Blast Furnace To Be Erected

Seattle Project Which Has Bearing on Development of Vancouver Island.

Ample Capital Raisedfor Enterprise—Contracts for Mills Let Soon.

Apropos of the interest which is being taken in the exploration of the iron resources of Vancouver Island, the following from the Seattle Post-Intelligencer of yesterday is timely:

Any doubts which may have existed as to the successful culmination of plans to erect a blast furnace on Puget Sound were dispelled yesterday by the receipt of a telegram sent from the East to James A. Moore announcing the fact that the $1,000,000 which it was necessary to raise in that part of the country had been guaranteed.

"This means the erection on Puget Sound within the next twelve months of a modern, up-to-date blast furnace of 300 tons capacity," said Mr. Moore to a reporter for the Post-Intelligencer yesterday, as he smilingly gazed at the little yellow slip of paper which he was fingering. "Every business man in the city knows that this establishes for Seattle the prestige of being the distributing point for one of the most important industries in the world today."

Select Site Within Thirty Days

"Within the next thirty days a representative of the Eastern capitalist behind this enterprise will be in Seattle for the purpose of selecting a site for the furnace, and within sixty days I expect to see the contract for the erection of the furnace let, and possibly the work of its construction begun. It should be completed by the end of 1906."

Mr. Moore declined to make known the exact location of the proposed site, saying that there are several under consideration, but that this will be kept a secret until the selection has been made and the deal for its purchase completed. "You may rest assured, however, that the plant will not be far from this city," said he.

"There is almost inexhaustible quantities of iron ore in this part of the state and on Vancouver Island," continued Mr. Moore, "which has been proved by analysis to be the equal of the Lake Superior product, and it can be laid down at the furnace for much less than it costs to lay ore down at the Pittsburg plants.

Means Big Pay Rolls

"There is almost no limit to the possibilities which the erection of this plant will open, and within the next two years after its completion I believe that it will result in a payroll of fully 10,000 persons. The furnace itself will employ about 400 men, but while that is the thing which opens up the way, it is really a small matter in comparison with what is to follow.

"It means the establishment of a steel plant, a tin plate mill, nail and wire plants, plants for the manufacture of stoves and for iron pipe. A company headed by local men even now stands ready to put in a $500,000 plant for the manufacture of steel as soon as we can furnish the raw material.

Make Finished Products Plants

"All this means that Moran Bros., for instance, can purchase all the steel which they require in their business right here, with of course the exception of armor plate, which is furnished without government and is not an item of expense to the shipbuilder. Seattle merchants can get their nails, wire and other articles of a like nature at home, and tin cans for fruit and fish packing purposes as well.

"The market is unlimited. We can go east as far as the Rocky mountains without fear of competition. This is owing to the freight rates which compel the Eastern producer, and it is impossible for any one to become a competitor either in the Orient or Alaska.

"This is not a visionary statement, but a thing which will become a reality. I have been behind this enterprise for some time and know that just as soon as we are in a position to furnish the raw product that there is plenty of capital waiting to seek an opening here and establish the many industries which depend upon pig iron for their operation. Puget Sound is the strategic point of the world for enterprises of this character, and in no great length of time the bridges, railroad and structural steel and iron which now leaves this port will be made here instead of coming from the East."

Mr. Moore is known to have been purchasing large amounts of iron ore property on Vancouver Island in behalf of the Eastern interests which he represents in this matter.

QUEER WILLS.

(George Bancroft Griffith, in New York Sunday Magazine.)

In no way do the ruling passions of men show themselves so strongly as by their wills. What a curious collection might be made of these last testaments exhibiting the extremest forms of vanity, benevolence, malignancy and humor! It will be remembered that H. Rider Haggard in one of his books has the will of a man tattooed upon the shoulders of the heroine, and that the same was admitted to probate in the Chancery Court in England. And now this author is vindicated by the action of a miser named Monecke, who died recently in Mexico. His relatives were unwilling that his body should be interred, as he had tatooed his will over his chest with some red pigment, instead of using pen and ink. The court decreed that the remarkable "human document" should be copied and the representation duly attested in the presence of witnesses. This was done, and the court has pronounced the queer will genuine.

A French woman recently died at the advanced age of ninety years. Her will contained the following provision: "I leave to my physician, whose enlightened care and wise prescriptions have made me live so long, all that is contained in the old oaken chest in my boudoir. The key of the chest will be found under the mattress of my bed." The heirs were much disturbed, for they foresaw a material diminution in their share of the property. The fortunate and expectant physician at length arrived. The notary delivered to him the key of the chest. It was opened, and found to contain solely all the drugs and potions, still intact, which the worthy physician had given to his patient for twenty years back.

