Gambling Wide Open

Chinese Lotteries In Full Blast After a Short "Close Season."

Colonist Throws Some Light In a Corner Supposed to Be Dark.

Wily Celestials Run Their Games Openly In Defiance of Police.

One day last week a Chinaman came to the Colonist office on an unusual mission. He wanted to insert an advertisement regarding a Chinese lottery which he was conducting, and desired to inform the newspaper-reading public that they could get a good show for their money by patronizing his institution. The advertisement was, of course, refused insertion; but the occurrence of such an unusual incident gave rise to some interesting speculations. None are more thoroughly aware that it is illegal to openly conduct a lottery than the Chinese themselves; and the question arises: Why did the Chinaman desire to make it public that his lottery was in operation? Did he visit the Colonist office through ignorance of the law which provides a penalty for the publication of such advertisements, or, not thinking of that point at all, was he acting with a knowledge that he had been guaranteed "protection" and simply desired to push his "business" "alle same white man," by using the advertising columns of a newspaper?

LOTTERIES WIDE OPEN.

A Colonist reporter was yesterday assigned the task of finding out whether or no the Chinese lotteries were running in the city of Victoria at a time when the fiat had gone forth that there must be no gambling? He had no difficulty in securing information that the lotteries are running full blast, with no attempt at secrecy whatever, and that they are being largely patronized by whites—from the school boy who has gathered a few nickels together, to the grey-haired rounder, who never loses an opportunity of "testing his luck."

Five "companies" are operating lotteries in Chinatown—Wing Chong, San Toy, Tai Loy Co., Wing Lung, and Lai On. Drawings are held every two or three hours out of the twenty-four. The "system" is easy. For ten cents a patron gets a ticket which may result in his winning as high as $360, or venturing an expenditure of seventy cents, he stands to win $1,460. He also stands to lose—and because this latter contingency occasionally happens is why lotteries are run in defiance of the law, why they occasionally announce that they get "protection," why school boys are in many instances turned into juvenile thieves, why clerks are dishonest and the earnings of the husband and father diverted from the till of the grocer and the butcher who are supplying the necessaries of life.

THE AGENCIES.

There are a dozen or more agencies in Chinatown where lottery tickets may be purchased. One of the most extensively patronized resorts is conducted by On Hing & Bro., on Fisguard street, just below Government. If a would-be patron, who is new to the game, enters On Hing's premises any time during the day and asks for a lottery ticket, he is received by a prosperous-looking Chinaman of the merchant type, who, on learning his business, replies: "Lottery ticket? Oh, yes; step inside."

The novice then steps through an open doorway and finds behind a glass partition a long counter, quite of the same fashion of a saloon bar, capable of accommodating a row of a dozen men or so. A skilful attendant is in charge of the "office." There is no attempt at secrecy—no blinds down or other steps taken to prevent any intrusion by meddlers. An advertisement in the Colonist would hardly make the "game" more accessible to the general public.

"I want a lottery ticket."

"All right; how much?"

"Oh, 15 cents."

"All right. This one drawing he come off soon"—and the Chinaman points to one of a row of five little tablets of tickets specifically handled by the five different companies now "operating."

The patron is then handed a bunch of blank tickets and a small paint brush with which to daub out or obliterate the particular characters which he assumes will be the winners at the drawing. He marks 10 of them, pays 15 cents, a record of the ticket is taken, and the proceeding is over. He will ninety-nine times out of every hundred, go back to the agency and discover that he "no catchem"—having nothing but a worthless scrap of paper for his money.

If he desires to become a regular patron and wishes to understand the intricacies of the system, the attendant will supply him with a neatly printed ticket setting forth the value of the wagers and the various amounts which may be won, as follows:

TEN CENT TICKET.

Spots.	Wins.
5	$ .20
6	1.80
7	18.00
8	90.00
10	360.00

FIFTEEN CENT TICKET.

Spots.	Wins.
5	$ .30
6	2.70
7	27.00
8	135.00
9	270.00
10	540.00

TWENTY CENT TICKET.

Spots.	Wins.
5	$ .40
6	3.60
7	36.00
8	180.00
9	360.00
10	720.00

TWENTY-FIVE CENT TICKET.

Spots.	Wins.
5	$ .50
6	4.50
7	45.00
8	225.00
9	450.00
10	900.00

THIRTY CENT TICKET.

Spots.	Wins.
5	$ .60
6	5.40
7	54.00
8	270 00
9	540.00
10	1080.00

THIRTY-FIVE CENT TICKET.

Spots.	Wins.
5	$ .70
6	6.30
7	63.00
8	315.00
9	630.00
10	1260.00

Spots.	Wins.
5	$ .80
6	7.20
7	72.00
8	360.00
9	720.00
10	1440 00

FORTY-FIVE CENT TICKET.

