TELLS OF HIS WORK IN THE OLD COUNTRY

Martin Burrell Returns to Province After Six Months' Absence in Britain

(From Wednesday's Daily)

Back from Great Britain where with R. M. Palmer, provincial commissioner of horticulture, he had charge of the fruit exhibit at the various shows throughout the country, Martin Burrell, of Grand Forks, is in the city. He is attending the statutory meeting of the board of horticulture of which body he is a member. Mr. Burrell looks well and has recovered entirely from the indisposition which he suffered in the homeland.

"I left B. C. last October," he remarked to a Colonist reporter, "and for some time subsequently was engaged with Mr. R. M. Palmer in exhibition awork in connection with our British Columbia fruit. The character of that work is thoroughly known to Colonist readers and I need only re-emphasize what has already been said in regard to the excellent results accruing from it throughout Great Britain. During the latter portion of my stay my time was fully occupied in the special work which the government desired me to undertake,—that of lecturing on the subject of British Columbia.

"Can you tell us the particular line you took Mr. Burrell, and the nature of the response met with from English audiences?" was asked.

"Rather a long story to be condensed into a short interview? As to the first part of your question, while my mission was chiefly concerned with describing the horticultural resources of the province, I found that the great majority of the audiences knew little about Canada, and still less about British Columbia. It was necessary to handle the whole matter in a somewhat broad way. All the lectures were illustrated by capital views of the industries and scenery of the province.

"One ought to say in regard to ignorance of British Columbia conditions in England that it is due, not to apathy on the subject, but rather to the comparatively small place that our province occupies in English minds in relation to the enormous and world-wide character of British interests and British commerce. After all, if England has much to learn about us, we undoubtedly have much to learn about England. One had many opportunities of coming into contact with men representing all phases of English life, and after twenty-two years' absence I was naturally keen to observe and learn. Frankly, I confess to a wholesome admiration of the success with which the people of Great Britain have faced and solved the complex industrial problems of today. The figures of their commerce are simply staggering, and to use Mr. Asquith's words, "we are 43,000,000 of people, still the richest in the world, and still not afraid to speak with our commercial enemy in the gate."

"I ought also to say and say very strongly, that one met with many people, people of influence in the commercial and journalistic world, who were thoroughly alive to the importance of a country like our own, and who in various ways showed a keen desire to promote a closer knowledge of its conditions.

"Now as to the second part of your question," continued Mr. Burrell, "the response met with in the course of the lecture work, I am justified in saying that it was of the most satisfactory character. Of course you cannot tabulate at once the results, direct or indirect, of work of this kind. I can say, however, that the interest shown at all the lectures was of the keenest sort and the attendances particularly good. This applies to such varying types of audiences as those at the lectures before the Scottish Horticultural Society at Edinburgh, at the London Institution under the auspices of the London Chamber of Commerce, and at the Southeastern Agricultural college at Wye. One way of gauging results is by considering the number of those who stayed after the lectures to obtain more information, and it was not an uncommon thing to find from thirty to forty people keenly desiring further information about the province and discussing the matter informally at the close of the lectures.

"The rapid and heavy increase in correspondence, and in requests for interviews, also fairly indicated the interest which had been aroused. I should not in this connection forget to mention the excellent service which is being done by our agent-general, Mr. J. H. Turner, whose work, during the past year or two specially, shows the much stronger interest which is now being directed our way.

Young Men With Capital.

"The somewhat changed industrial, and particularly labor, conditions in Canada after we left in October made some difference to lecture work connected in any way with emigration, and I understand that many of the lectures arranged by the federal authorities were cancelled. It did not affect our own work, however, as our appeal was primarily to those who had capital to invest and from this class there was clearly a strong response. Every year large numbers of young fellows leave England's shores seeking "fresh woods and pastures new." I speak now of men with capital of anywhere from five to twenty-five thousand dollars. It must not be forgotten that other parts of the empire are only too glad to secure this type of settler and are using efforts to attract it. It is satisfactory to know that a considerable number of such young fellows are coming west of the Rockies this year. My own feeling in the matter is that we should endeavor to put the facts about our country fairly and honestly before this class of people. The facts are good enough without exaggerating things to an extent which leads simply to a misconception of the actual conditions. Every one of these men carries some influence and weight with a circle of friends at home, and the report of a man who is satisfied carries very much farther than most of us imagine.

