Victoria Mariner's Search For Gold

Capt. C. H. McLeod, Formerly of the Danube, Has Exciting Voyage in Hattie L. M.

Princess Beatrice Inaugurates Her Seattle Service—Aorangi Is Due.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Capt. C. H. McLeod, whose arrival at San Francisco was noted in the Colonist's despatches a few days ago and who was well known in Victoria as a sailor poet, when he was mate of the steamer Danube and afterwards master of the ship Rufus B. Wood, did not find the gold-lined beach that he sought near Cape Horn, whither he went in the schooner Hattie L. M., from Halifax, but he had an exciting time. Capt. McLeod, after selling a steam launch in Victoria two years ago, retired from the sea, and going to Halifax he organized the Pioneer Exploration Company, and the little two-masted schooner Hattie L. M. set sail from Halifax on the 17th of last March, with fifteen treasure-seekers on board. The schooner crossed the line and sailed out until the vessel was off Montevideo. Then a fierce storm came upon them, and Sir Ashley Cooper, one of the party, was washed into the sea and lost. More trouble came when the schooner poked her nose among the glaciers in the Strait of Magellan. First the crew became ugly and had to be taken ashore, where their mutinous spirit were broken by threats of being left one in the desolate land.

Ushuaia, the Argentine penal colony in Terra del Fuego, the second break occurred. The pilot of the schooner, Sanvelich by name, attacked the captain with a knife, but was prevented from carrying out his purpose by the prompt action of one of the party who beat him down with a revolver. That night the entire party remained awake, armed with revolvers, prepared to meet the enraged pilot, who had threatened the lives of all hands. The following day the pilot was taken off and left to shift for himself. In Cove the next mishap came. The schooner ran ashore and was floated in difficulty.

When the voyagers became anxious and asked the captain to lead them to the spot where their dreams were to be realized, he put them off with promises, and suggested an exploration the most interesting land. His suggestion was followed, and the Hattie L. M. was run into all the little bays and inlets, where the men hunted, fished and studied the natives. They nursed visions of the shining nuggets and then they tired of the sport asked the captain to take them to Rafales bay. At one stroke the skipper then painted the attractive picture he had been painting. He admitted that the gold was not there and confessed his deception.

Only the presence of conservative men among the party saved Capt. McLeod from being unceremoniously dumped on the coast which he had gilded with his fancy.

Open threats were made, but the captain armed himself and the plan was abandoned. The schooner put in at Ushuaia, and there the party disbanded, and the schooner was sold.

Thompson and MacManus, two Nova Scotians, who arrived at San Francisco on the Kosmos liner Mera, resolved to instigate the story of McLeod, and in small boat rowed through the Strait of Magellan to Rafales bay. Their proposing tour proved the captain's tale to be pure fiction, and in disgust they returned to Punta Arenas, where they parted company. Both men were sadder and wiser men when they reached Montevideo, and they had the following to say regarding his experience: "We were deceived by Capt. McLeod. Our adventures in southern land were numerous to mention. The trip was filled with disappointments and differences, and our visions vanished in air. I am rich in experience, but my pockets do not contain wealth that I had hoped for."

NEGRO COMMITS BIGAMY.

Married Lothario Attempts Reprisal And Is Promptly Arrested.

Montreal, Jan. 21.—Ernest Marshall, a negro, is under arrest charged with the crime of bigamy. Marshall went to Lake Point some time ago and became acquainted with Mrs. Adelard La France. She ran away with him and they were married. La France came to Montreal and when the woman found out that she would be prosecuted for bigamy she took her husband back. While the Marshall story and he threatened to have the woman arrested on the charge of bigamy, but before he had time to carry out his plans into effect, he was himself arrested on that charge, the statutes providing that the man marrying another knowing that the first married party is guilty of bigamy. It is alleged that Marshall knew that the woman was already married when he married her.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONARIES.

Toronto, Jan. 21.—(Special)—The foreign missionary committee of the Presbyterian church has just concluded three days' meeting and appointed A. W. Lougheed to a position in China. He will go in the spring. J. Dickson, of Fenelon Falls, was appointed missionary in Macao.

Father and Son

BOTH CURED OF

KIDNEY TROUBLE

BY

Doan's Kidney Pills.

Benjamin Brooks, a well-known farmer of West Cape, P.E.I., tells of how his son was cured of Kidney Disease, and how he was cured of Backache.

First Sign of Kidney Trouble.

says: "Our little boy was troubled with kidney disease. We had tried many of kidney pills but they only helped for a time. We got Doan's Kidney Pills and the box effected a perfect cure. About a week after this I caught a very bad cold and it settled in my kidneys. My back was so sore I could hardly walk. I went to the store and got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills. By following directions and taking the medicine the result was that my back was completely cured. I believe they are the best kidney pill on the market to-day."