It has been settled that a man always cannot do as he will with his money after death. The disposition of his property must be reasonable, or the courts will set his will aside. John Stuart Mill deplored this judicial interference with the wishes of the dead. He argued that eccentric wills often were beneficial to the race. He mentioned the case of a rich man who left a large property to be used in caring for wounded birds. Mill argued that the carrying out of the provisions of this will would have thrown a world of light upon the animal economy. But what defence could Mill have made on behalf of the last testament of Josiah S. Twiss, of Hollis, New Hampshire, with whom the writer was acquainted? The provisions of his will were that his funeral music should be a brass band, which should be paid forty dollars for its services; that his body should be buried under a clump of Balm of Gilead trees which he had set out a few years prior to his decease; that twenty dollars should be expended for peanuts and candy with which to treat his mourners; that his wife should have half the property; his six children two dollars each; and that one thousand dollars be held in trust forever for the purpose of educating his children's children in the generations to come. The will was presented to the judge for probate, who refused to set it up. His property was therefore disposed of in accordance with the state law.

But some queer wills do stand. Thirty-five years ago in Birmingham, England, a man died whose will was contested, but finally allowed by the court. The provisions of it were not to come into force in a quarter of a century, so that, though he left four million sterling to be divided among three persons, one of them has meantime died in the workhouse. Their relatives, including the deceased pauper's heirs, are numerous, and all in a humble position in life. Some are factory operatives, some cabmen, some beershop keepers. After twenty-five years of hope, despair and heart-burning, this millionaire's wealth is about to be divided.

The cumbrous verbiage of the law has its uses, no doubt, but it requires a good deal of labor and spending of time, and with all its repetitious it does not always succeed in making the meaning manifest, or preventing dispute. Here is a specimen of a "last will and testament" which is perfectly intelligible and shows in how few words a dying person's wishes can be expressed—and expressed legally, too—in glaring contrast with the will of P. T. Barnum, which covered seven hundred pages of foolscap, and wherein he divided ten millions among twenty-seven direct heirs. This will, perhaps the shortest on record, was filed in the office of the registrar of wills for Luzerne County, in the city of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, and is as follows:

"Family R. Miner is my heir.—Sarah K. Miner."

It was written on a half-sheet of notepaper, with a lead pencil, and bears no date. The testator was the daughter of Charles Miner, who was celebrated in the literary annals of Pennsylvania seventy-five years ago. He was a friend and co-laborer witht Colonel William Stone, the New York historian. His daughter died in 1874, at the age of eighty years. She was blind, and in her younger days was a writer of poetry that was widely read. She was known as "The Blind Poetess," and is prominently mentioned in Peck's "History of Wyoming." The will was found among her papers some months after her death. It was in an envelope, inscribed, "Read this when I am dead." It was held to be a good and valid will (although it transferred considerable property), and was admitted to probate. The legatee was a favorite niece of the deceased woman's.

A farmer's will was presented for probate (it was in the old days before an ordained deacon. He found a name scratched out. The widow stepped forward and explained: "I tell you how he be, sir. When we comes to look into the will we see fifty pounds left to John Wheeler. "What's he got to do with master's money?" says I. So I gets a knife and us scratches him out, and that's just how he be, sir."

The following is the copy of a will left by a man who chose to be his own lawyer: "This is the last will and testament of me, John Thomas. I give all my things to my relations, to be divided among them the best way they can. N. B.—If anybody kicks up a row, or makes any fuss about it, he isn't to have anything."

It is not generally known that among the legacies which the corporation of Trinity Episcopal Church, New York city, long has had in charge, is one made years ago by John Leafie. He left one thousand pounds with the following instructions:

"I give and bequeath unto the rector and inhabitants of the city of New York, in communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the state of New York, and their successors, one thousand pounds lawful money of said state, to be by them put out at lawful interest, and the annual income thereof to be laid out in two-penny wheaten loaves of bread, and distributed on every Sabbath day, in some part of said church, after divine service, in the morning, to such poor as to them shall appear the most deserving."

The distribution is made at St. John's Chapel.

Litigation Over Smelter Work

Former Manager of the Le Roi Seeks to Prevent a Deal.

Objects to Portions of the Works at Northport Going to Trail.

Rossland, Oct. 28.—A special from Northport, Wash., says: "Considerable interest has been aroused here by the suit which has been started by Anthony J. McMillan against the directors of the Le Roi Mining Company. Mr. McMillan seeks to restrain the Le Roi directors from "dismantling" the Northport smelter, thus attempting to create the impression that the board of directors of the Le Roi are trying to wreck the smelting works here to an extent sufficient to make them useless for all time.