"Am I glad to get back to British Columbia? Certainly. I can say here, what I was never tired of saying in the old country, that no country can compare climatically or scenically with the splendid heritage we have in this great province west of the Rockies. Eastern Canada appears to feel the industrial depression rather keenly, and it is a pleasure to find so buoyant a feeling here as to the conditions of the immediate future."

Mr. Carnegie has promised £15,000 towards new library buildings for Middlesborough.

Adam Butters, a Glasgow steeple jack, fell from a chimney 130 feet high. Death was instantaneous.

A German tourist expresses the opinion that doing nothing is the national occupation of Coreans.

VICTIM OF DESPONDENCY

Thomas Simpson, of Vancouver, Makes An Attempt to End His Life

Vancouver, March 17.—Almost in full view of his father and a number of friends, Thomas Simpson, son of Mr. Simpson, of the firm of Greene & Simpson, undertakers, pressed a revolver to his head and fired. The shot glanced off the right side of the skull, but did not enter the skull, and it is to this fact that the young man owes his life.

The tragedy occurred in the undertaking parlors of Greene & Simpson last evening shortly after 7 o'clock, and the victim is now lying in St. Paul's hospital. He will recover. The motive for the rash deed can be attributed to nothing else than despondency arising out of unsatisfactory conditions.

Mrs. Simpson, mother of the young man, first learned that her son had secured a revolver, and fearing that he would do some harm advised her husband. The police were called in for the purpose of getting the gun away from him. In this they failed, and as he was pressing the gun against his head they stood back, fearing to advance for fear that the young man would shoot. It was while they were running around to the back door in an effort to come in behind him that the shot was fired. A first shot was fired into the air. The young man said nothing before he shot. He fell to the floor with a deep moan.

Thomas Simpson is about 25 years of age and married. He has had trouble of a domestic nature of late, and this too has tended to intensify the dissatisfaction under which he was laboring.

Ravages of Tuberculosis.

From one-tenth to one-seventh of all deaths in New York State are due to tuberculosis, according to a report of the State Health Commission. There are fifty thousand cases and fifteen thousand deaths from it annually, and the economic loss inflicted by it in a year amounts to $70,000,000. The ravages of tuberculosis are considerably greater in New Yory State, proportionately, than in the damp, fog-laden, crowded city of London. New York has 15,000 deaths in a population of nearly 8,500,000 or one in 566, while London has only 7,000 a year in a population of 4,500,000, or one in 643. But both New York and London are far better off than Paris, the City of Light being in this respect one of the worst plague spots of the world. There are in Paris about 9,500 deaths from tuberculosis a year in a population of less than 2,800,000, or one in 295.

EXPLORER EN ROUTE BACK TO VICTORIA

Capt. Mikkelsen Has Reached Valdes and is Expected Here Shortly

Capt. Ejnar Mikkelsen, who left here on May 21, 1906, in the former sealing schooner Beatrice, renamed Duchess of Bedford, afterward lost in the Arctic ice, reached Valdes on the southern Alaskan coast on Saturday, after "mushing" across Alaska from Nome via Fairbanks, on his way back to Victoria. He will come by way of Seattle, taking passage on one of the Northwestern steamers at Valdes. Capt. Mikkelsen has not abandoned his quest for the land believed to exist in the Beaufort sea in the Arctic, despite the fact that his search with Mr. Ernest deK Leffingwell last year was unavailing. He is coming to secure another outfit, and vessel to make a second attempt to locate the land he still believes to exist in the north. Before he left he stated that he expected to find a large area, a continent.

Since the loss of the Duchess of Bedford, which was crushed in the ice, when Capt. Mikkelsen and Mr. Leffingwell were absent on their journey into the great white silences to the north-northwest from the winter quarters at Bank's island, the two explorers have done considerable work. Mr. Leffingwell, whose specialty is geology, has made a number of trips along the Arctic coast, while Capt. Mikkelsen has done considerable ethnological and geographical work. Mr. Steffenssen, who joined the party as an ethnologist, returned about a year ago, leaving soon after the two who made the trip over the ice returned to the camp. A report was circulated that they were lost and he brought a denial of this.

The R. N. W. M. P. patrol which has returned to Dawson from Herschel island, according to despatches from Dawson, report that some of the crew from the Duchess of Bedford discovered a rich gold field, 60 miles east of Herschel island. No details of the strike are given. It has long been understood here that gold existed near the mouth of the Mackenzie, and old prospectors have been expecting a strike in that locality, in the hopes of another Klondike.