Spots.	Wins.
5	$ .90
6	8.10
7	81.00
8	405.00
9	810.00
10	1620.00

FIFTY CENT TICKET.

Spots.	Wins.
5	1.00
6	9.00
7	90.00
8	450 00
9	900.00
10	1800.00

SEVENTY-FIVE CENT TICKET.

Spots.	Wins.
5	1.50
6	13.00
7	135.00
8	675 00
9	1350.00
10	2700.00

ONE DOLLAR TICKET.

Spots.	Wins.
5	2.00
6	18.00
7	180.00
8	900.00
9	1800.00
10	3600 00

SEVENTY CENTS; NINE SPOTS.

Spots.	Wins.
4	$ .30
5	3.63
6	35.00
7	220.00
8	740.00
9	1460.00

THE DRAWING.

The modus operandi of the drawing is simple. The patron takes the ticket, on which is a large number of Chinese characters, and blots out with black ink 10 of them. Those are his guesses, so to speak—the attempt being to hit the same characters as will be so marked on the ticket which will be marked with twenty spots by the scrutineers of the "drawing." Those who speak with some knowledge of the game, says that the ticket which fixes the winning is arrived at in this way—small dice or chips, bearing each a character the same as appears on the tickets, are placed in a bowl and shaken up—the process being observed by the scrutineers. Twenty are withdrawn after the shaking up process has proceeded a sufficient length of time, and these determine the winning marks. A number of tickets are then so marked in red ink and despatched by message to the different agencies, where the patrons of the lotteries are expectantly awaiting the result. Then the work of comparison begins. The patron must have so marked his ticket as to have at least five characters be the same as those marked on the ticket bearing the 20 spots in red ink. In the vast majority of instances he does not have more than a three or four marks the same, so he loses his money. Occasionally, when the patrons of the lottery are getting tired of having no results, it is "arranged" to have some one of them make a considerable winning, the almond-eyed operators knowing full well that the news will be heralded far and near, and have the effect of attracting more victims like flies around a sugar bowl. And so the game goes on—dimes and dollars pouring into the coffers of the "companies" in a steady stream. Some 10 years ago the lotteries were flourishing to an extent quite unprecedented in latter days, hundreds of whites patronizing the agencies day and night. Those were the days when opium smuggling flourished, and in some instances the game was played to the extent of thousands of dollars.

THE LAW.

Section 205 of the Criminal Code reads as follows:

"Everyone is guilty of an indictable offence, and is liable to two years' imprisonment and to a fine not exceeding $2,000, who

"(a) Makes, prints, advertises or publicly causes or procures to be made, printed, advertised or published, any proposal, scheme, or plan for advancing, lending, giving or in any way disposing of any property by lots, cards, tickets or any mode of exhibition; or

(b) Sells, makes, exchanges, or otherwise disposes of or causes or procures or aids or assists in the sale, barter, exchange, or other disposal of, or offers for sale, barter or exchange any lot, card, ticket, or other manner or device for advancing, lending, giving, selling or otherwise disposing of any property of lots, tickets or any mode of chance whatsoever."

Packers vs. The Canneries

Application Made For Winding up United Canneries Co., Vancouver.

Six Arrests for Trespass and Desertion on the Empress Liner.

From Our Own Corespondent.

Vancouver, March 23.—The B. C. Packers' Association have applied to wind up the United Canneries Company. The B. C. packers are stockholders in the United Canneries, and were negotiating for the canneries when the recent amalgamation was effected.

Mr. F. W. Peters announced today that a new traffic division would be created at Calgary. The office of assistant general freight agent has been created, and W. C. Bowles appointed to the position.

Rev. E. E. Scott left for Ontario today. His mission being to bring back nine unmarried ministers for British Columbia.

A sneak thief is doing some very clever work among the hotels in Vancouver. On Sunday he visited the Strand, the Dominion, and the Blackburn house., getting in and out of the hotels in spite of the vigilance of the night clerks. In the Strand the room of J. Urquhardt was entered, and his watch and chain stolen. In the Blackburn House Frank Rossi's room was entered and his watch and chain stolen, and in the Dominion the rooms of Samuel Robb, of the World staff and Fred. Tasa and A. Law, "substitute" clerks in the C. P. R. telegraph offices, were entered. Mr. Robb lost his watch and $60. Mr. Tasa his gun, watch, and $3.50, and Mr. Low his watch and chain and $6.50.

Sunday a week ago the hotels were visited in a similar manner and watches and chains taken. So far the thief has not unlocked a door.

The police say the Vancouver hotel thief is a very clever crook, and an old hand at the business, but they will catch him yet.

W. A. Boyce is in jail charged with holding up Mr. Straube in his shooting gallery and securing $3. Boyce was drunk at the time he threatened Mr. Straube. He wore no mask or exposed no weapon, but his manner was threatening enough to induce Mr. Straube to comply with his demand for money.

