# The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. XLVII., NO. 41. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1905. FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.


## Provincial Legislature

### Debate on the Second Reading of the School Bill Continued

### By Premier For Government and Munro and Murphy For Opposition.

### Commercial Travelers Heard by Executive—Committee Work.

Wednesday, March 1.

THE House assembled at 2 o'clock and after prayers were read by Rev. Dr. Campbell, the following was the order of business:

**Petitions.**

Mr. Oliver presented a petition from A. Ohlson, secretary of the B. C. Association of Nurserymen, asking for amendments to the Horticultural Board Act.

Mr. Tanner introduced a bill to regulate the manufacture, inspection and storage of explosives.

The Finance Minister introduced a bill to aid the city of Nelson.

The Premier introduced a bill to carry out an agreement respecting the incorporation of the city of Fernie.

Mr. Oliver moved that an order of the House be granted for a return of copies of all correspondence between the government, or any member thereof, and the municipality of Coquitlam, or any officer thereof, in respect of taxes upon lands acquired by the government in connection with the establishment of a farm in connection with the insane asylum at New Westminster.

Hon. Mr. Green promised to bring down the information called for.

The motion carried.

**Questions.**

Mr. Oliver asked: What authority had the government to convey lands in Burnaby to E. Pohlman in exchange for lands in Coquitlam?

Hon. Mr. Wilson replied: By authority of section 3, chapter 160, of the Revised Statutes, 1897, being the Public Works Act, and by an order in council, approved on the 11th of May, 1904.

Mr. Evans asked: Is it the intention of the government during the present session to introduce a bill dealing with the superannuation list, according to promise made last session?

Hon. Mr. McBride replied: The government is considering the question of introducing legislation with respect to the provincial civil service. This would include the matter of superannuation.

The Land Registry Act was committed, Mr. Murphy in the chair. Progress was reported.

Hon. Mr. Fulton presented a copy of the report submitted to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor by the Hon. Fred J. Fulton on his mission to Ottawa with John P. Babcock, fishery commissioner, as a delegation from the government of British Columbia.

**Education Bill.**

Hon. Mr. McBride continued the debate on the second reading of the education bill. He pointed out that the first critic of the bill (Mr. Oliver) had regarded the measure from a narrow point of view, namely from the standpoint of the constituency of Delta. The member for Delta argued that the measure was a blow at the school system, and that rural municipalities would not respond to the obligations imposed upon them. He disagreed with this, and having some knowledge of the character of the farming population, believed that they would prove quite equal to do what was required of them by the bill. That the efficiency of the public schools had attained such a high state, under the system adopted in 1893, was an argument against the criticism that deterioration would result from the present measure, which was only an extension of the principle then adopted. He believed that as a result of the bill they might expect to see better school management, inasmuch as the people would feel more directly their responsibilities in connection with the system. Many inequalities now existing would be removed by the bill. It was manifestly unfair that some districts should receive more assistance for education alone than they were contributing to the provincial treasury. This would be corrected. The explanation offered by Mr. Oliver for the failure of certain constituencies to make good the educational grant, that lands within the Dominion railway grant to the C. P. R. were not subject to taxation, was not applicable, as there were no railway lands within the Delta riding. Generally speaking, the riding of Dewdney was affected by this measure, but the burden was fairly distributed, and he had no fear as to the ability of the people there to meet it. All measures involving an increase of taxation in any respect naturally provoked some opposition. It was impossible to draft such a bill which would meet the views of all. The necessity for the changes proposed was apparent. The demands of other departments of the administration were constantly growing, and must continue to increase with the development of the province. The financial burdens must be met, and a consideration of the educational system had to be undertaken from a financial point of view. In framing the bill, the government had derived a great deal of inspiration from the New Brunswick law, the details of which were copied in many respects. He invited to the measure the careful study of the House, believing that much of the disfavor in regard to it would disappear with real knowledge of its provisions.