There is not a kidney trouble from which Bright's Disease that Doan's Kidney Pills will not relieve or cure. They are 50 cts. per box, or 3 boxes for $1.25, and may be procured at all dealers in medicine.

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., PROPS., TORONTO, ONT.

Immigration Investigation

The Commission of Enquiry Into the Landing of Japanese Concludes Labors.

Committee Will Prepare Its Report for Submission to Legislature.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Immigration Act committee finished taking evidence yesterday morning and adjourned until the call of the chair. Chief Deputy Sheriff Hall was the first witness, with Mr. Ellis on the Oriental vessels was the first witness. When he first began the blue paper was not in use. The Japanese shortly after that became operative and the paper was used. They now come by ten's. Those who sign the white paper were allowed to pass on. The men were told to leave the country, signed the blue paper and went into the Japanese boarding houses.

He checked with the interpreter the sending of these Japanese out of the country. Never saw Japanese try to evade the act. The passports were stamped so they might not be exchanged.

The Act was not really an act aimed at the Japanese. It was for the prevention of undesirable immigrants. He said of refusing the admittance of a band of gypsies at the request of Mr. Huesey.

The blue papers were taken down to the interpreter, who entered the number of the passport on these, and the blue paper was then filed in the office. The customs demanded a record of the number entered, and a record of these was handed into the department. He did not know whether or not Mr. Ellis kept any other count of the Japanese entered except the blue papers. No record was kept of the numbers leaving on the outgoing steamers. He did not know that Mr. Ellis kept any count. It gives the papers, witness said he could tell how many came in on the different boats. These Japanese did not come to stay. The doctors made about $2.50 out of them in treating their eyes. There was no work for them. They went to the United States.

Mr. Calbeck, immigration officer at Blaine, was the next witness. About June there were a good number coming into British Columbia from the United States. He stopped those who could not pass the writing test. Only one had represented himself as a traveler. Now there were none coming in. The act had been effective in turning back Japanese.

Witness was asked if the interpreter had told a Japanese that he could not enter British Columbia, but that he must sign a declaration that he was going to San Francisco or somewhere outside of the province before being allowed to enter, if that would in his opinion be complying with the act.

Mr. Calbeck said he did not think that it would.

A. W. Lowe, immigration agent at Mission City, said he checked the immigration to some extent. He had an arrangement with the United States customs officer by which Japanese could be returned who did not comply with the requirements. The territory which he was supposed to cover was too great to carry it out effectively.

Mr. Russell, the immigration officer at Vancouver, said in reply to the chairman that those signing the blue paper delivered up the passports. These were stamped and taken to the Japanese consul to verify. These were returned to the Japanese as they left. He had had 203 come in for the United States and 100 for British Columbia. Some of these latter were wives joining their husbands.

In receiving Japanese from the United States he tested whether or not these were former residents of British Columbia. He tested it by finding what country they worked in, as to who was boss and how the cannery was painted.

The steamers never refused to take them back to the Sound. In sending these Japanese out of the country sometimes he accompanied them to Sumas, and when this was impossible he got a report from the United States custom officer. Witness had been a freight clerk on the C. P. R. and was formerly secretary of the Trades and Labor Council and did all he could to get these Japanese out of the country. The Japanese consul assisted all he could in the work. He produced his books to show how the Japanese were disposed of.

In reply to Mr. Oliver, witness said that he would tell a Japanese who said he was going to British Columbia that he would have to go to the United States, and sign a blue form. He might tell the man that unless he went to the United States he would not be allowed to land.

The committee adjourned to meet again at the call of the chair to prepare the report.

Youthful Heroes.—The two oldest children, ages twelve and nine, of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Le Messurier, of Garbally road, proved themselves to be heroes on Wednesday evening by promptly extinguishing what might have been a serious conflagration. Grace, aged 12, had set a lighted lamp on the sitting room table, on which there is an oilcloth covering which hangs a few inches over the edge of the table. While playing on one side of the table, two boys ages nine and six, accidentally tilted the table sufficient to upset the lamp, which fell to the floor. The oil spread over the carpet and Grace had to jump over the burning oil to lift the baby, aged three years, out of the way. Then she promptly ordered the three small children out to the back door, while Ernest, aged nine, ran for some water; but seeing that it was not effective, went to the kitchen and secured a boy's overcoat and beat the flames with that. Meanwhile Grace kicked the burning wick out of doors and then came back and rolled up the oilcloth on the table and thereby putting out the flames. Mrs. LeMessurier had been out for about two and one-half hours and Mr. LeMessurier had not yet arrived from the work, but an hour was 6:45 p. m. This work for two small children shows remarkable presence of mind. So prompt were they that the only damage done was a scorched carpet and table cloth and a broken lamp chimney and burner.

CHAMBERLAINS' METHODS DEFECTIVE

Austin Apes His Father and Joseph's Policy is Wrongly Presented.

