The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOLUME XLV. NO. 44 — VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1903. — FORTY-FIFTHY

A Diabolical Outrage

Infernal Machine With Hundred Pounds Dynamite Found on Umbria.

Ignited Fuse Would Cause Explosion Within a Very Few Minutes.

Lowered Into New York Harbor Just in the Nick of Time.

New York, May 9.—An infernal machine connected with a hundred pounds of dynamite was found in a box on the Cunard pier today, according to the expert opinion of the Superintendent of the Bureau of Combustibles. The box was put into the river just in the nick of time to prevent it from exploding and demolishing the pier, and the Umbria, which was alongside and about to sail.

The box was left at the pier yesterday in an apparent attempt to have it placed aboard with the baggage of the passengers. The Umbria sailed a few minutes after the box was discovered, and all on board were in ignorance of the attempt to place an infernal machine aboard the vessel.

The discovery of the box was due to the following letter received at police headquarters today, addressed to Commissioner Greene: Dear Sir,—The Mafia greets you and wishes you well. At the Cunard dock is a box containing 100 pounds of dynamite. Inside also is a machine properly set and explodes itself any time within 36 hours. The society has declared war against England, and has ordered the destruction of every steamer flying the British flag that sails out of New York harbor. The undersigned received orders to begin operations by sinking the Oceanic, but so many women and children took passage on that boat that the society's plans were changed at the last minute. The machine in the box, the first made, and a crude affair, and is simply to show how easy it is to sink a steamer and to convince those interested that the society is not making idle threats. The society has undertaken to clear New York harbor of British ships, and it will succeed. The reason for this movement the society does not want to disclose, suffice it to say that the society in order to protect itself must carry the war into the enemy's country, and it goes without saying that it proposes to wage it as seriously as it knows how. This is the society's first and last warning, and those who propose to patronize British steamers must take their chances in the future. The society asks and gives no quarter, so "lay on, lay on McDuff, and damned be he that cries hold—enough." (Signed), Pietro Demartini. (P. S.—The battery is not attached, fuse and lighter not set, consequently there is no danger in handling the box). The letter was mailed at the Federal post office this morning.

Detectives were at once sent to the pier, and the search was begun for the box. Arrangements being made that the Umbria should not sail until the box was found, or it was proven that it was not on the pier or in the vessel. After a search of the passengers' baggage, the box was found in the middle of a large pile of baggage, near the gangway of the first cabin passengers.

Two detectives carefully picked up the box and carried it to the end of the pier. The passengers had no intimation of what was going on, and therefore no one was frightened. The box was opened, and found to contain clockwork that was in motion. A rope was fastened about the box, and it was lowered into the water.

After the Umbria had sailed the pier was cleared of everyone except the men from the Bureau of Combustibles, and the officials of the line, and the box was released. It was found to be 40 inches long, 20 inches wide, and 20 inches deep, made of new pine, unpainted, of good workmanship, and strongly built, fastened by staples and padlock.

A slight examination showed that it contained one hundred pounds of dynamite, and that the fuses in the box had been ignited at some time previously. When it was examined later at the Bureau of Combustibles it was found to contain two hundred sticks of dynamite, each weighing half a pound. There were also two dry batteries and three fuses, two connecting with the dynamite and one with an electric cigar lighter, the bulk of which was filled with alcohol. A train of clockwork was so arranged that at a set time a lever would be released that would strike the trigger of the cigar lighter and ignite the fuse. The Superintendent of Combustibles is positive that the fuse was burning when the infernal machine was lowered into the water, and that it would probably have exploded within a few minutes.

The box was left at the pier by two men, apparently Italians, who drove a light wagon, and who told the baggage-master that it would be claimed by a passenger. Inspector McClusky has sent out a general alarm for the arrest of the two men who left the box at the pier. The description furnished the police is somewhat indefinite.

MISS ORMSBY ILL.

Singer Well Known in British Columbia Down With Diphtheria in Chicago.

Chicago, May 7—Miss Evelyn Ormsby, one of the Sadie girls in the Anna Held Operatic Company, is seriously ill here. Miss Ormsby, who was formerly of Vancouver, B. C., was stricken with black diphtheria shortly after the company arrived here a few days ago, and is now quarantined at the Windsor-Clifton Hotel. Mrs. S. B. Ormsby, mother of the actress, is nursing her, and her brother in Portland has been telegraphed for. The gravest fears are entertained for her recovery.

Miss Ormsby, referred to in the above despatch, is well known in this city and Vancouver, having taken part in many amateur musical and dramatic productions prior to leaving for San Francisco, where she accepted an engagement with a vaudeville company. She was a pupil of the late Prof. Buck. After a very successful season in San Francisco she joined the Anna Held Company and sang in the Sadie chorus. She was selected from many applicants by Manager Zeigfield, of the Anna Held Company. Miss Ormsby's progress on the stage has been remarkably rapid, and she was thought to have a brilliant future before her. Her friends now fear that the diphtheria may so affect her voice that she will not be able to sing again for a long time.