"It is all a question of freight so far as the Great Northern is concerned. The loss of the haulage of Le Roi ore spells the ruination of the Rossland-Northport branch of the Great Northern system, and despite the fact that the Le Roi company will make 75 cents additional profit on every ton of ore shipped to Trail instead of Northport, the Great Northern, through Mr. McMillan's ruse, if successful, would mean prosperity for the Great Northern, but a loss of something like $100,000 yearly to the Le Roi company.

A Flimsy Pretext

Mr. McMillan's suit is based upon the flimsiest pretext. The Trail smelter people, desirous of giving all possible benefits to the Le Roi company on the new contract, which gives the mine a chance to pay regular and substantial dividends, made a proposal to the Le Roi management for the purchase of one of the six blowers at the Northport works which has been in disuse for the last four years. A similar blower could be easily obtainer from the Eastern manufacturers at a price less than was proposed to the Le Roi, but the idea was solely a question of time. The Canadian Smelting Works, with the increased tonnage of the Le Roi, wanted an additional blower, without loss of time, and were willing to pay the difference, whatever it might be, to benefit the Le Roi on its recently arranged smelting contract. It is throughly apparent that, while the Trail people are able to save the Le Roi at least 75 cents per ton with its present management, the quick installation of the additional blower would possibly effect an additional saving, which is no small consideration when one remembers the fixed determination of the present Le Roi directors to increase the earning capacity of the mine.

An Explanation

So far as your correspndent can learn—and his information is at first hand from the Northport works—the price offered for the idle blower was more than sufficient to pay the cost of a new one delivered at Northport in ample time for the resumption of activity if the Northport works are ever again brought into active operation—a contingency particularly remote if the Le Roi is to pay to the best advantage. The people of Northport, whose commercial existence depends almost entirely upon the operation of the smelter, are cordially and quite naturally in favor of the Hill-McMillan policy, which, although it means a loss to the Le Roi shareholders, would result in continued prosperity here. The shrewder element of the population here, however, deplore the injunction proceedings of Mr. McMillan, because they reveal only too plainly his identification with Great Northern interests and an utter disregard of the welfare of the Le Roi company. By his latest move Mr. McMillan has shown his hand, to the everlasting detriment of Northport.

"This is self-evident from the fact that Mr. McMillan commenced his injunction proceedings the day after the Trail smelter asked for a freight rate on the transmission of the Le Roi ore from Northport to Trail. Mr. McMillan is thousands of miles away in England. He had no possible way of knowing anything about the incident unless informed by Great Northern officials.

THE LIVER TO BLAME.

So long as the liver is active in filtering the bile from the blood there is no billiousness and no constipation, because the bile is passed from the liver into the intestines, where it acts as a cathartic in keeping the bowels clean. Because of their direct action on the liver as well as the bowels Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills throughly cure constipation, the real cause of nine-tenths of the common ills of life.

BRITISH COLUMBIAN'S SUICIDE.

Cecil Smith, Rancher, Shoots Himself in London, England.

The Marylebone coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Cecil Smith, a farmer, formerly of British Columbia, found shot in his room at Margaret street west.

The widow said deceased has received allowances from relatives. She handed to the coroner a letter which began:

"My dear, dear wife: This is the hardest part of the whole business, saying good-bie to you. . . . If my patent had gone through I could have paid off my debts. I would not have cared then what I did.

"I shall have a telegram sent tonight, but so that you will be able to keep your first sorrow to yourself. Good-bye, once more, my darling.

"I shall break down if I write much more.—Your loving husband.

"P. S.—I may think of lots of little things during the night, so please turn over the paper."

There were two more pages, said the coroner, having reference to numerous little matters deceased wanted his wife to do.

Other evidence showed that he was found in bed shot through the head and clasping the revolver with both handsa.

In the room was found written on a telegraph form addressed to his wife the following message:

"Break news, sister, gently. Shot myself.—Cecil."

On one corner of the telegraph form was written: "Please rush!"

"Suicide during temporary insanity" was the verdict.

PREDICTION AS TO HUDSON BAY

Stock Manipulator Says Price Will Go to $3,000 Per Share.

Prediction as to.....

The Montreal Star, in its issue of Monday, October 23, says:

Pick up any London financial paper these days and the name of Jefferson M. Levy shines forth in big letters on page one.