Mr. Munro (Chilliwack) congratulated the Minister of Education upon his presentation of the case. It was only reasonable that the member for Delta should regard the bill from the standpoint of his constituency, and he (Mr. Munro) believed that, if all other members of the House would get a better representation of the whole subject than the members indulged in abstract speculations. He concurred with the idea that this question should be regarded from the standpoint of economy and efficiency, but it was not claimed on behalf of the measure that either of these objects would be thereby conserved. In a word the government said it was up to the people to seek efficiency or economy as they chose. This was an indefensible principle. The government should keep in view the greatest good of the commonwealth. In the case for better terms, special treatment was asked of the Dominion because of the peculiar conditions obtaining in this province. Yet in relation to the school system now proposed, the government took no cognizance of this fact, and in this way unfair discrepancies in the treatment meted out to the school districts would occur. The bill discriminated against the poorer districts. It was a sort of legislation which inspired Socialistic views. The measure was not attributable to any constructive ability of the government. It was rather attributable to a negative quality, which on a previous occasion had pandered to the bankers of the province on the question of finance. In the administration of the present system, the government had been guilty of extravagances, as instanced in over provisions made in his district for school accommodation, and these were all the more blameable in view of the fact that the country was on the verge of such a measure as that before the House, which struck at the very root of the school system. The bill was wrong in principle. Its details were also ill considered, in proof of which he referred to a number of sections which he considered disputable. Should the bill pass the brand of cowardice would be placed upon the House, as by it they sought to do indirectly what directly they dare not do, in the matter of taxation. He opposed the second reading of the bill for the following reasons: That it was contrary to sound principles of political economy; that it was a discrimination against the poorer school districts; it would drive the best teachers out of the profession; it imposed absurd and ridiculous duties upon the trustees; it would remove one of the greatest inducements to the most desirable class of immigrants crossing into the country, and finally on the ground that if retrenchment was imperative it could and should be attained without passing class legislation.

Mr. Murphy contended that the point taken by the Minister of Education that under the bill the question as to the standard of education being maintained was up to the people was inconsistent with the duties and responsibilities of government. In the poorer districts it was apparent that the people would not maintain the standard of education. This duty devolved upon the government. They should see to it that the standard was maintained. As for the solicitude expressed by the government for the maintenance of roads, in this connection he pointed out that there was room for the greater part of their solicitude in his district, and that owing to the by-election in Lillooet, Cariboo had gone short of its allowance in this respect last year.

Mr. Bowser moved the adjournment of the debate.

Hon. Mr. Green moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Bridges Act, explaining that it was designed simply to make the act more workable.

The motion passed and the bill was committed, Mr. Macgowan in the chair. It was reported complete without amendments.

The House adjourned until 2 o'clock tomorrow.

**Gallery Notes.**

The municipal committee met yesterday morning, Mr. Macgowan in the chair. Representations were heard on behalf of the city of Victoria from Mayor Barnard and the city clerk with reference to a large number of suggested amendments to the Municipal Clauses Act. One amendment asked was that the city of Victoria might be given power to vote a sum of money to the Tourist Association, and another provided that the voters' lists should be printed a week earlier than the date now fixed for the greater convenience of the ratepayers.

Another suggested amendment had reference to the settlement of claims arising from damage to private property by the city or from the expropriation of property. In effect it was that one arbitrator should be appointed (a Supreme court judge) for this purpose instead of three arbitrators as at present.

The committee took the various suggestions into consideration.

The executive received a deputation from New Westminster yesterday morning consisting of Thos. Gifford, M. P. P., and Mr. W. J. Trapp, president of the Exhibition Association. A request was made for a provincial grant in aid of the Dominion exhibition to be held in New Westminster this year. The sum suggested was $20,000. The government promised to give the matter their fairest consideration.