JAPANESE HOUSE TAX.

The Hague, May 9.—The question of the liability of foreigners to pay the house tax in Japan will be submitted to the international arbitration court here in September next.

TRANSVAAL LOAN.

Unprecedented Success of the Recent New Issue.

London, May 9.—The success of the Transvaal loan was unprecedented both as regards the aggregate subscribed and the number of applications. It is said the individual subscriptions for $500 and $100 were alone sufficient to cover the loan.

KING CHRISTIAN'S TOUR.

Aged Monarch Contemplates Much Journeying.

Copenhagen, May 9.—It is announced that King Christian, who leaves for Wiesbaden about May 20, will proceed thence shortly afterwards to Paris, to return President Loubet's visit. Later in the summer he will return the Emperor's visit. This programme is considered to be a remarkable one in view of the fact that His Majesty is 85 years of age.

PLAGUE AT CALLAO.

Markets Closed and Shops Transferred to Public Streets.

Lima, Peru, May 9.—Owing to the discovery of bubonic plague at Callao, the chief port of Peru, the principal markets of Lima have been closed and the shops have been transferred to neighboring squares. The board of health last night decided to burn Milns' flour mill, where the cases originated, and the houses where the sick were treated, and will ask the government to open the port of Ancon.

Trains Meet With a Crash

Head-On Collision in New York Results in Loss of Five Lives.

Engineer Runs Past His Orders and Frightful Disaster Results.

Syracuse, May 9.—A special to the Post-Standard from Malone says: A terrible head-on collision occurred at Nelson lake, on the Mohawk & Malone railroad, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Two passenger trains, traveling at a high rate, crashed into each other, and five persons are reported dead and seven are injured. The scene of the wreck is about fifty miles from Utica, on the main line between Utica and Montreal. The trains in collision were No. 650, South bound, and No. 651, North bound.

The collision occurred on a curve and the locomotives and mail cars were badly wrecked. The mail compartments are reported to be in splinters and the loads of mail are mixed in the debris. A railway official who was aboard one of the trains has taken care of most of the mail matter, and will attempt to dig it from the wreckage. The two trains are supposed to meet at Fulton-Chain, a few miles from Nelson lake. It is said that the engineer of one of the trains past his orders and caused the frightful disaster. Engineer Nevins, of one of the trains, was killed in the crash. James R. Jones, a mail clerk, of Malone, is said to have had both legs broken. He was on the train bound for Utica. John Best, another mail clerk, whose home is at Herkimer, was reported killed, but is still alive, although said to be badly injured. John Lynn, a newsboy, was killed. Conductor Frank Faulkes and Fireman Yordal are also dead. Several of the passengers are reported injured, but so far as ascertained, none of these latter were killed or badly injured.

THE LIBERAL CONVENTION

Provincial Ridings Formed at Nelson to Enter Provincial Arena as a Party.

Nelson, March 7.—The Kootenay and Boundary districts were well represented at the Liberal convention, which opened in the Board of Trade rooms at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The object of the convention was to form a central organization for the southeastern portion of the province, and that the idea had met with favor among the various local Liberal associations throughout this section was shown by the large attendance of delegates. It was unanimously resolved that a district Liberal association representative of the Boundary-Kootenay districts be organized.

(1) The name of this association shall be the Interior District Liberal Council.

(2) This association shall consist of the following provincial ridings: Greenwood, Grand Forks, Slocan, Ymir, Nelson, Rossland, Kaslo, Revelstoke, Columbia, Cranbrook, Fernie and Similkameen, and all ridings or Liberal associations in the interior that may hereafter make application for membership and are accepted by a majority vote at the annual meeting of the council.

(3) The purposes of this organization shall be to discuss and take action upon any questions affecting the general welfare of the people residing within the jurisdiction of the association, and particularly all matters pertaining to and affecting the Liberal party of the country.

Having completed organization, the convention proceeded to place itself on record in the matter of party lines in the next provincial campaign, by the unanimous adoption of the following resolution:

"That with a view to the establishment of a really responsible government in this province, the Liberals of British Columbia should enter the provincial arena as a party, and that in every riding a Liberal candidate should be nominated for the next general election."

At 9 p. m. the convention adjourned, to attend the banquet at the Phair Hotel tendered the delegates by the Nelson Liberal Association.

DROWNED IN THE RED.

Winnipeg, May 8.—A young man named Barclay was drowned in the Red river this evening, by the upsetting of a canoe, in which he was sailing with a companion.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO GET WELL.

You are offered Dr. Chase's Nerve Food as the most perfect restorative, blood creator and system builder that was ever prepared. The name of the discoverer, Dr. A. W. Chase, is enough to guarantee this, and besides you have the testimony of scores and hundreds of cured ones in every part of Canada and the United States. You can use it knowing that it is bound to do you good.