London, Jan. 21.—(Special)—The Liverpool Mercury, referring to Hon. Austin Chamberlain's speech at Staly Bridge last night, says: "He appears to imagine, by wearing an eyeglass and indulging in excruciating pedantic pretentiousness, he is on the big road to acquiring the influence and reputation of Joseph Chamberlain, but he has forgotten to account for his father's shortcomings."

The same paper, commenting on the Gateshead victory, believes it is a blow struck at the Education Act, and is a triumph for free trade.

The Yorkshire Post (Leeds), referring to the Gateshead bye-election, says the result emphasizes the opinion that the method in which Mr. Chamberlain's policy has been presented is unwise, and that it may easily lead to disaster.

TO BOOM MILES.

Chicago Democratic Club Preparing Ex-Commander for President.

Chicago, Jan. 21.—The Post says today: "The Iroquois Club, to which prominent Chicago Democrats belong, is preparing to boom General Nelson A. Miles as the man to nominate for President on the Democratic ticket this year. It was learned today that a committee of the club was authorized to arrange for a banquet soon, at which General Miles will make his personal address and behave as a candidate for the Presidency. General Miles has accepted an invitation to attend the banquet, which will be held in the near future. The Iroquois Club is one of the leading Democratic organizations of the West.

Funeral of the Late Miss Harris

A Vast Crowd Present at the Sad Ceremony in Spokane Last Week.

Deceased Was Beloved By Host of Friends Who Mourn Her Death Keenly.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The Spokane Spokesman-Review in its issue of Saturday last contains the following account of the funeral of the late Miss Louise Harris, one of the victims of the Clallam disaster, who met her death while en route to Victoria to visit friends:

The largest number that has gathered at a funeral service in this city since the ceremony over the remains of James Robert Monaghan in 1898 attended the funeral service of Miss Louise Harris, who lost her life in the wreck of the Clallam in the straits of Juan de Fuca last Saturday, in All Saints' cathedral yesterday afternoon. It was twenty minutes for the people to get out after the service were over.

"The scene in the cathedral was one never to be forgotten. An hour before the services began the church was nearly full of friends of the family of Miss Harris, and by 2:45 o'clock, when the mourning party entered, every seat and aisle in the church and Sunday school room was taken and hosts of friends could not be accommodated.

"The fading Christmas decorations, drooping their heads, seemed pervaded with the sadness the occasion. Over the watchers in their hopeless grief was a settled melancholy which never lifted. There was not a whisper in the room, where all was filled with the stillness of the tomb.

"As the precious burden in its casket, laden with flowers, was borne up the aisle to the tune of the church the moans of the tolling bell were lost in the stormy air. The organ gave forth a dreary nor prelude which ceased only when the pall-bearers had surrendered their charge in front of the altar. The friends who bore the pall were Ellis G. Soule, Dr. H. B. Luhn, W. Davidson, Harry Saint, H. B. Ferris and E. H. Hughes.

"The Episcopal burial service was begun by Dean Perine. The choir, consisting of Miss Laura Mueller, Mrs. A. K. Craft, Messrs. Charles F. Orr and William Hall, sang a funeral dirge. Then J. D. P. Llwyd of St. Mark's Episcopal church of Seattle preached the funeral sermon.

"He said, in part: In the words of Charles Lamb, 'He gave his heart to the purifier and his will to the supreme will of the universe,' and in the words of the immortal Bryant, 'He gave his soul to our peace.' No calamity in years has cast such a gloom over our state as that which draws us together today. When the news came to the city of my abode it was too awful to believe.

"It is one of those inexplicable calamities which descend upon us, we know not whence. Even in our day some explanation which is often given I reject at once. This awful sacrifice of human life was not the will of God. It was but man's inability to understand the laws and forces of nature.

"In the last 50 years we have made great strides in harnessing the powers of the universe, and the humiliation in this makes us realize how feeble is our power in dealing with the sea. We can not make the sea and the wind bow to the will of man. We may conquer them, I do not doubt, and when that time comes we shall be able to avoid such calamities as we now mourn.

"Not only as a community are we called upon to mourn man's impotence in dealing with the waves, but on this sad occasion every financial and social individual grief. We realize as never before the richness of the acquaintanceship with this bloom of earthly loveliness. We must find comfort in that tenderness surpassing all grasp, and in mind in the passing of a soul through cruel waters to the harbor of peace.

"We have to have knowledge of immortality but it is infinitely more to know by actual contact what immortality is. It is God Almighty himself, the King of Life, taking into a more congenial life those in whom life seems here hampered in their development. What we have lost is but the house in which the immortal spark had its temporary shrine.

"We rejoice that over human sorrow is an all encompassing love. Over every heart that mourns are brooding celestial voices that whisper sweetness above. We pray at the passing of one so young, so sweet, so beautiful, and look upward on wings of love to grasp eternal faith. In his will and in his loving correspondence with it is the peace of man.

