00

thing of the kind, because it couldn't be | pumps; that they were allowed to choke

About an hour or so after the launching of the boats bailing had commenced, five feet of water in about half an hour of inspection. and that it was nine or ten hours later' and for between four or five hours the before she foundered.

water was kept down. Describing the launching of the third hoat he said that in lowering the stern davit paid off, while the bow either from faulty tackle or bad management did not pay out, and its occupants were preci-

He had seen one boat apparently drifting about half a mile from the ship. He could not say whether this He could not say whether this was the Baynes Reed, of the local meteorological first or second boat launched.

station, and Capt. McIntosh. J. H. Lawter throwing off the cargo the tug yoke was seen to approach, Everyone of R. J. Campbell, one of those lost Ho.yoke was seen to approach. Everyone of R. J. Campbell, one of those lost then anticipated being taken off. In- through the wreck of the steamer stead of that she commenced towing. He Clalam. thought at that time the ship was being After taken to Victoria, and went down and balled for about two hours. Had the slip been allowed to drift the following communication from Commo-dore Goodrich, in command of His Ma-

(From Thursday's Daily.)

H. M. S. Grafton,

Sir,-In reply to your letter of

the 19th instant I am directed

by Commodore Goodrich to in-

form you, on the points raised,

2. The Clallam was not seen

by the signalman on duty in His Majesty's ships at Esquimalt on

the afternoon of the day she was

3. Nothing of the disaster, or of the peril to the Callam was

Esquimalt until the following

day, when the news was, of

for sea on the day in question

was the flagship Grafton, but ac-

cording to the custom of the ser

vice she had no steam available,

and under these circumstances six hours would have been neces-

sary to raise steam and get the engines ready. This having been

done the Grafton could have gone

5. The Commodore is of opinion

it would be most unwise for it to

be supposed that a man-of-war

lying at Esquimalt is available for service at short notice; it

would be hardly too much to say that as a rule she is not, for the

following reasons (among others): Esquimalt contains our only

dockyard on the coast, and conse-quently H. M. ships lying there

have to take advantage of their

stay to thoroughly examine and

overhaul the machinery and boil-

ers for the purpose of making

good defects and refitting the dif-

ferent parts when necessary.

These examinations are rendered

more numerous and unavoidable

every year as the engines in-

crease in number and the steam

Your obedient servant,

L. BLACKLER,

Secretary.

pressure is raised.

I am sir,

course, common property.

own to anyone in authority at

4. The only man-of-war ready

as follows

wrecked.

At Esquimalt

20th January, 1904.

ship been allowed to drift there was no doubt the water could have been kept jesty's fleet. at Esquimalt: down and the ship floated till daylight. When the course was changed the seas dashed through the windows and flooded the deck. Several passengers, including wilness, then requested Capt. Roberts to put those aboard the tug. He refused to do so, assuring all that they were safer where they were, and promising to transfer them to the tug if there was

any likelihcod of the ship sinking. reply to Juror Cullin, witness said that at the time the boats were lowered Capt. Roberts was in a frenzy, acting like a madman. At the time he was re ted to put passengers aboard the Horoke he was self-possessed. No ef-fort had been made to put passengers and crew on the tug until the ship careened to port. About this time the See Lion approached and was asked to go ahead and request the Holyoke to drop the tow. By the time she returned decks were pretty nearly perpendicular. Shortly after those holding by the railing were swept off, Witness was picked up by a small boat from the tug Sea Lion.

In reply to Juror Marcon, witness said that the Sea Lion was away communi cating with the Holyoke about 10 or 15 minutes. Those on board might have en taken from the ship to the Sea Lion before the steamer foundered. To Mr. Lugrin-The boats were low-

ered between 3.30 and 4 o'clock. They were launched about the same time. There had been two or three men placed in charge of the first two boats. The purser apparently had command of the filling of the boats. It was only a few minutes after the passengers had been told to take off the life-preservers that orders were given to lower the lifeboats. The course of the Challam had be changed when the Holyoke took her in tow. He could not say whether anyone was rowing in the small boat he had seen some distance from the ship. He had noticed Capt. Livingston Thompson among those bailing. Questioned by Mr. McPhillips, he said

there appeared to be a number of people in the small boat he had seen from the He had not seen any of the occupants of the first and second boats in the water. There were between 40 and 50 passengers and crew on board at the time the Holyoke came up.