A. J. Baxter, of the World staff, was appointed secretary of the Vancouver Tourist's Association tonight in place of H. Findley, resigned. There were a large number of applications.

The local strike situation shows some new features today. The crew of the steamer Princess May walked out yesterday, and are still out. The Princess May awaits another crew. The teamsters are still out, and the boss teamsters are still driving their own rigs. Freight is moving freely throughout the city. There are now ten of the striking clerks back at work in the main offices. The messenger boys of the C. P. R. telegraph service asked to come back in a body yesterday. Their request was refused. A permanent staff is now engaged in the telegraph office.

There were six arrests yesterday for trespass and desertion at the instance of the C. P. R. Three sailors, Jas. Barrett, Chas. Doherty and Fred. Saunders were engaged in New Brunswick to work on the steamship Empress of India. They claimed that in the East they were assured there was no strike among the steamboat men. When they arrived they found out differently, and refused to sign the ship's articles. They were promptly arrested for desertion, and their bail fixed at $100. They were unable to pay this, and spent the night in the lockup. Charles Williams was arrested for trespass and distributing dodgers warning men on the trains that there was a strike on of teamsters, steamboat men and the U. B. R. E. It was Williams who warned the three sailors of the strike conditions by these dodgers. Charles Nelson, a longshoreman, and Frank Kelly, a miner from Van Anda, were also arrested for trespassing on the wharf.

CANADIANS TO DINE.

Members of Parliament and Dignitaries to Be Banquetted.

Montreal, March 23.—A special cable to the Witness from London says: Ian Malcolm, M. P., Stowmarket division, N. W. Suffolk, assistant private secretary to Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, will dine all Canadian members of the House of Commons a week from Monday. Lord Aberdeen, Lord Strathcona and Hon. Jos. Chamberlain are also invited.

The C. P. R. have assured the underwriters at Lloyds that altogether exceptional measures will be taken to insure the safe navigation and efficient pilotage of the St. Lawrence.

Canadian cheese advanced last week three shillings a hundred, the highest for 20 years for that article.

FIGHTING IN DOMINGO.

Deputy Governor and the Commanding General Are Killed.

Santo Domingo, March 23.—The revolutionists are in full possession of the city of San Domingo. They have taken charge of the cable office and the government land lines. Foreign Minister Sanchez has sought refuge in the United States consulate. The fighting continues. Assistant Governor Echenique and the commander of the government forces, General Pena, have been killed. It is expected that the government troops outside the city will attack the revolutionists who are in San Domingo. The number of men killed or wounded is not known, but it is expected many have been killed on both sides. General Pipena, the head of a force of revolutionists, attacked the forts at 1 o'clock, and released the political prisoners. The stores are all closed and business is at a standstill.

Washington, March 23.—United States Consul General Maxwell, at San Domingo, has cabled the State Department that a revolution has broken out in that city, and that the hour he sent the cablegram heavy fighting was in progress.

WAGON BUILDERS' STRIKE.

Sixteen Hundred Men Want Nine Hours and More Pay.

Chicago, March 23.—Sixteen hundred men employed in local carriage and wagon factories struck today for a nine hour day and increased wages.

THE FRENCH SHORE MODUS.

Bill Passes Upper House of Newfoundland by Casting Vote.

St. John's, Nfld., March 23.—The bill renewing the modus vivendi regarding the French shore for the coming year passed the Upper House of the legislature this afternoon by the president's casting vote. Five members voted for and five against the bill, and two other members paired.

MORE SHIPS NEEDED.

Montreal, March 23.—So great is the call for accommodation upon ships sailing from Liverpool for Canada that the Allans have been obliged to put on an extra ship to carry the overflow from the regular liners.

EASTERN OBITUARIES.

Toronto, Ont., March 23.—Geo. Vivian, a printer, aged 23, was found dead in a window in the rear of 105 York street yesterday morning. He is supposed to have stumbled in the opening while intoxicated and to have been unable to free himself.

Chatham, March 23.—Right Rev. James Rogers, D. D., Roman Catholic bishop of Chatham for 53 years, died yesterday morning, aged 77 years.

Bothwell, March 23.—James Johnson, a farmer, who resided a few miles from here, was killed by a large log rolling on him from his wagon.

LIBRARIES APPRECIATED.

The system instituted by the provincial government in 1898 of supplying rural and mining districts with circulating libraries has proven a great success. British Columbia is the only province in the Dominion which has inaugurated this method of furnishing unincorporated localities with useful and entertaining literature. The system introduced here has been adopted from those in operation in Michigan and Illinois. Circulating libraries are evidently much appreciated, as thirty-nine sets now out and eleven applications have been filed from other districts. These latter applications unfortunately cannot be filled, as the appropriation has been exhausted, and it will not be possible to send out any more libraries until the sum set aside for such purposes in the new financial year becomes available. These circulating libraries are made up in packages of 100 books each, comprising works on agriculture, mining, history, biography, travel, sociology, economics and a few of the classical romances.

