Ministerial Deputation

An Outline of the Representation Made to the Federal Government at Ottawa.

A Comprehensive Review of the Questions Discussed With Federal Authorities.

forty pages and deals exhaustively with is the representations made by the ministers on behalf of the province. Much people, such an undertaking would assist

Collows:

of the Chinese Immigration Act. 3 The fisheries.

4. The encouragement of ship building on the British Columbia coast. Readjustment of the lumber tariff, in the interests of the local industry.

of British Columbia and the Dominion of Canada. 7. Co-operation of the Dominion with opment in British Columbia.

S. The settlement of the Songhees

Indian reserves in British Columbia.

regulate their employment while in the

of Japanese is also pressed upon Sir Wilfrid's attention.

Revenue From Chinese.

head tax, the Premier says: In this connection, also, I desire, on be- all of such revenue, the greater portion this government. The right of the province to the present apportionment is.

The processes of Columbia was, therefore, sufficient to the latter contributed in the same ratio the latter contributed in the same ratio the province to the present apportionment is.

The processes of Columbia was, therefore, sufficient to the latter contributed in the same ratio the latter contributed in the same ratio the processes of the present apportion with the latter contributed in the same ratio that contributed in the s I understand, based upon the material finitesimal in its effect. offects of Chinese immigration in the province, and is regarded as a compensation for resultant local evils. If the principle of any apportionment at all is a right and just one, then the claims of the province to the whole of the claims of the province to the whole of the claims of the province to the whole of the claims of the province to the whole of the claims of the province to the whole of the claims of the province to the whole of the claims of the province to the whole of the claims of the province to the whole of the province to sideration of the largeness of the total population, is, in the aggregate, so insignificant as not to be appreciable. On the Chipese head tax the Chipese head tax the other hand, our population is so the comparatively limited that any influx of Chinese is felt in a correspondingly in-

Administration of Fisheries. Regarding the relative fishery rights of the Federal and provincial governments,

the Premier says: Another matter for adjustment is the

with the province. This is a state of affairs manifestly unfair, and one which i hope to see placed on a more satisfactory basis. Since the fishing industry is still in its infancy in British Columbia, and since the jurisdiction of the province has been greatly extended by the recent judgment of the Prive County have had marked results of a national as well as provincial character. In other words, under serious disadvantages of a neguliar kind the province as a between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, but in view of the province of the province in atlant a sum of \$100,000 a year for ten years be paid to the Esquimalt the recent judgment of the Prive County have had marked results of a neguliar kind the province as a between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, but in view of the great importance of promoting shipbuilding on the Pacific coasts.

The expenditures in the province include the \$750,000 paid to the Esquimalt ages of a neguliar kind the province of a Nanaima Railway Company as a sub-industry.

of which is being demonstrated daily. It would also form a link in an internal system of development yet to be undertaken. British Columbia is intersected by a succession of rich mineral belts from Subjects of Discussion,

Subjects of Discussion,

of which is being demonstrated daily. It would also form a link in an internal system of development yet to be undertaken. British Columbia is intersected by a succession of rich mineral belts from by a succession of rich mineral belts from Since 1885, the year in which the complex that of Canada, taken as a whole.

Since 1885, the year in which the complex that of Canada, taken as a whole. 1. Chinese and Japanese immigration.
2. The right of the province to a greater share of the revenues arising out its length, extends a great and comparation.

In the south to the extreme north, Throughout the centre of British Columbia, for pletion of the C. P. R. took place, the revenues from the province of British columbia, the control of the C. P. R. took place, the level user of the Chinese and Japanese immigration.

the province in the matter of railway great task, the province, burdened as it development in British Columbia.

As the ratio of assistance to be given by the Dominion of Canada and the prosole responsibility. Having this mainly in view, we desire to enter into negotiations reserves in British Columbia.