The rich Wall street man has made himself a big factor in the Canadian Pacific and Hudson's Bay boom and seems determined to arouse English speculators and investors to a full appreciation of the future possibilities of those concerns.

Some time ago Levy predicted 250 for C. P. R.

He still adheres to that guess and now predicts $3,000 a share for Hudson's Bay stock, which at present is selling around $400.

Says Levy: "Persons best informed about Hudson's Bay are holding their shares.

"Lord Strathcona has stated that he does not intend to sell a single share as long as he lives. In fact, I understand his holding is in the hands of trustees for the benefit of his family. There are the very best of reasons for holding these shares. A long time back, when they were at a comparatively low figure, I expressed views as to their value which have proved to be correct. My reasons for believing in Hudson's Bays are very similar to those I have expressed with regard to the Canadian Pacifics.

"Within a moderate number of years the land of the Hudson's Bay Company will in the aggregate become of almost fabulous value. Around their trading stations there will gradually grow up a number of towns, some of them important cities, and the company will get the benefit of the increased value of their lands.

"It has been stated that I have bought Hudson's Bays as a speculation. That is not so. I have been a buyer of the shares for years.

"I have always been convinced of the future of the company and I have backed my opinion.

"I believe in six years the shares will be at £600."

Work on Hotel.—The construction work on the C. P. R. hotel has been somewhat delayed by the non-arrival of pressed brick from Seattle. It is understood that for a time there was considerable discussion over the advisability of substituting stone for pressed brick, but it was finally decided to go according to the contract and use the brick. The first consignment is expected from Seattle tomorrow, when another start will be made on the structure, which will entail the employment of a large number of bricklayers.

THE ROMANCE OF THE COLLINS CASE

The departure on Saturday last of George Daniel Collins, the noted San Francisco lawyer, who fled to Victoria in July last to escape prosecution at San Franscisco for the crime of perjury, alleged to have been committed when he swore that he was not married to Charlotta Eugenie Newman, and therefore was not legally bound to provide for her maintenance, closes a chapter of one of the most extraordinary cases of criminal jurisprudence that the Dominion of Canada has ever known. The story, when considered in all its numerous details and wealth of incident, as they were unrolled day by day before Judge Lampman, sitting as extradition commissioner, form the foundation of a romantic novel compared with which the most vivid work of fiction from the brain of a Conan Doyle or a Jules Verne would appear tame and prosaic indeed. From first to last the case was full of surprises and sensational episodes. It would be idle to deny that at the inception of the proceedings here public sympathy was almost unanimously in favor of the accused. In San Francisco Collins, who was a legal practitioner of acknowledged ability, enjoyed a large practice as a criminal lawyer. A branch of the profession in which he shone was technicality. The most cleverly drawn acts of the California legislature were successfully attacked by him, and Daniel O'Connell's coach-and-four which he was wont to say he could drive through any Act of the British Parliament, was often quoted as evidence of the ability of Collins to upset the best statutory work of the best lawyers in that State.

The evidence of several witnesses on the part of the prosecution, the musty records from the County Clerk's office in San Francisco, from which was issued the license for the marriage of George Daniel Collins and Charlotta Eugenie Newman, the parish register of the Catholic diocese, the marriage certificate in which Father Connolly certified that in the year 1889 he married Collins to Charlotta Eugenie Newman at St. John the Baptist church, all went to prove the contention of the prosecution. In support of the document evidence the "best man" at the marriage was put in the box and swore that he supported the bridegroom on the occasion of his marriage to Charlotta Newman, she being supported by Agnes Newman, as bridesmaid, and that Agnes Newman and himself were subscribing witnesses to the union of Collins with Charlotta Newman. The brother of the two women swore that he was present at the ceremony and that it was Charlotta and not Agnes Newman who was married to Collins. The marriage certificate shows that after the ceremony Collins endorsed it by writing his name and the name of Charlotta Newman on the back of the document, thereby certifying that he was married to Charlotta. It is but justice to the accused that it should be stated that Collins, when he went into the box, swore positively that the endorsement on the back of the certificate was a forgery, although a witness who was familiar with it, swore the endorsement was in Collins' handwriting. Collins went on to testify that he was united to Agnes Newman, the sister of his alleged wife, and not to Charlotta Newman. When confronted with the application for the license, signed by himself, the marriage certificate, which bears his endorsement, and the signature of the priest who performed the marriage, and the official records of the court and parish, he swore that they must have been manufactured by a band of conspirators who wanted to ruin him because he had defeated their plans and rescued alleged criminals from the grasp of the law on technical points. Foremost among those conspirators he placed judges of the superior court, the leaders of the Bar, who hated him for his great success, and publishers of the daily press, who disliked him for his politics. Asked how the names of the sisters came to be confounded by the priest who signed the certificate and performed the ceremony, he replied that the priest made a mistake, or the form was wrongly filled in by the conspirators and that the clergyman signed it without properly examining it. He declared that the license and the records had been manipulated by the same parties. He continued that in 1888 he married Agnes Newman by a civil contract at his office in the city of San Francisco, and that he drew up the civil contract which both parties signed in the presence of two witnesses, a Dr. Eustis and his daughter. Asked as to what has become of the contract, he replied that he had handed it to his wife, Agnes Newman, and that he had never seen it since. Pressed as to the whereabouts of the two witnesses he replied that they are dead. The ceremony at St. John the Baptist's church, the year following, he stated was performed by Father Connolly at the urgent request of Agnes Collins, who, strange to relate, is also numbered with the dead. He added Charlotta Newman was present at the record, the application for the license, the license, and the marriage certificate as the bride. He swore that he had never lived with Charlotta as a husband, and that the three children which the prosecution alleged were the fruit of the marriage with Charlotta, were the children of Agnes, now dead. It is worthy of remark that Collins' testimony was unsupported in a single point. The oral testimony and the documentary evidence were unchallenged, except by Collins' own testimony, and he had not a single document or oral witness to sustain his contention.