A deputation representing the resident commission merchants of Vancouver and Victoria waited on the government with reference to the proposed taxation affecting their interests. They took exception to clause 10 of the report of the assessment commission, contending that this should not be embodied in any legislative enactment. About thirty gentlemen attended, and the spokesman of the deputation was Mr. Martin, of the firm of Martin & Robertson of Vancouver. Aside from any particulars of the suggested legislation, Mr. Martin took the broad ground that no measures of class distinction should be adopted. He said that resident commission men were quite willing to bear their fair share of taxation required to meet the necessities of the government. He thought that the taxation of commercial men would work out eventually to the disadvantage of the province. The commercial men were not only selling agents, but they were educators, as it were, the purveyors of inter-provincial sentiment, and if they were discriminated against in this way it might lead to retaliatory measures being adopted by other provinces against British Columbia salesmen, and in this connection Mr. George Carter of Victoria interpolated the information that his firm was today sending travelers as far as Montreal and that it was not beyond the ambitions of the commercial men of this province to become large distributors for the rest of the Dominion.

Mr. Machin suggested that if other provinces followed the example sought to be set by this bill, travelers coming from the Old Country would be up against a tax of $700 or $800 before they reached the Pacific coast. He also pointed out that in many cases these travelers came not only to sell but to buy here. Aside altogether from the practical aspects of the question, Mr. Martin pointed out that ethically the proposal would be disadvantageous. The very best of feeling now existed between members of the commercial fraternity, and he instanced that a large sum of money had been contributed by the commercial travelers of Winnipeg to furnish a ward in the Vancouver general hospital. He said that in collecting such a tax, as proven by the experience of other places where such legislation had been experimented with, insurmountable obstacles would be encountered. The travelers would not only seek to evade the payment of the tax, but those who traded with them would sympathize and assist them in this direction. It was safe to say that not over 50 per cent. would be collected, and that a considerable portion of this would be consumed by the expense of collecting it. The government promised serious consideration to the suggestions that had been made.

The bill respecting the city of Nelson, introduced yesterday, is designed to authorize the substitution of new debentures for those unsold in connection with the loan of $150,000 for installing an electric light plant in 1902.

### IMPERIAL CHAMBERS COMMERCE

London, March 1.—The conference of the association of chambers of commerce of the United Kingdom, now sitting in London, today discussed fiscal reforms, and ultimately decided, by the votes of 42 chambers against 21, that "changes in the fiscal system are essential to provide against unfair competition, and an Imperial conference should be called to discuss the question."

### A BREWERY BURNS.

New Orleans, La., March 1.—The Weikling brewery, part of the New Orleans Brewing Association, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $200,000.

### LITTLE ALFONSO'S FATE.

**Reported Betrothal of Spanish King to Austrian Archduchess.**

Vienna, March 1.—Reports have been current recently of the approaching betrothal of King Alfonso of Spain to Archduchess Gabrielle, daughter of Archduke Frederick, but it is impossible to obtain an official confirmation of the rumors. On the other hand, they have been unofficialy denied.

### A BREACH OF CONFIDENCE.

**Maxim Gorky's Treatment by Authorities a Subject of Protest.**

St. Petersburg, March 1.—Maxim Gorky's family and friends are greatly exasperated by his treatment, and maintain that a breach of confidence has been committed, an order for his unconditional release having been signed when bail was deposited. Bailiffs say that if he had known he was to be transported to Riga, he would have preferred to remain a prisoner in St. Petersburg. He requested permission to reside in the Crimea owing to one of his lungs being affected, but the request was refused.

### PARTIAL STATE OF SIEGE.

**Governor-General Declares Parts of Poland in Rebellion.**

Warsaw, March 1.—(2:05 p. m.)—The governor-general of Poland today proclaimed a partial state of siege in the governments of Kalisz, Lublin, Kislce and Lomza. A similar condition prevails in the remaining six provincial governments.

All Poland is now governed under a modified form of martial law. The proclamation does not give specific reasons for the action taken, but it is due to the general unsatisfactory condition of the country.

The strike on the Vistula railroad is ended. Train service both north and south of Warsaw has been resumed. The strikers obtained higher wages and other concessions.

The strikes on the suburban railroads have also ended, and all Warsaw's railroad communications are now restored.