Wm. Tyson had been employed on the Referring to the conversation with Danube, Amur and other vessels calling Capt. Roberts, witness said he had at this port. stated: "Just keep quiet where you all and I assure you I will signal the Høly-oke to come back and remove you all be-towe the chin sinks." The captain, he said, seemed to be possessed with an in- a coil of two-inch hawser had been taken tense desire to save his ship, and did not aboard the Danube previous to her inwant to take the time to transfer the spection and carried off after. passengers to the tug. Another instance was that of the

Asked if he had anything further to say, witness replied that in view of the borrowed from the steamer Rainbow befact that the boat was kept afloat about fore the inspection. The lost steamer 10 hours after the small boats were had also carried one lifeboat short, havlaunched, he thought it was very short-sighted policy to put out the lifeboats. ing only five instead of six boats. In the former case the borrowing was Ralph Case, a lumberman of Kingsley Michigan, one of the passengers on the Clallam, said that he agreed with the last witness in general. He had after American officials. getting the life-preserver on went onto the hurrican deck. He had become

slightly acquainted with the purser, and "Purser, are you going to get into

VICTORIA TIMES, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1904.

dimensions of the vessel were 155 feet Trial Island they would not have held. umps; that they were allowed to choose the ship's head nd were soon rendered of no service. Iong, 33 feet beam and 12.1 depth of They would have brought the ship's head hold. She was in the water at the time into the wind. The ship would have passed a Lloyds' inspection. His duties

Four witnesses were examined at the nquest which was resumed this morning

bolts and well fastened. been a good type of vessel. Replying to Coroner Hart witness said

Clallam had been about eight inches in diameter, and consisted of a brass frame, had two water-tight compartments. The glass. They were without shutters.

were sufficient. The Clallam, witness said, had more metal lifeboats with a total carrying capacity of 155. These boats had six | Replying to Mr. Lugrin, witness said placed on the main upper deck. Answering Coroner Hart, witness said he was not required to go into the matter of flag signals or signals of distress, such as rockets, etc. He said that any ship complying with the requirements of the law was entitled to a certificate. He would feel it his duty to issue a certificate to any such boat even if he person ally did not like her looks.

Reeplying to suror Marcon, witness said he never knew of a case where equipment had been borrowed for purposes of inspection. If such a case came to his notice a certificate would be refused, and the boat tied up. Old ves sels were often bored to find out the condition of the timbers, and no certificates were issued for a longer term than twelve months.

Juror Marcon asked whether the Victorian had been thoroughly inspected, as he had information that she was in an eaworthy condition. Witness at first refused to answer the question, but the juror pressed for a teply. The coroner could not see any

eason for witness refusing to give an answer. Witness then said that the steamer Victorian had been inspected both in and

out of the water, and was in good con-Amur in 1900, a life raft having been dition. A. E. McPhillips wanted to know what reference this had to the question at issue? He thought that if there was

any suspicion of the seaworthiness of ships running out of this port it would done previous to the Canadian inspec-tion, and in the latter previous to the become frightened and trade itself inspection by both the Canadian and effected.

M'INNES GIVES At this juncture Juror Marcon asked for a copy of the rules and regulations under which witness conducted his in-spection.

Answering the coroner, witness said Sth. The day had opened with a moder the vessel had two decks and a pilot ate wind, which later became a moderate away there would be nothing to prevent 9 o'clock in the evening. The wind had water from reaching the engine room. strengthened between 2 and 3 o'clock in She had two bulkheads, both of them in the afternoon. It then registered 47 the forward part of the ship. One was miles an hour. On the Beanford scale in the bow, and was known as the "collision bulkhead." The ship was built of wood, fir throughout. Her timbers had been sawed, and were 12 inches apart. The plaking was 9 by 3¹/₂ and was well fastened. He considered that would be called 7 degrees on a fresh gale. It might have reached a velocity of between 50 and 53, although register-ing only 47 miles an hour. It gradually decreased after 3 o'clock. The maxi-mum wind experienced here was between she was a first class built boat. The planks had been both bolted and spiked. 60 and 61 miles an hour. The weather was not thick between 2 and 3 o'clock Juror Marcon asked whether the bolts anentioned were genuine or only dummy dummy tress signals, could have been seen with bolts. Witness said they were good glasses three or four miles out in the