The police party left Dawson, 80 days ago, and had 56 days of continuous snowshoeing. There were five men with 20 dogs, three of which were worked to death.

One of the letters brought by the police party from R. B. Harvey February 13, from Herschel, states that great fears are entertained for the safety of the gasoline whaler, Olga, Capt. William Mogg, master, which was caught in a heavy storm September 8. She was carried eastward from Herschel and headed for Prince William land. No advices have been received since. She may have made safe anchorage somewhere for the winter. The whaler Karluk, Capt. Potter, in the same storm had great difficulty in making Herschel. Only one ship is wintering at Herschel. Twenty-six whales were taken last season by the whalers Norwhal, Belvedere, Jeanette, Herman, Bowhead, Beluga and Karluk.

Winnipeg Police Inquiry.

barrister of this city, will be inquisitor at the police investigation, which opens on Thursday under Judge Myers.

The Association of Municipal Corporations are supporting a movement to secure that if the Ministerial status of the Board of Trade is raised the same principle ought to be applied to the local government board. A statement issued sets forth a variety of facts to show that the science and practice of local self-government have now attained to an importance which justifies the claim that the central authority should be of the highest order.

YOKOHAMA PAPER ON LOCAL "NATAL ACT"

Japan Herald Does Not Think the Test Imposed at All Unreasonable

An interesting comment concerning the action of British Columbia concerning Japanese immigration is published by the Japan Herald, one of the four daily newspapers of Yokohama printed in English, which says:

"The bill with regard to immigrants passed by the provincial assembly of British Columbia, and sanctioned by the governor, is, it is stated, not likely to be approved by the federal government, although it does not appear to be an infringement of the treaty rights of the Japanese. The bill provides for the entry only of those immigrants who can read and write one European language, and thus the statement that it is directed against Japanese is entirely a gratuitous one, since the Japanese are only a very small part of the total number of people who would fail to pass the test without preparation. The only mistake made by British Columbia in the matter is in not selecting one particular language, and making a knowledge of English—the lingua franca of the country—the test. If they had done this even the charge of legislating against Asiatics would have fallen, and it would have been only natural for a country where English is the chief language to require the immigrants landing on its shores to possess a knowledge of the language if only for the purpose of avoiding mistakes. Even the selection of a European language, however, cannot be considered as prejudicial treatment, merely because a large number of Japanese emigrants go to British Columbia. If by treaty British Columbia is obliged to keep her door open for the nationals of any one nation, she still retains the right to say under what conditions those nationals shall come in.

Not Unreasonable.

"The United States demands that every person arriving on her shores shall show himself to be in possession of a certain amount of money so that he shall not become a burden on the community, and to draw a distinction between material and intellectual wealth would be absurd. No treaty power has ever objected to the United States legislation in this matter, and there seems no reason why Japan should object to treatment by British Columbia similar to that given her by other countries. The British Columbia requirement is not prohibitive. It is within the power of all Asiatics to acqlire a knowledge, of one European language, and in fact under present conditions they must, if they emigrate to British Columbia, acquire such knowledge in order to carry on business. Under the new enactment it is only required that such knowledge should be gained before the country is entered. What degree of knowledge is necessary is not yet known, but at most it will only be such as to enable the immigrant to transact the ordinary affairs of life.

"Another point in connection with the affair is that it would be prejudicial to disallow such legislation in one part of the British dominions, and allow it in another. If such legislation is allowed in Natal, why should it be disallowed in the case of British Columbia? Apparently the only reason that can be advanced is that Natal is far distant from Japan and British Columbia is comparatively close, but such an argument pre-supposes that the legislation is directed entirely against Japan, which is merely a supposition. Australia also, we believe, imposes a language test, which was not objected to by Japan.

"Of course the federal government of Canada may object to the legislation on grounds which concern only the Dominion, but it cannot in reason object to it as injurious to the interests of the British empire, seeing such legislation exists elsewhere without causing objections. It is not injurious to the interests of the British empire that immigrants should have a knowledge of a European language, and it is distinctly in her interests that such immigrants should have a knowledge of English, which will naturally be the favorite language for all wishing to pass the test. Whatever decision may be come to by the Canadian government—and it is already reported it has disallowed the measure—Japan would appear to have no more voice in the affair than any other Asiatic country. Within her own rights the claims of Japan to equal treatment may be fully recognized, but it is necessary for her to recognize fully how far those rights extend."

