MAYOR MORLEY TERMED A CZAR

Chief Magistrate and Aldermen Quarrel Over the Water Question.

THREATENED TO EJECT ALD. STEWART

Proceedings at Council Meeting of an Exceedingly Lively Character.

(From Tuesday's Daily)

The report of the fire warden's dealing with the recent fire on Stanley avenue and the subsequent investigation caused the council last evening to depart from the usual routine business and have a very interesting discussion. Up till the time the report was received the proceedings of the meeting were after the usual humdrum order, but during the discussion of the report, a very animated debate took place, during which several aldermen wanted the floor at the same time. Although the meeting commenced sharp at 8 o'clock, it necessitated the board sitting after 11, and then all business was not finished, as another meeting will be held on Thursday evening, when the water question will be thoroughly discussed.

The First Business

before the meeting was a communication from N. A. Belcourt, enclosing a copy of the debate in the House of Commons and Senate on the resolution inviting His Majesty, King Edward to visit Canada and asking the endorsation of the council. The resolutions were indorsed.

The secretary of the board of school trustees informed the council that Trustee Jay had been appointed to wait on the council regarding their estimate for extraordinary expenditure.

Trustee Jay, who was present, stated that he wished to refer to their estimate for extraordinary expenditure, especially regarding a school for Victoria West. He pointed out that the council had said that they were opposed to the estimate, and the trustees now had the right to ask the council

To Submit a Bylaw

and it would have to be done within sixty days. The trustees did not wish to act harshly, but if the city had any chance of a portion of the Indian reserve being set aside for school purposes the trustees desired to know about it. If there was no chance the trustee would like to have a bylaw submitted.

Ald. Yates as chairman of the Songhas Reserve committee, stated that if the trustees wanted a definite promise that the question was to be settled, he for one could not give it. It was proposed to have a site set apart but he could not say definitely when the reserve question could be settled. For his part, he was perfectly agreeable to taking the trustees into their confidence.

Ald. Hall said that he was perfectly willing to let the trustees know what they were doing. But if the trustees wanted the bylaw submitted, the council would have to do it.

Ald. Stewart suggested that the government might be approached for permission to have a school erected. He stated that the

Portion North of the Bridge

had always been conceded to city in all agreements, and it might be possible to secure a site before the question was definitely settled.

Trustee Jay stated that the trustees did not desire to press the passage of the bylaw, but they did wish to know what they were doing.

Ald. Yates moved that the trustees be requested not to press the matter re a new school for Victoria West for a reasonable length of time.

The motion carried.

The B. C. Land & Investment agency requested a light at the corner of Ontario and St. Lawrence streets.

Referred to the electric light committee.

R. Ward & Co. notified the council that 1,000 feet of 12-inch water pipe had arrived and wished to know where it was to be delivered.

Referred to the water commissioner.

Grace M. Parcella, owner of the Savoy building wished to know if the council were prepared to reimburse her if she was compelled to connect with the sewer in the rear instead of on Government street.

Laid on the table.

Miss A. D. Cameron requested that the arbitrators be asked to bring in two distinct awards, one for the appropriation of the whole of

The Cameron Property

the other for the expropriation of only what is needed to complete a sixty-foot street, the latter allowing the retention of the house.

The letter was received and filed and the writer will be informed that the council cannot accede to the proposition.

Kwong Man Fung wished to know when the buildings on Cormorant street were going to be renumbered and also called attention to the condition of the street.

Referred to the street committee.

Ald. Stewart stated that there was an appropriation for street numbering, but it was not sufficient for to go all over the city.

Ald. Fell called attention to the action of the Tram company in tearing up stone crossings and not replacing them.

The Old Wharf

The following communication was received from Messrs. Barnard & Rogers.

Gentlemen—We have the honor to enclose a plan of lot 4, block 70, the property of our client, showing the proposed wharf to be erected in lieu of the old one now on the site.

