save it and the passengers. children to be put in the boats. As far
To Juror Marcon—There was one boat as he could recollect it was the purser left on the vessel when she went down. Who gave these orders. After encourag-It might have been launched, but all ing the passengers, telling them that as

holding ground or not.

Sergt, Walker swore to the identity of ent was taken until Monday.

(From Monday's Daily. Wreckage from the steamer Challam has come ashore at Sooke. A quantity of butter together with some oil cake and parts of the steamer have, it is reparted, en cast up by the sea in that locality. and has probably by this time fallen into the possession of the customs officers on duty along the shore. This is all found from the lost ship on the Island shore since Saturday evening, when the body of the late A. K. Prince was picked up floating near the rocks around the dry deck at Esquimalt. The body was first supposed to be that of the late Guy Daniels, another victim of the wreck. Prince was a stranger to this city, his surviving relatives being all in the Eastern States. In behalf of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, of which deceased had been a member, W. J. Hanna, undertaker, took charge of the remains. The lodge at Kansas City was notified of the recovery of the body, and a reply was received asking that it be embalmed and man. Some valuable jewellery was

W. E. Rookledge was picked up off Port Angeles on Sunday. The remains will be ent. Mrs. Rookledge is residing

the water, and had waded had seen it in the water, and had waded on her way to sea. She was about out beyond his waist to pull it ashore. Being alone the undertaking proved more than equal to his strength. Leaving the body he went to secure assistance, but while away the corpse drifted seaward with the tide away. Another flag I put between the self-ent of the weather side. It would have been utterly impossible to repair the broken port from the outside of the vessel. Efforts had been made to stop the deadlight before the boats were lowered. When orders were given to lower the boats were lowered. When orders were given to lower the boats were lowered were find the wharf at all hours of the day and on the port from the outside of the vessel. Efforts had been made to stop the deadlight before the boats were lowered. When orders were given to lower the boats were lowered. When orders were given to lower the boats were lowered were followed the same course as before.

In reply to Mr. Oliver, witness said

Blackwood has a launch searching along | went down."

were shipped last evening to the old home in the East. Services were held at the parlors of W. J. Hanna at 9 o'clock by Rev. Dr. Rowe, the members of the Mctropolitan church choir, led by Mr. Hicks, assisting. A very large of the Mctropolitan church choir, led by mr. Hicks, assisting. A very large and asked all who were able to assist in the work. Soon after three gangs were the remains placed of extender. The pansor after three gangs were the remains placed of extender. The pansor after three gangs were the remains placed of extender. The pansor greater than the work. Soon after three gangs were the remains placed of extender. The rarious unious to which late Mr. Sears belonged also marched in a body. Beautiful floral emiblens was presented, and the following gentler. were shipped last evening to the old home in the East. Services were held was presented, and the following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Capt. J. E.

This afternoon the Times correspon!-

A special dispatch to the Times from its Seattle correspondent says:
"Inspectors of hulls and boilers, White ney and Turner, begun an inquiry into the Clallam disaster this morning oy putting Capt. Roberts on the stand. Roberts

in regard to whether or not the Ulaliam was taking water before or at the time Point Wilson, Both Captain Roberts and Mate Downey said she was not. They did not know she was leaking until after she rounded Point W:lson and got out into the heavy seas.

'It was decided in view of the fact

that it was daylight, to get boats ready and the Challam towned toward Towns as we did not think the vessel would last end. After this all assisted again in the long. This was done in order that any bailing. About this time the windows who wished might leave the vessel. I concluded if we left the launching of the water was pouring in. Griffiths, a boats until dark, it would result in the quartermaster and witness started in drowning of all.

"In regard to no signals for help, availing, and Capt. Roberts said the wind blew the that the water was gaining rapidly. All red light out. He said some one raised hands had then been ordered to the upthe Union Jack with the Jack up. He ordered it down and raised it again with The Jack down. He failed, however, to state whether or not the Union Jack was again raised as he ordered."

THE INQUEST:

Harold Jansen, of the Crew of the Clallam, Gave Evidence To-Day.