After Collins reached Victoria the State of California retained Mr. Frank Higgins, of the legal firm of Higgins & Elliott, who applied immediately for a writ of extradition authorizing the return of Collins to the custody of the State. Collins secured the services of Mr. H. Dallas Helmcken, of Drake, Jackson & Helmcken, and the prisoner who, as has been stated, is a master of legal technicalities, acted on his own behalf. Later Mr. W. J. Taylor, of Ebetts & Taylor, appeared for the defence. As the case proceeded a curious discovery was made. Crankshaw, an authority on criminal law of Canada, in his latest work, states that the Dominion Extradition Act of 1889, under which proceedings for crimes that are extraditable, is in force. Sir Edward Clarke, the greatest English authority on extradition law, in his text book, makes the same statement. It will surprise the Colonist readers when they are told, that both these eminent men are wrong. The Canadian Extradition Act of 1889 requires that before it shall come into force it must be proclaimed. Counsel for the prosecution searched the orders-in-council and proclamations issued from Ottawa since 1889, and found no proclamation that brought into force the Act of 1889. He then had recourse to the Secretary of State and the answer came back, "The Act not having been proclaimed is not now in force and never has been in force." It then became evident that Sir Edward Clarke and Mr. Crankshaw were both in error in stating that it is. The importance of the discovery will be understood when it is stated that, while in the Act of 1889 perjury is not an extradition crime, the Extradition Act of 1886, which defines perjury as an offence for which a man may be extradited, is in force. Under that Act the Collins case was heard and under it he was committed for trial for perjury. It is worthy of remark that in two recent cases it was decided by judges sitting in the courts of Ontario that the Act of 1889 was law, and fugitives from justice who had fled into Canada were set at liberty.

Collins pinned his defence on the decisions of the Ontario judges and the text books in his plea for liberty. The first three days of his argument were consumed in discussing these points. It is known that Collins relied on the Act of 1889 to secure his immunity from extradition before leaving San Francisco for Victoria. There is no doubt that, profound lawyer though he is, his argument before Judge Lampman showed that he had been misled by the authorities. When confronted with the telegram from the Secretary of State, which demonstrated that the Act of 1886 is the only Extradition Act in force, his principal ground for defence was taken from under him, and from that on he relied on technicalities to secure his discharge. He contended that the California court had no jurisdiction to try him, as under California law a husband must have abandoned his wife for a twelvemonth before she could sue him for maintenance. Further, he argued that an oath taken before a court without jurisdiction was not binding and could not be made the subject of a prosecution for perjury. He further argued that he did not kiss the book, but merely held up his hand and declared that the contents of the document in which he asserted that Charlotta Newman was not then and never had been his wife, did not constitute an oath. In this contention he was ably supported my his counsel; but unfortunately for the prisoner it was shown by oral and documentary evidence that the presiding judge at San Francisco decided that he had jurisdiction in the case and held that the affidavit which Collins had made at first was insufficient. He requested that he make a second or more explicit affidavit. Collins complied with the demand and going before a notary swore again to the truth of the statements that Charlotta Newman was not his wife. Before this Collins had been indicted for bigamy, he having married at Chicago a young lady named Clarice McCurdy, during the life of the alleged wife Charlotta. While the jury was being chosen the accused forfeited his bail bonds and fled to Victoria. The grand jury therefore indicted him for perjury because of the oath that Charlotta was not his wife, and upon that charge he has been extradited.