If the corporation will enter into an agreement to give its approval and consent to the erection of a wharf according to the proposed plan, or a reasonable modification thereof, in the event of the question being referred to the city council by the department in Ottawa having control of the matter, and to assist in any reasonable way at our client's expense, in the obtaining of the permission of the department, we will consent to the workmen of the corporation entering on the property and removing the old wharf, upon the understanding that the work is done at the expense of the corporation, and that all debris is removed from off the land and water lot.

BARNARD & ROGERS.

It was moved that the communication be received and the owners notified that unless the wharf is removed within one week the council will oppose in all possible manner any request for permission to erect a wharf in that site.

Ald. Vincent said if the owners were given two weeks, the wharf would fall down. He also drew attention to the plan that was presented, stating that the wharf would extend half way across the bay.

His worship suggested that it was rather unbecoming to request the council to act in that manner.

Ald. Stewart stated that the question was a year old and the council had been given to understand that the wharf would be removed within three months.

The resolution was adopted.

Ald. Fell also drew attention to the fact that the owners had not appeared before the council as requested, to show cause why the building had not been removed.

Improving Causeway

City Engineer Topp reported that an 8-foot sidewalk on the curve at the south end of the causeway would cost $26, and that soil and trees could be placed in the remaining space for $25.

Ald. Stewart suggested that the plot be enclosed with a light iron fence and planted with grass and shrubs.

Ald. Vincent suggested that the question be laid over till the plats were filled up as the pipe was laid under the plot.

Ald. Fell also wished to see the question laid over, on account of the pipe and called attention to the fact that the curbings of the permanent sidewalk had not been removed. The communication was referred to the street, sewer and bridges committee.

Chief Watson reported that he had inspected the collegiate school and Corrig college and that the former was equipped with ladders, but egress was very easy.

Laid on the table.

City Assessor Northcott presented his assessment roll, showing the assessed value of property as follows:

Land, $10,693,790; improvements, $7,882,540.

The report was received and filed and ordered inserted in the annual report.

Old Men's Home

The building inspector reported that the Old Men's home would be ready for acceptance on Wednesday.

The same committee recommended that $100 be set aside for the fund to entertain the provincial school teachers at the approaching convention. The report was adopted.

Street Committee's Report

The streets, bridges and sewers committee presented the following report, which was adopted:

Sirs—Your streets, bridges and sewers committee having considered the undermentioned subjects, beg to recommend the following recommendations for adoption by the council, namely:

1. Recommended that the city engineer be authorized to purchase gravel and sand for filling cement sidewalks from any parties willing to supply same at current price, such gravel and sand not to be taken from property below the street grades, except by consent of the city engineer.

2. Recommended that a stand pipe for filling watering carts be placed near the junction of Yates and Fort streets; estimated cost, $30.

3. Recommended that the sidewalk on the east side of Douglas street from Queens avenue north, be finished as a cement sidewalk, and the funds therefor provided out of the permanent sidewalk fund.

4. Recommended that the break in the pipe surface drain in James Bay flats be repaired during the low tides.

5. Recommended that the offer of W. G. Sparrow to grant permission to lay a sewer in the alley at the rear of his lots be accepted, and a pipe drain laid in front of his residence, Park road, at a cost of $90.

6. Recommended that the city engineer be instructed to proceed immediately with the work of macadamizing and laying a cement sidewalk on the road leading to Mr. Robin Dunsmuir's property, the work to be done at his (Mr. Dunmuir's) expense by the city.

Your committee report that the plumbing work at the Vernon hotel building, referred to in a communication from W. H. Braden, and reported on by the plumbing inspector, now complies with the by-law relating to such work.

The fire wardens presented their report on the water pressure on the upper levels, which has already been published. Regarding James Bay district the committee recommended that although the pressure obtained from three hydrants was very good, before that section had sufficient protection it would be necessary to carry out the recommendations made by the committee for additional apparatus and men.