At the inquest this morning Harold Jensen, one of the crew of the ill-fated Clallam, was examined. He stated that he had been employed on that steamer five weeks before the time she founder ed. He had had 18 years' experience at His story of the incidents leading up to the wreck, up to the time the engines stopped, was similar to that of previous witnesses. He told of the efforts made to repair the porthole, when it was found water was coming in. He Lion returned the Clallam commenced to Lion returned the Clallam commenced to

orders from the captain. Stepping on the grating of the engine room and looking down, he saw about four or five feet of water. The fires were out. He had told the captain it would be impossible for any man to go below and stop up the porthole effectivewithout danger to life, and advised that the cargo be thrown over. Captain Roberts had taken no notice of this, but

Witness was in the social hall when Shortly after this we drifted clear of the

do so he would have beached the ship to the orders were given for all women and ship, which was then sinking rapidly

To C. H. Lugrin he said that there line and four oars in every boat. He hole. The seams of the ship did not had not seen any hook used to keep the open. He thought it would be possible should have been a boat hook, a heaving Alex. Harvey's body, after which an line and four oars in every boat. He small boats from the ship. If there had been any he thought they would have

Describing the swamping of the first poat, he said it never got away from the

boats and the purser looking after put-ting the passengers in the boats. Orders had been given when the secastern.

He and Kelly then noticed Mr. Sullins.

found on his fingers, and in his pockets three or four dollars in silver. Nothing, however, was found indicating his identity. The body of Guy Daniels is identity. The body of Guy Daniels is each of the boat was getting on, and leve this was done in the case of the boat was getting on, and leve this was done in the case of the c see how the boat was getting on, and saw that she had swamped about 300 feet astern, and a number were clinging to her sides. He knew that no help could be rendered.

see how the boat was getting on, and saw that she had swamped about 300 feet astern, and a number were clinging to her sides. He knew that no help could be rendered.

shipped to Port Townsend from that deck, and from there to the steerage to city, and will be sent to Victoria for in-A short time before the recovery of the nad then gone to the hurricane deck thing was done. There was no sea anchor A short time before the recovery of Prince's remains another body was reported to have floated ashore off the Dallas road a short distance from Menzies street. A little boy named Holland had seen it in the water, and had waded the captain for men to help in throwing the cargo overboard. Shortly after he heard that a steamer was in sight and had gone on the hurricane deck. Looking around he noticed a vestore to the weather side. It would have been utterly impossible to repair the broken been utterly impossible t

while away the corpse drifted seaward with the tide, and was seen no more. The boy describes the body as that of a woman. In the hope of recovering it, if wow up the main gaff. Then I woman. In the hope of recovering it, if wow up the main gaff. Then I wow up the main gaff. Then I woman. In the hope of recovering it, if wow up the main gaff. Then I woman in the blow and came up again to see if the ship hoated until about 3 o'clock in the steamer was any nearer. I saw that the ensign had been hauled clean to the top of the mast. I then shouted: the ship was sinking, supposing that the witness as to who left the country. He admitted that some few might escape. When the steamer was any nearer. I saw that the ensign had been hauled clean to the top of the morning. Had signals been put in the Japanese left the country the passport only was handed back to him; the declaration only was handed back to him; the declaration when the jib was first holsted they could have been seen by lighthouses and by the tot the top of the mast. I then shouted: 'Who ordered the flag to the top of the morning. Had signals been put in the steamer. No record was kept by witness as to who left the country, He admitted that some few might escape. When the steamer was any nearer. I saw that the ensign had been hauled clean to the steamer as to who left the country, He admitted that some few might escape. When the Japanese left the country the passport only was handed back to him; the declaration during his to the top of the morning. Had signals been put in the steamer. No record was kept by witness as to who left the country, He admitted that some few might escape. When the steamer was any town to held the steamer had signals been put in the ship hoat do not in the steamer. No record was kept by witness as to who left the country, He admitted that some few might escape. When the steamer had fall witness as to who left the country, He

quiry into the disaster which is that be- have boards nailed over. To Juror Marcon he said that on most

mers deadlights below the water line and those immediate'v above had iron shutters. Those on the Clallam were, in his opinion, clearly faultily constructed. Witness continuing said: "About this told much the same story as told in his time I saw a red and white light, and soon the tug Holyoke came in sight. The "The main drift of the questioning was captain then gave his megaphone to the nate, and asked to be taken in tow. What conversation passed between the tug and Captain Roberts I do not know, but I know that several requests wer made and several answers received, but neither party properly understood other. Finally the officers of the Holy-

oke asked whether we wanted to be "In his statement Capt. Roberts ex- oke asked whether we wanted to be plained why he lowered the boats at the bowered to Townsend, and the captain answered "yes." A wire cable and then been attached nailing up windows. This was found un-

