

## DISCUSSED THE LORD'S DAY ACT

### BOARD OF TRADE DEAL WITH MATTER

Ask Legislation Which Will Harmonize Statute With Local Sentiment.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The meeting of the Board of Trade yesterday to consider the Lord's Day Act drew only a small attendance of members.

These came straggling in one and two, mostly after the hour appointed. Finally Vice-President Pauline took the chair and gravely laid the matter before them. At the suggestion of some of those present he read the headings of the act through, so that the members might have at least some understanding of the question at issue. The majority of those present had paid little attention to the matter.

Walter Walker, to this matter to a vote, rose and moved that as no matter requiring the attention of the board had so far arisen, it was not necessary to express any opinion.

In speaking to his motion he pointed out that the act did not affect trade and commerce. Of course in one or two cases it affected interests adversely, but other laws, notably the tariff, had been passed, which bore heavily on the subjects of the crown in British Columbia. They had borne with them—why not with this?

In seconding the motion, Lindley Crease intimated that in his opinion seventeen members were not enough to decide the question. They should adjourn till a full meeting could be held.

Mr. Shallocross at once took issue with this statement of the case. He declared the act did affect trade and commerce very materially. The Kootenay Board of Trade had declared against the act, and it was up to them to do something. Supporting the matter, representatives of opinion on both sides of the question were present, and there was no excuse for delay.

Mr. Thompson, M. P. P., in view of the action of other boards of trade, had asked them for an expression of opinion. He had, some two weeks ago, discussed the question with the attorney general, and the latter had stated that if a complaint were brought forward he would consent to the prosecution in each instance. He, however, objected, very properly, to the quasi-judicial function which was foisted upon him by the act. In view of the attorney-general's objection and the government's announced determination not to proceed in the matter, except after due deliberation, it was agreed that no prosecutions should take place until after the legislative session. In view of all this it was very necessary that the matter should be dealt with.

C. H. Luginer went even further and stated that no prosecutions should take place unless the legislature so directed. The local members had very properly asked them to express their opinion. They should ask the government to submit amendatory legislation on the subject according to the needs of British Columbia. In accordance with this view he sought to move the following resolution:

"That this board, while assenting to the principle that Sunday ought to be as far as possible devoted to rest and worship, believes that in framing the Lord's Day Act the parliament of Canada did not make enough allowance for the condition of affairs in British Columbia, and that the provincial government be, and hereby is, requested to take the question of Sunday observance into consideration, with a view to ascertaining if the act referred to ought not to be varied in some particulars, so as to make it more acceptable to the people of this province, and as little injurious as possible to British Columbia industries."

At this juncture J. J. Shallocross pointed out that W. Walker's resolution was before the board. This was negated after some bickering by a vote of 11 to 6.

A. Ambrey then moved that: "This Board of Trade, while approving of the cessation of all work as far as practicable on the Lord's Day, respectfully urges the provincial government and legislature to make amendatory legislation on the subject of the Lord's Day Act of Canada, considering the same to be unnecessary in this province, and the object of the act to be an unreasonable curtailment of the liberties and privileges of the citizens, whilst bestowing no reciprocal advantages."

Mr. Luginer now moved his resolution in amendment to this. In support of his resolution Mr. Ambrey stated that the act was an unwarranted interference with the rights and liberties of the private citizen. He wished to see it rendered inoperative, and therefore moved to that effect. Col. E. G. Prior seconded the motion.

In speaking to the motion John Nelson pointed out that the main motion sought to have the government render the act inoperative, the second to have it amended by the legislature. Two cases had, he believed, been taken on similar matters before the Supreme court, the other before the Privy Council. In each case the matter was, he believed, declared to be beyond the jurisdiction of the province.

Mr. Luginer differed from Mr. Nelson in his interpretation of the act. Mr. Shallocross asked that the words "and legislature" be added to Mr. Ambrey's resolution after the word "government."