Ald. Stewart stated that during the fire on Stanley avenue a water cart was busily engaged in filling up. It was not the first time the same thing had occurred, as it also occured during the Princess street fire last year. He was of the opinion that orders should be given to have the practice stopped. He thought that there had been too much said about the fire.

Ald. Hall was also of the opinion that too much had been said about the fire. He thought an engine should have been taken to the fire in the first place and there would have been no "kick" made. He was in favor of getting more water, but it could not be secured in a week. He suggested that the opinion of the barrister be secured as to whether it would injure the city's case if expropriation proceedings were started.

A Lively Debate

His Worship stated that the water committee were having too much nonsense, and from what he had been told it appeared as if some members of the committee were thinking more about the mayor than they were of the welfare of the city.

Ald. Stewart wished to know what reports he had received about the water committee.

Ald. Fell said everything would be all right if His Worship did not try to appear in the limelight all the time. He did not know why His Worship belonged to the Booster Club, as he was endeavoring to the best of his ability to prevent strangers coming to the city. He knew that there was not sufficient water, but after the decision of the court was received it would take over a year to complete the system. He could not understand why His Worship could keep his seat and make threats to any committee. It was all very well to say "expropriate the Goldstream waterworks," but it was a different thing to do it.

His Worship thought the water committee were not doing what was right in failing to present a report. He had asked for a report and still the committee did not present one, and in his opinion the committee should do something.

Lawsuit or No Lawsuit

Ald. Fell said if His Worship wanted a report as to where the best supply could be obtained, it could be very easily secured, but the opinion had already been given by a much abler man than anyone on the board.

His Worship thought that the committee should go right into the subject.

Ald. Stewart could not understand why His Worship was acting in such a manner. It appeared to him that His Worship wanted to be a second Czar. If he would only treat the council with a little courtesy, something more would be done.

His Worship—Well, give me a little of the courtesy that you want.

Ald. Stewart—I am going to treat you the same as you treat us.

His Worship—I will have to put you out of the room unless you respect the chair.

Ald. Stewart's Retort

Ald. Stewart—I will give you the same respect as you give us. I am well aware that the committee has not made a report, and I do not intend to bring one in until after a decision has been made by the court.

Continuing, Ald. Stewart said if His Worship was not satisfied with that, he could relieve him from the committee. It was all very well for His Worship to say, "Go ahead and expropriate," but where would it land the city? If an expropriation were made before the decision it would cost the city two or three millions. He would not be a party to any report until after the decision and would take his share of the responsibility.

Ald. Yates moved that all of the report dealing with water be referred to the water committee. He was of the opinion that if meters were installed on every service, there would be sufficient water for everyone.

Ald. Stewart stated that the water commissioner had all statistics concerning the water works system. He thought that the water committee should be composed of the whole council.

Ald. Yates said that if the water commissioner had the information, it was no fault of the committee if every member of the council did not know about it.

It was agreed that a meeting should be held on Thursday evening to go into the question.

The Fire Department

Ald. Fell desired to know if the fire wardens had examined the apparatus. He had been informed that the apparatus had run down considerably.

Ald. Fullerton said it was the fault of the council that the department had not been supplied with good horses.

His Worship stated that in his opinion the chief was to blame for not taking the engine to the fire, and that the fire wardens were to blame for not seeing that the engine was sent.

Ald. Fullerton resented the insinuation that the fire wardens were to blame.

Ald. Douglas stated that if the department had been lax it was owing to the fact that they were not able to distinguish each other by the want of uniforms.

The report was laid on the table.

The Park Committee

presented the following report, which was adopted:

Gentlemen—Your park committee beg to submit the following properties in the North Ward, which are for sale, and would recommend these lands suitable for park purposes whichever one the city assessor recommends.

The following particulars of the property in question are as follows:

1. Block No. 2 and block 7 consists of 22 city lots each, and contain in all 6.96-100 acres, or 3.48-100 acres in each block. This property is situated in one of the best positions in the North Ward, with level land and nice surroundings.