The legislative committee inquiring instraits. Continuing, witness said that he had Capt. MeIntosh had considerable exto the Immigration Act sat this morning boarded the vessel between 5 and 6 perience at sea. He had been given again. o'clock in the morning, and had been on board all day. charge of one of the lifeboats of the steamer Clallam by the provincial police. Asked for an opinion as to the suit- When given to him she was full of wawere coming to some point in British ableness of the Clallam's design for the Sound run, witness replied that she had Columbia were told they must go to the United States. ped at 1.05. There was also a lady's collar. In the purse there were a numthat he had been satisfied with the work- ber of bills and some loose change. The manship in connection with the dead- plug was not fastened in the bottom of ese who entered the province left the lights. They had been installed in the usual way. The deadlights on the locks. The life-line, instead of being on To Chairman Bowser, witness said that he saw the 90 per cent. of them

leave himself. n which was fastened a three-inch plate glass. They were without shutters. The next witness was Haroka Kintaro. glass. They were without shutters. Questioned, he expressed the opinion that for a vessel of the Clallam's size and handled should have carried between In reply to Mr. Oliver said he was an interpreter up to November 1st. At the time of the landing of the Shawmut, on saw frames set twelve inches apart 9 and 14 passengers with the crew with December 10th, he did not act as intersafety in almost any sea. The row-locks preter. Mr. Thompson acted as inter-

were common short-shanked cast-iron preter. He could not remember passing movable equipment than the law re-quired. There was one wooden boat 15 fathoms in length attached. A weight a white paper to a Japanese for Mr Clarke and asking if he could read it. He with a carrying capacity of 35 and 5 metal lifeboats with a total carrying an excellent sea anchor. could not remember asking a Japanese when he was going and he said he was

capacity of 155. These boats had six capacity of 155. These boats had six oars each, row-locks, buckets, rudder and bailer. There were also 530 life-pre-servers and four ring buoys. She had three anchors and a chain 150 fathoms in length. There were four signals, con-sisting of sidelights and headlights, and six lanterns. Also 2 hand pumps and 450 feet of one-and-a-half inch hose, placed on the main unner deck.

Replying to Juror Marcon, witness said he knew of cases where equipment had been borrowed for inspection purposes. This was the case with almost every vessel inspected here. The inquest then adjourned until 9 o'clock on Saturday morning.

ENGINEER INTERVIEWED.

Says the Inspectors Studiously Avoided Bringing Out the Facts.

Seattle. Jan. 21.-No surveyors appeared to testify in the Clallam inquiry to-day, and no testimony was taken. In an interview Engineer De Launay

rarges the inspectors with an attempt at whitewashing, and purposely prevent-ing him from telling the real story of the eck. He says the Clallam was absoitely unmanageable in a gale. He says Capt.² Carter, former commander, said he wouldn't take the Clallam out in a le under any consideration. He claims notified Cant. Roberts in plenty time reach shelter, that the vessel was aking but the Clallum couldn't be rought around. He says the inspectors

udiously avoided bringing out the facts. The inquiry was adjourned till next Thursday at 10 a. m.

AORANGI FROM SOUTH

Ship Reached Victoria From Australia on Thursday After Uneventful Trip.