The vice-president ruled on the question that the act infers that the provincial government may pass an act of its own as a substitute for the Dominion act. Mr. McKicking thought otherwise, and then Mr. Shallocross again took the floor and opposed the amendment in a long speech. In this the most important points that the

Dominion government in passing this act was handing out a gold brick to the province, that while the farmers of the east could make maple sugar, the miners of the west could mine gold. They could sit in their cabins and play cards, however, or worse. You couldn't make men good by legislative enactment. The Dominion members did not approve of the act, but in the words of the small boy they "dassent!" vote against it or they would lose their seats. It curtailed individual liberty, so that you couldn't even write a letter on Sunday or buy a box of cigars on the train. It worked a great hardship on those who supported the bill could observe the Sabbath as they saw fit and allow others to do the same. The act should be made inoperative.

At this a member arose and declared that Mr. Rochester had publicly stated that the attorney-general had decided to enforce the act. This was untrue, and Mr. Rochester was a liar! If they were to be placed in the hands of such men, God help them.

Mr. McKicking gently corrected the erroneous impression. Mr. Rochester had not said the attorney-general had decided to carry out the act.

He further stated that he was in favor of a day of rest. It was right that such a day should be observed. What he objected to was the Seattle excursions. These broke the quiet of the seventh day. It would be a mistake to ask the government to pass a bold resolution declaring the act inoperative. What was done could be done only after mature deliberation.

Mr. Crease supported the amendment as a matter of principle, but not of conscience. There should be a day of rest. Political economy and religious feeling alike pointed to this end. He wished to see Canada grow up into the fullest and most mature individual and national life. This could not be done unless there was a day of rest. He too opposed Sunday excursions. Their general tendency was detrimental to national life.

If the act had not been passed he would think it should not. But it had a very solid feeling behind it in other provinces, and in British Columbia. The shoe pinched here in several places, and so the provincial government should be asked to tackle the problem.

Mr. Ambrey thought Sunday excursions were not a good thing. Mr. Luginer's amendment.

Yes—B. McKicking, T. W. Batters, Lindley Crease, C. E. Souley, W. Walker, A. R. Fraser, sr., Joshua Kingham, C. H. Luginer.

Nays—A. Ambrey, W. T. Andrews, A. W. Knight, H. G. Rose, J. E. Wilson, E. G. Prior, E. B. Billingham, J. J. Shallocross.

The vice-president, Mr. Pauline, gave his casting vote in favor of the amendment, which carried.

On motion of J. J. Shallocross the amendment was unanimously carried, and the meeting adjourned.

## "A NOTORIOUS GUINEA PIG"

### PHRASE APPLIED TO SIR HIBBERT TUPPER

W. J. Bowser in Private Bills Committee Made Use of Term This Morning.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper was described in the private bills committee this morning as a "notorious guinea pig" by the chairman of the committee, W. J. Bowser. It came up in connection with an application before the committee on behalf of the bill to incorporate the Securities Corporation of British Columbia. G. H. Barnard represented the company, which seeks incorporation, and in presenting his case before the committee made it perfectly clear that he sought less stringent rules than were imposed upon the original company in 1905 when it was insisted that \$200,000 should be paid up. He contended that this restriction had been imposed as a result of the work of F. M. Holland, of Toronto, who sought to incorporate the General Trust Corporation in the same year. That latter body had never done any business, and he thought the company he represented should have a less stringent rule governing it.

The chairman of the committee, W. J. Bowser, however, from the first showed a strong disposition to combat the representation of Mr. Barnard. The company's finances were in excellent shape, and provided a sufficient guarantee to the public. Mr. Bowser contended that as the company sought to administer the funds of the widow and the orphan there should be every precaution taken to protect the public.

A list of the shareholders was produced, but Mr. Bowser still was dissatisfied. He said the list did not show how many shares were held by these, and started off with Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper's name. "It is a well known fact that Sir Hibbert is a notorious guinea pig."

Stuart Henderson, who was also in attendance as a member of the committee, contended that in Sir Hibbert's absence such expressions should not be used, but Mr. Bowser protested it was right.

The question of security was discussed still further, and finally laid over until the next sitting. Several petitions were approved this morning by the committee. One from E. C. Crowder, a company asking to have the Prince Rupert Power Company incorporated, was stood over, there being a question as to whether the statute had been complied with. The chairman, Mr. Bowser, contended that the greatest care should be exercised, as an important question was involved.