2. Section 30, lying between Kings road and Hillside avenue, containing five acres, all cleared, with the exception of three or four oaks, left for shade and ornament. This land lies beautifully and should be admirably adapted for the purpose.

3. On the southeast corner of Cook and Kings road is a 7 acre patch; about 1½ acres is high and rocky with scrub oak, etc., growing. The balance of the field has a nice slope towards the south, and is at present used as a Chinese market garden.

Your committee recommend that the purchasing agent be instructed to obtain from the owners, or the representatives, of these properties the lowest cash figure at which the said blocks of land can be purchased.

The motion of Ald. Goodacre setting Thursday, June 21, as the date on which the court of revision should sit was carried.

Ald. Fell presented a communication from the librarian asking to be relieved of his duties on Sundays.

The matter was laid over for another week and the council adjourned at 11:10 p. m.

THE C. P. R. HOLDUP.

Vancouver, May 14.—A special despatch from Kamloops this evening says that the train robbers who held up the C. P. R. train last week have been captured. One man was wounded in a fight with the mounted police. The latter surrounded the bandits and compelled their surrender.

A despatch from Vernon today says that Christie, one of the men arrested there, is charged with being the leader of the band of train robbers. He was arrested at Grand Prairie, and could easily have reached that place from Kamloops since the hold-up. Constable Simmons arrested him, and Christie drew a gun, explaining afterwards that he thought Simmons was a bear. Christie has been missing three weeks from his usual haunts around Vernon, and makes no explanation except that he was in the woods during that time.

Believe Christie Innocent

Rossland, B. C., May 14.—James H. Christie, who is under arrest at Vernon and who is suspected to be one of the train robbers, who a few days since held up a C. P. R. train near Kamloops, is well known in this city and those who know him best do not hesitate to say that he is innocent of the charge. Mr. Christie has resided in and about Rossland for the past ten years, being a rancher, prospector and timber cruiser and has coal, timber and mineral interests in different sections of the province. Twenty-five years ago he was a scout in the Northwest territories and has always been a typical frontiersman and knows the remote portions of the continent perhaps as well as any man. In 1889 he, in company with several others explored the Olympic mountains in the interest of the Seattle press and he and the party with him were the first men, white or red, to explore the wild fastnesses of that range. He was one of a party that climbed Mount St. Elias in Alaska. In his wanderings he has visited the Peace river country and has been north in Canada as far as where the surf of the cold Arctic beats against the northern shores. It is thought here by men who have known him for two decades and who have never known him to commit a dishonest or unlawful act that the police had made a mistake in arresting him.

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GAME LAWS AS AFFECTING INTERIOR

John Hyland of Telegraph Creek Offers Some Timely Advice.

HUNTERS SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED

Business Conditions in Northern Interior in a Satisfactory Shape.

John Hyland, the well known general merchant and fur trader of Telegraph Creek, at the headwaters of the Stikine river, who recently arrived in town accompanied by Mrs. Hyland has taken up his quarters at the Hotel Victoria.

Mr. Hyland has much important business to occupy his attention having brought down with him some $10,000 worth of skins and he has moreover a host of personal friends who claim his attention, as anyone who knows him will well understand. Nevertheless, with unfailing courtesy he found time to accord an interview to a Colinist reporter who importuned him for information regarding that interesting and isolated district of which he has become a prominent and important factor.

Relating the story of his journey down, Mr. Hyland reports that the Stikine river is still, to a great extent, icebound and the water in consequence very low—too low indeed, for any form of steam navigation, although as the ice begins to move out in the main channel there is passage for craft of light draft.

Taking advantage of the earliest opportunity Mr. Hyland and his party made the voyage down stream to Wrangle in a scow bringing with him his valuable merchandise. The sloughs are still all blocked with ice and snow and navigation will not be possible, he thinks for the steamers, much before the end of the month, when the snow will have melted and the depth of water increased This, however, is only the normal condition of things in the locality at this time of the year. Mr. Hyland reports the

General Business Outlook

decidedly good, the fur season having been fully up to the average yield, prices having meanwhile advanced in a very satisfactory manner.