### ARABIAN REBELLION.

**Extensive Movement Gaining Head and Turkish Troops Deserting.**

Constantinople, March 1.—The present insurrection in Yemen province, Arabia, appears to put in the shade all previous revolutions. The centre of the movement is at Saada, northward of Sanaa, capital city of Yemen province, and already there are signs of its extension to the province of Assyr. The insurgents have again surrounded Sanaa and a stubborn fight has been in progress for five days. Many of the Turkish troops refuse to resist any further and are deserting. In the south, the towns of Aab and Hidjeh, the latter containing 2,000 troops with four guns, are surrounded and on the point of capitulation. The alleged victory of February 1, when it was officially announced that the Turkish forces had routed the rebels investing Sanaa and Hoidea, Yemen province, and had relieved the besieged garrison of Sanaa, turns out to have been an insurgent success.

Turkish defective transportation delays the despatch of reinforcements. The objection of the insurrection is believed to be the creation of an autonomous Arab state.

### STEAMER OREGON BURNS.

**All Efforts to Quench Flames Have Proved Unsuccessful.**

Eureka, Cal., March 1.—Up to dark the efforts of the officers and crew of the steamship Oregon, which was beached here this morning, to quench the flames have been unsuccessful. The method adopted of attempting to fill the vessel with water was inadequate to the situation. It has been determined that the vessel cannot be flooded by means of her own pumps and the men are now engaged in boring holes through the steel plates, through which hose will be inserted. A tug or other engines will then be secured and the space between decks, which the water now being pumped in does not reach, will be flooded. Since pumping began the Oregon righted considerable and went further up the beach. The bow of the vessel is now even with the shore line at low water. The steel plates are becoming hotter and the smoke is still rolling out from her after skylight. To remove the hatches would give a draught that would certainly encompass the destruction of the vessel. It is believed the flames will be under control by tomorrow night, and the efforts of today will be redoubled tonight, the officers being fearful of an explosion of gases accumulated in the air-tight hold. The vessel lies in a soft mud and sand formation, and the damage to the hull will be slight, if any. All she will require is the efforts of two tugs to pull her off the flats when she is ready for sea.

Rear Admiral Kempf and Inspectors of Hulls and Boilers Guthrie and Dolan arrived from San Francisco this morning, and while here they will make an investigation into the mishap to the Oregon.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CRISIS.

**Efforts of Emperor to Relieve Situation Prove Ineffectual.**

Vienna, March 1.—The last ten days, which have been filled with endeavors on the part of Emperor Francis Joseph and the Hungarian political leaders to effect a solution of the political crisis, especially the formation of possible neutral legislation and routine business, have brought no results and no improvement. Coalition of the various Hungarian parties making together the parliamentary majority, still continues. The politicians have not succeeded in affecting any change therein. The extreme element of the independence party insists upon concessions from the throne on military questions. Francis Kossuth (leader of the united opposition), however, counsels moderation, and even a postponement of the extreme military demands. To these the Emperor gives no direct sign of conceding. His Majesty evidently is waiting to see what the Hungarians will do. The Hungarian Diet reassembles March 8, and the combined opposition does not conceal its determination to maintain its strong positions. It is rumored that it may persist in continuing the signing of the Diet March 8 if in the meantime no cabinet is formed and that the Diet will again be adjourned by royal rescript.

The present acute phase of the crisis has now lasted over a month. It is admitted that the crisis is as impossible to force as the method in which it can be brought about.

## Atrocious Crime

### Mrs. Leland Stanford Dies by Poisoning at Honolulu.

### Left Home After Previous Attempt on Her Life Two Weeks Ago.

### Strychnine Administered to California Philanthropist on Both Occasions.

HONOLULU, March 1.—Mrs. Stanford, widow of United States Senator Leland Stanford, died at 11:40 o'clock last night, forty minutes after she was taken ill at the Moana hotel here, under suspicious circumstances, pointing, in the opinion of the physicians who attended her in her dying hour, and seemingly in that of others, to poison by the adminstration of strychnine in a vial of bicarbonate of soda.

Mrs. Stanford herself, when found by a guest of the hotel who had heard her groaning in her agony and suffering from convulsions, declared, "I have been poisoned," and her last words were, "This is a horrible death to die."