"The choir sang Schubert's 'Farewell' at the close of the sermon, and at the close of the service 'Rock of Ages.' As the sorrowful procession filed from the cathedral Mrs. W. D. Vincent at the organ played Beethoven's funeral march, and the bell tolled the knell of the dead.

"The beginning of the service was delayed nearly an hour awaiting the arrival of Rev. Mr. Llwyd from Seattle. The flowers thate banked altar and casket were probably the most beautiful that were ever seen in this city upon such an occasion. The altar rail was completely hidden in vases and bouquets of carnations and roses. Wreaths of roses, lilies of the valley and carnations completely covered the casket and heaped high around it. A basket of calla lilies, roses and lilies of the valley, the gift of the girls' club, of which Miss Harris was a member, occupied a distinctive place in front of the other floral offerings.

It was a long funeral procession that followed the hearse through the inclement weather to Greenwood cemetery. Among the friends who accompanied the remains to the grave were Mrs. Carrie Harris, W. J. Harris, Mrs. H. C. Belinger, Mrs. G. M. Forster, Mrs. J. C. Cromie, Mrs. T. L. Brophy, Mrs. Drake, Mrs. James Clark, Mrs. Pentland, Mrs. Coldridge, Mrs. H. B. Luhn, Mrs. J. G. Slayden, Mrs. and Mrs. J. H. Yates, Mrs. and Mrs. Frank Larson, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Miss Lida Harris, Miss May Harris, Miss Josie Yates, Miss Sallie Slayden, Miss Euphemia Luhn, Miss Katherine Luhn, Miss Sue Bell, Miss Margaret Glendinning, Miss Ella Campbell, Miss Blanche Flournoy, Miss Bertha Hogan, Miss Mildred Hogan, Miss Hallene Hall, Miss Maud Wadsworth, Miss Grace Cullen, Miss Rose Cullen, Miss Helen Graves, Miss Mary Lee Moore, Miss Mary Gavin, Miss Elizabeth Moore, Miss Mabel Welch, Miss Grace Slater, Miss Agnes Clark, Mr. S. Harris, William Harris, Oliver Harris, J. Will Rice, of Los Angeles; Mr. Wickersham, of Portland; James Maloney, Peter Costello, Captain Gerhard Luhn, Frank Orr, Joseph Fox.

When a door key hangs up outside a house in Sweden, it is a sign that the family is not at home.

To Fight the White Plague

Strong Organization Formed as Result of Public Meeting Last Evening.

Terrible Ravages of Disease Explained—Governments to Be Asked For Aid.

(From Friday's Daily.)

At a largely attended meeting held in the City hall yesterday evening, at which were present delegates from many points throughout the province, representatives of the federal and provincial government, the clergy and a goodly number of leading citizens, initial steps were taken for the formation of a British Columbia association for the prevention and treatment of consumption and other forms of tuberculosis. A series of resolutions, aiming at the inauguration of active work and the securing of governmental aid, were passed unanimously, and the entire proceedings were characterized by sincerity and determination to grapple successfully with this great problem in hand. T. Carter-Cotton was present as a delegate from Richmond, North Vancouver and Burnaby.

In his opening remarks Mayor Barnard, who presided, regretted that the Lieut.-Governor was prevented, through illness, from being present. He was pleased to preside at his first meeting as mayor on an occasion which had for its purpose the forming of such an association. He announced that an association had been formed, and read the objects aimed at. Those who were in good health did not realize the awful ravages of consumption, and he quoted the figures which showed the loss of human lives annually. There were 200 deaths each year in British Columbia. It does not look a large number, yet how horrifying it would be if a disease of a similar virulence were to cause the loss of that number of lives annually. He read a letter of regret from H. B. Powell, the Lieut.-Governor's secretary, in which it was stated that it was only through illness that the Governor was prevented from attending.

Mr. Fagan then read the following resolution:

Resolved, that this meeting heartily endorses the object of the British Columbia Association for the Prevention and Treatment of Consumption, objects set forth in the constitution, being "to prevent the prevalence of consumption and other forms of tuberculosis, and to further remedial measures."

And commends the association as worthy of the active sympathy and support of all classes throughout the province.

Speaking to his motion, Dr. Fagan said:

We have assembled here today to consider the advisability of taking some effective means of battling with man's most destructive enemy—tuberculosis; and in this discussion we should be prepared to present to the people of British Columbia, as briefly and concisely as possible, some of the medical aspects of the question.

Tuberculosis appears in many forms, but the form with which we are called on to contend is tuberculosis of the lungs, or consumption.

We might, as the time allowed me is short, divide the subject concisely into the following four heads:

1. The true nature of consumption was misunderstood till Pasteur discovered that minute organisms played an important part in the development of disease, and Koch in 1882 conclusively proved that the germ was the only cause of consumption was a living germ—the tubercle bacillus.