## ORDERS COME FROM ENGLAND

### SHEARWATER TO SAIL FOR CENTRAL AMERICA

Sloop-of-War Will Protect British Interests at the Seat of Inter-republican War.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Commander A. G. Allgood, of H. M. S. Shearwater, has received a cablegram from the admiralty containing orders to sail for Central America on the 30th inst. As previously announced in the Times, the cablegram had been expected and the Shearwater leaves to protect British interests on the Pacific seaboard of Central America.

The cruise of the sloop of war will be at least three months. The points at which she will touch have not been divulged, but one of them will be the Galapagos islands, and it is anticipated that she will make her headquarters there. There are many British subjects in the zone of trouble, and advice which come from the disturbed region tell of further fighting every day.

American war vessels are now in Central American waters, as it was considered as an extension of character. The points at which she will touch have not been divulged, but one of them will be the Galapagos islands, and it is anticipated that she will make her headquarters there. There are many British subjects in the zone of trouble, and advice which come from the disturbed region tell of further fighting every day.

The main seat of disorder is in Honduras, though the trouble is widespread. Latest advices show that the Honduran revolutionary force have been defeated with considerable loss. As the battle in which General Burton, the war minister of Honduras, triumphed extended over a front of eight miles, it would seem that the fighting is of an extensive character. The pendulum of victory would seem to be inclined to neither established governments or the revolutionaries up to the present, and indications are that the intervention of some foreign power or powers will be the inevitable result. The Shearwater will be the only British vessel on the Pacific side of Central America.

Last night a contingent of blue-jackets reached Victoria. They numbered 22 strong, under the command of Lieut. Jones. Nine of these will form a reinforcement for the Shearwater when she makes her trip south. Twelve will be enrolled in the crew of H. M. S. Egretta, while Lieut. Jones, who brought the men out, will return immediately to England.

## BRIGHT FUTURE FOR THE DOMINION

Lord Charles Beresford is Delighted With All He Has Seen in Canada.

Winnipeg, March 19.—Lord Charles Beresford, after a day in the city, left to-night via the States for New York. The admiral in America in connection with the death of his brother, who was recently killed in a wreck. He went West to San Francisco from Texas, and reached this city by way of Vancouver.

"One of the common remarks that we hear in Great Britain with reference to Canada is that the Dominion is the coming country, which is very true. There can be no doubt regarding the future of the Dominion, which will be bright for hundreds of years to come. The fact, however, is not that Canada is the country of the future; Canada was always the country of the future, through the early years of infancy and childhood, and has taken her place as one of the countries of the world. I cannot tell how pleased I have been, impressed by all that I have seen in the western portion of the Dominion. I made short stays at several points, including the cities of Calgary and Medicine Hat. I have not previously seen much of Western Canada. Many years ago—I was in 1864—I spent some time on Vancouver Island and on the Mainland of the Pacific Coast. Those were the days when I was with the squadron on the Pacific Coast. I was on three frigates on the Pacific, and from time to time on shore on fishing and hunting trips. The memories of those days are exceedingly pleasant. The fishing was good, and the Island as well as the Mainland, was a hunter's paradise. I was again in the Dominion in 1874, when I was on the Atlantic Coast, and saw something of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Of the great interior portion of western Canada I have, however, seen nothing until the present time, and as I say, nothing would express too strongly my admiration."

Laid at Rest. Toronto, March 19.—The funeral of the late Rev. Frederick Langdon, of Calgary, who died there on March 8th, took place this afternoon from the residence of his brother-in-law, R. N. Rowell, K.C., Crescent road, to Mount Pleasant cemetery. Only relatives and intimate friends of the family attended.

THREATEN TO STRIKE. Cleveland, Ohio, March 19.—According to reports in circulation here, at a secret meeting of the executive board of the International Brotherhood of Bootmakers and Iron Shipbuilders, held in this city to-day, a strike will probably be ordered within forty-eight hours on all railroads controlled by E. H. Harriman and his associates. Harriman, it is said, has been given forty-eight hours to agree to the demands made on the Chicago and Alton roads by the bootmakers.