MINES' OUTPUT

Ore Production of Boundary and Kootenay Districts for Past Week

Nelson, March 17.—Mines of southeastern British Columbia shipped last week in tons as follows:

Boundary, week, 24,440; year, 194,509.

Rossland, week, 4,674; year, 58,709.

East of Columbia river, week, 1,622; year, 26,577.

Total for week, 30,736; year, 280,165.

Smelter receipts: Granby, 24,440 and 194,509; Trail, 4,765 and 55,483; Le Roi (Northport) 1,444 and 17,940; others, nil and 5,730; total, 30,649 and 273,662.

American Henley

New York, March 17.—The American Rowing association has issued its formal announcement of the plans for the American Henley on May 23. There will be twelve races, all, as usual, at one mile 550 yards straightaway. The definition of the "second" races is made particularly clear, it being explained that rating in other organizations does not affect the right of entry. Note is made of the continued barring of the Vesper Boat club on account of the trouble over Abell's membership in the octuple race last year. The club can enter no more races until it disavows the action of its racing committee in this matter.

Hoppe Turns Tables

New York, March 17.—In the first of a series of games of 18.2 balk line billiards Willie Hoppe last night defeated Jacob Schaefer 400 to 306. Hoppes average was 30 10-13 and Schaefer's 25 6-12.

A goose belonging to a Cornwall gentleman has died at the age of 53 years, in consequence of an accident.

Italian anarchists will publish a paper in London. Enrico Malatista, a leader of the movement, will be editor.

BIG BEND MICA

Company Making Preparations to Work Its Mines on Large Scale

Revelstoke, March 17.—J. F. Moodie, of Moodie Brothers, Calgary, was in the city on Thursday completing the final arrangements for the incorporation of the Big Bend Mica Mines Company, Limited, which company intends to commence operations in the Big Bend almost immediately. In an interview with Mr. Moodie the Mail-Herald representative was informed that the new company has secured twenty-six mica claims in the Bend in the vicinity of Big Mouth creek, northwest from Kinbasket lake and directly south from where Canoe and Wood rivers enter the Columbia.

Between 80 and 100 men will be at work on these claims this year, and supplies will be transported up the Columbia from Beaver just as soon as the ice allows. Later on in the spring when the steamship Revelstoke commences running, supplies, etc., will be taken up from Revelstoke, which will be the headquarters for the carrying on of the work. Mr. Moodie stated that the company hoped to bring out somewhere about $800,000 worth of mica this year.

Arrangements will be made for the establishment of a winter camp during the fall of this year. The claims cover an area of nearly 1,400 acres and are rich in mica crystals. The company will go into the venture with their capital fully paid up, and the prospects of a profitable year are very promising.

There will be a ready market for all the mica produced, the Canadian Westinghouse company and others being the largest consumers. The prices for sheet mica are the standard prices in New York, and in retail lots show good value. Some of the quotations are:

Sheets 2x6	inches	$ 4.30	per pound
Sheets 3x3	inches	5.50	per pound
Sheets 4x4	inches	7.50	per pound
Sheets 6x6	inches	11.00	per pound
Sheets 8x8	inches	16.50	per pound
Sheets 8x10	inches	17.50	per pound

Mr. Moodie stated that is was quite probable that a tramway would be constructed round Death Rapids which would facilitate the transportation of the products of the mines. This commencement of activity in the Bend country is very promising and argues well for the future.

Manitoba Member Ill.

Winnipeg, March 17.—Dr. McConnell, member of the provincial legislature for Morden, is seriously ill with appendicitis.

CANADA'S EXPORTS TO JAPAN, GREATER

Imports From the Island Empire Have Fallen Off—Agents' Report

While there was a general decrease in the exports from Japan excepting for last year, the export of Canadian flour and wheat increased from $81,821 to $126,944. Since the collapse of the boom which followed the war, with the prevalence of trade depression and financial stringency, not so much has been heard of the Japanese efforts to foster flour milling, an industry which will draw upon Canada for wheat.

The Japan Times of recent date says: "Japan's flour milling inudustry has of late shown great growth and improvement, which has affected foreign imports. In the latter half of last year the demand was mostly supplied by the home product, our milling industry having effected stocking development since the spring of last year, so that it is now in a position to furnish the market with an ample supply of flour, no less superior to the imported article."