2. Scientific research and observation, during the last twenty years, have shown that consumption is not inherited, but that a live germ is carried from man to man, is through the medium of the sputum.

3. It is now admitted that heredity has played no part in the transmission of consumption.

4. Experience has shown that consumptives have been cured.

Here, then, are four facts of transcendent importance. We know the enemy we have to combat; we know the road he travels, and, best of all, we know that with proper methods of warfare he can be effectually disposed of. We being so, is it unnecessary to ask the question whether we shall resist or submit to his silent and insidious encroachments on the domain of human life?

The only cause of tuberculosis is the tubercle bacillus. Here, then, we have something definite to deal with. To do this we must become acquainted with a knowledge of the habits and customs so to speak, of the bacillus; find out how and where the bacillus lives and thrives; how it multiplies when conditions favorable are made; and then we can, with intelligence and success not only defend, but even attack.

Scientific men who have devoted their lives to the study and observation of the characteristics of this germ, tell us, and our own experience confirms it, that the force in nature to which it yields is a weakly bacillus, and will not thrive except under favorable conditions.

Let us suppose a person infected when in normal health, and living a regular life in a pure, well-lighted atmosphere. Provided he does not breathe in or overdose of germs (20 germs are supposed to be an overdose) such person is almost certain to resist and finally overcome the germ. On the other hand, another person breathes in a few tubercle germs, but is of poor constitution, or the lungs are irritable or unhealthy, or the manner of life is such that he gets little fresh air or sunlight, and his bodily health is diminished by worry or excessive work, insufficient exercise, living in a close atmosphere, irregular or insufficient food, excessive alcohol, or other causes. He is just as certain to develop consumption as the other is to resist.

If this is true, and there is no doubt of it, we have one great method of prevention at our command. But we have a better and more humane method of dealing with the trouble. So firmly do I believe in it that I am satisfied the time would be soon in sight when Pasteur's dictum that, "It is in the power of man to cause all parasitic diseases to disappear from the world," could be applied, if we would all perform a simple and easy task. This simple duty is a careful but strict attention to the cleanliness of consumptives, and the destruction of their sputum.

Nothing is more to the question than the sputum is practically the only carrier of the cause of this disease. Here we have a seemingly obscure and difficult problem reduced to the simplest kind of proposition; yet, strange to say, the public seem to ignore or refuse to accept what all authorities now recognize as a fact, that if the sputum of consumptives is destroyed we can stop a drain on human life that is greater than famine, war and pestilence combined.

To give an idea of the effect of indiscriminate spitting on the part of an ordinary consumptive, it is calculated that each one would cast off twenty million bacilli every day. Under certain conditions these germs dry and float in the air either alone or clinging to particles of dust. Take the condition of the atmosphere of an ordinary room by watching a ray of sun which passes into the room through a slit. What myriads of particles show in the beam. The bacillus may, or may not, be there; it is too small to be seen. We we know from bacteriological investigation that he is often there, and in great numbers, too, either alone or clinging to dust particles.

Knowing this, we are led to ask ourselves, why is it such carelessness continues? That it does continue, we all know; but that it will continue in this province depends, first, on the efforts of this association to spread a true knowledge of the power we have to control the disease, and, secondly, on the public to accept and act on the information thus given by the Association.

The causes contributing to the public apathy appear to me to result from the fact that the disease is of a insidious character that it kills its victims as does small-pox or the other infectious diseases. Again, it even yet to a large extent is considered that it was the unavoidable misfortune of the one afflicted to be born in a family whose parents, uncles or aunts had consumption. Again, the disease slays its victims lingering one did not appeal, and further, the fact once established that a patient had consumption, he was looked upon as doomed. Now, to those having at the knowledge of the disease, all these views are changed, and although the disease is insidious it can be and is recognized at a much earlier date than heretofore.

I will not touch on the subject matter of paragraph No. 4, further than to state that experience has proven that up to 75 per cent of incipient cases can be cured or disease arrested.

Apart from the humanitarian point of view, I would advance the selfish one of economy to show why we should endorse this movement. In this country our great cry is more workers, more money. Canada spends some $300,000 every year to assist 60,000 immigrants to settle here; yet, some 9,000 consumptives are allowed to die every year, and 40,000 to be incapacitated, without a hand being raised to help. The average consumptive becomes ill and is a burden on the community at a period when his life is most useful, that between the ages of 15 and 50. If we take the money value of such a life at $1,000, we find that Canada loses the enormous sum of eight million dollars every year from the ravages of this disease.

These figures appear startling, but I think they are based on acknowledged principles. Whether right, or approximately right, they ought to appeal to the most material amongst us, and should stimulate responsible bodies to some action.

The Dominion government grant a large sum of money towards stamping out bovine tuberculosis, but do not in the same direction assist in the matter of saving human life.

