not been successful. The amendments had tended to weaken rather than strengthen the bill. Nobody in his senses could regard the bill as a final and satisfactory settlement of the great question at issue. The word "provisional" was stamped on every page.

The Empire: Australia, Canada and the Empire, as a whole, are to be congratulated upon the evident success of the opposition policy would admit into Canada the United States products which have ruined British agriculture.

An Overdue Steamer. The steamer Madara, from London and bound for Halifax, is expected to be probably delayed by the storms of last week. Our lady readers will be interested in her arrival, as she has on board a large number of cases of fall goods for Beer Beer.

Notice to Taxpayers. All parties in arrears for real estate and personal property tax are requested to pay up once, as a list of defaulters will be advertised. The city collector is now preparing poll tax executions for the year 1893, which will be issued in a few days. Pay at once and save expenses. 31-2

Light frosts on Sunday night are reported from South Dakota, north-west Iowa and northern Nebraska. Huns and Italians are leaving the coke regions of Pennsylvania for their former homes in the old country owing to the hard times. The farmers of Western Kansas are appealing to the state Government for seed wheat, or money to buy it, their wheat crop having failed.

THE COURT OF CHANCERY.

Before the Master of the Rolls.

THE COURT OF CHANCERY. Before the Master of the Rolls. AUGUST 30. The Court opened to-day, Judge Hodgson taking his seat at precisely eleven o'clock. The first case on the docket was that of James Gillis and another, executor, against James Gillis. This is the case involving the question of the validity of a devise by will of land directed to be sold and the money paid for same: Mr. H. C. McDonald on the part of the complainant, argued that the statute against executors' uses is not in force in this Province. Mr. Davies, Q. C., contra. Mr. Malcolm McLeod, Q. C., and Mr. H. J. Palmer also appeared for the defendant. The Master of the Rolls, Mr. Justice Mortmain, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon. Charles Young's will. Mr. Warburton opens the case for complainant, arguing that the will of the late Hon. Charles Young, by which land can be devised to a charity (9 Geo. 2) is not in force here, and quotes numerous authorities in support of his contention, showing that the act is inapplicable to the Colonies. Mr. Davies, Q. C., follows and discusses the interpretation of the will, claiming that the first codicil gives "Fairholm" absolutely to the British and Foreign Bible Society and others, re the late Hon