This is the only case recorded in England or Canada in which a fugitive accused of perjury has been extradited. The charge of perjury is the most difficult to prove in the calendar of crime, particularly in California, where the law bristles with technicality and pitfalls. The prosecution was confronted with the task of proving that the crime for which the accused was charged was an offence against the laws of Canada as well as those of California, and after many days of able argument on both sides, and anxious research, it was shown to the satisfaction of Judge Lampman and Mr. Justice Duff, who heard the case, that the prisoner was extraditable under the law of 1886 and that the Act of 1889 is of no effect.

The Collins case, as stated, is one of the most remarkable ever recorded in the Canadian courts. Both oral and documentary evidence was against the prisoner who still stoutly avers that he was married to Agnes and not to Charlotta Newman and that the charge is the outcome of a conspiracy to ruin him by some of the highest officials in California. Before leaving here he boldly and strenuously declared his innocence.

Concerning Mr. George D. Collins

If Acquitted on Perjury Charge Will Have to Return Here.

Detective Gibson Is Sent to Arrest Mrs. McCurdy and Mrs. Collins.

Advices received yesterday from San Francisco state that George D. Collins, when placed in a cell at the Bay City pending his trial for perjury, was obliged by reason of the crowded state of the prison to share his cell with one St John, awaiting trial for petty larceny. Subsequently Detective Gibson was sent out to arrest Collins' wife and mother-in-law. The Examiner says:

"The charge against the two women is that they are defaulting witnesses. They were summoned to testify in the bigamy case against Collins. Instead of appearing in court when the bigamy case was called for trial they fled to Victoria with Collins. They returned to this city several weeks ago, but they managed to avoid Detective Whitaker, who held warrants for their arrest. Judge Lawlor ordered yesterday that the warrants be given again to the police and that a further search be made for the women. The warrants were given to Detective T. B. Gibson, who knows the women, and who brought Collins back from Victoria. Judge Lawlor holds the view that Collins' wife and her mother will try to communicate with Collins or to visit him in the county jail and he thinks it will be an easy matter to apprehend the defaulters. There is no bail fixed on the bench warrant against the McCurdys, so if they should be arrested they would have to remain in jail until they could induce a Superior judge to release them on bail."

In an interview given to the Chronicle regarding the statement that he might be prosecuted on the bigamy charge, Collins says:

"I am in custody on the perjury charge only; as far as the charge of bigamy is concerned I am, to all intents and purposes of the law, still within the jurisdiction of the British government. It was expressly understood, and is a matter of record in the office of the minister of justice at Ottawa, that I surrendered myself for extradition on the perjury charge only and that I waived none of my rights under article III of the extradition treaty.

"I was informed by telegraph from the office of the minister that I was extradited under the perjury charge and that the warrant of extradition would be based on that; further than that, I was guaranteed my rights under the treaty. I was careful to safeguard that right by every legal means, for I had reason to believe that once in California an attempt would be made to proceed with the trial on the charge of bigamy. Now, if it is attempted, I have only to apply to the United States court for a writ of habeas corpus to secure my release.

"I have my securities for the $15,000 bond, but Judge Lawlor will have nothing to do with the case, neither will the other judges, who have it in for Lawlor, so I presume I must remain in prison until Judge Lennon comes over from Marin county, as the Supreme court is sitting in Los Angeles."

Collins is permitted the freedom of the office at the Broadway jail and there was a steady stream of callers yesterday, principally attorneys and those he had requested to go on his bond. Mrs. McCurdy and her daughter had not yet been apprehended on the bench warrant for contempt of court.

District Attorney Byington asserts that he will secure a conviction under the perjury charge, but will make no statement with reference to the bigamy charge, though it is apparent that he will not permit Collins to remove himself from the jurisdiction of the California court without a fight.

Article III of the extradition treaty with Great Britain, on which Collins bases his immunity from prosecution on the bigamy charge, is as follows:

"No person surrendered by or to the high contracting parties shall be triable or tried for any crime or offence committed prior to the extradition, other than the offence for which he was surrendered, until he shall have had an opportunity of returning to the country from which he was surrendered."

Under this clause it is held that Collins must return to British Columbia, presumably by the most direct route. If he attempted to take any other direction he would be promptly arrested.