Quite aside from any dispute or question between the Dominion or provincial executive authorities as to whether this duty devolves upon the Dominion or upon the province, it would seem that the preservation of human life from the ravages of tuberculosis should be of greater importance than stamping out the same disease in cattle or other domestic animals. What is requisite, however, to bring home this great truth to the authorities is a complete unity of action on the part of the people; a solid united organization against this common foe; not only a solid organization, but an organization backed by energetic and untiring action. In this way alone will the authorities be roused to a sense of responsibility and their inaction from the awful and preventable loss which the country suffers annually from this grim, silent destroyer.

I do not wish to appear in any editorial role by saying what the authorities should or should not do in this movement. That is my place, if this meeting is called for. As we are here to discuss the means of forming a combined, definite campaign against a common enemy. One of the steps in this campaign will be to enlist the support of the press, the mouthpiece which will carry out the objects aimed at. I leave it to the meeting to suggest in what shape that practical support will be most effective.

Premier McBride, in seconding the resolution, said he was in hearty sympathy with the movement. Some three or four years ago the Dunsmuir government had discussed the question of establishing a sanitarium for consumption. Mr. Gage, of Toronto, had arranged, if a proper government grant could be constructed, to assist handsomely in the maintenance of the institution. No one could deny that the effort of Dr. Fagan in arranging the meeting deserved the commendation of the people of British Columbia. Here we had the most exceptional facilities for the favorable treatment of the disease. Kamloops was an ideal spot for the sanitarium. Speaking for the government, it would do all in its power to aid the enterprise. Before we place ourselves on record, however, we should be well advised as to the details. One of the first questions would be the construction of suitable buildings and the securing of a site. This would mean expense, and the government would not shrink from bearing its share. The institution, when established, might serve a national purpose, as no doubt many sufferers would come to British Columbia for the benefit of the federal authorities ought not to be unmindful of the duty it owes in a movement which British Columbia is thus initiating. If they were in earnest they would have a Dominion grant. He was heartily in sympathy with the movement and, as premier, would leave nothing undone to assist the enterprise. (Applause.)

The resolution was then carried unanimously.

Mayor (Dr.) McGuigan, of Vancouver, then moved the following resolution:

Resolved, that practical efforts of the British Columbia association of the Prevention and Treatment of Consumption will necessarily involve a large expenditure of money, pledging his support to the movement. He felt that efforts to stamp out the disease would fail as long as it was bred in the slums of Vancouver and other large cities. The Chinese quarters in Victoria and Vancouver were hotbeds of consumption.

A large number of those present handed in their names to Dr. Sanger as members, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Bishop Perrin and seconded by Ald. Fell.

At an organization meeting held later the following officers were elected: Honorary president, His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, Sir Henri Joly; president, Dr. Proctor, of Kamloops; secretary, Dr. Fagan; treasurer, George Gillespie, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce; executive committee, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, Miss Edith Perrin, Dr. J. C. Davie, Dr. Walkem, of New Westminster, and R. Macpole, of Vancouver.

The committee appointed to interview the government is requested to meet this morning at the board of health rooms, Parliament buildings.

EASTERN POLICE IN BADGER CHINESE

Canadian and U. S. Officers Fleece the Heathen and Have Them Deported.

Buffalo, Jan. 21.—Chas. L. Bullymore, an attorney, stated today that he has evidence in connection with the smuggling of Chinese into the United States from Canada, which he will call to the attention of the United States commissioner. The proceedings will have no connection with the investigation started as a result of the revelations given at the recent trial of smugglers at Elmira to the effect that the Buffalo police had been "fixed."

"If the information I have is correct," Mr. Bullymore is quoted as saying, "Chinese kidnapping is a regularly conducted business and it ought to be exposed. I am certain this business is still carried on, and with the consent of certain officers who I will not mention at this time. I have evidence of collusion and conspiracy which it is proper for me to lay before the court. It is believed Chinamen are freed of all their money on the Canadian side and then brought across the river and turned over directly to the officers. They are then deported and the smugglers are relieved of the risk of getting them beyond the border, the money being divided by the officers on both sides of the line. In one instance, it is alleged, officers crossed the river into Canada and brought the Chinamen into the United States, where they were placed under arrest."

The charge that the police of this city have been "fixed" so as to protect Chinese smuggling, will be investigated by Mayor Knight and the police commissioners.

The accusation was made by Max Simpson and repeated to Chief of Police Hassett, or Olean, as appeared by the latter's sworn testimony during the trial of the smugglers at Elmira.

A bee, minded, will fly 40 miles an hour, but one coming home laden with honey does not travel faster than 12 miles

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VICTORIA, VANCOUVER AND KAMLOOPS.