The action of the provincial government in instituting these circulating libraries was highly commended at the last meeting of the American Library Association. The Farmers' Institutes at its last meeting in Victoria—passed a resolution recognizing the many benefits accruing from the distribution of books in mining and agricultural districts, and also favoring an extension of the system.

LAW NEWS.

Chamber Applications—Law Examinations Began Yesterday.

The following applications were heard in Chambers yesterday morning before Mr. Justice Drake:

Bodwell vs. Victoria & Sidney Railway Co.—An application to strike out certain parts of amended statement of defence was referred to Mr. Justice Martin. J. H. Lawson, jr., for plaintiff; F. B. Gregory, contra.

Re. J. P. F. Bendrodt, deceased.—An order was made granting probate to executor on the application of H. Robertson.

Leavy vs. Dwyer.—Application by defendant for further particulars. No order made, costs in the cause. Plaintiff to file affidavit and three days allowed for statement of defence after filing of such affidavit. J. P. Walls for plaintiff; S. Perry Mills, K. C., for defendant.

Re J. W. Trutch estate.—H. B. W. Aikman was granted an order for the filing of a plan.

The law examinations commenced yesterday, a number of candidates being present. The papers set for yesterday were on contracts, equity and real property for the first intermediate; on torts, pleadings, evidence, real and personal property for the second intermediate, and on contracts, torts, wills, executors and choses in action for the finals.

The papers to be written on to day are as follows:

FIRST INTERMEDIATE.

County Court Act and Rules—9 a.m.
Common Law—2 p.m.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE.

Statutes—9 a.m.

FINAL FOR ADMISSION.

Statutes—9 a.m.
Pleading and Practice—2 p.m.
Equity—4:30 p.m.

Estes In the Police Court

Bulley Placed on Grill Again Yesterday Morn By Mr. Bodwell.

How the Witness Fought to Avoid Divulging the Proceedings.

Special Officer Tells of What He Overheard Regarding Strike.

The case of the King vs. Estes, who is now charged with not only attempting to delay His Majesty's mail on the steamer Charmer, but also on the Danube, by inciting the crews of those vessels to strike, was continued yesterday in the police court before Magistrate Hall. Yesterday Mr. Chas. Wilson, K. C., appeared for the defence with Mr. Robertson. A. B. Bulley, president of the local branch of the B. C. S. S. again occupied the stand—and as will be remembered when the court adjourned last Friday—he was worrying regarding an oath he had given not to reveal what happened behind closed doors at the meeting. The magistrate explained that this oath was not binding, but it was not until the afternoon that Bulley would reveal anything regarding the private meeting. He was on the grill the most of the day, and was seemingly most uncomfortable, as Mr. Bodwell kept up a rapid-fire of questions. He was as backward as before in making admissions, and Mr. Bodwell had to cross-examine him again and again to extract evidence on points of the case. After Mr. Bulley was examined, the informant, Robt. Bullick, a special officer of the C. P. R. told of conversations he overheard between Bulley and Estes, and with the two Thompsons during the passage of the Princess Louise to Victoria, in which they planned to have the steamers tied up. Capt. J. W. Troup, manager of the C. P. N. Company also gave evidence regarding what happened on the night of the strike.

Magistrate Hall said he wished to make a few remarks before the opening of the case. He thought Bulley did not understand the position he was in. He would point out the law. A person giving evidence in court should have an exact realization of the position in which he stood. It had struck him forcibly that Bulley was afraid lest something he might say would subject him to prosecution for perjury. This was right, but while he was to be guarded in giving his evidence in one respect, the magistrate pointed out that Bulley should also consider that his oath required him to tell the truth, and the whole truth, not a portion of it.

As for the oath of which Bulley was afraid—the oath he had stated on Friday that kept him from stating what happened behind closed doors of the society, that oath had no binding effect on him. It was not binding, neither was it lawful, and it subjected both the party administering it and the other taking it to criminal prosecution. The magistrate read the law on this subject which gave a penalty of seven years imprisonment for the offence. If witness would answer without hesitation they would get through with him in a few minutes, in fact, all that was done on Friday would have occupied but half a hour.

Mr. Bulley also made a short speech. Before we proceed, he said, suppose I belonged to the Freemasons, or other secret order and took their oaths, are the oaths illegal?

The magistrate told him that some were and some were not. However they did not concern this case—and it was not the time to consider them.