On the subject of game and the game laws, its protection and hunting generally, Mr. Hyland has very strong and decided opinions and voices the universal opinion of the locality. He strongly deprecated the attempts that have been made in certain directions and in the press, for the alleged purpose of necessary protection, to curtail the privileges and facilities accorded by government to the hunting parties that come into the country in the fall of the year and contribute so extensively, both to provincial treasury and to the circulation of money in the district.

"It is a splendid hunting country," said Mr. Hyland. "Big game is plentiful—mountain sheep, moose and cariboo.

The Present Game Law

is all right; the hunters as a rule are men of means and do not mind the handsome sum they have to pay for license, nor do they grumble at the number of heads the law allows. There have been quite a number of applications and enquiries from influential quarters addressed to myself and others already, indicating a numerous influx of these visitors in the fall.

"Now what I want to say is this, namely, that I should consider it nothing short of foolishness if these visitors should be hampered, or discouraged in anyway in deference to the mistaken and purely sentimental ideas of people who have no practical knowledge of the country or of the game they are theoretically anxious to protect to the detriment of the province and of the individuals who make their living there and contribute in large proportion to its revenues.

"For these protectionists there is, however, an ample field of endeavor, if they are in earnest; and this lies, not in protection from the hunter, but in protection from carnivorous wild beasts, especially wolves, which infest the northern country and do more destruction to game in the course of one winter than all the hunters combined could achieve in many years.

"Such is the position with us at present and the

Remedy Is Not Far to Seek

The bounty at present is two dollars per wolf skin; the Indian is needy; suffering as he naturally does more and more, as civilization advances, by the infringement of the settlers' interests, he, not infrequently, also knows the weight of the white man's burden, a burden he is often ill-equipped to bear.

"Our Indians are fine fellows and there is no apparent grumbling or discontent amongst them now. I am glad, however, that the government, in its wisdom saw fit to relax the law relating to the taking of beaver fur, in a country impossible to effectually police it could only have had the effect of diverting trade into American quarters.

"But that is another story," continued Mr. Hyland, "and I want to say that the remedy I would suggest is as follows, needy though the Indian may be, it would not pay him to pack his wolf skin some hundred miles or more for the sake of $2 and the obvious alternative would be to raise the bounty to five or even $7 and let the government agent be empowered to pay out immediately upon the skins produced, marking them only in such a manner, to prevent duplication, as would not prejudice them in the eyes of the dealers to whom they are subsequently taken for sale.

"This course," concluded Mr. Hyland, "would have the double effect of securing a species of real and practical game protection in a direction greatly needed but would afford to the Indian a source of revenue equally desirable.

"In mining," said Mr. Hyland, "turning to a more prosaic subject, there is nothing startling yet of new interest to mention, no new strikes, I mean, of great importance, but there are three companies at work on the creek, well equipped with hydraulic machinery on the ground, namely the Rosella Mining company the Seattle Improvement company and the Berry Creek Mining company all of which are doing steady work with good results. Prospectors are coming in and as the surrounding districts are practically still unexplored I look forward to great developments in the near future and am personally well assured that my faith in the country will be fully justified."

TRAGIC OCCURRENCES AT ANTOFAGASTA

Arrival From Chilian Port Tells of Brutal Killing of an Englishman.

WAS STONED TO DEATH BY MOB

One Hundred and Twenty Chilians Killed by Troops During Rioting.

Howard Schwerin, a mining engineer, son of W. P. Schwerin, manager of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, who arrived Saturday from Antofagasta, Chili, on board the British ship Inverclyde, in an interview given to a Colonist reporter told of tragic occurrences during the strike of the waterfront workers at the Chilian port.