10. The right of the province to administer the minerals under Indian of mutual effort, and especially with reserves.

| Sole responsibility. Having this mainly in view, we desire to enter into negotiations by British Columbia, in view of the contributions by British Columbia, in view of the contributions by British Columbia, in view of the relative benefits derived by the Dominister the minerals under Indian of mutual effort, and especially with reference to an all-Canadian route to the statement, we suggest that such assists the accompanying province, which, on accompanying this relative benefits derived by the Dominion, as shown by the accompanying this, in effect of the contributions by British Columbia. The warm of the contributions by British Columbia.

| Sole responsibility. Having this mainly in view, we desire to enter into negotiations the province of the contributions by British Columbia. The warm of the contributions by British Columbia.

| Sole responsibility. Having this mainly in view, we desire to enter into negotiation to the Federal treasury, and in view of the relative benefits derived by the Dominion, as shown by the accompanying province, which, on account of its replacement of the contributions by British Columbia.

railway question

Regarding this matter the report says: The necessity for amendments to the Naturalization Act to prevent further transfer through improper naturalization and through improper naturalization and the second of the head tax was based, in the first itself, together with one-half of the pretrauds through improper naturalization of the head tax was based, in the first instance, on the right of British Columinstance, on the right of British Columbia to compensation for local evils arise to the Federal treasury, more than the contribution of the proposition of the disproportion revenue it has sufficient within fifteen years to recoup the contributed to the Dominion, and the sufficient within fifteen years to recoup the contributed to the Dominion, and the sufficient within fifteen years to recoup the disproportion revenue it has sufficient within fifteen years to recoup to the disproportion revenue it has sufficient within fifteen years to recoup to the disproportion and the government makes the following suggestion as an alternative proposal in outlet it has afforded for the products and energy of Eastern Canada, it claims that the disproportion are revenue it has government makes the following suggestion as an alternative proposal in outlet it has afforded for the products are the mint should not be established and energy of Eastern Canada, it claims the countributed to the Dominion, and the sufficient within fifteen years to recomplish the disproportion at the disproportion at the disproportion and the sufficient within fifteen years to recomplish the disproportion at Regarding the province's share of the Chinese immigration were almost whofly local the province was entitled to if not

to the attention of your government the comportionment of the revenues arising for a return of three-fourths of such integration Act. While only one-quarter off the revenue so derived is returned to the provincial treasury, practically this province has to suffer the whole of the Columbia for the different census.

The letters on this subject are very comprehensive, but extracts will indicate their general tenor:

The letters on this subject are very comprehensive, but extracts will indicate their general tenor:

Since 1872, the revenue contributed by British Columbia and Chinese have formed a large percentage of the population of British Columbia periods. It will be seen that in British Columbia, heretofore, Indians and Chinese have formed a large percentage of the population it is necessary to point out that the Chinese—living on a very low basis—consume but little compared with the cest of the population of British Columbia to the population of British Columbia periods. It will be seen that in British Columbia, heretofore, Indians and Chinese have formed a large percentage of the population is submitted showing the relative population of British Columbia to the population of British Columbia periods. It will be seen that in British Columbia, heretofore, Indians and Chinese have formed a large percentage of the population is submitted showing the relative population of British Columbia to a serving periods. It will be seen that in British Columbia, heretofore, Indians and Chinese have formed a large percentage of the population of British Columbia periods. It will be seen that in British Columbia periods. It will be seen that in British Columbia periods. It will be seen that in British Columbia periods. It will be seen that in British Columbia periods. It will be seen that in British Columbia periods. It will be seen that in British Columbia periods. It will be seen that in British Columbia periods. It will be seen that in British Columbia periods. It will be seen that in British Columbia periods. It will be

of the province to the whole of the these do not, to any appreciable extent, revenue is equally obvious. I think that enter competition with the whites as it would have amounted to only \$15,is so clear as not to admit of argument. The numbers of Chinese who find their therefore, be absolutely no question as Taking

the Chinese head tax

hinese and Japanese Natu	ralized	in 1900.
Jaj	panese.	Chinese.
Victoria	240	38
Napaimo	1	1
Vancouver	437	41
New Westminster	232	8
Chilliwack	173	
	1,083	83
		1,083

take is particularly in the direction of railway development. This is especially what the resources of the province require, for, as yet, only the rim of the province has been touched. You are fully conversant with the advantages which the construction of an all-rail route to the Yukon would afford, and, with that mainly in view, the province is anxious to join hands with the Dominion, of the pople, such an undertaking would assist in the development of British Columb.

The problem, therefore, is this:

Dominion, While the province has a clear surplus of over \$13,500,000 to its credit, apart, of course, from its legitimate what of the control of the very fither action of one tributions were not as three to one, as it is at the present time, the material results to the Dominion arising out of the sults to the Dominion arising out of the sults to the Dominion arising out of the outlay, involved by reason of any comprehensive scheme that might be mutually undertaken by the two governments.