Witness then started his evidence-cross-examined by Mr. Bodwell, and still splitting hairs over words, and not remembering when he considered that his memory should be defective, as before. He said he went to Vancouver on Saturday, the 14th, and saw Capt. Troup, in company with Thompson, and an agreement, the text of which has been published, was made. There had been no meeting of the executive prior to the conference with Capt. Troup. Witness reported having made this agreement, which contained a clause that 12 hours notice of cancellation was to be given, to the executive meeting at Vancouver, at which Estes was present. Witness did not remember any discussion having taken place relative to the agreement. Nothing was said regarding striking without giving the 12 hours notice. Witness had objected to the strike, unless the vote of the meeting of the B. C. S. S. was for it.

Then Mr. Wilson began his objections. He objected to Mr. Bodwell cross-examining his own witness, and Mr. Bodwell showed that the witness was adverse and nothing could be secured from him without cross-examination. Mr. Wilson still objected. He said the prosecution had no evidence, and planned to have an inquisitorial enquiry to see if they could make out a case against Estes. Mr. Bodwell retorted that Mr. Wilson would see whether they had evidence or not. The magistrate said that having shown that cross-examination was necessary in some instances they could hardly keep flopping from one thing to the other if the witness took a streak of answering directly. Mr. Wilson asked that it be noted that the evidence was all subject to his objection.

Witness said he remembered nothing said at the executive meeting in Vancouver regarding the strike nor any conversation regarding it before the meeting.

Mr. Bodwell—Wasn't there a general request to strike?

Mr. Wilson objected, as this was irrevelent, and Mr. Bodwell replied that Mr. Wilson's objection in interpolating objections was to give the witness a cue.

Witness said he remembered no request to go on strike.

Mr. Bodwell—Then why go to Vancouver, attend meetings. Was there nothing in your mind regarding the strike?

Mr. Wilson objected. They were not concerned in this case with what was in Bulley's mind. It was irrevelent.

Mr. Bodwell said it was a case of trying to stop the truth coming out.

Mr. Wilson said he wished to repel such an insinuation. The examination must be conducted according to the laws of evidence.

Mr. Bodwell—"Do you say an attempt is not being made to stifle the truth," and Mr. Wilson replied: "I do say so, and maintain so."

The magistrate said this matter had been threshed out on Friday.

Mr. Bodwell said he must get at the facts, and he was satisfied that the magistrate would look after the interests of the witness. He saw no other way of getting at the facts than by proceeding as he was doing.

Mr. Bodwell, to witness: You say there was nothing said at the meeting about the strike. Can you give me a satisfactory reason why you made the statement at the meeting that you would not go on strike unless you got a vote of the boys?

Witness—I had no reason for making it.

Mr. Bodwell—Estes said you were right in making that statement. You subsequently asked him to come to Victoria. Now, having asked regarding the oath you spoke of on Friday, why did you ask him to come to Victoria?

Mr. Wilson objected. This, he held, had nothing to do with Estes.

Mr. Bodwell—Did you have any reason for asking Estes to come to Victoria?

Witness—Personally, yes.

Mr. Bodwell—Was there any conversation between you and Estes as to the object of his coming to Victoria?

Witness—I don't remember any.

Mr. Bodwell—Did anyone say anything in your presence as to why he came to Victoria?

Witness—I don't know as they did.

Mr. Bodwell repeated the question several times, asking the witness to give an answer, yes or no. The witness turned to the magistrate and said: Sir, I'm answering to the best of my belief and ability. The magistrate replied that was all anyone could do.

Mr. Bodwell—Well, I don't want to be trifled with further, I'm going to have the truth.

Mr. Wilson said he had no right to threaten the witness, and Mr. Bodwell replied that he was going to get the truth if he stayed a year, and Mr. Wilson replied that he could stay seven years and they would stay with him.

Mr. Bodwell—Now, did anyone say anything in your presence as to why Estes came to Victoria?

Witness—Honestly, I can't say that I know.

Mr. Bodwell—Was it such common ground that it was not necessary to talk of it?

Mr. Bodwell—Was not the greater part of the discussion at the meeting in Vancouver as to whether the men should go on strike?

Witness—No sir.

Mr. Bodwell—Was it discussed at all?

Witness—Not officially that I'm aware of.

Mr. Bodwell—Wasn't it discussed in general?

Witness—Not that I know of. It might have been spoken of in connection.

Witness—What does discussed mean?

Mr. Bodwell—I don't think you need a lawyer to help you. Wasn't anything said at all?

Witness—Not to that point.

Witness went on to state that he had not been urged to declare a strike at Vancouver—he wouldn't stand for that. He went to Vancouver because the agreement had been broken in regard to the shipment of scab freight on the Princess May. He had got a telegram about this. He did not intend to consult the executive at Vancouver about this.

Mr. Bodwell—Did you hear Estes tell the men to go back and work on the Princess May?

Witness said he did not. He might have heard it on the street that Estes had ordered the Czar to go to Union for coal. Estes had, though, nothing to do with the Princess May or Czar. He had no office in the B. C. S. S.