All Eyes On China

Uncle Sam Wakes up to the Magnitude of Russian Aggression.

Now Contemplates Joint Action With Japan and Great Britain.

Russia Reported to Be Making Extensive Warlike Preparations.

Pekin, May 8.—The Russians, it is announced, have reoccupied Newchwang with a large force, and have also put garrisons in the forts at the mouth of the Liao river. They are further reported to be making extensive warlike preparations.

The Russians are reported to be constructing forts on the hills near Liao Yung, commanding the road between there and the Yalu river, and they have arranged to have a large quantity of provisions delivered at Newchwang. A despatch from an official at Newchwang says indications point strongly to these active preparations being intended to forefend operations against the Russians in Manchuria.

The news of Russian activity which comes from a most trustworthy source at Newchwang, adds that on their return to Newchwang, the Russian troops brought with them several large guns.

A large force has been ordered to reoccupy Tien-schwang Tai. The Russians have 14,000 troops between the mouth of the Lio river and Port Arthur.

London, May 8.—The announcement from Pekin that the Russians have reoccupied Newchwang must not be understood as implying that they ever fully evacuated the place. The news is taken to mean that the town has been re-occupied by the force, the withdrawal of which was announced in April, when the Russians said that all the troops except the men necessary for the police guard had been removed.

The Chinese ambassador here, in an interview, is quoted as saying that he has not received official confirmation of the Russian movement at Newchwang. If true, he added, it means that Russia will eventually occupy the whole province, and, although China is not prepared for war, she probably will resent any attempt to do this.

Washington, May 8.—The State department has received official confirmation from its agents in China of the increase of the Russian garrison in Newchwang, Manchuria, and there is reason to believe, if President Roosevelt approves, that it is proposed to take vigorous steps in the matter. Secretary Hay in communication with the President in California, and upon the latter's decision the Secretary's course will depend. It is stated that the department has had its patience tried by the course of events in Manchuria, and that it now contemplates a more radical step than any which has heretofore marked the negotiations between the powers on this subject. The proposed step contemplates joint action by Japan, England and the United States Preceding negotiations have been hampered by the inability of the United States to act jointly with other nations without violating its traditions, but it is now hinted that some plan of co-operation with England and Japan may be devised which will have the effect of convincing the Russian government of the united determination of the three nations to insist upon Russia's evacuation of Manchuria, while not actually committing the United States to a formal alliance.

This programme is subject to the approval of the President. If it is not looked upon with favor by him, the State department may fall back upon its former method of individual representation to Russia, and ask another explanation of the happenings in Manchuria.

Under the Russian representations to the powers, the troops were to have been withdrawn from Newchwang just one month ago today. It is understood as a matter of fact that some portion of the Russian force was withdrawn from the barracks in the city to tents outside. It is presumed from advices that these troops have now returned to their quarters. However, it is pointed out that Russia employed a saving clause in the promise to withdraw from Manchuria, the language being, "provided, however, that the action of other powers shall not stand in the way."

Russia, it is understood, now claims this proviso was violated by Japan when she mobilized her fleet and otherwise showed signs of military preparations, which were construed as a menace to Russia. Accompanying the news of the re-occupation of Newchwang comes a warning from United States agents in China that the Russian attitude is injuring the chances of the treaty which United States Minister Conger and Consul-General Goodnow have been negotiating with China, involving the opening to American trade of the ports of Takushan and Moukden, in Manchuria. The latest advices are that the treaty already is practically lost, owing to Russian opposition. This fact is construed to leave the United States government a direct interest in what is happening in Manchuria.

Sir Michael Herbert, the British ambassador, and Baron Sternberg, the German minister, both called at the State department today. It is believed their visits were in some degree connected with the Manchurian situation.

London, May 8.—The Russian proceedings at Newchwang are attributed here to China's refusal to comply with the demand which Russia recently submitted.

Yokohama, May 8.—There are persistent reports in circulation regarding the movements of Russian troops along the Yalu river. Detachments have entered Korea, ostensibly to protect the Russian timber concessionaries, and a large body of Russian troops is reported to be approaching Wiju, Korea.

The Japanese government is protesting against these actions.

"LIED LIKE GENTLEMAN."

Officer Given Eighteen Months For Defence of Woman's Fame.

Berlin, May 8.—Baron Von Loewe, a lieutenant in the Fifth Uhlans, was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment today at Dusseldorf, for having "lied like a gentleman," in slander proceedings involving the reputation of Frau Eck, wife of a distinguished engineer. The Baron and Frau Eck swore in court that they never had improper relations. She drank poison and died at the moment of her arrest for perjury.

Fifty dozen Boys' English Straw Hats at 25c. each. B. Williams & Co. *

CHRISTIANS AND TURKS KILLED

Sixteen Lives Lost and Many Injured in Recent Outbreak.