"About 120 lives were lost during the rioting," said Mr. Schwerin. "That is a conservative estimate. They were mostly Chilians, though one Englishman was brutally killed. I think he was the only Anglo-Saxon killed. The Englishman, named Rogers, son of a merchant at Iquique, was employed by the Antofagasta & Bolivia Railway, and on the second day of the strike some of the mob mistook him for a Spaniard who was one of the volunteer guard which had killed many strikers on the previous day. Rogers was attacked by the strikers and tried to use his revolver. As revolvers sometimes do when they are most needed, this one refused to work, and when Rogers found his weapon would not work he took to his heels. The strikers chased him and were overtaking him when he took shelter in the low doorway of the house of a peon, where he again tried to make use of his revolver, without effect. The strikers, who had him at bay in the doorway, began pelting him with stones and he was soon bleeding as a result of wounds caused by the missiles. He sank prostrate not far from the peon's door, and the mob rushed on to him, literally jumping the life from his bruised body under their boots. He was already dead when one of the strikers took a revolver and fired it point blank in the face of the dead man.

"The rioting started as a result of the attempt of strikers to take the arms from the volunteer guard. The strike followed the organization of the various branches of waterfront workers into a union, the dock laborers, lancheros employed on lighters, and other workers having left work soon after the union was formed. The discovery of new nitrate deposits has resulted in a boom at Antofagasta, and the strike was well timed. When the strike occurred a number of Spaniards and other foreigners doing business at Antofagasta formed what they called a guard of honor and paraded in the plaza, armed with Winchesters and other weapons. The plaza was crowded with strikers and the general populace. Some of the strikers, it seems, went to where the guard was assembled and tried to take the rifles away from some of them. These men fired at the strikers and about the same time the military, which had been called out, arrived on the opposite side of the plaza, and the commander, thinking the strikers were firing on the populace, opened fire. The strikers caught between the two fires, lost a number. In all there were about forty strikers and bystanders killed when the cross fire was on. The plaza was soon cleared, though, and the dead and wounded were removed.

"The dead were gathered from the plaza into carts and carted out to the outskirts of the city, where they were interred en masse in a big pit. Who they were their friends did not know for many days. I believe, though, they were mostly Chilianos, for, as far as I could learn there were only one or two Spaniards killed other than the natives, and the only English-speaking foreigner killed was Rogers, who, as I have told you, was stoned to death. After the plaza was cleared when the first outbreak took place, the lancers came upon the scene and started to clear the streets. The hot-blooded Chilians were much worked up over the killing in the plaza, and several incipient outbreaks occurred within the next few days. Any of the members of the guard of honor who were found outside the protection of the troops were killed, and it was as a result of his being mistaken for one of the Spaniards belonging to this guard that Rogers lost his life.

"The lancers rode up and down the streets, and wherever three or four persons were gathered even they were dispersed. Every little gathering was quickly separated, and many of these who persisted in congregating were killed by the troops. It was estimated that in all 120 were killed during the six days of the rioting. Then the Chilian gunboats Blanco and Admirante Pratt arrived at Antofagsta in response to summonses by the authorities, and landing parties were sent ashore to pickett the streets. The arrival of the sailors ended the rioting, and quiet was soon restored.

"Antofagsta is booming. Big strikes of nitrate have been made, and the business of Antofagsta is, in consequence, increasing in leaps and bounds. Because of the increased business a new port is being built named Mexillute about ten miles to the north. The strike caused the blockade of much freight on the docks at Antofagsta, and many ships were delayed. I expect that the coming season will be a very busy one in Chili.

"When the British ship Inverclyde was bound north while in the longitude of San Francisco on the date of the earthquake a heavy hurricane was experienced about 5 p.m. The storm was a very sudden one and very heavy. Captain King, of the Inverclyde, said on arrival he thought it was due to the San Francisco disturbance. Of course, we had not the faintest idea of any disaster having occurred, and the news has worried me very much. I have sent a telegram enquiring about the safety of my father, Mr. Schwerin, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., who was living at the Palace hotel when it was destroyed.

Berlin, May 14.—A Konenigsberg (East Russia) newspaper announced today that Emperor William will go there at the end of May and will meet Emperor Nicholas near the Russian frontier.