The physicians say that between convulsions, Mrs. Stanford repeated the assertion that she had been poisoned, and said it was the second time that an attempt had been made, the first time being in her San Francisco home, and it was this attempt which caused her to come to Honolulu.

**Autopsy Being Held.**

An autopsy on the remains showed that the cause of death was tetanus of the respiratory organs, but how this was brought about will not be known until after an examination of the contents of the stomach, the result of which examination will probably be known tomorrow.

The bottle containing the bicarbonate of soda bears the label of Charles Fells & Co., 60 King William street, Adelaide, but it is believed that it had been refilled since purchased.

**Secretary Makes Statement.**

Miss Bertha Berna, Mrs. Stanford's secretary, says that the previous attempt on the life of her employer was made January 14 last at her home on "Nob Hill," San Francisco, when strychnine was found in a bottle of Poland mineral water. Miss Berner said to the correspondent of the Associated Press: "We went to a picnic yesterday and were planning to go to Haleiwa, a suburban resort. Our luncheon yesterday consisted of the ordinary cold dishes prepared at the Moana hotel, and there was nothing in it of the canned variety. Mrs. Stanford ate very heartily. She expressed great enjoyment in her trip and said she felt very well.

"We returned to the hotel at 4 o'clock and Mrs. Stanford retired to her room for a rest. Later she dressed for dinner. When the soup was served she said that would be sufficient as she was not hungry.

**Planned a Picnic.**

"We then went to the verandah, where Mrs. Stanford planned the trip to Haleiwa for today. She then said she would retire early so as to be refreshed for the trip. At 8:30 Mrs. Stanford sent for her maid, May Hunt, whom she recently employed. She then said to me, 'I shall retire and take my medicine. Please get it for me.'

"I got a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda, one purgative tablet and a bottle of Bartlett water. Mrs. Stanford forgot to take the medicine and lay down and slept. As soon as she awoke she took the medicine and again retired.

**Seized With Convulsions.**

"Mrs. Stanford soon thereafter was seized with convulsions, which threw her out of bed. The maid and myself came in answer ot her call, as did also a guest from a nearby room. She said: 'I am poisoned.'

"The convulsions continued in spite of Dr. Humphries, her physician.

**Strychnine Is Found.**

It is reported tonight that R. A. Duncan, the territorial food commissioner and chemical analyst, has found strychnine in the bottle of bicarbonate of soda. No report of such finding has yet been made and other chemists have been called into consultation.

It is probable that the inquest will be delayed for several days, awaiting the analysis of the contents of the stomach. High Sheriff Henry and Deputy Sheriff Rawlins are both conducting the investigation, with the assistance of the police officials.

"The bottle of bicarbonate of soda was purchased by me at Adelaide some years ago, but I think it had been refilled for Mrs. Stanford at San Francisco."

**Physician Tells Story.**

Dr. Humphries made the following statement to the Associated Press correspondent: "When I was called in I found Mrs. Stanford in convulsions and applied the quickest remedies, but it was not possible to save her life. Mrs. Stanford said to me: 'Doctor, I have been poisoned.'

"Mrs. Stanford's condition seemed to indicate strychnine poisoning. Between convulsions her mind was unusually active, and she said: 'This is the second time they have tried it. They tried it last January, and I came here to avoid it.'

"As to the contents of the bottle," continued the doctor, "before making an analysis I am unable to swear that it contained strychnine, but I am perfectly positive that it does contain strychnine."

Two years ago Mrs. Stanford went to Australia on a visit to a brother of her late husband, Thomas Stanford, a wealthy resident of Melbourne.

**Horror at Tragedy.**

San Francisco, March 1.—The news of the death of Mrs. Stanford at Honolulu last night was received here today with surprise and sorrow, to which was added horror when it was learned that probably she had been poisoned. Her brother, Charles G. Lathrop, who is treasurer of the Leland Stanford junior university, refused to believe that her death was due to other than natural causes, and her attorney, Mountford S. Wilson, positively declined to discuss the report that an attempt to poison her was made in this city. Mr. Wilson is awaiting advices from the Honolulu officers before taking any action regarding the business affairs of Mrs. Stanford, which are intimately connected with those of the great university, which she and her husband founded at Palo Alto. This institution has already been endowed with $38,000,000 in property and coin, to which may be added about $10,000,000 from Mrs. Stanford.