The problem, therefore, is this:

The problem, therefore, is this: The long looked for report of the deputation to Ottawa was tabled yesterday which the construction of an all-rail greater development of British Columbia afternoon by the Provincial Secretary. route to the Yukon would afford, and, would, as a business arrangement, more than report is a voluminous docket of over with that mainly in view, the province

ively level plateau, admirably adapted Columbia to the Dominion of Canada for a trunk line of railway, from which have more than trebled, and the ordinary the coast through easy passes, everywhere tapping localities capable of remarkable development and of creating immense traffic—a wonderful natural system of communication, of which a province of the Dominion. Of this great task, the province, burdened as it would ultimately radiate branch lines to the coast through easy passes, everyby the latter in British Columbia by

Dominion treasury, cannot assume the vince of British Columbia, respectively, sole responsibility. Having this mainly to railways in British Columbia, in view minister the minerals under Indian reserves.

In the right of the province to the foreshores, and the minerals under the same.

12. The salaries of judges.

13. Amendment of the Naturalization Act, to prevent fradulent naturalization Act, to prevent fradulent naturalization of aliens.

14. The claims of Robert Angus for compensation for timber seized within the Dominion railway belt.

15. Claims for compensation in connection with smallpox quarantine along the International boundary line.

16. Claims for compensation in connection with smallpox quarantine along the International boundary line.

17. The superior rights of the province are to be obtained. Owing to the peculiar relations of the minert domain in respect to railways ment and the province are to be obtained. Owing to the peculiar relations of the province are to be obtained. Owing to the peculiar relations of the province and the Dominion in and the province are to be obtained. Owing to the peculiar relations of the province are to be obtained. Owing to the peculiar relations of the province are to be obtained. Owing to the peculiar relations of the province are to be obtained. Owing to the peculiar relations of the province are to be obtained. Owing to the peculiar relations of the province are to be obtained. Owing to the peculiar relations of the province are to be obtained. Owing to the peculiar relations of the province are to be obtained. Owing to the peculiar relations of the province are to be obtained. Owing to the peculiar relations of the province are to be obtained. Owing to the peculiar relations of the province are to be obtained. Owing to the peculiar relations of the province are to be obtained. Owing to the peculiar relations of the province are to be obtained. Owing to the peculiar relations of the province are to be obtained. Owing to the peculiar relations of the province are to be obtained. Owing to the province are to be obtained. Owing to the peculiar relations of the province are to be obtained. Owing to the peculiar relations

extent, irreconcilable, and if it may not be deemed necessary for that purpose to amend the "British North America Act," at least some definite agreement should be arrived at in order to obviate should be arrived at in order to obviate friction and promote mutual interests. If the several governments of the Dominion which he whole subject is by the increase of the per capita tax in such at measure as to surely limit the number of immigrants, and by enactment of legislation, similar to the Natal Act, to respect to the proposed of the province of the province. So from that all the purpose to amend the "British North America Act," at least some definite agreement should be arrived at in order to obviate friction and promote mutual interests. If the several governments of the Dominion were to confer with a view to adopt ways to deal with the whole subject is by the increase of the per capita tax in such at measure as to surely limit the number of immigrants, and by enactment of legislation, similar to the Natal Act, to reconcilable, and if it may not be deemed necessary for that purpose to amend the "British North America Act," at least some definite agreement vince of British Columbia is contribution doublers to the Federal treasury in excess of expenditure. This in itself would seem sufficient to entitle the province to respenditure. This in itself would seem sufficient to entitle the province to respenditure. This in itself would seem sufficient to entitle the province to respenditure. This in itself would seem sufficient to entitle the province to respenditure. This in itself would seem sufficient to entitle the province to respenditure. This in itself would seem sufficient to entitle the province to respenditure. This in itself would seem sufficient to entitle the province to respenditure. This in itself would seem sufficient to entitle the province to respend turns. The province is and the province of expenditure. This in itself would seem sufficient to the Federal treasury in excess of developments successfu sand. At the present rate of taxation—ter terms for Nova Scotia, the financial scome into the province.

which per capita is, roughly \$25 per head which were several times adjusted.

The financial is required to be come into the province.

We have, etc.,

JOHN G. COX. revenue to the Dominion by a million and

> miles of railway. Financial Relations.

province has to suffer the whole of the periods, and to show how much greater.

What we beg to propose, and believe to be our right, is that the moneys remain
The province has to suffer the whole of the periods, and to show how much greater age of the population for the three census sus periods, 1871 to 1881; 1881 to 1891.