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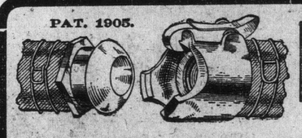

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P.R.1110

DEATH WAS DUE TO NATURAL CAUSES

Jury's Verdict in Postponed Inquest on Infant Child of Mr. Duval.

(From Tuesday's Daily)

The postponed inquest into the cause of the death of May Duval, infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Duval of North Park street, begun January 12, was concluded yesterday, when the jury returned the following verdict to the coroner, Dr. Hart: "We find that the child May Duval died as a result of natural causes, and from the evidence given there is nothing to indicate that the death of the child was due to the use of Dr. Steedman's Soothing Powders."

The child died some months ago, after having been given doses of Steedman's Soothing Powders by the mother, and an inquest was held. After hearing the evidence of parents and medical men, which failed to show cause of death and tended to cast suspicion on the medicine, the case was adjourned on different occasions to permit an analysis of the contents of the stomach of the deceased child and the residue of the patent medicine being made by Dr. Fagan, provincial health officer. This was done, and yesterday Dr. Fagan gave evidence regarding the analysis.

Dr. Fagan said he was a medical practitioner and qualified analyst. He had made a post mortem examination of deceased and taken the contents of the stomach for purposes of analysis, as well as specimens of the medicine which he received from the police. He had found no poisonous substance in the contents of the stomach, nor had he found any of the ordinary poisonous substances in the contents of the medicines. Not finding any poison, he had not made a qualitative analysis; this was not necessary. He had failed to find anything to indicate the cause of the death, but from the evidence he had heard he concluded that death was due to convulsions. It was certainly not due to the medicine that death had resulted.

D. Rogers, counsel for the manufacturers of Steedman's Soothing Powders, read a lengthy affidavit made in London on January 30, by Frederick Arthur Crisp and John Arthur South, manufacturers of the medicine, in which they stated that they had been engaged in the manufacture of the powders for 30 years and that manufacture had been carried on by the firm for 80 years in the same manner as at present; that the preparation was gentle in operation and not injurious when administered according to direction; that it contained none of the poisons mentioned in either of the parts of the schedule of the British Pharmacy Act of 1868, regulating the sale of poisons, and no poison of any kind. John Arthur South, manager of the company, one of the affiants, said the ingredients were mixed in small quantities, not exceeding 40 ounces, to ensure equal distribution of the ingredients, and in the course of the firm's experience no case had resulted where death or injury was caused to any child by the taking of the powders. Allegations had been made, but these were influenced by interest or ill-will and had never been proved. In November, 1904, a child named J. H. William Mason had died at Hammersmith, London, and an inquest was held, as it was stated one of Steedman's Soothing Powders had been given before death. Examinations and analyses of samples of the powder were consequently made by Dr. H. Wilson Hake, Ph. D., F. I. C., F. C. S., who gave evidence at the inquest—a shorthand report of his testimony was submitted—that there were no poisonous substances in the medicine. Copy of analysis by J. Kear Colwell, F. I. C., public analyst for Holborn, Finsbury and Bedford, to the same effect was also included. The powders had been exonerated from all suspicion by the jury in the case of the Mason child.

After hearing the evidence, the jury returned a verdict as above.

Mr. Frank Higgins was present for the parents of the deceased child.

LOCATED OPIUM.

Farmer Finds Cache of Smugglers Near Tacoma.

H. Mitchell a farmer living near Tacoma, on Tuesday found 250 pounds of contraband opium, where it had been concealed by smugglers.

It was buried on the banks of the Puyallup river three miles from Tacoma and is part of an opium cargo landed on Brown's point by the launch Amp ten days ago. Mitchell saw that the ground had been newly disturbed and investigated.

Customs officers have been out until midnight arying to get a trace of the smugglers. They believe there is five or six hundred more pounds of opium cached near Tacoma.