Constantinople, May 9. — Thirteen Christians were killed and 19 were wounded and three Mussulmans were killed during the recent outbreak at Monastir. In an encounter between Imperial troops and a force of insurgents in the neighboring village of Zapaei, May 8, 11 Bulgarians were killed and 74 were made prisoners.

DEATH RATHER THAN WED.

Young Girl Attempts Suicide to Escape Unwelcome Alliance.

St. Catharines, May 9.—Miss Augusta Ferranti, the pretty daughter of an Italian citizen, attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into the canal. She was rescued, and in explanation of her act, Miss Ferranti said she preferred death to marriage. Her father had insisted on her alliance with a wealthy Italian resident of Buffalo.

RUSSIA'S EXPLANATION.

Manchurian Aggression Attributed to Would-be Mischief Makers.

St. Petersburg, May 9.—The Foreign Office here strongly deprecates the excitement concerning Manchuria. It believes mischief-makers are responsible for the reports, and says the arrival of troops at Newchwang was due to the retirement of troops from Moukden province, southward, instead of northward. The troops depart by sea. The other alleged warlike preparations of Russia are ridiculed.

Cannot Help British Navy

Laurier Declares This to be the Present Position of Canada.

Whole Strength Must Go Towards Policy of Internal Development.

Montreal, May 8.—The Star's London cable says: "At the dinner of the Canada Club last night, at which Sir Gilbert Parker presided, he read extracts of a letter from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, which clearly foreshadowed the Canadian government's attitude towards the British government's renewed appeals for colonial recognition of the claim of the navy upon the whole of the Empire. Sir Wilfrid, in his letter, emphasized the marvelous pace of Canada's development in all directions, and added: "How much we still have to do! All these new territories in the West must be accommodated with railways, and other public works, which means the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars. An average Englishman does not realize this, though I expect it is just dawning on him."

"The extracts from the letter stopped here; but average men who reads extract in today's paper will draw the moral that Canada has too much else to do with her money to comply with the British suggestions.

"Hon. Clifford Sifton, speaking subsequently, said the result of the position which Sir Wilfrid Laurier's letter described, was that Canada must strain every nerve during the next ten or fifteen years in internal development, and in building up a community which would be a tower of strength to the Empire.

"Lord William Seymour, in his speech, referred to the rumors of differences between Earl Dundonald and the Canadian government, and said that Lord Dundonald personally assured him before he went to Canada that he was perfectly aware of his exact position under the Canadian government, and was resolved to occupy that position, and no other."

HALF MILLION TO THE GOOD

Granby Consolidated Gives Indications of Marked Prosperity.

Grand Forks, B. C., May 8.—The first condensed balance sheet of the Granby Consolidated Mining Smelting & Power Company has just been made out. It is dated January 31 last, prior to the big advance in the price of copper. The statement showing a surplus of over $563,000 is as follows:

Assets, 338 acres mineral claims, $12,674,506; plant and equipment, $914,488; real estate and lands, $123,447; accounts and bills receivable, $24,126; ores on hand at cost, $731,723; inventory supplies, $114,347; miscellaneous, $4,909; total, $14,587,549.

Liabilities—Capital stock, $13,363,020; accounts and bills payable, $660,584; surplus, $563,934; total, $14,587,549.

Wm. Farwell, president of the Eastern Townships Bank, Sherbrooke, Que., accompanied by Mrs. Farwell, arrived here and are the guests of A. C. Flummerfelt, at the Granby smelter. They traveled across the continent with Mr. Flummerfelt, who has been East on mining business. Mr. Farwell has extensive mining and real estate investments near the Boundary.

An instance of the eternal good feeling prevailing between the United States and Canada has just been afforded by the reception by Mayor Martin Burrell, of Grand Forks, B. C., of an invitation to serve on the reception committee of President Roosevelt's visit to Spokane, May 26.

NINETEEN BODIES RECOVERED.

Clearing the Eggleston Tunnel of the Train Wreck.

Huntingdon, W. V., May 8.—Nineteen bodies have been recovered from Eggleston tunnel. One person was taken out alive, and may recover. Search for other bodies continues. There may be five or six more within the tunnel.

KNOWN AT HALIFAX.

Murderer Under Arrest in England Was Bigamist in Canada.

Halifax, May 8.—It turns out that Lieut. Dougal, under arrest in England, charged with the murder of Miss Holland, in what is known as the "Moathouse Mystery," was at one time a serbeant in the Royal Engineers at Halifax. During his stay in this city he married two different Halifax ladies.

If there ever was a specific for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache, and every woman should know this. Only one pill a dose. Try them.

Week More Of Enquiry

Columbia And Western Committee Cannot Conclude Today.

Map Accompanying Order-in-Council Bears Mr. Brown's Handwriting.

Legislature Accordingly Will be Adjourned till Further Notice.

(From Daily Colonist, Saturday.)