The view of the greatest expert in the world was that tuberculosis, to a greater or less extent, effects every human being. The point he wished to make was that "prevention" and not "cure" was what should be aimed at. Expectoration was one of the chief means of disseminating the germs, and to control the expectoration was the chief means of stopping the spread of the disease. The second chief cause of dissemination was through milk, and the majority of consumptives were infected when they were infants. The germs remained latent until manhood or womanhood, and then some favoring circumstance brought on the disease. Germany was to the fore with preventive laws—smallpox was almost unknown there. Britishers disliked any interference with the liberty of the subject, and periodically they made epidemics of disease. The first thing was to educate the public, the second thing was legislation, which must take the form of stringent laws—it must be made a crime for people to spit in public. The consumptive who expectorated in public was simply depositing poison as deadly as possible. There were laws against expectoration now on the statute book which must be enforced. All dairy cattle should be examined for tuberculosis and no man should be allowed to vend milk unless he has a certificate showing his cows to be free from tuberculosis. Milk was so dangerous a fluid that it should be sterilized. In conclusion, he said the remedy was "education and legislation." Kamloops was an ideal spot for a sanitarium, and he hoped to see one established. (Applause.)

The resolution carried unanimously.

Mayor Manson, of Nanaimo, also spoke approvingly of the movement, and moved the following resolution:

Whereas the yearly death rate from tuberculosis throughout Canada is over 8,000, and in this province over 200;

And whereas no provision is made for the treatment or care of the victims of this death rate, even our hospital doors being closed against it;

Be it resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting the time has come when a suitably equipped Sanitarium for the treatment of consumption should be erected in this province. Ald. Hall, of Victoria, seconded the motion.

Ald. Hodson, of New Westminster, assured them that the movement had the sympathy of the New Westminster city council.

Dr. Proctor, of Kamloops, expressed the pleasure he felt at being present at such an important gathering, and he told in a few words somberre sufferings they said at Kamloops. Many patients were going there from the Coast, and from the Coast they found there are no proper means for caring for them. There was a small army of consumptives there, and the authorities were in a dilemma, not knowing how to deal with them. He told many harrowing details of incidents he had witnessed of sufferers dying alone at Kamloops. He made a strong plea for something be done for the indigent consumptives. Two things were needed—a home for the incurables and a sanitarium for the curable cases. The people of Kamloops are very anxious that something be done. He had no doubt that the C. P. R. would assist in the establishment of a sanitarium. (Applause.)

The chairman announced that Dr. Steeves would take the names of those who desired to join the membership fee is placed at $1 per year.

Stuart Henderson, M. P. P., seconded by Mrs. Spofford, moved the following resolution:

That a committee be now appointed to wait upon the local representatives in the Parliament of Canada and upon the provincial government at an early date for the purpose of seeking a grant in money from both governments to aid in the erection of the proposed Sanitarium, and that the following constitute such a committee, viz:

The Mayors of Victoria, Vancouver, Nanaimo, Dr. Holmes; delegate from New Westminster, Archbishop Orth, The Bishop of Kootenay, the Rev. Leslie Clay, Dr. Walkem; delegate from Victoria, Mrs. Perrin, R. S. Day, Dr. Proctor.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite, M. P. P., made a few remarks, pledging his support to the movement. He felt efforts to stamp out the disease would fail as long as it was bred in the slums of Vancouver and other large cities. The Chinese quarters in Victoria and Vancouver were hotbeds of consumption.

A large number of those present handed in their names to Dr. Sanger as members, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Bishop Perrin and seconded by Ald. Fell.

At an organization meeting held later the following officers were elected: Honorary president, His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, Sir Henri Joly; president, Dr. Proctor, of Kamloops; secretary, Dr. Fagan; treasurer, George Gillespie, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce; executive committee, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, Miss Edith Perrin, Dr. J. C. Davie, Dr. Walkem, of New Westminster, and R. Macpole, of Vancouver.

The committee appointed to interview the government is requested to meet this morning at the board of health rooms, Parliament buildings.

Proceedings in The will Case

Dr. McDonald Finishes his Evidence—Three More Witnesses Examined.

Mr. Frank Little Testifies That A. Dunsmuir Walked Over Trent River Bridge.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

In the supreme court yesterday morning the will case, Hopper vs. Dunsmuir, was resumed. Dr. Carlos McDonald, the New York insanity expert, was cross-examined by E. P. Davis, K. C., after which further evidence was taken on behalf of defendant, Mr. James Dunsmuir.

W. R. Bullen was called by E. P. Davis, K. C., and testified that he had done business with Alexander Dunsmuir from 1880 to 1898. Met him outside of business also when he was at Victoria, and saw him at San Francisco. Saw him at San Francisco in February, 1897; he was at the Grand hotel. Witness was there about three weeks. Alexander Dunsmuir was in bed and witness saw him nearly every day. Witness wanted his assistance in securing contract for repairing the ship Glory of the Seas. Through Alexander Dunsmuir's assistance witness secured the contract.