American officials. Witness said that from what he had seen and heard this borrowing was a common thing. C. H. Lugrin did not believe in the supression of any reliable evidence of a teamer's unseaworthiness. He was of the opinion, however, that evidence re-R. M. S. Aorangi, Capt., J. D. S.

officials were those who had administer- allow him to enter those claiming to be travellers. He never had to fill out any ed the act and he considered they knew their duty. He knew of no instructions lue forms. for such a declaration in the regulations. Mr. Oliver put the hypothetical case for such a deciaration in the regulations. Mr. Ellis really got no instructions from him. He heard no complaints against the administration of the act. Witness, in reply to Mr. Bowser, said the act if he told the Japanese that h that in his understanding of the act he considered the classes as being exempt vince. Witness had never done so, and did

only to be so by personal exemption un-der the hand of witness. In writing to the Japanese consul he was agreeable to not think it would be carrying out the the Japanese consul he was agreeable to exempt those under the classes of stu-dents, etc., personally. The act provid-ed that the provincial secretary was au-thorized under his hand to exempt any person from the working of the act. The paper delivered up the passports. These ware starmed and taken to the Jaroe act gave no authority to the provincial were stamped and taken to the Japan secretary except to exempt individuals cousul to verify. These were returned cousul to verify. These were re only. Such was the intention of the act. In connection with the passing of 263 come in for the United States travellers, witness said that it would be 100 for British Columbia. Most of the impossible to prevent him from landing. It was an easy matter he thought to In receiving Japanese from the Unit prove that a man was not a traveller in States he tested whether or not t addition to that man's oath. If a man were former residents of British Co was found with only \$10 on his person bia. He tested it by finding what could it was reasonable to believe that the man arry they worked in, as to who

Provincial Officer Johnson was examin-prevented from landing, but they could not be prevented from landing, but they could ed. He said that Japanese who said they prevented from landing, but they could penalize him by taking proceedings them back to the Sound. In ser against him. these Japanese out of the country s In reply to Chairman Bowser, witness times he accompanied them to St

said he was not stating that the declar- and when this was impossible he go In reply to John Oliver, he said that two-thirds or 90 per cent. of the Japanofficer. Witness had been a freight c was any fault to be found with it it was on the C. P. R., and was formerly that there seemed to be too great readi-ness to have the Japanese take this and did all he could to get these Ja

declaration form. Chairman Bowser wanted to know if consul assisted all he could in the wo collection of a \$2 fee by the officer He produced his books to show how of the crown would not make the law ultra vires by constituting a head tax. In reply to Mr. Oliver, win In reply to Mr. Oliver, witness said Witness said he conceived of no such that he would not tell a Japanese who onstruction being put upon it. It might said he was going to British Columbia as well be said that because a Japanese was charged \$5 for a mining license that States, and sign a blue form. He mining here to be units that he would have to go to the Units States, and sign a blue form. He mining here to be the states of States, and sign a blue form. He might a head tax was collected. He pointed tell the man that unless he went to th out that there was an incorrect construc-United States he would not be allowed tion being put upon the act by Mr. to land Brown. This act was not aimed at Mr. Oliver pressing the question as to Japanese. It applied to all persons. The whether this was within the act, Chairdeclaration form was not in opposition man Bowser said they had only one

to the act. If a Japanese would not lated case of this kind. Mr. Oliver said there were more, and take it the official should prosecute, he he evidence of Officer Johnson showed In reply to Mr. Oliver witness said

that permanency of residence constituted the great difference between an immi-Geo. Fraser said that he objected to these questions by Mr. Oliver, and want-ed him excluded from asking questions grant and a traveller. A person with a passport from the Japanese government as he was not a member of the commitallowing a man to come to British Columbia as an immigrant should not be

allowed to take the declaration form by | by the permission of the commit the immigration officer. Mr. McInnes expressed surprise at it liked. being reported by the chairman that Mr. Russell said that while he had not

British subjects were exempt from the Immigration Act. It was promised that the case would be looked up. Mr. Mcoutside the spirit of the act this. There was no power to deport the innes pointed out that the act specified mbers of the land and sea forces Japanese, and hence it would be the only leans left to get the Japanese out of

of His Majecty were exempt, The committee adjourned until tomorrow morning.