With the examination of a large number of civil service witnesses and the production of certain very material correspondence between the Chief Commissioner and Mr. George McL. Brown, yesterday proved a busy one for the Columbia & Western investigation committee, which body now realizes that it will take fully another week to complete the taking of evidence and the preparation of its report. In view of this fact, the Premier has decided to further adjourn the sittings of the legislature on Monday until that day week. By that time Sir Thomas Shaughnessy may or may not present himself for examination as a witness, having expressed his willingness and desire to go on the stand, but asserting his inability to get here before next Thursday, which the committee regarded as the latest date to which it would be justified in postponing his examination. Several extremely important points developed in the testimony taken yesterday—notably with respect to the attitude of George McL. Brown toward civil service work, and the committee felt it proper to summon one of the officials in each department and swear him to produce all correspondence bearing upon the subject matter of inquiry, this being the result of a suggestion by Mr. McNeill, the Chief Commissioner's private secretary, that that minister had discriminated between correspondence that should and correspondence that should not be laid before the committee.

Deputy Attorney-General McLean was examined by Mr. Duff. He said that two stenographers were employed in the Attorney-General's department — Mr. Bass and Miss Barrett. Semi-confidential correspondence would probably be handled by Mr. Bass. With respect to bill 87 of 1902, witness said that he believed he had received the draft from either Mr. Brown or Mr. McNeill, and from this draft had had the bill prepared. He believed he had shown the bill to Mr. Wells before preparing the transmitting message. So far as his recollection was concerned, the bill came to him in virtually the form that it was presented. He had noticed the contents of the bill, but had not been asked for, or given any advice concerning it. He had looked for the original draft, but could not find it. The open privilege for selection in this bill seemed rather broader than usual, such bills generally providing for a certain contiguous area. The situation in the old bill rested in the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, whereas in this bill it was vested in the company without any restriction.

If his attention had been directed to this variation from the conditions of the old act, would he have varied this section without direction, the witness was asked. He replied that it was that the bill was substantive one, and he had without giving it special attention, assumed that the draft expressed the settled intention of the government. He believed that Mr. Brown had asked once or twice if the bill had been printed; it was kept back some time by pressure of office business. He could not remember having any special instructions respecting the bill; either Mr. Brown or Mr. McNeill had brought the draft to his office, with the instruction that it was to be introduced as a government measure, and to get it printed. He had not thought it necessary to consult the Attorney-General as the bill would have to come before the government in executive before going to the House. Witness held that he did not exceed his duty in taking this bill from a gentleman in Mr. Brown's position without direction of his department chief; he had known that the bill was to go before the government. He had shown the bill to Hon. Mr. Wells before requesting the Provincial Secretary's office to prepare the transmitting order-in-council. He had not considered it necessary to consult the Attorney-General, and had not done so. It was only a question with him of showing the Chief Commissioner the bill in typewritten, or in printed form. He had shown the bill to the Chief Commissioner, and had been told by him to go ahead and have the message prepared to bring the bill before the government in the usual way. His directions, if the term could be used, came from the Chief Commissioner.

Witness had no recollection of a bill prepared for presentation to the House in 1901, on similar lines to this bill—this bill having been spoken of by Mr. Wells as transmitted by message, but never introduced. There should be an order-in-council in such event, with the draft bill attached.

To Mr. McPhillips, Mr. McLean said that he certainly had made no change in any essential feature of the bill from the draft given him. After sending the bill to the Provincial Secretary's office, he had no recollection of it coming into his hands again. No question as to the legal frame or contents of this bill was ever asked of witness—as for instance is to whether it enlarged the scope of the original bill. The procedure in this case was quite usual. Such subsidy bills were commonly prepared by the solicitors of the interested companies. As to the enlargement of power in the matter of selections—he would not regard it as any of his business to note such a departure in terms, as that would be a matter for government decision. He was not asked to compare the amending act with the original act, and give any opinion as to enlargement of powers. As to the bill of May 11, 1901, the last day of the session, which was not introduced, he could not speak. This bill itself (produced) showed that while the company was secured in its subsidy rights for section 4, regardless of non-construction of sections 5 and 6, there was no variation of the original provisions of selection. No one familiar with conditions could have drawn bill 87 without the intention of enlarging the company's powers in selection. The obvious intention of bill 87 was to extend the scope of the company's powers, as well as to confirm its subsidy rights. To Mr. Helmcken the witness said that he had never been asked to "settle" the bill. He had made no material alterations from the draft bill.

Mr. McNeill being recalled, was asked to identify certain correspondence passing between Mr. Brown and Mr. Wells. This correspondence read as follows:

(Personal.)

Columbia & Western Railway Co.
Victoria, B. C., March 22, 1903.

To the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria, B. C.