> Coroner Hart asked whether there had been any scarcity of life belts? Witness replied in the negative. He thought

> there was about 350 on board. Reacning the deck another light had m seen, and the tug Sea Lion came up. When within hailing distance Capt.

towing us. Witness stated that had the Sea Lion not come up the chances were that not a ife would have been saved. It was not ecessary to send the latter tug ahead to ask the Holyoke to stop towing. The pain.

same end might have been accomplished Thousands of women who have sufby someone on the ClaHam cutting the hawser. This, however, was a serious natter and rested entirely with the cap-

go down at the stern, and afterwards

listed to port. "At this time," witness said, "I thought something should be done. The mate was them preparing the life raft, and I shouted to him and he asked me to give a hand in shoving her clear. This was accomplished just as the Callam was sinking. Everyone on the side of the vessel was them jumping in went on deck. He then seemed very the water, and as fast as we could get hold of them we pulled them aboard.

Answering Juror Marcon, witnes could not tell whether the women went into the boats willingly.

In reply to Juror Cullin, he expresse were too much frightened to try. They yet there was no real danger, he had the opinion that Capt. Roberts had not had had several fire drills on board, the gone to the hurricane deck and assisted full control of himself. It was not usual in the launching of the boats. Alex. for a member of the crew to make sug would have been a good idea to try to anchor where the lifeboats were launched. Witness then went down to the saloon deck and had seen the lifeboats were launched. Witness then went down to the saloon deck and had seen the first hoat capsize. everything that could be done for the safety of the passengers and crew.

To Juror Fletcher witness said he thought the water came in by the portto have transferred the passengers and crew to the tug Holyoke when she first

Replying to Mr. Lugrin, he said that the sea got up about an hour from Townsend. The Claim behaved well. An engineer side of the ship. It had struck against the guard of the Clallam and turned had expressed the opinion that the ship should be put about when about one-taired turtle.

Questioned by one of the jury, he said had been covered. The first order he had that Captain Roberts appeared to be superintending the launching of the up the jib and get her head around. This was about four miles from Trial Island. Had the freight been thrown over then it was possible the leak would have been out ond boat was in the water for another man to go aboard. Witness had endeavored to get in, but was unable to do so, because the boat had drifted too far immediately after the engines stopped and bailing had then commenced. The use of another passenger and an oiler, who had been in the first boat, clinging to the heavily. There had been a barrel of oil on tackle and endeavored to hauled them board. Two had been saved, but one boats in the getting away. As far as he dropped out of sight.

Harvey Sears and Alex. Harvey, who in good condition. Nothing had been done Deceased was a young were in the second boat, had both tried to save passengers when they were thrown to clear with oars. It was his opinion from the boats. Witness had seen Capt. After this he had gone to the main Island. Shortly after the Holyoke came see if the water had reached there. There | board anchor ready for lowering. Witness was no water in that part of the ship. and Griffiths had worked at this, but no

The remains of the late Harvey Sears that during this time Capt. Roberts was say whether the small boats had rudders. The first boat was filled mainly with wo- he had personal knowledge, a passport pay a fee to a justice of the

never used when he was on board, and crew aboard, 25 of whom were the At this time witness said the water crew. If the anchor had been put over not possible that the interpreter kept a port to United States could stay in Can-Butler, Capt. J. Goss, Capt. F. Anderson, Capt. P J. Hickey, H. F. Bisaop the starboard side aft. Bailing was had caught, the ship's head would have the starboard side aft. Bailing was had caught, the ship's head would have been thought the starboard side aft. was on a level with the main deck on when the boat was off Trial Island and number of these passports in his possesand Capt. Collister, inspector of hules, they were unsuccessful, and the captain; Capt. Roberts was excited from the time have gone to Seattle to attend the 'n who had been watching, gave orders to the boats were lowered. There were tour gallons of coal oll on board that might have been used in quieting the waves when the boats were launched. The deadlight was constructed of plate glass without a officer.