Trade Agent Reports

Commenting on this, Alex. McLeod, Canadian trade agent in Japan says: "Apparently, by the statistics, the past year has shown a small falling off in the importation of flour from the United States and Australia, whilst that from Canada has increased by over 50 per cent. In part, the decreased importation must be accounted for by ordinary incidents of trade, such as overstocking the previous year, and the setting in of a somewhat decfeased demand in consequence of the tightness of money and the depressed condition of trade generally. Flour milling, some months ago, was the subject of a great deal of projected company formation; but the actual milling investment and operation that came out of it was quite insufficient to support the argument that flour milling has significantly increased in Japan, with a consequent decline in the importation and consumption of foreign flour.

The leading flour milling investment was made in view of settled conditions within the range of Japan's influence on the mainland, in Korea, and Manchuria, and with the idea of finding a market there. Of course, there has been considerable inquiry after wheat, with the view of importation ultimately if conditions should continue favorable; and, no doubt, that inquiry accounts for some increased importation which appears for the year ending May 30, 1907, as $1,354,653, against $685,874 for 1906.

It is probable that the tariff advantage, between the importation of wheat and that of flour, has had the effect of starting up almost every antiquated grinding concern in the country, together with some little increase or enlargements of milling facilities; and there may be more of this, if any assurance can be obtained that the tariff in favor of wheat as compared with flour would continue; but, with this uncertain element in the case, there will not be very large ventures undertaken in the way of flour milling in Japan, for a long time. The Oriental trader is conservative and cautious to a marked degree. The growing, milling and transporting of Canadian flour may be continued under high pressure, with the assurance that the Oriental market will be open to the Canadian exporter whenever he is able to figure aggressively in it.

"This view of the prevailing conditions and prospects is supported by the Japan Times of current date in the following paragraph:

"There is again talk of amalgamation among flour milling companies, namely, the Nippon, Dai-Nippon, Teikoku, Tatebayashi and Tosa mills. Negotiations for a similar purpose were going on last fall, but ended in failure. Recently, with the simultaneous inauguration of new companies and less demand for flour, the concerns mentioned have found themselves in a less remunerative condition, and hence this second proposal."

TOMMY BURNS WINS FIGHT IN QUICK TIME

Knocked Out Irish Champion in One Punch in Less Than Half a Round

Dublin, March 17.—Tommy Burns, the Canadian heavyweight, made short work of Jem Roche, the Irish champion, in their contest this evening at the Theatre Royal for the world's heavyweight championship. Practically only one blow was struck, Burns knocking Roche out when hardly more than a minute of the first round had been completed by a short hook to the jaw.

So quickly did the end come that the great crowd that filled the theatre in expectation of seeing Roche put up a good fight for the title, hardly realized what had happened.

When the men entered the ring it was evident that the sluggish Roche was no match for the more experienced Burns. They sparred for less than a minute, the Irishman acting altogether on the defensive, and the Canadian endeavoring to find an opening. Then Burns feinted and quickly put a short sharp right to the jaw and Roche went down. He was badly dazed and although he struggled to regain his feet was unable to do so before the fatal ten was counted.

Immediately after the count, Roche got to his feet but staggered about the stage. When he had recovered himself he went over and smilingly congratulated the winner.

The fight tonight was for a purse of $7,500 which was put up by a syndicate of which Richard Croker, formerly Tammany Hall leader, was a member, and a side bet of $2,500. In addition Burns had $7,000 on himself at odds of 2 to 1. The ringside betting was 7 to 2 on Burns.

The blow which decided the fight was the only one of consequence during the minute and 38 seconds the men were in the ring. The crowd which shortly before had cheered Roche to the echo and greeted him with "From Wexford" were so taken back that after a few angry hisses they walked out of the theatre.

Burns said the fight was the easiest he had ever had. He went in, he added, to make it as short as possible, as he had too much money at stake at long odds to take any chances. He had expected, however, that the fight would go a few rounds, although he was never in doubt as to the final result.

Burns stated he was willing to give Roche another chance if sufficient inducements were forthcoming. He is considering an offer provisionally made by the Dublin syndicate for a match with "Bill" Squires under the same terms as these with Roche.

