

**BOWELL TELLS THE STORY  
OF HIS "NEST OF TRAITORS"****Hammers Foster and Haggart and Relates Inside  
History of the Famous Bolt.****DECLARES THAT THE TRUTH WAS NOT IN THEM**

Ottawa, March 1. — By a remarkable coincidence at the very time that an official announcement was being made in the House of Commons this afternoon of Mr. Sifton's resignation by the educational clause in the autonomy bill, Sir Mackenzie Bowell was on his feet in the senate, giving the inner history of the famous bolt of 1896, when a similar question was agitating the public mind. The doughty old Parliamentarian was moved to this course by the statements made by Mr. Foster during the North Toronto election, and by the utterances of the same gentleman as well as of Mr. Haggart and Mr. George Taylor in the House recently.

Sir Mackenzie said he did not remember using the term "nest of traitors," but if he did not make use of it he ought to have done so, and to avoid any misunderstanding he would adopt the phrase now. He gave a detailed account of the cabal which forced him from the premiership, and succeeded in presenting the conduct of the bolters in a most unenviable light.

Evidently from Sir Mackenzie's trenchant criticisms the bloody chasm between his former colleagues and himself has not been bridged, and he does not intend that it ever shall be. In his opening remarks with reference to the events of the Upper House said to justify the course thus pursued by what are now known as the "bolters" Mr. Foster has made a statement which Sir Mackenzie said was justified in resigning on account of a difference of opinion on the policy of the Government.

"Mr. Haggart justified his and Mr. Foster's action upon that occasion," continued Sir Mackenzie, "on account of an alleged violation of promises which he says were made by me, but which I do not remember making, and which, therefore, the bolters could be the more easily misled and deceived."

"It is difficult to understand why such statements were made after a lapse of nine years unless those making them believed the events of 1895-96 were forgotten, or that the great majority of those who were addressed knew nothing whatever of the facts, and therefore, the bolters could be the more easily misled and deceived."

**Contradictory Mr. Foster.**  
"Had Mr. Foster confined his explanations of why he and his fellow-bolters left the Government, that given in the House of Commons on Jan. 16, 1896, I should never have deemed it worthy of further notice, but when he gave other and untrue reasons for leaving the Government, I was obliged to come my duty not only to call attention to them, but to prove out of his own mouth and from his own utterances that he was making a statement which was untrue."

"Mr. Haggart's statement, that he (Sir Mackenzie) was a party to Sir Charles Tupper's appointment, and agreed to resign, but afterwards backed out, is a statement which I do not remember making, and which, therefore, the bolters could be the more easily misled and deceived."

**This Is Frank.**  
Sir Mackenzie continued: Before referring to statements which were repeated in the House of Commons by Mr. Foster, I deemed it but right, in self-justification, to lay before the senate the fact that friends of the Conservative party in the north riding of Toronto, finding it difficult to rally a number of the party to the polls on account of the events of 1895-96, and the part therein by Mr. Foster, wrote urging me to send letters which could be read in support of his candidature, which I declined to do, and which I regretted for in the following letter, which I may add was not published:

Belleville, Ont., Oct. 28, 1894.  
My dear Sir: I owe you an apology for not replying to your letter at an earlier date. The fact is, I was out of the city when it arrived, but was reminded of its existence on receipt of your telegram. If you will take the trouble to read the reports of Foster's speeches as they appear in the Globe, the News and the Mail, I do not think you will ask me to write any such letter as suggested by you. His answers to questions are absolutely untrue. He told the audience that there were differ-

**IS MR. WYNHAM ABOUT TO RESIGN?  
SELBORNE TO SUCCEED MILNER****Mr. Chamberlain May Force  
Dissolution on the British  
Government.**

London, March 2.—Despite official denials the rumor persists that Mr. Wyndham will resign the Irish chief secretaryship. He is said to be suffering from insomnia and prostration arising from worries incident to his position, and although Premier Balfour wishes to retain him, he may find it difficult to resist the pressure of the