British Columbia for the different census age of the population for the three census periods, 1871 to 1881; 1881 to 1891; and 1891 to 1901, at 81,000, and that of all Canada at 4,500,000 for the same is true, but not to the same extent, of the Indians of the province. So that ing over after the expenses of adminis- The percentage of Chinese in British periods-had the whole of the people of

\$886,360,000.

umbia \$25.67 per head.

If the revenue from British Columbia had been on the same ratio as the rest of ation should be had of three things: Canada, it would have amounted to only \$1,116,250 instead of \$3,194,808.

Taking the customs and excise alone, for the Dominion, and \$2,627,500 for the fisheries.

Third—The possibility of their develop per capita contributions are ment in the future.

\$21.02. Had the whole popular first two are dealt with in the \$6.65 and \$21.02. Had the whole popu-

province has been greatly extended by the recent judgment of the Privy Council referred to, this government feels a very large share of responsibility in relation to future development.

Railways.

On this point the letter reads:

We think the form which the co-oper
We think the form which the co-oper
We think the form which the co-oper
In other words, under serious disadvantages of a peculiar kind the province as under tages of a peculiar kind the province and the province as sumed by the Dominion in 1872 and interest on the same, and everything else directly or indirectly connected with the province, which has been paid for by the Dominion.

While the province has a clear surpling of over \$12,500,000 paid to the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company as a subsidies; the debt of the province assumed by the Dominion in 1872 and interest on the same, and everything else directly or indirectly connected with the province, which has been paid for by the Dominion.

While the province has a clear surpling of over \$12,500,000 paid to the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company as a subsidies; the debt of the province assumed by the Dominion in 1872 and interest on the same, and everything else directly or indirectly connected with the province, which has been paid for by the Dominion.

While the province so the province so the province assumed by the Dominion in 1872 and interest on the same, and everything else directly and all the other railway subsides; the debt of the province assumed by the Dominion in 1872 and interest on the same, and everything else directly are province assumed by the Dominion in 1872 and interest on the same, and everything else directly are province as subsiders.

to the disappointment of the members, however, no indication of acquiesence in the proposals is given by the Ottawa the proposals in the development of the whole northern part of British Columbia, the richness creased subsidies or financial assistance in some form. Second, the direct results to the Dominion will justify increased the proposals in the development of the whole northern part of British Columbia, the richness creased subsidies or financial assistance where the proposal is given by the Ottawa the proposal than the development of the whole northern part of British Columbia, the proposal than the proposal th

ing interesting letter from Capt. Cox, of Victoria, is given:
Sir:—The undersigned, who are interested in the shipping of the province, Dominion expenditure in the province is, of course, greater per capita than that of the rest of Canada, but not in ested in the simpling of the province, realise the urgent necessity of protecting the province against the unjust discrimination of American shipping against our ports, and we would respectfully ask your government to assist in establishing the same ratio inasmuch as taken together, there is a clear and a large sur

ment by direct imposts, there is the in-direct impost on dutiable goods from the East upon which duty had previously been paid. The amount of this duty

the province would benefit directly or in-directly by the establishment of this in-dustry. Even the agricultural community

therefrom would be increased fifty thou-sand. At the present rate of taxation—ter terms for Nova Scotia, the financia

sent annual net contribution of the pro- prehensive scale is necessary. In view

and energy of Eastern Canada, it claims a commensurate scale of financial assistance.

In connection with this subject consideration must be taken of the character of the propulation of Entities Columbia. The government of British Columbia to be authorized to purchase, as agents for the Dominion government, all gold offered, at the same rate as that paid the columbia. the Indians of the province. So that be borne by the local government, who he burden of taxation has largely fallen on a small white population, a fact and the correctness of the weight and which adds very materially to the claims assays. of the province for increased

In 1871 the total white population was 32,250; in 1881 there were 29,000 Indians and Chinese out of a total population of 49,500; and in 1891 the Indians and Chinese numbered 33,000 of a population of 100,000.

Fisheries.

Under this head the Premier urge way to Eastern Canada are small, and the effect on the labor market, in consideration of the largeness of the total to the revenue claimed.

Taking the population at 5,250,000 and 125,000, respectively, the per capita consideration of the largeness of the total to the revenue claimed. of the province in the fisheries, and in determining the terms upon which a transfer of control from the province to

First—The benefit derived in the past from the fishery expenditure in relation to other provinces and to the revenue arising out of our fisheries.