> Mr. Lugrin then asked whether any pas sengers would necessarily have been lost if allowed to remain on board ship until the arrival of the Holyoke.

Witness in reply said there was no reason for anyone to be lost between the times mentioned.

The inquest then adjourned until clock to-morrow morning.



sudden movement sends a thrill of pain through her and she realizes that though love may lighten labor it cannot lighten

fered from backache, headache, other consequences of womanly disease, have been made well women by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescrip-It establishes regularity, dries unhealthy drains, heals infla and ulceration and cures female weakness.

"I 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 Prescription.' I also Lad 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 recommended your 'Favorite Prescription' to me and I took only three bottles and am now well and hearty. Can do almost any kind of work." "I cannot say enough in praise of Dr. Pierce's

women.

Clark. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the most desirable laxative for delicate

OF SUPT. HUSSEY

OF IMMIGRATION ACT

He Advised Putting Collection of Declaration Fees Into the Hands of Department.

(From Friday's Daily.) The legislative committee inquiring into the working of the immigration Act sat again this morning, all the members being

The first witness was W. Ellis, the late immigration officer.

for work done to the notary and the in December that any Jap who took the notary was obliged to pay it. The form of declaration said he was going to Vanaration used in 1903 followed the act couver. of 1901.

Mr. McLean, wittess said, was in error

another for merchants. Some Japanese who had no passports we'e admitted. These were going to some place outside of the province. These were told refused to take the declaration. There or they would not be allowed to land. | declarations. Those having passports to the United States delivered them up. The interpreter took possession of these passports and ac-

Witness did not think that there was any kept up twiti the time the tugboat came been thrown into the sea. Had the sail witness did not think that there was any alongside. Griffiths had then come up then been put up the deadlight would have such thing. He had no knowledge of the understood did not need passports. Quite ent says no more bodies have been found and said that a deadlight in the steerage and said that a deadlight in the steerage been put out of water. There was nobody lost between the time the boats were lower bound and said that a deadlight in the steerage was open. They then both tried to get lost between the time the boats were lower bound and not need passports. There was nobody lost between the time the boats were lower bound and not need passports. The mumber of Japanese came without lost between the time the boats were lower passports. The British Columbia immigration officer took the delivation just Mr. Oliver wanted to know if witness

was on the Shawmut on November 10th. Witness said he had not then any official position. He saw F. Clarke and Mr. Johnson, who was a deputy immigration Witness did not act as a sentinel at the door on that occasion. In reply to Mr. Drury, witness said that

he understood that some one on the Indrapura did not take the affidavit and went on to Portland. In reply to Mr. Henderson, he said that

no Japanese refused to make the declaration and demanded admission. Replying to Chairman Bowser, witness for United States immigration depart-said that during 1903 there was a marked ment examined Japanese they got the increase in the number of Japs landing passport back, and it was endorsed O. which was cured in a few days, dewho were able to sign the declaration re- K. He never gave them back unfil they barred them from entering the United quired here and comply with the act. were going on the boat to the United States. About 95 per cent, of the Japs having pass- States. He went to the boat and deliverports had them from the United States. ed them over. All went to the United that the Japs who landed would go to He understood that Japs came by way of States, and he had no passports on hand. the United States, he supposed, anyway. Britisi Columbia because it seemed easier to pass the examination here for entrance United States. Those without them got Mr. Oliver, before the committee nto the United States than it was at Yoko a certificate from the Japanese consul called attention to the letter written by hama or at United States ports. Some of in Vancouver by writing for it. the Japs had an eye trouble which was In reply to Mr. Fraser, he said he ered the paragraph referring to himse.f accentuated by the sea voyage. They re- | never knew a Japanese to remain in | as a breach of privilege.

covered in a few days here and were able | Canada who took this declaration. Witness had no way of proving that a Jap wanting to land was not a traveller. go to the United States if they could also be taken to task for describing it on board the vessel or for sending them better. He fully explained the condiback. They might be locked up, ne supposed, but it would be a bluff.

In reply to Mr. Oliver, witness said that these men were kept under surveillance by Mr. Beaven, who was allowed 15 days month for services at \$2.50 a day. ness said that a number were turned back, from entering British Columbia at Blaine ers under the act.