ABOUT THE CORRIDORS. Various Matters of Interest Which Are Up in the Legislature.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The agricultural committee of the legislature met this morning and organized with Price Ellison as chairman. E. C. Crowder, secretary. The draft of a Live Stock Act was laid before it, but stood over until further information could be got.

London, March 19.—Telegraphic inquiries have been made, but so far as I find it impossible to get a dollar. The statement of a three days' massacre of Jews in Roumania.

poses. Mr. Hunter, the member for the riding, introduced him to the premier and the members of the government, who promised to take the matter into full consideration.

Herbert Johnson and John Greenwood, living at McPail, while hunting on a bar in the Mississippi river, shot a horned rabbit. The rabbit had the appearance of an ordinary cottontail, but in the middle of its head it had a horn five inches in length. The horn was about as big around at its base as a dime and tapered down to a sharp point. In color and substance the horn resembled the horn of a sheep.

The "log," the instrument by which the speed of ships is ascertained, was invented in the sixteenth century. It was adopted by English vessels about 1577.

DEATH OF COUNT LAMSDORFF. Former Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Died in Italy.

San Remo, Italy, March 19.—Count Lamsdorff, the former Russian minister of foreign affairs, died here this evening at 11:15. Paul Lamsdorff, a nephew of the deceased statesman,

and representing the Lamsdorff family, was present at his uncle's death.

Count Lamsdorff, who was appointed foreign minister in 1900, was born in St. Petersburg, Dec. 25th, 1844 (old style). He entered the foreign office in 1868; was transferred to chancery foreign office, 1872; first secretary, 1875; director of chancery in foreign office, 1882; senior councillor of foreign office, 1888; assistant foreign minister, 1897. He was appointed secretary of state to the emperor in 1902. He accompanied the present emperor on several of his tours.

COUNT LAMSDORFF.

Plant of the Edmonton Bulletin Destroyed. Edmonton, March 19.—The plant of the "Edmonton" Bulletin, the paper and stationery of the Bulletin, was totally destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$50,000, upon which there is an insurance of \$34,000. All the statutes of the recent session of the legislature were also destroyed. The paper was issued to-day as usual.

No Confusion. Toronto, March 19.—Coals dropping from a stove in the principal private room in the Manning avenue hotel ignited the building. The assistant principal rang the alarm, and six hundred children marched out without confusion in a minute and a quarter. The teachers returned and carried out the children's clothing. The fire was extinguished with little loss.

Sheep Shearing. Port Arthur, March 19.—The North American Livestock Co. began shearing sheep last week and the first shipments of lambs have been made to Toronto. These shipments will continue until the whole of the 5,000 sheep now in the company's shearing yards have been disposed of. Manager J. A. Frey looks forward to the wool shearing reaching sixty-five thousand pounds this season. This would be sufficient, with other grades that would require to be brought in, to keep a woolen mill going.

Calgary's New Depot. Winnipeg, March 19.—W. H. Stone, architect, has in hand preparations for the design of a new Canadian Pacific depot, which will be erected at Calgary during the coming season. The structure will cost \$200,000, and outside of Winnipeg will be the finest on the western lines. The material used will be red sandstone, and every attention will be paid to the needs of a modern railroad office and depot building.

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## "BETTER TERMS" ON WEDNESDAY

### NOTICE OF MOTION BY PREMIER M'BRIDE

Calls for Endorsement of the Legislature of His Stand at Ottawa.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Premier McBride has placed on the order paper for consideration by the legislature on Wednesday next the resolution relative to "better terms." The resolution proper is a short one. It calls for the endorsement of the Premier for his stand at Ottawa and the principle of referring the question to a joint commission. The preamble is a long one, however.

The Premier's resolution is as follows: Be it therefore resolved:

1. That this House endorses the course taken by Honorable Richard McBride, Premier of British Columbia, at the said conference in respect to all the foregoing described actions.