Second—The present status of our

On this subject the Premier addressed Hon. C Sitton as follows:

My Dear Mr. Sifton:—Adverting to cur conversation in the matter of the Songhees Indian reserve, at Victoria, and in conformity with your request. I beg to submit the following proposal:

(1) The Deminion of Canada to sur-

The Power of Cash! Cash!

dustry.
In 1898 the total expenditure in Can-

and was \$441,725, of which British Columbia's share was \$11,500.

In 1897 British Columbia contributed two-fifths of the fisheries revenue, while her share of the expenditure was about

e-fourth of the revenue, and her share

of the expenditure was one forty-eighth. In 1895 British Columbia contributed over one-fourth of the revenue, and her thare of the expenditure was one-fif-

In 1894 British Columbia contributed in the difference of the revenue, and her share of the expenditure was one fifty-third.

In 1893 British Columbia contributer

e-third of the revenue, and her shar of the expenditure was one forty-fifth. In 1892 British Columbia contributed

e-sixth of the revenue, and her share

of the expenditure was one-fortieth.
In 1891 British Columbia contributed

ne-fifth of the revenue, and her share f the expenditure was one-fiftieth. In 1890 British Columbia contributed

ne-fifth of the revenue, and her share

Shipbuilding. In reference to this matter the follow-

industry of shipbuilding in Britisl

he industry of surplications to continuous for five Bonus.—We would ask a bonus for five years, amounting to \$10 (ten dollars) per ton register, on each vessel built in this province, either of iron, steel, or register and up-

Eurther Rongs -We further och that

\$5 (five dollars) per ton register be given as a bonus to all iron, steel, or wood ships constructed in the province, for a

further term of five years after the ex-piration of the first five years. Cost of Building.—We submit that the cost of building a vessel in the province

of about 800 tons register is about \$80 er ton, or \$64,000.
Wages.—We estimate that the wages

n construction would be about 75 per cent., or \$48,000 on a ship of 800 tons, Number Employed.-Probably 50 men

ould be employed for nine months in uilding a ship of 800 tons, and, reckon ing the usual estimate of four persons depending on each man for a livelihood, there would be 250 people gaining a maintenance for nine months for each

General Benefit.—Every industry in

irculation of money spent in shipbuild Freight.—It is estimated that \$36,000

vince, which should be spent here

stead of going away.

Discrimination.—United States ports discriminate against our lumber to the

extent of 60 cents per one thousand feet

and this is a clear loss to our mills-

the 60 cents per thousand feet is probably the average profit at the present

Justification.-We contend that we are justified in asking a bonus for several reasons: 1. The higher prices for mate-rials imported, consequent on duties and heavy freight. 2. It is necessary to get

shipbuilding plant here. 3. The bonus is required to induce outside capital to

The Mint.

an institution in British Columbia the government makes the following sug-

After urging the establishment of such

The provincial mineralogist points out

that, of course, the assay fees will not begin to pay the expenses of an assay office, and the difference would have to

(Signed

ment assistance in establishing a

of the expenditure was one-fortieth.



advantage of paying cash for your gn ceries. We have pegged away at prices until we have brought them down to some thing remarkably low. Just see how far a dollar goes in our store. Our patrons for this week will receive the benefit of special bargains in FLOUR. SNOW FLAKE, per sack THREE STAR, per sack\$1.05 HUNGARIAN, per sack\$1.30 WHOLE WHEAT (10-lb. sack)

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VICTORIA, B. C ._ WHOLESALE DRYGOODS

as to the adjustment of Indian reserves shown, to declare null and void any man British Columbia, other than the reerve above mentioned. In some instances large tracts of very issued. valuable agricultural lands are held by a very small number of Indians. Un-der the earlier orders in council refer-ring to Indian reserves it appears that t was the intention, from time to time. as there was a diminution or augmentation in the number of a tribe, to decrease or increase the boundaries of the reserve. I would, therefore, beg respectfully to point out to you that this wou do be an opportune time to take up the question, and would ask you to take steps to carry out the intention of the government as shown in the orders in council referred to. I would accordingly suggest that a commission be appointed, one commissioner to be appointed by the Dominion government, one by the Pro-

vincial government, those two to appoint a third commissioner as umpire; point a third commissioner as umpire; the scope of the commission to be such as will have the effect of carrying out the terms of the orders in council referring to the adjustment of the reserves. I think, under the circumstances, I could agree with what you said during our conversation yesterday, that, taking everything into consideration it wich the inadviscible to appoint tion, it might be inadvisable to appoin

as commissioner any person from the province of British Columbia. assays.

The Dominion government would have to pay the expressage, interest, and other charges on value during transit.