**Japs Are Rolling Up Kuropatkin's Left;  
Win Bloody Battle for Shahke Bridge**

Sakhetun, Manchuria, Wednesday, March 2.—(Delayed in transmission.)—A stubborn fight is being fought on the left wing. Vigorous attacks of the Japanese on the village of Kudaza have been repulsed, and the Russians maintain their position by reason of the intervention of a relief column which attacked the Japanese from the west after two passes had been occupied. This column was being pressed by the Japanese and suffered great losses. It advanced in detachments to the neighborhood of Ubenupusa and was attacked three times during the night, but repulsed all the Japanese onslaughts. To the westward the Japanese made a night attack on Kutal Pass. Some of the assaults were repulsed, but at 9 a.m. the Russian advance guard vacated two outworks, which had been destroyed by the Japanese artillery, and retired to adjacent and better fortified positions.

The Japanese attacked Nanshanpu in the Khandsin district at 6 a.m., but were repulsed.

Tokio, March 2. — 5:30 p.m. — Advances from the headquarters of the Japanese army in Manchuria show that the Japanese activity on the extreme right continues. That wing is pressing forward and is dislodging the Russians.

Gen. Kuropatkin's Headquarters in the Field, via Fusan, March 2. — During the night the Japanese infantry crept forward from the hills and took three small villages in front of Witosan on the plain close to the river, which has been the scene of many outpost affairs. One column advanced northeast and captured the town of Kodaias, fifteen miles from Witosan.

The artillery duel is continuing in the east and is most active about Witosan, but the cannonading is neither as heavy nor as unceasing as heard from the westward. The batteries of both armies have maintained their positions and are exchanging volleys of shrapnel across the villages.

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bardment of solid shot, but the two companies there stuck to their positions.

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**Buried in Avalanche.**  
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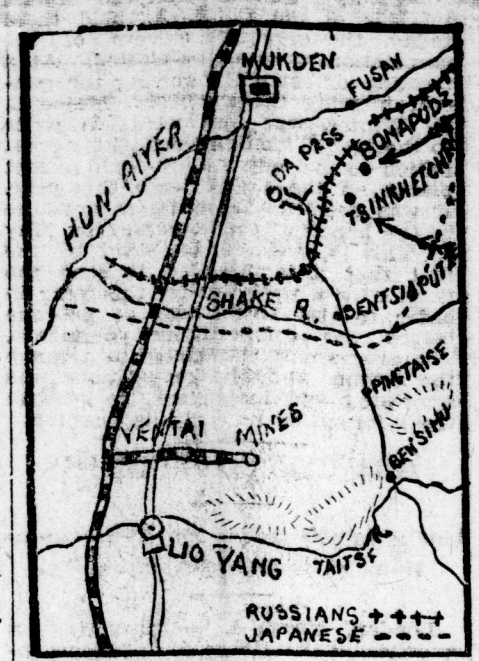
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**WHO'LL MIND THE CHILDREN**  
All Women in This Village May Be Sent to Prison.

Madrid, March 1.—One hundred and fifty-nine women residing at Villacanas have been arraigned for sedition and robbery. The public prosecutor demands that each of them be sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. The prisoners are convicted, the village will be virtually without women, as the accused comprise almost all the women living there.

**Toronto's Daily Accident.**  
Toronto, March 2. — Mr. A. F. Rutter, of Warwick Bros. & Rutter, was the victim in today's street car accident. He was riding on the rear platform of a Yonge street car on his way to his office. The car had to stop coming down Tannery Hollow, and a car that was following failed to pull up, and crashed into it with considerable force. Mr. Rutter was thrown down and heavily shaken up. He was removed to his home.



The appended map shows approximate positions of the opposing armies in Manchuria. The dotted line shows the great swing to the northeast made by Gen. Kuropatkin's troops, and the arrows indicate the recent attacks by his advance guard.

On Monday he succeeded in breaking through the Da Pass, from which point he can menace the Russian communications. Tsinchichien, where a stubborn battle was won by the Japanese, is only a comparatively short distance from Fushun, which is believed to be the center of the Russian left, and hence is strongly held.