Mr. Bodwell—Now I'm going to prove this, witness, so you had better look out what you are doing?

Continuing, the witness answered to the effect that he had gone on to the wharf at Vancouver and down on the Princess Louise to look for scab freight. He had pointed some out to Estes on board the steamer. He took him and showed it to him. He had not looked for the scab freight for the purpose of reporting to the meeting. He had told Estes of the agreement when he showed him the freight. He did not say anything of the 12 hours notice.

Mr. Bodwell—Estes knew there was to be a meeting in Victoria that night?

Witness—I don't know that he did.

Mr. Bodwell—Why did you say on Friday that he did. You asked Estes to speak in Victoria?

Witness—I don't know that I did.

Witness said he asked Estes to come to Victoria, that was all he knew. He didn't ask him to speak until after he came to Victoria.

Mr. Bodwell asked several times as to whether witness had not asked Estes to speak in Victoria, and witness replied every time—Not that I know.

Mr. Bodwell—You found scab freight on board the steamer. Did you report that fact to the meeting?

Witness thought for a long time, took another drink, and was evidently uncomfortable. He turned to the court theatrically, and said: "I'm a young man; I've a wife and two children, and you've asked me to do a hard thing. If I break my word to my fellow man, how can you believe me?

The magistrate explained that the oath he had taken in the society was an unlawful one, and not binding in a court of law.

Mr. Bulley continued: Must I go before the world as a man who betrayed his fellow man. Is there no release?

The magistrate explained that the oath was not binding and the witness must consider himself in the same position as a man who had never taken it.

Mr. Wilson said that while he was not disposed to dissent on the question of the soundness of what the magistrate had said, did the question of his refusal to answer come within the meaning of the section on referring to the unlawful oath. He had not declined to disclose any illegal act?

The magistrate pointed out a previous section which executed to reason to give evidence. If it was not within the meaning of the section, it would not be a breaking of the oath. The witness was there to give evidence. An adjournment had been taken on Friday to give witness a chance to look into this matter, but it further time was needed, another adjournment could be taken.

Mr. Bodwell said he would like to see this celebrated oath.

Mr. Bulley said if the court would adjourn for three or four hours until he could bring the matter before his society. He said this was little enough for a man to ask who had seven years imprisonment staring him in the face. He was a young man, with a wife and family, and seven years was a long time.

Mr. Bodwell thought there was a good deal of red fire being burned unnecessarily. There was plenty of theatricals, and he did not propose to allow this man to be made a martyr, even on his own supplication. He would leave the point for a time.

Witness then went on to tell of showing Estes the scab freight. He might have told him then that the agreement had been broken. Witness could not say that he knew that all the steamers of the C. P. N. fleet would be in port last Monday night. He knew the Charmer and Danube were there. He didn't know that a strike would tie up the fleet.

Mr. Bodwell—If a strike was declared you were to quit the company's employ and tie up the Charmer?

Witness—To quit the company's employ.

Mr. Bodwell—Do you mean to say that you would call out the men and not expect to delay or stop the voyage of that vessel?

Witness—Might I give my answer?

Mr. Bodwell—Answer yes or no, or you might get more tired. I am giving you a bit of friendly advice. To Mr. Wilson—You and Mr. Estes may laugh—they had done so—but you may encourage this man too far. I am giving him fair warning, and I'm not fooling.

Mr. Bodwell—Do you mean to tell me on your oath that you did not expect to delay or stop the Charmer by calling out the men. Yes or no to that?

Witness—I can't say that I did.

Mr. Bodwell—I am asking if you did not hope and expect that it would?

Witness—I had no hope in the matter.

Mr. Bodwell—Tell me the reason, if it wasn't to delay the vessels?

Witness—The agreement had been broken?

Mr. Bodwell—What was the penalty?

Witness—All the men would go out on strike.

Mr. Bodwell—What would be the result?

Witness—I suppose if they didn't have the men the steamers couldn't go out.

Mr. Bodwell—Did you post patrols to prevent men going to the wharves?

Witness—Our men were told not to go to the wharves.

Mr. Bodwell—Didn't you talk to Estes about the strike? Didn't Thomson say in your hearing that he was coming to Victoria?

Witness—I don't remember.

Mr. Bodwell—If a man comes here and says so, will you deny it?

Witness—I can't say.

Witness said he had just told Estes that the position of the B. C. S. S. was untenable. Estes would not have anything to say about this. He might have talked of the strike in Vancouver.

Mr. Bodwell—And about the strike being continued to Victoria?

Witness—I don't know that he said anything about that. He was very noncommittal.

Mr. Bodwell—Let's have it all. You were overheard, so you might as well tell it. Do you mean to say that this was all that occurred on a voyage lasting five hours?

Witness went on to say that he had talked with Estes after his interview with Colonel Prior. Estes told witness what had been said.