The scene at theatre was a remarkable one. There were seats for 3,000 and every one was occupied. It was a most enthusiastic crowd and Roche received a great ovation when he entered, smiling and with a confident air. The orchestra struck up "The Boys of Wexford," the spectators joining in the chorus. Burns, who had been watching the preliminary bouts strolled casually to the ring to the air of "The Star Spangled Banner." He also was well received but the reception of the fighters was insignificant compared with that of Richard Croker, when the master of ceremonies announced that it was largely through the efforts of the former Tammany leader that Roche was able to enter the contest.

Mr. Croker, who was in a box at the ringside had to acknowledge the tumultuous applause that greeted him. Before the audience had quieted, the two heavyweights came into the ring in the stockinged feet and a quarter hour was occupied in making preparations for the fight.

On the stroke of the gong Burns jumped to the centre of the ring which was an 16-foot affair and started his usual tactics of trying to draw out his opponent. This seemed to annoy Roche who angrily struck down Burns' arm and then covered his face with both gloves to protect it from a threatened blow. Burns, however, was looking for a better chance and a moment later he went in with his left and shot his right over to the jaw which was entirely unprotected.

The Irishman went to the canvas but not heavily. He slid along on his side and then rolled over, face downwards. Very few of the spectators, even those on the stage, were quick enough to see how it was done and there was cries of "fake."

There was no doubt, however, that Roche went in to do his best but he was outclassed, and altogether too slow for a man of Burns' quickness and ringcraft.

Roche said tonight after he had got over somewhat the effects of the suddenness of his defeat: "He did it too quick, that's all."

Burns, when questioned whether he would meet Roche or Squires replied "I will fight anyone if there is enough money in sight."

MINING DEAL

Group of Claims on Seymour Creek Taken Over by Arizona Capitalists

Vancouver, March 17.—A mining deal of importance has just been concluded in the city. It embraces the Bank of Vancouver group of claims, situated on the main Seymour creek, near the west fork, and about twenty miles up from Burrard Inlet. The vendor is Joseph Saulter, well known in the Slocan mining country as one of the most successful prospectors hailing from that district. The parties acquiring possession of the property are a prominent syndicate of Arizona capitalists, whose intention is to develop the claims on an extensive scale.

The deal is in the nature of a bond and the figures are above $200,000, a substantial cash payment having been made to Mr. Saulter. The deal has been in progress all winter, three different parties of experts having been in to examine the property and test the ores. The third expert checked up the returns and work of the others and upon his report the syndicate at once concluded the deal.

The Bank of Vancouver group was located last summer by Mr. Saulter and the property has the earmarks of a huge proposition. The ore is copper, but carrying high values in gold. The ledge is upwards of two hundred feet in width and extensive prospecting on it all last summer demonstrated that the vein runs across the entire six claims. At the principal showing the ore is exposed on face of a bluff for fully eight hundred feet in height. It is a natural quarrying proposition, for the whole hillside is practically ore.

The property is easily reached from North Vancouver over the old Lillooet trail, which passes up Seymour creek and through the claims. The grade is gradual and the trail can be easily made into a wagon-road. At present it is blocked considerably with fallen timber and the government will be asked to have it put into passable shape. Representatives of the bonding syndicate are at present in the city awaiting the disappearance of the snow so that they may go in and commence development. The syndicate will develop on a large scale and will have a big force of men employed. They have plenty of money and are most enthusiastic over their deal. The proximity of the property to shipping points and the smelters makes it a snap for them.

The success of Mr. Saulter goes to prove that there are great natural riches lying adjacent, and close to Vancouver, and it goes also to show that the prospectors from the Slocan country are fully alive to the situation. There have been a number of Slocanites as well on the coast within the past year, especially with timber, while others have picked up several very good mining prospects.

ANOTHER HOLD-UP

Chinamen Robbed on Government Street By Four White Men Monday Night

(From Wednesday's Daily)

Held by two men while a third went through his pockets and forcibly extracted $3.50, a key and other small articles, Wong Wei, a Chinese servant employed on the Gorge road, was the victim of hold-up men on Monday evening. The Chinaman was going down town shortly after 9 o'clock when at the corner of Orchard and Government streets, in front of the Taylor mill, four white men stopped him. One of the quartette saluted the Celestial with the remark, "Hello, John. Have you got any money." Wong, while endeavoring to pass around the four, declared that he was absolutely shy of anything in the nature of coin of the realm, but he had taken but a step or two when two of the men sprang at him, and pinioned his arms to his side while a third rifled his pockets. The fourth man stood off and watched the proceedings. With the remark, "You can make for Chinatown now," the four hold-up men let the terrified Chinaman go free and turned up Orchard street. The police were notified, but as the Chinaman could give practically no description of the men who robbed him there is little likelihood of their being captured.