Two weeks ago the following despatch was sent out by the Associated Press:

"San Francisco, Feb. 18.—The Bulletin today says that an attempt was made to murder Mrs. Jane L. Stanford in her California street mansion within the last month by placing poison in a bottle of mineral water. Mrs. Stanford drank three ounces of the mixture, but the poison had been used in such large quantities that it acted as an emetic. Mrs. Stanford was taken violently ill. The contents of her stomach and the contents of the bottle from which she had taken three doses was diagnosed by a physician. It was found strong enough to kill a dozen people if it had been used with any judgment. Mrs. Stanford has gone to Japan. Several servants, it is said, are being closely watched."

The above report was contradicted at the time by some of the San Francisco papers, who characterized the story as a "wild tale."

PRINCE LOUIS OF BATTENBERG. (FROM THE GRAPHIC.)

### KING EDWARD'S FAREWELL.

Portsmouth, Feb. 28.—King Edward today bade farewell to the second cruiser squadron which, under the command of Rear Admiral Prince Louis of Battenburg, will sail tomorrow for the Mediterranean and in the autumn proceed to American waters. The King stood on board the armored cruiser Drake, Prince Louis' flagship, and this morning inspected the squadron of half a dozen war craft, described by naval men "as battle ships in disguise," all of which are capable of making twenty-three knots per hour.

### WIDEAWAKE YANKEES.

**British Representations Cut no Figure in U. S. Deal With Cuba.**

London, March 1.—Answering a question in the House of Commons today, Earl Percy, under secretary for foreign affairs, said he regretted that the British representations at Washington regarding the injurious effect on British trade of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Cuba had been fruitless owing to the fact that the United States held the view that the most-favored-nation clause did not relate to privileges granted to third persons in turn for specific concessions.

### FOUNDERED AT SEA.

New York, March 1.—Captain J. A. Minot, of the steam dredge Texas, which foundered at sea with a loss of twenty-two lives, was brought here today on the steamer Rotterdam, from Rotterdam and Boulogne. The other survivors of the Texas were landed at Waterford several weeks ago, having been rescued by the brigantine Mercedes, after a terrible experience with hunger, thirst and cold in an open boat.

The Texas, which sailed from Dantzic for Galveston in December, foundered at midnight on Christmas eve. Two of her boats were launched, but one containing the chief officer and twenty-one men sank immediately and all its occupants were drowned. In the second boat the survivors drifted fourteen days, the last six of which they were absolutely without food or water. One man died from exposure, another became insane and the remaining twelve were on the verge of hysteria when help came to them. They had drank sea water and their bodies were covered with boils. When taken on board the Mercedes one of the survivors said that they had just drawn lots to decide which one should be killed to furnish food for his fellows.

### TROUBLE EXPECTED SATURDAY.

**Anniversary of Emancipation of Russian Serfs May Witness Revolt.**

St. Petersburg, March 1.—Next Saturday being the anniversary of the emancipation of the serfs, rumors have been in circulation that the day has been selected for notable events. According to some of these rumors the workmen are planning an immense revolutionary demonstration, while according to other reports, the government intends commemorating the anniversary by issuing a manifesto establishing some form of representative legislature. It was stated positively, however, on competent authority that there is no intention on the part of the government to signalize Saturday by any special manifesto; and plans for a demonstration of workmen, if there are any, have not yet reached the men or the liberal leaders. On the other hand it seems certain that the recently revived council of ministers, at its weekly session, is considering the all important question of reform and evolving governmental alterations of a momentous character, but what form these changes are to take it is impossible to ascertain with positiveness. Presumably the council is discussing the means of bringing the government and the people in closer touch. According to current reports the decision has been reached that the Zemsky Sobor would be an unsatisfactory agent for doing this and that the ministers are now considering other measures looking to the same end. A definite announcement of their decision as to the nature of the proposed reforms is not expected for some time.