In an editorial headed "As to Collins" the San Francisco Call says:

"Juggling with technicalities is one of the forms of criminal trickery most dangerous to society and it should be made one of the most dangerous to the juggler. The evidence seems to be cumulating that the extradited Collins is so expert in that line he is entitled to be considered an arch pervert of legal talent, and if he is fully shown to be guilty the opportunity of punishing him severely for his offence will be also a specially good one to condemn the form of criminality of which he seems so superlatively a practitioner.

"When a man by an almost interminable series of objections, tricky flights and many ways of playing with and defying justice causes the people so much expense in trying him that some were in favor of letting the trickster escape rather than spend more in his punishment, he becomes doubly the menace to society his crimes would make him unaided by perfection in the art of scheming with technicalities.

"There is a clear example of duplicity in the excuse given by Collins that when he fled to Canada he was not a fugitive from justice, but just bent on taking his wife for a trip to benefit her health by a change of climate. That has the sound of a joke irreverent to justice just on the face of it; but when we compare it with the statement of Detective Gibson that when Colins stole away into Canada he announced to the Britishers he had come under the protection of their flag to get justice, the duplicity of the man is seen to be glaring. Besides that, consider the insult to the flag of his own country there was in that nauseating, tricky appeal to the protection of an alien government.

"He won the applause of the Canadian crowd when he made that renegade announcement, and now that he is ignominiously brought back, no less dramatic and hearty should be the hiss which greets his statement made on arriving in San Francisco that he still has some "patriotism" left. Seldom does there happen a more detestable example of the double offence of adding insult to injury."

LION TAMER LACERATED.

Celebrated Showman Badly Injured During a Performance.

Paris, Oct. 28.—Frank C. Bostock, the lion tamer, was attacked and badly lacerated by a lion during his performance here last night. Mr. Bostock is still unconscious.

LAND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sixty (60) days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and works for the purchase of the following described land, situate in Range 2, Coast District, and described as follows, viz.:

Commencing at the Northwest Post of Lot 16; thence 14 chains 59 links West, thence 60 chains 5 links South, thence 20 chains East, thence along the shoreline 60 chains more or less, in a Northerly direction, to point of commencement; known on official survey as Lot 283 and continuing one hundred and two (102) acres more or less.

s16 NORMAN HARDIE.

Victoria, B. C., September 15, 1905.

NOTICE

That 60 days after date I intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate at Columbia Point, Maple Bay, Portland Canal:

Commencing at my No. 1 Post, marked J. M. C.'s Northeast corner, thence running 40 chains south, thence 40 chains west, thence 40 chains north along shoreline to point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

Dated August 21, 1905, Portland Canal, B. C.

s14 (Signed) J. M. COLLISON.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following lands, containing 640 acres in Bulkley Valley:

Township three (3), Range five (5); commencing at a post northwest corner, 80 chains south, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains to post of commencement.

Dated, Vancouver, August 28, 1905.

o20 PETER McTAVISH.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty (30) days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for twenty-one (21) years for grazing purposes all that parcel of land, situate in Cariboo District, British Columbia, and about sixteen (16) miles northerly from the east end of Stuart Lake, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing at the post marked "D. M. H., S. W.," and thence astronomically north eighty (80) chains, thence astronomically east eighty (80) chains, thence astronomically south eighty (80) chains, thence astronomically west eighty (80) chains, to the point of commencement, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres.

Dated the 4th day of September, 1905.

D. M. HYMAN,

o24 By his agent, J. H. Gray.

Sixty days after date, we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situated on the west side of Pitt Island (locally known as Lotty Island): Commencing at a post marked S. W., on the shore, thence east 40 chains to post marked S. E., thence north 80 chains to post marked N. E., thence west 40 chains to post marked N. W., thence in southerly direction following shore line to place of beginning; said piece of land to contain 320 acres, more or less.

(Signed):

C. M. DOLMAGE,
WM. HANNA,
R. G. CUNNINGHAM.

Dated, August 22, 1905. au29

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend applying to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a License to cut and carry away Timber from the following described lands situated on the East side of Loughborough Inlet:

Commencing at a Post planted on the Southwest corner of J. A. Sayward's Claim, License No. 6328, thence running South 40 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence North 120 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence along East line of J. A. Sayward's Claim in a Southerly direction 80 chains, thence West 40 chains to point of commencement.

J. A. SAYWARD.

Victoria, B. C., October 18, 1905. o25

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land: Commencing at a post planted on south side of head of Union Bay, marked "R. & R. S. W. Cor.": thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

Port Simpson, B C., October 12, 1905.

o20 ROBERTSON & RUDGE.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS.

141 Yates Street, Victoria.

Ladies' and Gents' garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

Coast District.