Sir,—Be Columbia & Western railway subsidy, fourth section: In further acknowledgment of your favor of the 21st instant, I thank you for your confirmatory advice of the intention of the government to bring down during the session of the legislature a bill securing to the company the lands earned in the construction of the fourth section; as you are aware I have the Hon. the Premier's promise of this as contained in his letter of 15th June last to me. Nevertheless permit me to thank you for your thoughtfulness in thus advising me.

(Sd.) GEO. McL. BROWN,
Executive Agent.

Received March 26, 1903.

(Personal.)

3rd April, 1902

Dear Mr. Brown,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 23rd ult. Your reference to our private interview is quite uncalled for and may say incorrect, that is, insofar as the assurance which you state I gave you in respect to a settlement of the land subsidy for section four, C. & W. railway. I would have no authority to commit the government to any settlement other than provided for by the legislation which it is intended to bring down. You may call it "political expediency" if you wish, which by the way was your own expression, and not mine, but in any case you could not expect the government to carry out the proposed settlement in view of facts which would preclude the possibility of doing so.

(Sd.) W. C. WELLS.

Geo. McL. Brown, Esq., Vancouver.

Vancouver, May 3, 1902.

To the Hon. W. C. Wells, M.L.A., Victoria, B. C.

Dear Mr. Wells,—Referring to the C. & W. railway fourth section bill, and to your kind assurance that it would be introduced within a few days—will it come in as drafted? I would also be greatly obliged if you could advise me definitely when the bill will be introduced, as I am anxious to advise Sir Thomas Shaughnessy. Thanking you in anticipation.

(Sd.) GEO. McL. BROWN,
Executive Agent.

Legislative Assembly,
Victoria, 15th May, 1902.

Dear Mr. Wells,—What may I report to Montreal re C. & W. railway fourth section bill? I understand it is printed. May I expect it down by message today or when?

Sd.) GEO. McL. BROWN.

Hon. W. C. Wells, M.L.A.

Witness had examined the letter books for correspondence between Mr. Brown and Mr. Wells on the subject of the B. C. Southern and Columbia & Western matters, and had produced all this correspondence save such as he had been directed by Mr. Wells not to produce as immaterial or confidential.

Upon this point both Mr. Helmcken and Mr. McPhillips protested that correspondence was being improperly withheld. Messrs. McPhillips and Green urged that an official of each department be required to go through each department and produce all correspondence touching the matter of committee inquiry. It was for the committee to say what was privileged as confidential.

Mr. Duff varied this suggestion by proposing that a delegation from the committee inspect the indexed correspondence in each department.

Mr. Clifford thought it might be well to leave this matter "to the honor of the ministers in charge of the departments." The omission of these important letters and papers might very probably be by inadvertence.

It was finally agreed that an official from each department be placed on oath to undertake this duty of production.

Mr. McNeill explained that he had been instructed by Mr. Wells not to introduce correspondence marked "personal," to which Mr. Duff replied that all the correspondence just produced was marked "personal," but had most material bearing upon the subject matter of inquiry.

Mr. Clifford still held that correspondence of any kind marked "private" or "personal," or "confidential," should be so regarded, both by the recipient and by the sender.

It was finally decided to adjourn until 3 o'clock, an official from each department being required to attend and be made personally responsible for the production of all documents.

Before the adjournment Mr. Helmcken directed attention to the fact that a notification appeared in the morning paper to the effect that Sir Thomas Shaughnessy would appear before the committee. He thought that for the information of the public the telegraphic correspondence passing between the committee chairman and Sir Thomas in this matter should be read. There was no objection, and the telegrams in their sequence were accordingly read as follows:

Victoria, B. C., May 7, 1903.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Montreal.

Excerpts from the evidence given by Wells were wired wou and I have your answers. It will be impossible for the wires to be introduced in the evidence before the committee. The question as to whether the matter is of such importance as to necessitate your attendance before the committee is a matter that will have to rest with you. The committee would require your attendance if you were within the province and under its jurisdiction.

(Sd.) CLIFFORD,
Chairman.

(Continued on Page Five.)

Lands and Works, Victoria, B. C.

Sir,—Re Columbia & Western Railway subsidy in respect of third section:

In acknowledging your communication of the 21st inst. in reply to my letter of inquiry 19th March, and in reference to our conversation of same date, permit me to call your attention to a slight inaccuracy. Your letter is of date of 21st March, and therein you refer to my inquiry of "yesterday's date." My letter of inquiry is of 19th March and our conversation on the same subject took place during the morning of the same date.

I note your confirmatory statement that the government now purposes to convey to the Columbia & Western Railway Co. the alternate blocks along the line of said railway in settlement of the subsidy in respect of the third section, but you make no mention of the fact that the government has already settled this matter with the company, and has partially carried out that settlement—in fact, completely with the exception of the delivery to the company of the executed crown grants for two of the blocks of land included in the settlement. Under the circumstances in consenting to submit this new proposal to my chief I do so (as I have already advised you verbally) distinctly without prejudice to the company's right to the grants for the two blocks above referred to.