Mr. Oliver wanted to know why it was ot just as reasonable to believe a Jap was a traveller coming from the United States nd going to Yokohama as it was to regard him as a traveller when arriving from Japan and stating he was going to the Inited States. Witness said he understood that the Japs

admitted they were coming in for work in the canneries. The commission then adjourned until 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

(From Monday's Daily.) The select committee of the legislature aquiring into the working of the Immigration Act sat this morning again with all the members present.

The first witness examined was Frank In answer to John Dliver he said he was a justice of the peace and took de-

travellers. He never took affidavits. The Japanese was questioned as to his destination by the immigration officer. His passport was examined and when it found that this was for the United States or England or Mexico, the passport was taken from him and the declaration taken by him at a fee of \$2. He understood that the Japanese was under the charge of the police after that until he left. He had understood that this ceclaration was prepared under the Immigration Act by the regulations. Personally he had not looked the matter up. He was asked as a justice of the peace

had told him there was a fee of \$2 for At different times he had made repretaking these declarations.

He remembered in December taking as to the defects of the act and the troudeclarations on board the Shawmut. He ble in enforcing it. He understood that could not remember whether all who some amendments were to be introductook declarations had passports or not. ed, if possible, this session. W. Ellis, in reply to John Oliver, said the Mr. Thompson was acting as interpreter

by Mr. Ellis to go to the boat. He was

appointed November 3rd a justice of the

On the question of fees the law very of the question of fees the law very often set the fee to be charged for making declarations. Without looking up any authority witness would charge 50c. for taking a declaration. The instructions in this case came from the immigration officer, who required 50c. of the United States consult they could get a the United States immigration department also. The passports were regarded by the Japanese as very valuable, and by collecting them he endeavored to keep a check upon them. By application of the gration officer, who required 50c. of the United States consult they could get a treatment also. The success of the Northwest than any other rail-way company or interest. The success of the Canadian Pacific railway means the success of the Northwest and vice versa, and I regret to find that the public to some extent have been drifting away from the company. It will be my in saying that he applied for this declaration without looking up tion form in 1901. It was first applied for by A. McAllister, the omicer at Vancouver, for taking a declaration. The instrucand a form was prepared for travellers and tions in this case came from the immifee being given to the interpreter.

that they would have to make declaration was some hesitation in one case. He a passport, and there were not many inthat they were going outside the province had taken perhaps 125 or 150 of these In reply to Chairman Bowser, witness said that he was called upon to go out to the wharf at all hours of the day and

To-day the tug Edna Grace is conjuding the search for bodies, and E. E. Blackwood has a launch searching along the shore.

In reply to Stuat Henderson, witness said the Japanese interpreter looks and the Japanese interpreter l it meant. He asked how many could these Japs were to remain only from the total ports. The passport gave permission to leave Japan and go to foreign lands.

There were no prosecutions for perjury leave Japan and go to foreign lands.

There was nothing to prevent one going the lands of the United States landed here, but he had an opinada. He thought it would not affect the Jap if he wanted to go back to Japan. the same. It was "all talk" about pass-

ports, as it made no difference. Most of the Japanese had something wrong with their eyes when they came not go direct to United States, but the Japanese said that it was easier to come by the province. through Canada because it was difficult to pass the United States immigration with, as it was liable to be disallowed. officer on this account. He also saw

about this in a Japanese paper. collected the passports. When doctors

ness said that the Japanese preferred to matter. Ther was no authority for keeping him pass the examination as the wages were as "a farce," tions. He told the Japanese that in posed, but it would be a bluff.