(From Thursday's Daily.) The legislative committee mquiring blue paper was signed and he was allowed to land. Ten Japanese were alinto the Immigration Act completed the lowed to land, he understood four of taking of evidence this morning, and will

report in a few days. them stowaways without passports. Witness particularly observed that The first witness was Chas, Beaven other than signing the form the Japanese who had acted with Mr. Ellis

was not asked to hold up his hand or go through any form of that kind. Chairman Bowser wanted to know what was the particular objection to the the act came in force came in by hun procedure in the light of the fact that dreds, where they now come in by tens. these men went out of the country. Those who signed the white paper were Mr. Oliver said that there was nothing allowed to pass in. The rem them were told that they would have to

Ottawa, Jan. 19 .- An order-in-council has Chairman Bowser said that it was go out of the country, and signed the been passed summoning parliament for blue paper, and went to the Japanese shown that every Japanese who could March 19th. It was found impossible to not read or write went out of the prov- boarding houses. He checked along with the interpreter have all bye-elections over to permit of

Mr. Oliver said there was no such the sending of these Japanese out of the meeting earlier. The writs for the byecountry. He never saw any of the Mr. Bowser said that there was an Japanese endeavor to evade the act. The

Mr. Bowser said that there was an equal number sent out, and that there-fore, if witness had known what he did now, he would not have begun this in-vestigation. It was for the prevention of undesirable An order-in-council has been passed bringing the Railway Commission Act into force on February 1st.

New Minister.

Representative Meeting Held in Hall to Take Steps to Comba Tuberculosis A large and very representative ng was held in the city hall Wedn when an association was formed l r its object the prevention of con

SANITARIUM FOR

ASSOCIATION FORMED

UPPER. COUN

TO CHECK DISE

n and other forms of tuberculo he furtherance of medical measu the way of establishing a sanit and the adopting of legislation cale) check as far as possible the spr disease. A committee was app to wait on the representatives of the vincial and Dominion Houses to sistance in the movement, and the ig altogether was one of the most tory in its results of any eve the subject in this province. mtatives of the Dominion, Pr nd Municipal governments, of th cal profession, and of the clergy

mong those present, and the disc vas most instructive. Mayor Barnard, who presided, he meeting to order at 8.30 o'clos the meeting to order at 8.50 o clot his opening remarks he expressed that the Lieut.-Governor was una attend because of illness. It gav nuch pleasure to attend a meet the kind-the first in his term an association had just been rior to the meeting having the foll

The object of the association is vent the prevalence of consumpti-other forms of tuberculosis and to

(1.) By enlisting the co-operation cople generally with the medical n. and by stimulating an inter lessening the ravages

Mr. Oliver said he knew he was there (2.) By investigating the condition vanted them to take what action they uberculosis in British Columbia, ecting and publishing useful i

in doing

the country. The committee then adjourned to meet

again at the call of the chair to prepare

Parliament Summoned for March 19th

-Railway Commission Act-New

Minister Sworn In.

elections will likely be issued at once.

Effective on First.

OF DOMINION HOUSE

DATE OF THE MEETING

(3.) By advocating the enactment priate laws for the prevention

(4.) By encouraging all concerned vide suitable accommodation fo sumptives in hospitals, sanatoria and

(5.) By such other methods as the ciation may from time to time adopt Those in good health, His We aid, did not realize the ravages d isease. In Canada the death rat nually was 8,000; of this numb being in British Columbia. In the d States the death rate was 20 this number was lost in a would be regarded vi.h

othing had been done to preven iminution of life. In calling on the other speakers ning he asked all to confine the ion of their remarks to ten minute Before taking his seat His We

ad a letter from R. B. Powel Lieut.-Governor's private secretary ing that His Honor had greatly reg not being present, as he personally heartily in accord with the object

Dr. Fagan, on being called on, the following resolution:

Resolved, That this meeting near lorses the object of the "British Co Association for the Prevention and ment of Consumption," briefly set i its constitution as being "to prev prevalence of consumption and other of tuberculosis, and to further

And commends the association as

of the active sympathy and suppor lasses throughout the province.

Not being a speaker, the doct

for the meeting, which was as i We are assembled here to-day to

the advisability of taking some

structive enemy-tuberculosis; and connection I should like to present

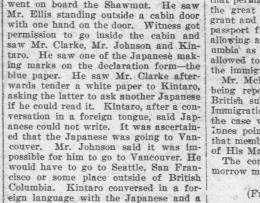
as briefly and concisely as possib of the medical aspects of the ques

Tuberculosis appears in many but that which we are called on

sider is tuberculosis of the lungs,

eans of battling with man's I

would read a paper he had pr



OPINION OF ACT

COMMITTEE TO-DAY

EXAMINATION BEFORE

Thinks It Should Not Be Very Difficult

to Prove Whether Jap Was

Traveller.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

those boats?" The purser replied: "No, I'm not, I'm going to stick to the big beat. You can do so if you see fit."