I beg further to advise you that I intend at the earliest opportunity to explain this position to the full cabinet, and to this end have requested the Hon. the Premier to accord me a hearing. The president of the company may be able to appreciate your contention in conversation with me on the 19th inst., that political expediency necessitated the government's present action in this matter, but frankly I cannot, particularly in view of your assurances to me, also of 19th inst., that you would see that these two blocks for which grants have already issued but not delivered, would go to the company in settlement of the subsidy in respect of the fourth section.

In closing I would call your attention to the fact that you have not yet officially notified the company of the revocation of the Order-in-Council (copy of which was sent to the company) directing that the grants for these two blocks should issue and be delivered to the company, and but for your verbal advice of the 19th inst., that such action had been taken by the government on the previous day without notice of any kind or description to the company, I would be inclined to believe that my protests were somewhat premature.

(Sd.) GEO. McL. BROWN,
Executive Agent.

(Received March 26, 1903.)

(Personal.)

Columbia & Western Railway Co.,
Victoria, B. C., March 23, 1903.

To the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria, B. C.

Sir,—Re Columbia & Western railway subsidy, fourth section: In further acknowledgment of your favor of the 21st instant, I thank you for your confirmatory advice of the intention of the government to bring down during the session of the legislature a bill securing to the company the lands earned in the construction of the fourth section; as you are aware I have the Hon. the Premier's promise of this as contained in his letter of 15th June last to me. Nevertheless permit me to thank you for your thoughtfulness in thus advising me.

(Sd.) GEO. McL. BROWN,
Executive Agent.

Received March 26, 1903.

(Personal.)

3rd April, 1902

Dear Mr. Brown,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 23rd ult. Your reference to our private interview is quite uncalled for and may say incorrect, that is, insofar as the assurance which you state I gave you in respect to a settlement of the land subsidy for section four, C. & W. railway. I would have no authority to commit the government to any settlement other than provided for by the legislation which it is intended to bring down. You may call it "political expediency" if you wish, which by the way was your own expression, and not mine, but in any case you could not expect the government to carry out the proposed settlement in view of facts which would preclude the possibility of doing so.

(Sd.) W. C. WELLS.

Geo. McL. Brown, Esq., Vancouver.

Vancouver, May 3, 1902.

To the Hon. W. C. Wells, M.L.A., Victoria, B. C.

Dear Mr. Wells,—Referring to the C. & W. railway fourth section bill, and to your kind assurance that it would be introduced within a few days—will it come in as drafted? I would also be greatly obliged if you could advise me definitely when the bill will be introduced, as I am anxious to advise Sir Thomas Shaughnessy. Thanking you in anticipation.

(Sd.) GEO. McL. BROWN.
Executive Agent.

Legislative Assembly,
Victoria, 15th May, 1902.

Dear Mr. Wells,—What may I report to Montreal re C. & W. railway fourth section bill? I understand it is printed. May I expect it down by message today or when?

Sd.) GEO. McL. BROWN.

Hon. W. C. Wells, M.L.A.

Witness had examined the letter books for correspondence between Mr. Brown and Mr. Wells on the subject of the B. C. Southern and Columbia & Western matters, and had produced all this correspondence save such as he had been directed by Mr. Wells not to produce as immaterial or confidential.

Upon this point both Mr. Helmcken and Mr. McPhillips protested that correspondence was being improperly withheld. Messrs. McPhillips and Green urged that an official of each department be required to go through each department and produce all correspondence touching the matter of committee inquiry. It was for the committee to say what was privileged as confidential.

Mr. Duff varied this suggestion by proposing that a delegation from the committee inspect the indexed correspondence in each department.

Mr. Clifford thought it might be well to leave this matter "to the honor of the ministers in charge of the departments." The omission of these important letters and papers might very probably be by inadvertence.

It was finally agreed that an official from each department be placed on oath to undertake this duty of production.

Mr. McNeill explained that he had been instructed by Mr. Wells not to introduce correspondence marked "personal," to which Mr. Duff replied that all the correspondence just produced was marked "personal," but had most material bearing upon the subject matter of inquiry.

Mr. Clifford still held that correspondence of any kind marked "private" or "personal," or "confidential," should be so regarded, both by the recipient and by the sender.

It was finally decided to adjourn until 3 o'clock, an official from each department being required to attend and be made personally responsible for the production of all documents.

Before the adjournment Mr. Helmcken directed attention to the fact that a notification appeared in the morning paper to the effect that Sir Thomas Shaughnessy would appear before the committee. He thought that for the information of the public the telegraphic correspondence passing between the committee chairman and Sir Thomas in this matter should be read. There was no objection, and the telegrams in their sequence were accordingly read as follows:

Victoria, B. C., May 7, 1903.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Montreal.