Replying to Mr. Drury, witness said the immigration officers really bluffed the Japimmigration officers really bluffed th they had no authority in the law to enhim to go to the doctor for United States migration office for examination

In reply to Mr. Oliver, witness did not know whether or not those who signed the white paper which allowed them to enter Canada remained here or not. Witness had seen the certificates issued without passports to go into United States. He never knew of any going by way of the Victoria Terminal railway. Superintendent Hussey, of the proving cial police, examined by Mr. Oliver, said

that he had made some changes in contion with the work when he took office. He had a register kept, giving the place from which each Jap sailed, the number of his passport, his destination, the date of his arrival and the vessel by which he arrived. An officer also looked after the departure of these Japs, seeing that they did so. The register was produced and showed

the destination of these men, and if for any reason they had not departed it was Mr. Drury took occasion to congratulate Superintendent Hussey upon the businesslike way in which he had arranged the matter upon his accepting

office. Of the ten who arrived on the

clarations of Japanese that they were | Shawmut five, according to his record, had no passports.
Witness said that his department held the passports, and an officer saw these

Mr. Hussey admirted that it might be possible for an occasional Jap to escape going out of the province. Police Officer Johnson looked after the work, and would give the information.

that his department looked after the collection of passports. He had been in formed that it was the practice formerly to leave these in the hands of the i terpreter. When he assumed office he and no instructions in the matter, but A Farmer Caught in Snowstorm and in the interests of enforcing the act he instituted the practice of keeping the passports and keeping a check on them. peace. He never saw the appointment in a special edition of the Gazette. He had to enforce the act as fully as possible. He realized that something must be done applied for the appointment not alone for taking these declarations. He had this in mind, however, when he made the application. The immigration officer followed the practice set by Mr. Ellis.

W. Ellis, in reply to John Oliver, said the form of declaration was not handed over to the Japs without any explanation. The Japanese interpreter explained it. The fee was first \$1.50. Afterwards it was increased ooc, to pay the interpreter. The fee paid by witness to the interpreter was explained that the taking of the declarations was divided as well as the could among those entitled to do so. When he took office Ishii had resigned and the work of interpretation was in the hands of two boarding house keep of the passengers if he could read it or not.

A question was put to all the Japanese who took the declaration as to where they were going. He could not recollect they were going. He could not recollect the declaration was divided as well as the could among those entitled to do so. When he took office Ishii had resigned and the work of interpretation was in the hands of two boarding house keep of the declaration was divided as well as the could among those entitled to do so. When he took office Ishii had resigned and the work of interpretation was in the hands of two boarding house keep of the shards of two boarding house keep of the declaration was divided as well as the could among those entitled to do so. When he took office Ishii had resigned and the work of interpretation was in the hands of two boarding house keep of the declaration was divided as well as the could among those entitled to do so. When he took office Ishii had resigned and the work of interpretation was in the declaration to a Japanese acting as interpreter. He might have handed a declaration to a Japanese acting as interpreter. He might have handed a declaration to a Japanese acting as interpreter. He might have handed a declaration to a Japanese acting as interpreter. He might have handed a declaration to a Japanese acting as interpreter. Witness explained that the taking of ditional fee of 50c. for each declaration was in the instance of the Shawmut arriving the hands of an English interpreter, Mr. Thompson, and dispensed with the ser-

stances of them arriving without them. He supposed they were lost.
In reply to Mr. Oliver, witness said that a few bound for Vancouver had landed here and been passed on to Mr.

Russell in Vancouver. Mr. Hussey said that officer in Vancouver enforced the act Mr. Oliver wanted to know if an officer doing so I trust that I will still retain the good will of the public and the rewas doing his duty if upon a Jap saying that he was going to Vancouver that officer had said he would have to go to

Seattle or somewhere in the United States and then tendered him the de- and prosperous New Year. claration form. Mr. Hussey said he would not, but it must be understood that the act was not very satisfactory one. He would like

to see it made stronger, if possible. He had understood it as inadvisable to go into the courts with it In reply to Chairman Bowser, witness said that it was competent to ask ques-tions and take declarations in enforcing St. Paul, will retire shortly to go into the act. This declaration was for the the land business, being succeeded by C. purpose of better enforcing it. The Japs | E. Stone, the present assistant. wanted to go to the United States as a general thing, and they all practically ion that perhaps it was because they with brain fever. found the examination less strict here.