Witness asked why they were being lowered then, and the purser said it was the captain's orders. Going on the judgment of the purser, witness stayed with the vessel. Jeffs got into one of the boats as he did not see him afterwards. Witness went along the guy rope of the

smoke stack out in the direction of the Sea Lion when she came along. He saw the life raft put off and plunged out, eventually being drawn onto the raft. He remembered seeing one lady bleed. ing from the face while she sat in a boat. She was a short fair complexioned lady of about middle age.

One young lady of about 18 or 20 asked the opinion of the witness as to gettrig into the boat, and witness declined to give an opinion as he did not know anything about them. This was before the purser gave his opinion about the boats. The captain was trying to give con mand, but he was very much excited. He was running from end to end of the boat, his hat off and hair waving. He was not in command of the boat nor of the crew. Really no one was in command of the Vess

The inquest was then adjourned until to-morrow.

THE CLALLAM INQUIRY.

Seatle Post-Intelligencer's Summary of Points Brought Out at First Day's Session.

According to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer the investigation in that city into the Clallam disaster disclosed during the first days' session: First-That Chief Engineer De

Launay allowed the water to attain a depth of between three and four feet in the hold of the vessel before he notified Capt. Roberts.

Second-A strong intimation, in effect, on the part of the marine inspectors and ulcer that De Launay should have reported weakness. the matter to Capt. Roberts at least an

hour earlier than he did. Third-That by doing so it would have given Capt. Roberts an opportunity to run the steamer up on the Dungeness shoals, saving many lives and perhaps

the vessel as well. Fourth-That the Clallam had a pow-

erful pump equipment, the combined capacity of which exceeded 400 tons of water an hour; that Chief De Launay most desirable laxative for delicate was unable to tell the capacity of his

eral years at sea. He had inspected the steamer Clallam on the 3rd of July last

at Seattle. This was previous to her coming on the Victoria-Seattle run. The

" GUESS who it is?" The mother knows the touch

of the soft hands too well to need to guess, and or the moment she enters into the playful spirit of the child and for-

gets her toil and weariness. Then a sudden movement sends a thrill of pain love may lighten labor it cannot lighten pain.

isands of women who have suffered from backache, headache, and other consequences of womanly disease, have been made well women by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescrip-tion. It establishes regularity, dries unhealthy drains, heals inflammation

ulceration and cures female "I cannot say enough in praise of Dr. Pierce's

⁴I cannot say enough in praise of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription as it has done me so much good." writes Mrs. Henry Harrell, of Tarboro, N. C., Box 100, "I was swollen so I could hardly walk when I began taking the 'Favorite Pre-scription.' I also had uterine trouble and could neither eat nor sleep only as I took morphine. Tried four different doctors and they all failed to do me any good, so one of my friends recom-mended your 'Favorite Prescription' to me and Hook only three bottles and am now well and hearty. Can do almost any kind of work." Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the

women.

dence, to ask for an inquiry into the sea-worthiness of other vessels. To Mr. Lugrin-Witness said he had inspected the Clallam in Seattle because he had been requested to go there. If it was necessary he had power to haul ship from the water for inspection. The ribs consisted of two timbers fastened together. They would be fastened with bolts. but he could not tell this from bolts, but he could not tell this from T. Van Valkenberg, H. McFarlane, A. personal supervision, as the ceiling was up during the inspection. The Clallam had breast hooks fastening the timbers at the horm of the abia M at the bow of the ship. He could not say how a ship so constructed could leak as follows: 2,000 bags oil cake, 102 bales to such an extent. He did not think that fur skins, 20 bales rabbit skins, 2 bales she could have let in water through the sheep skins, 2 casks casings, 25 cases seams. There was a good deal that had separators, 5 cases merchandise, 4 cases tion of a ship after construction. In no cases Mildura raisins, 2 bundles shingles, instance had he opened up the vessel to 10 boxes butter, 26 cases jams, 870 pieces ee the nature of the fastenings. The red gum, 80 bales hemp, 447 bales ifeboats of the Clallam were built of wool and 1 package saddles. galvanized plates, riveted together. They were of the whaleboat type, double end- THE HARDEST PAIN TO ENDURE Kintaro. ers. They contained the usual airtight Is the pain of a tender corn, but expericompartments. He had made no calculation to ascertain the size of these compartments. There had been no seaanchors on board ship during the inspection. They were not considered necessary. A vessel engaged in the coasting no other. trade was not considered going to sea,