NOTICE is hereby given that the reservation, notice of which was published in the B. C. Gazette, and dated 9th August, 1901, covering a belt of land extending back a distance of ten miles on each side of the Skeena River between Kitsilas Canyon and Hazelton, is cancelled.

Notice is also given that that portion of the reservation, notice of which was published in the B. C. Gazette and dated 27th December, 1898, covering a belt of land extending between the mouth of Kitimat River and Kitsilas Canyon, is rescinded in so far as it covers land lying between Kitsilas Canyon and a point in the Kitimat Valley, distant ten miles in a northerly direction from the mouth of Kitimat River, and that Crown lands thereon will be open to sale, pre-emption and other disposition under the provisions of the Land Act, on and after the eighth (8th) day of December next: Provided that the right of way of any railroad shall not be included in any lands so acquired.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works.

Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 31st August, 1905. s3

MINERAL ACT.
(Form F)
Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

"Blue Bell" Mineral Claim, situate Victoria Mining Division of Helmcken District.

Where located: On Koksilah Mountain, in Helmcken District, on Vancouver Island.

Take notice that the Vancouver Island Mining and Development Company, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. B59463, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificate of Improvement for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under Section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this seventeenth day of October, 1905.

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON,
o19 Local Director.

Ask your dealer for Amherst solid leather shoes.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for grazing purposes, situated on the Tsilcoh River, about 16 miles northeast from Stuart Lake, in Coast District, British Columbia, the following described lands, viz.: Starting from a post marked "H. J., C., N. W.," and thence astronomically south 40 chains, thence astronomically east one hundred and sixty (160) chains, thence astronomically north forty (40) chains, and thence astronomically west one hundred and sixty (160) chains, to point of commencement, and containing six hundred and forty (640) acres.

Dated September 5, 1905.

H. J. CROWE,
o24 By his agent, J. H. Gray.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for grazing purposes, situated on Necawzia River, and about 18 miles east of Stuart Lake, in Coast District, British Columbia, the following described lands, viz.: Starting from a post marked "M. S., N. E.," and thence astronomically east twenty (20) chains, thence astronomically south twenty (20) chains, thence astronomically east twenty (20) chains, thence astronomically south forty (40) chains, thence astronomically west sixty (60) chains, thence astronomically north twenty (20) chains, thence astronomically west twenty (20) chains, thence astronomically north twenty (20) chains, thence astronomically west forty (40) chains, thence astronomically north twenty (20) chains, and thence astronomically east eighty (80) chains, to point of commencement, and containing 480 acres.

Dated August 20, 1905.

MAX SENIOR,
By his agent, J. H. Gray.
Witness: J. A. Hickey. o24

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for grazing purposes, situated on the Tsilcoh River, about 16 miles northeast from Stuart Lake, in Coast District, British Columbia, the following described lands, viz.: Starting from a post marked "M. B. M., N. W.," and thence astronomically east 40 chains, thence astronomically south 160 chains, thence astronomically west 40 chains, thence astronomically north to point of commencement.

Dated September 4, 1905.

MAX B. MAY,
By his agent, J. H. Gray.
Witness: J. A. Hickey. o24

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase, situated on the right bank of the Upper Nachaco River, about four miles south of Fraser Lake, in the Coast District, British Columbia, the following described lands, viz.: Starting from a post marked "E. J. M., S. E.," and thence astronomically north 40 chains, thence astronomically west 66 chains to said bank of Nechaco River, and thence following southeasterly said bank to a point 6 chains astronomically west of initial post, and thence astronomically east to point of commencement.

Dated July 27, 1905.

E. J. MATHEWS,
o24 By his agent, J. H. Gray.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for grazing purposes, situated on the Tsilcoh River, about 16 miles east of Stuart Lake, in Coast District, British Columbia, the following described lands, viz.: Starting from a post marked "J. R. M., N. E.," and thence astronomically south 40 chains, thence astronomically west 160 chains, thence astronomically north 40 chains, and thence astronomically east 160 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Dated September 4, 1905.

J. R. MILLER,
By his agent, J. H. Gray.
Witness: J. A. Hickey. o24

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I shall apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following land situate as follows:

Commencing 7 chains south from the northeast corner post of the Indian Reserve No. 3, Tsissk, near Hazelton, B. C.; thence following that direction for 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 16 chains, to the left bank of Bulkley river, and in the meandering of that river for about 24 chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of starting and containing by measurement, 160 acres, be the same more or less.

A. DONTENWILL,
New Westminster, B. C.
Victoria, B. C., October 12, 1905. o15