Mr. Bodwell—Didn't he tell Colonel Prior he was going to stop every vessel sailing out of Victoria?

Witness—I don't remember any reference to that. Honestly I don't.

Continuing, he said that he did not remember he or Thomson having said that to him. He did not remember if it was discussed. He answered a number of questions which I don't remember, which lead Mr. Bodwell to remark that his memory was good in places but it failed when needed.

Witness then gave evidence as to the meeting last Tuesday night, and the instructions to the crew not to cast off lines until they heard from the meeting.

Mr. Bodwell.—Now I'm going into the meeting. As this witness wants till 2 o'clock to consider his position, well—

Witness—Can you give me longer? If they will absolve me from my promise I suppose that leaves me free, and I want to get them together to discuss it.

The magistrate—Whether they absolve you or not does not alter your position. Your associates have no right to get you to violate the law.

Mr. Bodwell, continued the examination on another line. Witness said in reply to his questions, it might be that Estes went to the meeting voluntarily, without invitation. He was not a member of the union. Witness did not know whether he was any use to the meeting. He would have no voice at the meeting. He supposed Estes could infer from his conversation what was to be discussed at the meeting. He couldn't remember if Estes had said he was anxious to have the strike extended to Victoria. Estes might have said so in a general way. He had only a vague recollection.

Mr. Bodwell—Wasn't the effect of what he said to your mind that he wanted to bring the strike to Victoria?

Mr. Wilson objected. There was no need of getting into the realm of thought in this case.

The magistrate thought that as the witness had failed to give the wording of the conversation the questions were admissible.

Witness said he could not say that he gained the impression from Estes that he wished the strike extended to Victoria. Witness had not spoken to Estes about extending the strike to Victoria. Witness did not know from his conversation whether Estes was in favor of extending the strike to Victoria. If the strike was called here it would not be in sympathy with the U. B. R. E., but because the agreement was broken.

Mr. Bodwell—Now the real reason was to help the U. B. R. E. in Vancouver, wasn't it?

Witness—I can't say that it was.

Mr. Bodwell—Why did you say the other day that the U. B. R. E. was anxious to extend the strike?

Mr. Wilson objected. He said Mr. Bodwell already asked the question several times, and Mr. Bodwell said he would come back to the question, until he got the truth, if he took a year. Then followed a series of questions along this line, to all of which witness said he did not remember. He said the request for the strike had come from Vancouver. Not from the U. B. R. E.

Mr. Bodwell—Wasn't it a sympathetic strike?

Witness—Well, you might put it that way.

Mr. Bodwell—Now as to this meeting. At the private meeting did you ask Estes to speak?

Witness said it was getting late, and he was tired and hungry.

Mr. Bodwell pressed the question, and the magistrate repeated his talk to the witness that the oath he had taken was not binding.

Mr. Bodwell—I'm going to have an answer. We've fooled long enough.

Witness—Then I must throw myself on the mercy of the court.

The Magistrate—It's a simple question and doesn't affect your associates.

Witness—If a man's a man. If I answer that I'm liable for perjury under British law, and I'm to take seven years.

Mr. Bodwell—Where did you get that idea?

Witness—By taking that oath if I remain silent I get seven years in jail.

The magistrate explained that he was only liable to imprisonment for perjury. The oath was not binding that he had taken in the society.

Witness said he had a duty to his comrades, and if he did not break his word of honor, and remained silent he was liable to be imprisoned for seven years.

Mr. Bodwell—Who told you that?

Mr. Robertson—He got the idea from the section read by the magistrate.

The magistrate said Bulley was laboring under more fear that any witness he had seen for many a day. He pointed out that as regards the oath, the witness was in no different position before the strike, or before the case was called. It had no bearing on this case.

The witness argued for some time, and the magistrate said his duty was clear, that the oath did not bind him.

The witness said that if he broke his oath he would go forth to the world as a man who had betrayed his fellow man.

The magistrate said it was late in the day to be splitting hairs over this question. He had placed himself in this position, that he was bound to violate one or the other. "Which was it to be?"

Mr. Bodwell again put the question, and witness demurring, an adjournment was taken until the afternoon. In the meantime witness had evidently taken counsel of his fellows, for he answered the question.

When the case was resumed, the witness went on to say that he did not remember having asked Estes to speak at the private meeting. He had not given any information to newspapers after the meeting. He had not seen a Colonist reporter. He didn't know whether he saw an account of the meeting in the Colonist or not. He had given a copy of the agreement to the Colonist some days before the strike was declared. The fleet was practically called out on Friday, and it was after that time that the agreement was given out. He had made a report to the meeting of scab freight being carried on the steamer. He had not made any recommendation, but Mr. Thomson suggested that the question be discussed fully.