The reported hold-up on Monday night in Shanghai alley, of a Chinaman who, it was rumored, was set upon by several men who in their endeavor to get away with his valuables went to the extent of attempting to cut off the Chinaman's finger on which was placed a diamond ring. The report spread rapidly about the city. The police investigated but absolutely no facts regarding any hold-up in Chinatown could be ascertained. The story apparently was a pure myth.

Fatally Burned.

Brantford, Ont., March 17.—Mrs. Joseph Smith is dead from burns received in a gas explosion at her house some days ago.

MANY SENT HOME BY SHINANO MARU

Shipwrecked Japanese and Seal Poachers Among Those Deported

(From Wednesday's Daily)

The steamer Shinano Maru, which sailed from the outer wharf yesterday, with a large cargo for the ports of the Orient from Yokohama to Hongkong, carried the largest number of deported Orientals that have been sent from here. There were 25 in all. Included were chief officer Tsukuda and ten men of the shipwrecked crew of the Japanese fishing schooner Satsuma Maru lost near Point Many, Yakutat bay, Alaska, three Japanese sealers who served three month's imprisonment at Valdes for poaching at the Pribyloff island rookeries last summer; five Hindus who were caught at the frontier seeking to make their way into the United States, and stowaways and others who were refused admittance as being likely to become a public charge. The three sealers who were deported belonged to one of the two sealing schooners which were taken by the U. S. Perry last year with their boats out and on the way to the Seapandi rookery; but the charges of poaching were not pressed against the schooners and only the few sealers who landed on the rookery were brought to trial, each being sentenced to three months imprisonment and deportation at the expiration of their terms.

The Shinano Maru had eight cabin passengers, four being Europeans, and a cargo of 2,600 tons, mostly of cotton and flour. It is stated by officers of the Japanese steamer that on the return to Japan the vessel is to be equipped with wireless telegraphic apparatus, and on her return to this port in May they expect to be able to herald their coming for at least one day's steaming distance from the Vancouver Island shore. All the six steamers of the line are to be equipped.

The steamer Tango Maru, Capt. A. E. Moses, which sailed from Yokohama on March 4 is due and is expected to reach port today or tomorrow from Hongkong and way ports. She has 79 passengers, including 6 Chinese and 300 tons of general freight, to land here.

More Permits Issued.

Permits for buildings aggregating in value $9,350 were issued yesterday by the building inspector. Permits were granted to H. T. Knott who will erect a dwelling on Niagara street, to cost $2,800, to Mrs. J. E. Painter for a dwelling on Craigflower road, to cost $2,600; to James Mogge for a dwelling on Bank street to cost $1,850; to Mary E. Owen, who will erect a dwelling on Oscar street at a cost of $1,500 and to S. Myrdal for a bakery on Fernwood road to cost $400.

Pioneer's Death

New Westminster, March 17.—Another pioneer of the Fraser Valley passed away yesterday when Adam Irving breathed his last at the family home at Maple Ridge, surrounded by a large number of relatives. The deceased was eighty-one years of age and came to British Columbia from Ontario over thirty-five years ago. He was a native of Ingersoll, Ont. He is survived by five daughters and one son. They are Mrs. John Reid, Mrs. Robert Wintemute, Mrs. J. W. Sinclair and Mrs. J. Irwin, of this city; Mrs. J. D. Fraser, of Vancouver, and James Irving, of Maple Ridge. The interment will take place in this city Wednesday.

Through the breaking of a small valve the whole of the water stored in one of the Llanelly reservoirs, estimated at 300,000,000 gallons, ran out into the sea.

London stadium, to seat 70,000 spectators, is nearing completion.

At a rough estimate, a day's fog costs London $10,000 extra in lighting alone.

REPORT ADOPTED SO COUNCILLOR RESIGNS

W. Henderson Objects to Oak Bay's New Method of Purchasing Supplies

(From Wednesday's Daily)

Councillor William Henderson yesterday morning carried out the threat he made on the previous evening at the regular session of the Oak Bay council when at the meeting of the roads, bridges and sewer committee he handed in his resignation as chairman of the committee and as councillor of the Oak Bay municipality.