### WAR EAGLE COMPANY.

**Annual Meeting Adjourned for One Month—Report of Progress.**

Rossland, March 1.—The annual meeting of the War Eagle Consolidated Mining and Development Company was convened in Toronto today, only to adjourn for one month. The report of ex-Manager Kirby is, however, now available and in the hands of the shareholders.

During the year 1904 the War Eagle made an excellent showing, and fully sustained its reputation as one of the great producing mines of the world. This, too, was done under untoward conditions. Circumstances militated against very large shipments of ore. The management devoted most of the time to developing the property and placing it on its present excellent footing. Nevertheless 61,064 tons were extracted and disposed of at a profit of a trifle over $80,000. The average value per ton was $12.45.

The War Eagle is now in a position to more than double its output of last year. Since the last annual report 2,220 feet of headings have been driven. New shoots of high-grade ore have been discovered and blocked out in many directions and old slopes have been opened with highly satisfactory results. There are today few mines in the West that can show handsomer ore reserves than the War Eagle.

It is interesting to note a few statistics in connection with the development of the War Eagle since it was first worked in 1894. Then the mine produced only 48 tons. From first to last it has yielded 297,225 tons of ore worth $5,843,396.64. Only in the year 1899 did it ship more ore than last year, the output then being 73,936 tons.

### DELEGATE WELL SATISFIED.

Mr. J. A. Harvey, of Fort Steele, who is here as the representative of the Kootenay Associated Boards of Trade to lay certain matters before the government, as already outlined in the Colonist, had an interview with the executive yesterday.

Mr. Harvey expressed himself to a Colonist reporter last evening as being very well satisfied with the hearing accorded him. As to the matters concerned in his interview, he said that he found that several of them had already been removed from the realm of controversy. For instance, the request that East Kootenay should be made a separate judicial district, had been met by the passage of Mr. Ross' amendment to the County Courts Act in the House.

Wiht reference to the suggestion of encroachment by the C. P. R., in appropriating blocks 4,590 and 4,589 granted as deficiency lands in connection with the B. C. Southern railway, Mr. Harvey said the government extended a courteous hearing to representations made, and promised to see that the survey was sufficiently verified. From information he had received since arriving in the city, he was inclined to the belief that the delimitations were not being improperly over-run, and that the idea arose through a misunderstanding of technicalities in connection with the matter.

Incidentally Mr. Harvey expressed considerable interest in the new School Act now before the House. He said that he was of opinion that a mistaken impression was being conveyed in the country as to the real purport of this measure, by ill-digested newspaper reports. In this way the bill had been introduced to his attention in a very unfavorable light. Since his arrival here, however, he had obtained a copy of the act, and, after looking into it thoroughly, had come to a different conclusion.

"I believe," said he, "that when the measure comes to be fairly understood by the people, it will be regarded as a reasonable proposition."

### INEXCUSABLE CARLESSNESS.

Montreal Witness.

A story is told of a speech recently made by an Irish barrister in a court of law.

He was for the plaintiff, whose cows had been knocked down and killed by a train, and this was the contention:

"If the train had been run as it should have been run, or if the bell had been rung as it should have been rung, or if the whistle had been blown as it should have been blew, both of which they did neither, the cow would not have been injured when she was killed."

## Dominion News Notes

### Centenarian Celebrates Seventy Sixth Marriage Day at Montreal.

### Old Constituency of Clarke Wallace up in Arms at Laurier's Proposal.

### Successor Found to Hon. Turgeon in the Quebec Cabinet.

MONTREAL, March 1.—Mr. Pierre Forget, 100 years of age, and his wife, who is 96, celebrated today the 76th anniversary of their marriage, and their children "even unto the fifth generation" took part in the joyous event. They have had thirteen children, the youngest of whom is now 46 years of age, while the eldest, Mrs. Larose, will celebrate her golden wedding in three years. Old grandfather Forget says he will be present "to dance a step as in the good old time with the old lady."