This proposition, if carried into effect, would at least have a tendency towards securing the retention of the gold in Carried and the control of the gold in Carried and the Further adverting to our conversation, I would propose that the local govern-ment be empowered—at their own ex-pense—to administer the base minerals, including coal, lying under Indian re-serves, the Dominion receiving for the Canada, and at the same time attract the trade which the Canadian cities nov relinquishment of any right of adminis-tering the base minerals, including coal, under Indian reserves, one-half of any royalty and taxation on coal, and half

rests in a Commission, the proposal to advertise the mineral resources of the country and the necessity for a delimited to of the southern boundary of British Columbia in the neighborhood of Mount Baker. Strong representations are also made in regard to the necessity of a lumber tariff.

Songhees Reserve.

Aparty and taxation on coal, and half the taxes, either direct or revenue by way of royalty, collected on base minoral necessity of a delimited to the province). Any arrangement made under this proposal to be without prejudice to the rights of the province or tion of the southern boundary of British Columbia in the neighborhood of Mount Baker. Strong representations are also made in regard to the necessity of a lumber tariff.

Songhees Reserve.

The Attorney-General addresses the ster of Justice on the subject as

follows:
You are already in possession of my views on the subject of increasing the salaries of the Supreme court judges of British Columbia, and I would also remind you of the question of increasing the jurisdiction of the County court judges of Vancouver Island to include judges of Vancouver Island to include the whole of the Island. I am pleased that you are willing to recommend the often as the local government name ter-ritories in which, in the opinion of the local government, there is a sufficient amount of work to warrant the appoint-

We have had a great deal of trouble

providently or fraudulently obtained

On this subject the Premier says Victoria, when you have pe

The Honorable James Dunsmuir, Premier, Province of British Columbia, Victoria,

Sir:-I have the honor, by direction the Right Honorable the President of the Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your respecting the financial relations between the province of British Columbia and the Dominion of Canada.

I have, etc., (Signed) JOHN J. M'GEE, Clerk of the Privy Council.

Victoria, 6th March, 1901.

ter. Ottawa: papers connected with delegation to Ott

wa. If agreeable to you, will comply. Ottawa, Out., March 12th, 1901. Hon. James Dunsmuir, Victoria, B. C.: I have no objection at all.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS

REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES. SUPERSEDING BITTER APPLE, PL

Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.50 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., victoria, or MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampten, England.

\$1.50 manum. \$1.50

Of Aguinal

pedition Against the Filipino Leader. .

veral of the Insurgent Offi Escaped When American Appeared on Scene.

accordingly. Some menths he had captured the car

Lacuna was sending his be o President Emila Aguinale ers. This Macabebe armed with 50 Mausers, 18 and 10 Kraug Jorgenson's h him was his brother, Lieut, Hazzard, both of the 11th I tes Cavalry. Capt. Harry W

34th Infantry, was taken b his familiarity, was Casiguran Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, 40 hese were the only American panying the leader of the expe ith the Macabebes were four

ers wore plain blue shirts and sers. They carried each a , but wore no insignia o arked on the United States guasburg. At 2 a.m., March 14t

Strong Insurgent Sympathize ing arrived there, the insurge nced that they were on the Balera, that they had surpr ican surveying party and ha

n number, capturing five. The ted Gen. Funston and the

cans as their prisoners. The insurgent president of Cas leved the story. Two of the L previously made up wer to Aguinaldo at Palanan, e of Isobela. Gen. Funston a were kept imprisoned for Surreptitiously giving order On the morning of March a small quantity of cooke arty started on a 90-mile m The country is rough and. The party ate small was almost starved. ivers and climbing me ed seven days and March 22nd had reached miles from Palanan. They o weak that it was necess o Aguinaldo's camp for dispatched eted that the American pri treated, but not to be allo he town. On the morning ch 23rd the advance was res Aguinaldo and a detachmentinaldo's bodyguard, which w to take charge of the An sed wth Aguinaldo's aides Gen. Funston and the rest, 1 11 Macabebes were about an

Avoided Aguinaldo, the detachment and joined th avoiding observation. The Ta ahead to greet Aguinaldo, a slowly followed, finally ar

Having received this was

uinaldo's household troops, eat uniforms of blue and whitring straw hats, lined up to r -comers. Gen. Funston sed the river in small boats, the bank and marched to the then in front of the instadiers. The Tagalos entered panish officer, noticing that A aid was watching the Amediously, exclaimed: "Now, go for them." The Ma