Mr. Henderson's action was caused by the clause in the report of the auditor regarding the purchase of goods required by the roads and bridges committee, in which the auditor suggested that the clerk be made the purchasing agent in place of a member of the committee as had been previously the case. When the clause referring to this matter was reached by the members of the committee and passed by a vote of four to two, Alderman Henderson promptly rose to his feet with the exclamation, "I resign as chairman of this committee and as councillor of the municipality." Mr. Henderson immediately left the committee meeting after delivering this ultimatum.

The committee met yesterday for the sole purpose of considering the report of the auditor which was referred to the committee by the council at its meeting Monday night. The report was an important one and the committee which includes all of the members of the council considered it clause by clause and with the exception of slight amendments it was adopted. The report has to do entirely with the purchase of supplies and outlined the most systematic method in which all goods supplied to the municipality should be dealt with.

The following members were present: Reeve Oliver, Councillor Henderson, chairman of the committee, and Councillors Newton, Fernie, McGregor, Noble and Pemberton.

Felt Slighted

Councillor Henderson stated that he regarded the action of the committee in passing clause 6 which referred particularly to the purchase of goods, and transferred the authority for the purchase of these from the hands of one of the committee to the hands of the clerk as a direct slap at him as chairman of the roads, bridges and sewer committee. The committee this year will have over $16,000 to spend in the work that is under contemplation.

The members of the council at the termination of the committee session addressed a letter to Councillor Henderson asking him to reconsider his determination to resign. The letter was signed by all the members of the council and delivered to Mr. Henderson personally. No reply had been received by the reeve last night and it is not probable that this will be forthcoming as Mr. Henderson left last night for Ottawa.

The principal alterations that were made to the original report of the auditor were in clauses 6 and 8. These were made to read in No. 6, "That tenders be called for supplies and that the method of procedure be that the clerk issues the order to the roadmaster, who selects the materials," and in No. 8 "the clerk alone being responsible to council as to price" was eliminated.

The school trustees met the committee and the result of their conference was that the solicitors will be instructed to draw up a by-law authorizing the borrowing of $10,000 for the purpose of building a new school and a municipal hall on Oak Bay avenue, and also a bylaw empowering the council to sell the present school site.

Auditor's Report

The report of the auditor as presented to the committee was as follows:

Dear Sirs,—In reply to yours of the 9th instant I take pleasure in outlining a method for recording the manner in which all goods supplied to your municipality should be dealt with.

1. The council order certain work to be carried out.

2. The clerk records such on his minutes.

3. The clerk instructs engineer to have said work carried out.

4. The engineer instructs the roadmaster what the work is, and how it is to be done, he also agrees with him what supplies are requisite.

5. Engineer or roadmaster hands clerk a list of supplies needed.

6. The clerk issues an order on supply house for goods required, in triplicate, one copy for his office, one for roadmaster and one for supply house. The supply house in all cases to be selected or approved by the council.

7. All invoices to be sent in duplicate by the supply houses to the clerk.

8. The clerk to ascertain from the engineer or roadmaster that the goods ordered have been delivered and obtain a receipt to that effect on original invoice at the same time delivering the duplicate to roadmaster for purpose expressed in No. 9, the clerk alone being responsible to council as to price.

9. A stores ledger of approved form to be kept by the roadmaster in which must be entered under proper headings all goods purchased for the municipality as per duplicate invoice, and on the other hand the various works to which such goods ultimately go must be recorded.

10. A blotter to be kept by roadmaster in which the different goods sent out to any job are to be entered, and each entry must be afterward initialled by the engineer to certify as to its correctness, with the exception of stable supplies which must be therein signed for by the person in charge of the stable.

11. The invoices having already been certified to by the roadmaster and the clerk as to correctness of quantities delivered, and as to the price and extensions of same, will be then placed before the roads, sewers and bridges committee for approval and report to the general council, who pass them to the finance committee with instructions to pay same.

12. The stores ledger as per No. 9 and the blotter as per No. 10 will also record stores returned from certain works as being in excess of the requirements, which will be re-entered in the same manner as though they had been received from a supply house; this for the purpose of accurately keeping the accounts and affording the clerk information necessary for his accounting.

13. The stores ledger No. 9 to be checked each month by the clerk and its correctness then certified, together with a list of stores on hand as prepared by the roadmaster from this book and his actual stores on hand.

(Signed) ALBERT F. GRIFFITHS.