**Unfaithful Guards.**

Kingston, March 1.—As a result of the recent investigations in regard to the guards of the penitentiary trafficing with prisoners, Inspector Dawson, who was here yesterday, ordered the suspension of three guards for violation of prison rules. It was found that the guards had been receiving money from the friends of prisoners to whom they carried letters, papers and tobacco. Two years ago two other penitentiary guards were dismissed for the same offence, and heavily fined in the police court. The three guards suspended will have to stand trial.

**Centre York Up in Arms.**

Toronto, March 1.—Centre York, formerly West York, is up in arms on the Northwest school question. It is greatly aroused over the summons sent by Archibald Campbell, M. P., to attend a public indignation meeting at Mimico on Friday night. The meeting was arranged by Campbell's strongest supporters in the past two elections. Should he support the measure as at present framed, the disruption of the Liberal party in this constituency is inevitable. The whole riding is billed with anti-coercion posters, and the meeting is the sole topic in the electoral district. The movement is of more than local importance, owing to the historic record of the constituency, it having for so many years been represented by Hon. N. Clarke Wallace, whose devotion to the cause of national education during the Manitoba crisis was a prominent factor in that great political contest.

**Hopelessly Insolvent.**

The P. R. Cumming Mfg. Co. of Renfrew, according to the admissions of its directors, is hopelessly insolvent. The company is capitalized at $75,000, of which stock is issued for $43,000. The liabilities exceed $70,000. The company was formed to manufacture woodenware.

Harry Hughes, fourteen years old, was crushed to death by the elevator in the new warehouse at R. Brock & Co.'s today. The lad put his head into the shaft, which was unfinished. The elevator came down and jammed his head. Part of the door had to be chopped away before the boy could be extricated.

**Hockey Player Arrested.**

Alexandria, March 1.—A. Loney, the Maxville hockey player, who struck the blow that killed Alcide Laurin of this place in the game at Maxville last Friday noon, has been placed under arrest.

Quebec, March 1.—Hon. N. Garneau, member of the legislative council, was sworn in this morning as minister of agriculture in place of Hon. A. Turgeon.

### SIR HENRY IRVING'S HEALTH.

**Great Actor Continues to Progress Towards Recovery.**

London, March 1.—Sir Henry Irving, who recently suffered from a severe chill at Wolverhampton, continues to make progress towards recovery, and no further bulletins regarding his condition will be issued.

### TERRIBLE ARTILLERY FIRE.

**Russians Bombard Japanese Position, but Are Driven Off.**

General Oku's Headquarters, Feb. 28, 4 p. m., via Fusan, March 1.—Last night five companies of Russian infantry attacked Lantin, aided by a terrible artillery fire. After desperate hand-to-hand fighting, which lasted for an hour and a half, the Russians were repulsed, leaving sixty dead. Many trophies were taken as well as some prisoners. The Japanese loss did not exceed fifty. Small detachments of Russians also attacked at many other points, but in every case they were repulsed.

The Japanese left wing is driving back the Russian outposts. The Japanese have occupied a line from Shatzemun, two miles west of the Hun river, in a northwesterly direction to Kalita, on the east bank of the Liao river.

A heavy bombardment along the entire line west of the railroad is in progress night and day. The Russians are firing blindly with field and heavy guns. The Japanese remain in their position and make no serious response to the Russian fire.

### THE POLISH SITUATION.

**Aspect of Strike Affairs Not Encouraging—Fears of Spread.**

Warsaw, March 1.—The strike situation in Poland is not encouraging. A general strike of shop assistants here is expected unless their demands are conceded. Seventy-five per cent. of the employers are willing to give in, but the remainder refuse to do so. The domestic servants threaten also to strike tomorrow.

The coal supply in Warsaw is diminishing and prices are advancing rapidly owing to the situation at Sosnovice, where the mines are not being operated. Negotiations between the operators and the strikers are being continued yet, but there appears to be little hope of a successful outcome.

All the coal received here now is coming from Silesia. The situation further was complicated today by a strike of coal cart drivers.

The owners of the great cotton mills at Zyradoff today notified 15,000 strikers that unless they returned to work immediately the mills would close.

The Vistula railway strike still continues, causing the company $37,500 daily loss.