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occupied a line from Shatzumun, two miles west of the Hun River, in a northwest direction, to Kalita, on the east bank of the Liao River. A heavy bombardment along the entire line west of the railway 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.

**Russians Retire from Bridge.**  
Russian Army Headquarters, Hun Mountain, March 1.—After an all-night battle the Russian forces, which seized the railway bridge across the Shakhke River, retired after having destroyed the Japanese fortifications at the further end of the bridge and the Japanese forces there into confusion.

The Japanese losses were heavy. The attack on the bridge began at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening. Under cover of a heavy bombardment, by field, siege and mortar batteries, Russian charges dashed forward, and, crossing the bridge, which was illuminated by Japanese searchlights, drove back the defenders and reached the further end of the bridge. The Japanese then up to the Japanese trenches, and soon drove the Japanese from their defenses at the end of the bridge. The Russian forces then rushed across the bridge and seized and fortified a thickly wooded area. The Japanese retreated, and the Russian forces followed them up to the Japanese trenches, and soon drove the Japanese from their defenses at the end of the bridge. The Russian forces then rushed across the bridge and seized and fortified a thickly wooded area. The Japanese retreated, and the Russian forces followed them up to the Japanese trenches, and soon drove the Japanese from their defenses at the end of the bridge.

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**RESIGNING MINISTER SIFTON  
MAKES STATEMENT TO HOUSE****Is In Entire Harmony With Government Except on  
Educational Clause of Autonomy Bill.****PRIME MINISTER ANNOUNCES THE RESIGNATION**

Ottawa, March 1. — The announcement of the Hon. Clifford Sifton's resignation from the cabinet, because of the educational clause in the Northwest autonomy bill was made in the House of Commons this afternoon. There was a large attendance of members and spectators, the galleries being well filled.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's statement was brief and to the point. He said: "I have to inform the House that my colleague, Hon. Mr. Sifton, has resigned his position in the Government as Minister of the Interior. Mr. Sifton finds himself unable to agree with the terms of the bill which has been introduced lately for the admission into the Dominion of the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. His disagreement being confined altogether to the educational clause. After a conference with him the following correspondence has been exchanged between him and myself:

"Ottawa, Feb. 28, 1905.  
"Dear Sir Wilfrid—After giving my best consideration to the matters we discussed last evening, I have arrived at the conclusion that it is impossible for me to continue in office under present circumstances, and that it is better for all concerned that I should at once, I therefore tender my resignation as a member of the Government. I trust that the unhappy necessity which has arisen will not in the least impair the friendship with which you have been kind enough to honor me."  
"Ottawa, Feb. 28, 1905.  
"My Dear Sir—I received yesterday your letter of same date, whereby you tender me your resignation as a member of the Government. There is no alternative to me but to accept it, and with much regret it will be my duty to place it in the hands of His Excellency. After our conversation of the other day I had left you with the impression that the differences between us were more of words than of substance, and until I receive your letter I had cherished the hope that it would have been possible for us to find a comparatively easy solution. Whilst I feel more regret than I can express at this termination of our official relations, let me assure you that should our friendship be ever impaired the fault will not be mine."  
The resignation has been placed in the hands of His Excellency, who has been pleased to accept.

**Mr. Sifton's Statement.**  
The Minister of the Interior arose

immediately and spoke as follows: The statement made by the Right Hon. Prime Minister necessitates a very short explanation on my part. When it was determined after the last session that legislation should be introduced creating new provinces out of a portion of the Northwest Territories, I felt called upon, in view of the history of the educational question in Canada, to give very serious consideration to the position which I should take with regard to the legislative powers to be conferred upon the provinces in regard to the subject of education. It was necessary that conferences should take place with members of Parliament representing the Northwest Territories and with representatives of the Territorial Government upon the subject of education and other subjects involved in the bill. These conferences were unavoidably postponed until after the beginning of the new year by the absence of the Prime Minister, who, after the general election, was compelled to take a short rest, and was, therefore, absent from the country. Shortly after the time fixed for the holding of the conferences I was compelled by my own state of health to leave Ottawa, and was unable to attend the conferences when they took place. Before leaving I discussed with the Prime Minister most of the subjects that required to be dealt with in the bill, and as far as I was able to do so at that time I communicated my views to him upon the various subjects. I may say that when I went away I did not anticipate that it would be necessary to introduce the bill creating the new provinces before I returned. As members of the House are aware I returned to the capital on Thursday afternoon last. I immediately took occasion to read carefully the speech which the Prime Minister had delivered introducing the bill, and found that in that address I found some principles enunciated with which I could not agree. On Friday, the day after my return, at the earliest possible moment I procured a copy of the educational clause of the bill which my leader had introduced. That clause was as follows:

"The provision of section 92 of the British North America Act, 1867, shall apply to the said provinces as if, at the date upon which this act comes into force, the territory comprised therein were already a province, the expression 'the union' in the said section being taken to mean the said date."

"Subject to the provisions of said section 92 and in conformity with the principle heretofore sanctioned under the Northwest Territories Act, it is enacted that the Legislatures of the

Continued on page 3.

**POISON KILLED**  
**MRS. STANFORD**

**Chemist Find Strychnine in Soda That Caused Millionaire's Death.**

Honolulu, March 1.—9:56 p.m.—The chemist's report of the analysis of the bicarbonate of soda of which Mrs. Stanford took a dose shortly before her death, states positively that the soda contained strychnine.

Honolulu, March 1.—10:20 p.m.—Mrs. Highton, wife of Henry E. Highton, the well-known San Francisco lawyer, says that Mrs. Stanford cried when telling her of the attempt which had been made to poison her in San Francisco, and that she could not conceive why anyone should try to do so. During a discussion of spiritualism Mrs. Stanford said she believed in spirits and intended to establish a department at Stanford University for the investigation of psychic phenomena. Miss Berner, her secretary, who was present at the alleged attempt at poisoning in San Francisco, that Mrs. Stanford drank a glass of mineral water with the bicarbonate of soda, the strychnine of which made her violently ill, so much strychnine being absorbed that the stomach could not get rid of it, and she was obliged to be removed to the hospital. Mrs. Stanford's maid, Miss Hunt, agrees with her in her statements to the police that she had been told that the strychnine was packed in San Francisco five weeks ago preparatory to coming here, and that it remained untouched until it was opened last night by Mrs. Stanford herself, before taking the dose.

On arriving here from San Francisco on the steamer Korea Mrs. Stanford said that she had left San Francisco unexpectedly and in a great hurry. The police here will not express any theory regarding the unfortunate occurrence.

**Stoessel Sees Zar.**  
St. Petersburg, March 2. — General Stoessel was today received in audience by Emperor Nicholas, who invited him to luncheon.

**HAGGARD AT NEW YORK**  
Will Investigate Land Settlements of the Salvation Army.

New York, March 2. — H. Rider Haggard, the author, who comes here as a special commissioner to inquire into the conditions and character of the agricultural and industrial land settlements organized in America by the Salvation Army, arrived here today on the steamer Teutonic.

The trustees of the estate of Cecil Rhodes are paying the expenses of the inquiry to be made by Mr. Haggard, under the auspices of the British colonial office, with the view of applying the scheme to South Africa.

**COAL FOR ROJESTVENSKY**  
Nine German Colliers Leave Port Said for Jibuti.

Port Said, March 2.—Nine German colliers chartered from the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, proceeded to Jibuti, French Somaliland, today. It is believed they are on their way to join Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron. Two other steamers with stores have sailed for the same destination.

**BOOTH GOES TO HOLY LAND**  
Will Hold an Open Air Meeting on Mount Calvary.

London, March 2. — General Booth, of the Salvation Army, started today on his first visit to Jerusalem, where he will hold an open-air meeting on Mount Calvary. Thence he will go to Australia and New Zealand on a far west visit. Hundreds of Salvationists gathered at Victoria railroad station at the time of the general's departure and bade him an enthusiastic goodbye.

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