This Immigration Act made it impossible to land in Canada. He did not They had not had to exercise that. Un-If a Jap refused to sign the declaraless the legislature amended the act he household effects, were destroyed by fire could not say how it could be better ad- this morning. There was a small insur-

In reply to Mr. Drury, witness suggested that some amendments might be made to the act by which steamboat companies would be warned against bringing Japs who could not take the declaration. He had also suggested to the deputy attorney-general and to the Attorney-General that the administration of the declaration should be taker into the hands of the department and adhere. Witness had asked why they did | ministered by an employee of the depart-

ment, so that the fees might be retained The act was a delicate one to deal In reply to Mr. Oliver, witness said he was not aware that the United States In reply to Mr. Drury, witness said immigration law excluded only those suffering from a loathsome or contagious

> Replying to Mr. Drury, witness said Mr. Oliver, before the committee rose

Mr. Ellis in the Colonist. He consid-Replying to Chairman Bowser, wit- the powers of the committee were in the

The committee then adjourned unti Vednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

HUSBAND OBTAINED DIVORCE. His Wife Secured Decree in American Courts and Married Again.

High court of justice to-day granted Major Walter Desaumtrez Maud a divorce. The Mauds were married at New York or April 19th, 1897. While Maud was fighting in South Africa his wife obtained a divorce from him in American courts, and on Feb ruary 19th, 1900, married Mr. Hanna.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Is the only safe, reliable regulator on which woman can depend "in the hour and time of need."

Prepared in two degrees of strength, No. 1 and No. 2.
No. 1.—For ordinary cases is by far the best dollar medicine known.

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Ladies—ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other stronger—three dollars per box.

Ladies—ask your druggist for Cook's
Cotton Root Compound. Take no other
as all pills, mixtures and imitations are
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No. 1 and 2 are sold in all Victoria drug

MORE SETTLERS FOR THE BARR COLONY

In reply to Mr. Drury, witness said TWO THOUSAND ARE EXPECTED IN SPRING

> Frozen to Death Near His Home -Eastern Notes.

> > (Associated Press.)

Winnipeg, Jan. 18.—Thos. Tweed, president of Medicine Hat Board of Trade, has received the following letter from Mr. Wm. White, second vice-president of the C. P. R., in reply to a resolution of congratulation sent to him by the board "I have received your telegram signed by yourself and Mr. C. R. Mitchell, secretary of the Medicine Hat Board of Trade, tendering me the congratulat of the board on my new position. Will you kindly convey to members of the board of trade my deep appreciation of their congratulations. It is a source of very great satisfaction to me to know that my appointment is meeting with favor and approval by so many of my vices of the Japanese. He therefore tendered Mr. Thompson the place. He also got him the work for the United States immigration department of the Vortice of the Northwest is developing very rapidly, and the Canadian Pacific can do more In reply to Chairman Bowser, he said im in the administration of the affairs of the company to pursue a policy that will give the Northwest facilities, as without these the successful development of the country will be re-tarded. I have no light task, as you nopeful that if I can surround myself with a proper organization to bring about results that will be beneficial to spect and confidence of the employees of the company. Wishing yourself and the

members of the board of trade a happy

For Barr Colony. The immigration commissioner here 2,000 Britishers early in the spring for the Barr colony.

Agent Retiring. C. E. Whitney, general passenger

Sergeant III. Patrol Sergeant Robertson, of the police force, formerly well known in Toronto as an athlete, is seriously ill

Fire.

Miss M. Van Horne Dead; Montreal, Jan. 18 .- Miss Mary Van Horne, youngest sister of Sir William van Horne, died here to-day.

Warehouse on Fire. Fire broke out in the warehouse of Copeland, Swift & Co., wholesale hatters. Recolette, about 4 this morning. The fire is right in the centre of the large wholesale trade of the city, and

near the board of trade, Hockey at Montreal Saturday night the Ottawas defeated Montreal hockey team by 6 to 3. The Quebec Victorias, of Montreal, beat Que-

bec by 12 to 5. Conservative Candidate. London, Jan. 18.-The Conservatives Saturday chose Peter Elson as canlidate for the House of Commons for