After many queries witness, without further hesitation went on to tell what happened at the private meeting. He said after it was called to order and the secretary looked around to see if none other than members were there, a summary report was made by S. Thompson and witness of their trip to Vancouver, of the agreement, which was broken, and of their conference in this regard with Capt. Troup and C. P. R. officials. They had decided that their position was no longer tenable, as scab freight had been carried. The proposition was put before the members. Witness said he had pledged his word not to go on strike before 12 hours notice was given. A resolution was moved that they go out at once. This resolution is on the minutes. He believed this resolution was passed before Estes spoke.

Mr. Bodwell read from the Colonist report of the private meeting. Witness,

(Continued on Page 3.)

Opposition to Grand Trunk

Petitions Presented at Ottawa Against Subsidy For New Pacific Line.

Royal Canadian Mint to Proceeded With at Once.

Macpherson Objects to a Gerrymander—Army Reservist Scheme.

From Our Own Corespondent.

Ottawa, March 23.—J. H. Ross, Yukon, was introduced today and took his seat amid Liberal applause.

Several petitions were presented protesting against any subsidy being granted to the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme.

Good progress was made with government measures today, and also in supply.

A bill to prohibit indecent plays was passed with amendments by Sir Hibbert Tupper.

Hon. Mr. Sutherland announced that the royal mint will be proceeded with.

According to the draft redistribution bill, Victoria loses one member, as Vancouver Island, according to the census, has not sufficient population for three members. The proposal was made to convert the Northern part of the Island and Burrard into a new riding, but in various premises Mr. MacPherson is kicking against losing any of his constituency.

Mr. Bell got an order for all papers in connection with the Treadgold concession.

Lady Minto asks for $6,000 more to mark the graves of Canadians in South Africa.

Thos. O. Davis, M. P., gave notice of motion declaring that it is incumbent to take steps to increase transportation facilities in the Territories owing to the prospective great immigration into that country and the increase of product.

In connection with the proposed organization of British army reservists, a snag has been struck which promises to wreck the movement. The British authorities wished it to be understood that these men were to be on the same footing as reservists at home, and subject to recall at any time. Government would not consent to any such stipulation, and for the present the movement is stopped.

Mr. Brock, M. P., gives notice of a bill to further prevent cruelty to animals. It greatly widens the scope of the present law.

An animated discussion took place on the proposed mint at Ottawa, the upshot of which was a motion of Mr. Brock's to strike out the item of $50,000. This was defeated by 47 to 6.

BURGLARS CAUGHT.

Bridgetown, N. S., March 23.—The two burglars who robbed the Union Bank agency at Granville ferry Friday night, and who were captured here yesterday, were up for examination before the stipendiary magistrate today. Their names are Geo. Wilson and James Smith, both of New Brunswick. The steel box which was taken from the safe, and which contained $3,000, was found at Granville ferry today by the side of the river.

Deep Breath Of Relief Drawn

Settlement of Fernie Strike Causes Jubilation Throughout District.

Mining Country Now Certain of Active, Prosperous Summer.

Rossland, March 23.—The information to hand here respecting the settlement of the strike at the Crow's Nest collieries is to the effect that on Saturday the conciliation committee representing the Provincial Mining Association of British Columbia met Manager Rankin of the coal company and district union executive, and that the negotiations progressed with celerity. The disturbance of Thursday evening may have affected the attitude of the contending parties for there was an evident desire to reach a settlement. The company agreed to recognize the union, and the union agreed to an amendment of the Fernie wage scale, which Manager Rankin has contended was excessive. The satisfactory disposition of these main points in issue paved the way for a ready settlement of minor issues, and by night the settlement was arrived at in full.

Prior to hostilities being raised and work resumed at the collieries, the settlement has to go before the local unions at Fernie, Morrissey and Michel, but this is regarded as a formality and the acceptance of the arrangement is regarded as assured the agreement to cover a period of two years from date subject to cancellation by either party after two months notice to the Mining Association. At Fernie the intelligence was received with jubilation and throughout the mining districts of the Kootenays a deep breath of relief was drawn when it was announced that the disastrous strike had been brought to a conclusion. In this district alone about 350 men were affected, but with the relief of the fuel famine assured the country is certain to have an unusually active and prosperous summer.

CARROLL NOMINATED.

South Brandon Conservatives Make Choice of Candidate.

Winnipeg, March 23.—South Brandon Conservatives today nominated P. Carroll as candidate for the legislature, and Gilbert Plains Conservatives selected Glen Campbell.

WRIGHT IN COURT.

Application for His Extradition Will Be Decided Today.

New York, March 23.—After a hearing in the United States court on the application for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Whitaker Wright, whose extradition is asked for by the British government, Judge Lacome informed the lawyers who had argued for and against the application, that he would render a decision tomorrow.

PROTEST AGAINST DAVIS.

Corrupt Practices Are Alleged in the North York Election.

Toronto, March 23.—A protest has been filed against the election of Hon. F