and would therefore not have to comply with the regulations relating to deep se navigation. The small boats were taken aboard while he was on the ship. He had therefore not seen them lowered. The equipment for launching was complete.

He had inspected life-preservers. Asked regarding deadlights, witness nsidered it impossible for the water to break a 3-inch glass plate. He had never seen shutters used to cover dead-lights. The Clallam had boat accommodation for nearly 200. The ship was allowed to carry 500 passengers without | life-preservers on board with about a thousands of sheep. score more for the crew. Boat accommodation for the full 500 was not re-

quired. Answering Mr. McPhillips, he said sea. The vessel during his inspection was riding on an even keel. The life-

been put down when the Clallam was off son & Co. and Hall & Co.-85.

ferring to any other steamer than the Honolulu north. The ship left Sydney did not prevent the Japanese-from land-

thing shown.

Mr. Oliver said he wished to add to his number entered, and a record of these charge of his department at once. statement that he could recollect no was handed into the department. other white man being in the cabin. The did not know whether or not Mr. Ellis statement of Kintaro that he did not act kept any other count of the Japanese as interpreter at the time of the Shaw- | entered except the blue papers. No rec mut landing was false. was kept of the numbers leaving on the "If you could only have spoken Japan- outgoing steamers. He did not know

the act to authorize this.

ese that day you would have been all that Mr. Ellis kept any count. Given the papers witness said he could right," said Chairman Bowser. "I'm all right, anyway," replied Mr. tell how many came in on the different boats. These Japanese did not come to

stay. The doctors made about \$2.50 out of them in treating their eyes. There J. Thompson said he was on the Shawmut on December 10th and did the interpreting. Kintaro might have helped him out, but he did not think so. He the United States. thought that Mr. Clarke asked Kintaro Mr. Oliver said the act was, therefore to tender a white form to one of the of no use in preventing Japanese from to be taken for granted in the examina- stationery, etc., 751 pieces timber, 3 Japanese. He could not recollect the entering, but Mr. Beaven said it had. Mr. Calbeck, immigration officer at conversation as to the Japanese requiring to go to the United States rather than Blaine, was the next witness. About June there were a good number coming to Vancouver.

Mr. Oliver called attention to the coninto British Columbia from the United flict in evidence between himself and States. He stopped those who could not pass the writing test. Only one had

Witness said that as far as passing the represented himself as a traveller. Now white form was concerned, Kintaro did there were none coming in. The act had been effective in turning back Japanese. so. He did not remember as to the other

In reply to Chairman Bowser, witness Japanese. The Japanese understood that it was a justice of the peace who was

the Japanese this form was required by

would understand this was also paid by law, though witness did not tell them so.

necessary to make any regulations. The He thought that he had instructions to measures about seven feet in length.

Hon I. P. Brodenr, member of the House In reply to John Oliver witness said The stand results of the stand of Commons, was sworn a member of the

the report.

He TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to box. 25c.

FIRE IN CHICAGO HOTEL.

Stranded Members of Theatrical Com-panies Driven Into Streets-Panic Was Narrowly Averted.

streets by the flames. It was with dif-

ficulty that a panic was averted, and the

frightened men and women assisted from

ated on the second floor, supposed from

crossed electric wires, and went quickly

Joseph Northrop, a guest, who discov-ered the fire, ran the elevator through

the smoke and flames, and helped to

The halls were soon filled with excited

men and women. The cooler guests were

ompelled to force them back from the

windows and fire escapes toward which,

a rush was being made. A number of

windows when policemen arrived and aid-

were led to a rear stairway, down which

of the guests had time to dress, but a

their theatrical wardrobes and stood

shivering in the lower halls of the build-

they escaped through the smoke. Few

number of the women had thought o

ed the work of rescuing. The wome

women were preparing to jump from the

up the elevator shaft to the top floor.