Middlesex North Oxford Contest. Woodstock, Jan. 18 .- The Conservaives of North Oxford on Saturday nomnated Robt. Butler as candidate in the ve-election for the legislature. It will

eral-Prohibitionist, having announced

his retirement from the contest. Attacked by Pigs. Oxbridge, Jan. 18.-Thomas Millan, of Reach township, on Friday night, about dark, left his house to feed pigs. did not return and a nephew went in search. He found the body lying in the rig pen with the pigs devouring it. His was badly mangled. It is supposed that Millan, who was subject to fainting

spells, fell into the pen and was attacked

by the pigs. Resigns. Toronto, Jan. 18 .- A. F. Ames has re-

igned the membership and chairmanship of the Ontario government's Temiskam John Charlton's Condition Hon. Wm. A. Charlton, Speaker of the Ontario legislature, and brother of Hon. ohn Charlton, says he saw the latter last week and found him much better than he

owed no signs of mental trouble. The beaker considers the alarming reports of is brother's condition to be greatly exaggerated. Accepts Position. Dr. Jas. Mills, of Guelph, president of he Ontario Agricultural College, has accepted a seat on the railway commission,

rom his brother signed by himself which

Sudden Death. Brockville, Jan. 18 .- Dr. J. B. Murphy. aperintendent of Brockville insane asvlu

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm

JAMES DUNSMUIR STILL ON

CROSS-EXAMINATION WAS RESUMED

Occupied the Whole of This Proceedings - Was Clos Questioned.

(From Friday's Daily When the will case was re terday afternoon the exami James Dunsmuir by Mr. Davis tinued. He said he never s Alexander couldn't manage Francisco business because incapacity. Such a statement untrue. He denied that he said that it was unsafe to all ander to sign cheques. He had Alexander's drinking tendencies mother. The Czar litigation at Alexander's instigation wanted to fight the matter. always exercised the control in agement of the business. more about it than witness, gave way to him. There was that respect from the earl

until the last year of their asso The statement's that during few years of Alexander's life mable to talk coherently wer Alexander was always able to himself properly. Witness chim a very able business ma John L. Howard coal deal October, 1899. Witness n Messrs. Wilson & Wilson for se connection with the agreeme Mrs Alexander Dunsmuir and This closed the examination

of the wifness. Mr. Duff asked permission to cross-examination of the witnestatements of the San Francisness, which defendant's countries. wired for, arrived.
Sir Hibbert Tupper joined

quest which was vigorously of Mr. Davis, who failed to see tatements were very material His Lordship thought that examination of the witness ceed, with the exception of bearing on the statements. Ul however, on application of Mr.

nation was deferred morrow (to-day.) Sir Hibbert Tupper applied mission to cross-examine the after Mr. Duff had finished, at an authority, Mr. Davis held authority quoted by Sir Hibbe disproved his contention. The Hopper vs. Dunsmuir and the ing plaintiff's proceeding was the question of the validity of Dunsmuir's will. For the contended Sir Hibbert to cross-examine the with counsel did so. His Lordshi

would give his decision to-morrow (to-day.) When proceedings were resorning His Lordship ruled Hibbert Tupper was entitled examine Mr. Dunsmuir after

was finished. The cross-examination by was then continued. Witness on the death of his brother the the property, mines, railroad holdings became his mother's. and witness had been partne father in the San Francisco Between 1889 when his father 1896 when the 'Frisco firm of muir Sons & Company was in his mother received profits. A received no salary for mana business. He took what he was mother understood the agreement into by her in 1896 when the muir Sons Company was in by which she was to receive t if either himself or Alexand ceased her. Witness had no s arrangement regarding the took what he required. In 18 ander and witness purch

mother's interest in the bus

\$410,000, giving a mortgage various properties.

After his father's death wi president of the Union Colli Railroad Company. His president of the railway co easurer of the Union Collier; The former got \$500 a month & N., and witness a like amo Union Colliery Company. orwarded from San Franci .889 to 1896 were unacc tatements. They were sent and placed at the disposal of muir & Sons: Witness would is mother, but gave her no tatements. The R. Dunsmuir ank account was entirely ntrol. Witness learned from ountant that his mother re lion dollars since 1889. His liery and E. & N. railway is father had advanced du me for supplies, etc. He did ow much the railway compa or this at the time of his father may have amounted to a m rs when his mother assi

witness and his brother. Th rchased from his mother ebts due to R. Dunsmuir & S ne railway company and Union company. His mother received f the principal. The latter itness and his brother when hi irned over her stock. The salied to the Union Colliery Co. After the incorporation of

ancisco firm witness received the profits. Witness was not or the execution of the agre 1899 until a certain thing h The date of Alexander's marris Wallace was not depend is settlement with his brothe Alexander did not marry Mrs ing his mother's displeasure.