Alexander Dunsmuir told witness that he was feeling very poorly and he felt he would not long for this world, and he should leave his money to James, as he and James had built up the business together. Witness and Alexander Dunsmuir were very friendly from 1892 on. Witness knew James Dunsmuir at Victoria, both in his office and also at the club.

When witness saw Alexander Dunsmuir at the Grand hotel his speech was as it had ever been. He did not mumble and spoke intelligently. Witness was practically living at the Union club in 1896, and so saw Alexander Dunsmuir there frequently.

Mr. Davis asked witness which was the controlling mind in the business, Alexander or James?

Mr. Bodwell objected, and Mr. Davis re-asked the question in several ways, eventually requesting the stenographer to look up the question asked Mr. E. P. Palmer, which was suggested by his lordship. This question could not be found, but his lordship allowed it to be put as originally formulated by Mr. Davis.

Witness replied that, as far as his business experience with the two brothers went, Alexander took the predominating part. Witness said, as far as he knew, James Dunsmuir was much attached to James.

E. V. Bodwell cross-examined. Witness said the Dunsmuirs had no interest in his business. Witness generally did the Dunsmuirs' work, and here because it was the cheapest. Alexander Dunsmuir had an arbitrary manner, and exercised a great interest. The Dunsmuirs did not drive any hard bargains with witness. Any work he did for them was on a fair basis. It appeared to witness that when Alexander Dunsmuir was here he exercised a direct and supervisory of the business. Witness saw Alexander Dunsmuir frequently between 1894 and 1897 regarding assistance in securing ships for carrying coal.

Between 1894 and 1897 witness never had any difficulty in seeing him at his office. He was generally sober. Witness had seen him at beer drinking heavily but did not know it to be his habitual edge. He looked like a man who drank. He had bleary eyes at times and a very red face. Witness met him at the Union Pacific office, San Francisco, in 1896; witness was not put up at the club in 1897. Witness did not know Alexander Dunsmuir was not a member in 1897 or 1898.

Witness did not notice any difference in physical appearance of Alexander Dunsmuir between 1890 and 1898. Could not say that he saw any difference between 1880 and 1898.

When Alexander Dunsmuir told witness he should give his money to James he also said he would not leave any money for his children to squander.

Witness had heard of Mrs. Wallace but did not know her. Alexander Dunsmuir did not recollect any other person being spoken of in connection with his property disposition.

Witness could not remember whether Mrs. Wallace was in and out of the room on the occasion of this conversation.

Witness said nobody could persuade Alexander Dunsmuir against his will if he was the man witness knew him.

Re-directly examined by E. P. Davis, K. C., witness said there was no change in Alexander Dunsmuir's manner, physical or otherwise, from first to last. When the Alexander Dunsmuir left the Iron Works in 1892, Alexander Dunsmuir did all the business.

Re-cross-examined by Mr. Bodwell, witness said Alexander Dunsmuir was the only person of the firm with whom he had any business in connection with the Joan. He was there three or four times. Alexander Dunsmuir paid for the steamer himself and the Iron Works lost $14,000 on the contract.

H. Maurice Hills was called by Mr. Luxton, and testified that he is at present employed on legal work in R. Dunsmuir & Sons' office here. Will of 1898 was produced, and witness identified his signature as witness.

Witness said on the evening of the day on which the will was signed he met Alexander Dunsmuir in the passage of the Union Club. Alexander asked him to come into the strangers' room. Witness received the will and Alexander said he wished to sign it. Witness said he could not unless another witness was procured. Witness then went out and got Mr. Robert Cassidy, K. C., to come in, and both of them witnessed the will. Alexander Dunsmuir was not intoxicated; he spoke clearly.

The court then adjourned for luncheon.

After lunch Mr. Luxton asked witness how long he had been employed by R. Dunsmuir & Sons. He replied, since 1884.

Cross-examined by E. V. Bodwell, witness said he was not admitted to the bar here until 1896, but previous to that did legal business for the firm. Witness had no business to do with Alexander Dunsmuir in the work at the office. Witness had one meeting, in the year 1898, with Alexander Dunsmuir before the will incident; it was when both of them were going to the races; he had not been drinking that day. In witness' opinion, Alexander Dunsmuir did not look "fit." He showed signs of dissipation; he was too puffy. He looked as if he drank more than the average man. His carriage and walk were upright; witness never noticed that he walked differently from any other man.

Witness knew of the will of 1899. Witness had a conversation with defendant respecting the will of 1898 after the death of Alexander Dunsmuir. Witness advised defendant not to retain the will of 1898 because he had heard that the estates were very much disatisfied with the terms of the will of 1898 and might contest its validity.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, K. C., also cross-examined. Witness said he met Alexander Dunsmuir accidentally at the club; there was no previous arrangement. Had heard that Alexander Dunsmuir had been drunk in the club that summer.

E. P. Davis, K. C., had an objection against Sir Charles exam