arouse the guests on the floor.

the structure in safety. The fire origin

We might, as the time allowed Chicago, Jan. 20 .- The ill-fortune of short, divide the subject concisely Chicago theatrical people during the last following four heads: 1. The true nature of consump few weeks was again in evidence at a isunderstood till Pasteur discov fire in the Grand Palace hotel early to nute organisms played an day. Nearly two hundred members of theatrical troupes were driven into th

part in the development of dise Koch in 1882 conclusively proved one and only cause of consumption living germ-the tubercle bacillus 2. Scientific research and obserduring the last twenty years, have that practically the only way the c e germ is carried from man to through the medium of the sputur 3. It is now admitted that hered ittle to do with the transmis

4. Experience has shown that es have been cured.

Here, then, are four facts of tra importance. We know the e ave to combat; we know the ivels, and, best of all, we k with proper methods of warfare be effectually disposed of. That t is unnecessary to ask the questi we shall resist or submit to h nd steady encroachments on the human life.

The only cause of tuberculosis ercle bacillus. Here, then, mething definite to deal with. To must first educate ourselves in lge of the habits and custo eak, of the bacillus; find out where the bacillus lives and thriv nd under what conditions it weal es; and then we can with in nd success, not only defend, but

Scientific men who have devote es to the study and observation tracteristics of this germ, te ur own experience confirms it rcle bacillus is a weakly bac

slothes.

buoys had no inextinguishable lights at tached. In his opinion if the anchors had will work wonders for you. Sold by Jack- weeks ago. Witness did not consider it thought a few claimed to be travellers.

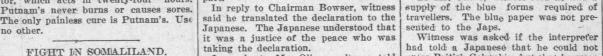
administer the act. In reply to Mr. Oliver, witness said Headache? Is it Biliousness? Is it Slug- that no regulations were passed under Answering Mr. McPhillips, he said gish Liver? Is your skin sallow? Do you the act in his time. There was no autrest feel more dead than alive? Your system thority in the act for the declaration was supposed to cover was too great to

work-Don't resort to strong drugs-Dr. authority from him for using that form. There was no carry it out effectively. Replying to Mr. Oliver, witness said

traveller, however. W. W. B. McInnes said that he was Witness admitted that he would not. vicinity of Eilianada, killing fifty spearprovincial secretary when the present tenure of office officials were appointed to

would. Chairman Bowser said that a man being on foot would not be considered a

enter British Columbia, but that he must sign a declaration that he was going to San Francisco or somewhere outside of tion department. He told them they had the province before being allowed to enter, if that would in his opinion be comto pay this two dollars. The Japanese plying with the act.



ence proves that corns are cured quickest by Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, which acts in twenty-four hours. part. Putnam's never burns or causes sores.

taking the declaration. In reply to Mr. Oliver, witness told had told a Japanese that he could not

Aden, Arabia, Jan. 21 .- Advices from

WHAT'S THE TROUBLE?-Is it Srck

Mission City, said he checked the immitaken from the building. Almost all the guests at the hotel are

To Mr. Oliver, witness said he had a

Witness was asked if the interpreter

Mr. Calbeck said he did not think that

ing holding some gaudy decorations of gauze and tinsel. The fire was extin-guished quickly after the guests had been A. W. Lowe, immigration agent at

gration to some extent. He had an arrangement with the United States cusmbers of theatrical companies strand-

toms officer by which Japanese could be ed in Chicago. returned who did not comply with the

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, airt or tarnish - but won't wash

The lawbone of a whale of average size

freight. There were the same number of then and capturing 3,000 camels and Immigration Act was passed. During his

Somaliland say that Ken-a's Somali Japanese understood that they had to go mounted infantry surprised a body of the | to the United States after taking this de-Mullah's forces on January 1st in the | claration.

Mounted Infantry Surprised the Mullah's law upon the instruction of the immigra-

Spearmen and Killed Fifty-Camels and Sheep Taken.

To Mr. Davidson, witness said the