Excerpts from the evidence given by Wells were wired wou and I have your answers. It will be impossible for the wires to be introduced in the evidence before the committee. The question as to whether the matter is of such importance as to necessitate your attendance before the committee is a matter that will have to rest with you. The committee would require your attendance if you were within the province and under its jurisdiction.

(Sd.) CLIFFORD,
Chairman.

(Continued on Page Five.)

Hon. David Mills Dead

Eminent Jurist Stricken With Heart Trouble Proving Instantly Fatal.

Passed Away Before Medical Assistance Could be Summoned.

Sketch of a Career Made Brilliant by Many Achievements.

Ottawa, May 8.—Hon. David Mills died suddenly tonight at his home on Concession street. He was apparently in good health up to 10 o'clock, and was taken with a sudden turn of illness, and died within five minutes, from heart failure, before medical assistance could be obtained.

The Honorable Judge and ex-Minister of Justice expired at 10:30. He had sat on the Supreme Court bench this afternoon; this evening, while sitting with his family, he was taken suddenly ill, and expired before a physician could reach his side. The bursting of a blood vessel is mentioned in some reports as the cause of death.

Hon. David Mills, statesman, was descended from Puritan and U. E. Loyalist ancestors, and was born in the township of Orford, Kent, Ont. (whither his father, the late Nathaniel Mills, had come from Nova Scotia, 1817), March 18, 1831. Educated at the local schools and at the University of Michigan (LL.B., 1855), he began life as a school teacher. Subsequently, he was appointed superintendent of schools for the County of Kent, an office he continued to fill up to 1865. Two years afterwards he was returned for Bothwell to the House of Commons, and held a seat in that body from the commencement of the first parliament 1867, in the general election 1882, when he was improperly deprived of his seat (vide judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada), for a session, but was seated by the court, and continued to represent the constituency up to the general election 1896, when he was defeated by the Conservative candidate, Jas. Clancy. (Vote: Clancy, 2,587; Mills, 2,528). Mr. Mills was called to the bar, 1883, and followed the practice of his profession in London. He was for some time a member of the firm of Parke & Purdom, but more recently has practised in partnership with his son. He He was created a Q. C. by the Ontario government in 1869, and was recommended to the Earl of Aberdeen for a similar distinction by the Tupper administration in 1896. He was employed by the Ontario government to define the northwest boundary of the province in 1872, and his professional services were retained in conducting the argument on this subject before the Imperial Privy Council, 1884. He was also retained by the Ontario government in the Court of Appeals and in the Supreme Court in the question of the Indian titles, and also in the case as to the appointment of Queen's Counsel. The author of several brochures on political subjects, Mr. Mills has likewise written exstensively on public questions for the magazines and newspapers, and he was for five years subsequent to 1882, editor-in-chief of the London Advertiser. Many beautiful poetical pieces have also emanated from his pen. He was elected a member of the Council of Public Instruction of Ontario, representing the School Inspectors in that body) in 1875, and on a new faculty of law being established in the University of Toronto in 1888, was chosen to fill the chair of Constitutional and International Law therein, a position he retained till his death. In 1897 he was also chosen as Examiner in Constitutional Law in the same university. He was elected president of the Star Loan Co., 1890, and president of the Northern Life Assurance Co., 1896. During the existence of the Macdonald government he held the office of Minister of the Interior in it, from October, 1876 till the resignation of the Cabinet, October, 1878. He was called to the Senate by Lord Aberdeen, November, 1896, and on November 12, 1897, entered the Laurier Cabinet as Minister of Justice, succeeding Sir Oliver Mowat in that office. Politically he was an advanced Liberal. As a private member, he moved, in March, 1895, for the reconstruction of the Senate.

MINING MEN TALK OF LEAD

No Mere Adjustment of Bounty Will Meet Exigencies of Situation.

Nelson, B. C., May 8.—Today's session of the newly organized Interior District Liberal Council, was wholly occupied in the consideration of certain important resolutions. The following resolution, one among many, was unanimously adopted:

"That this council has had under consideration the Budget speech of the Hon. Minister of Finance, in which that minister has dealt with the multiplied and urgent representations which have been made to the government upon the subject of the lead tariff; that we endorse the stand taken by our member in the House of Commons in protest against the refusal of our urgent and repeated requests; that this council hereby reaffirms that there can be no satisfactory or legitimate settlement of difficulties of the lead miners without an adjustment of the tariff such as will secure the manufacture within Canada, from Canadian ores, of all the lead products required for home consumption; that no mere adjustment of the bounty at present offered for the encouragement of lead refining in Canada will meet the necessities of the present situation; if temporary relief by the way of bounty is to be granted then such bounty must amount to not less than $15 per ton upon the lead contents of the ore; and that it must be paid to the producer of the ore under such conditions as the Governor-General-in-Council may prescribe."

The next annual meeting of the Liberal Council will be held at Rossland.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

Gibraltar, May 9.—Advices from Morocco say the Ben Ider tribe, which is in open revolt,