2. That this House is of the opinion that a matter of such a voluminous nature as the claims of British Columbia for special financial recognition by the Dominion was, and is, not of such a character as can be justly considered by a conference of the kind above mentioned by reason of the fact that a proper investigation would occupy much more time than would be available at such a conference were the claims of British Columbia only to be considered; and that a proper investigation of such claims would entail those charged with visiting British Columbia and examining conditions on the spot, and that an independent tribunal such as suggested in the memoranda mentioned above, would be the only just method of arriving at a proper decision as to such claims; and that, particularly, in view of the fact that other provinces of the Dominion are making similar claims of a similar character, there is such a conflict of interest as would mitigate very strongly against an equitable decision as to the claims of British Columbia; and that, in view of the foregoing, it is the opinion of this House that the claims of British Columbia should be referred to a joint commission, in its entirety, of representatives of other provinces.

3. That an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor requesting that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to His Excellency, the Governor-General in Council, for consideration; and that a further copy thereof, accompanied by what documentary evidence His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem expedient, be transmitted to His Excellency, the Governor-General, with the request that it be transmitted, through the proper channel, to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

WAR OF VENGEANCE. Nicaraguan Soldiers Promised Loot of First City They Capture in Honduras and Salvador.

Puerto Cortez, Honduras, March 10th, via New Orleans, March 19.—A turn of sinister and widespread significance was given to the Central American war to-day by the finding on captured Nicaraguan soldiers of proclamations promising them the loot of the first cities which they capture in Honduras and Salvador.

This proclamation amounts to a practical declaration of war by Nicaragua against Salvador. It shows that the Nicaraguan soldiers are being sent to fight what they believe is a war of vengeance, and it places Americans in Puerto Cortez and throughout this republic on the anxious seat because of the fact that American residents and capitalists were the principal property holders of most of the Honduran cities.

Americans in Puerto Cortez, in view of this proclamation, are preparing to defend themselves. Some of them passed through smooth water. Capt. Kato states that the wrecked Dakota is likely to be a total loss. She is lying with bow skywards on the rocks, where she struck in the night. Yokohama, about three-quarters of a mile off shore. There are salvaging materials there, he says, but owing to the open nature of the water it is a ways rough, and it is well nigh impossible to get near the wrecked vessel. Efforts were still being made when the Tosa Maru passed by the scene of the disaster, but according to Capt. Kato the Great Northern liner Dakota is doomed.

For Victoria the Japanese liner brought 14 saloon passengers, 3 East Indians and 89 Japanese. She carried in all 4 cabin passengers, 13 second class and 220 steerage. At this point she discharged 120 tons of general merchandise. At 12:30 the Tosa Maru pulled out from the outer wharf, bound for Tacoma.

DECLINES OFFER. Toronto, Ont., March 20.—Prof. Sadler, of Owen's College, Manchester, declined the presidency of Toronto University, recently offered to him.

PUPILS BURIED ALIVE. Teacher and Eight Children Killed by Collapse of Roof of School.

San Antonio, Texas, March 19.—A special from Torreon, Mexico, says nine persons, eight of them school children, were instantly killed to-day and many others injured at Durango, Mexico, by the collapse of the roof of the public school building while the rooms were crowded with pupils. The dead include one of the teachers and eight of her class. Scores were buried in the wreckage and debris, and there may be additional deaths, as many victims are dangerously hurt.

One broker said: "There has been small quantities of private money floating around, and that has helped to relieve the situation a little. When it comes to taking new business on margin, however, I have my shutters up as I find it impossible to get a dollar."

Some of the oldest brokerage houses are not taking any orders on margin.

Montreal, March 20.—A prominent banker stated that by April 15th there would be plenty of money available throughout Canada. In the meantime, however, the money situation is very acute to say the least. Several banks started to call money towards the close of last week, and yesterday a prominent local bank called on the brokers for several hundred thousand dollars. This created a great deal of comment on the street, and not a little consternation among the brokers, who found it almost impossible to place loans elsewhere.

Report of Attacks on Jewish Roumania Has Not Been Confirmed. London, March 19.—Telegraphic inquiries have been made, but so far as I find it impossible to get a dollar. The statement of a three days' massacre of Jews in Roumania.

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SAILS FOR FAR EAST. R. M. S. Empress of India, Bound for Orient, Passed Out This Morning.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

At 5:30 this morning the liner Empress of India, carrying the overseas mail, passed out on her way to the Orient. She left Vancouver at 11 p.m. yesterday and was thus 16 hours beyond her scheduled time.

The white liner carried 51 saloon passengers, 14 intermediate and 125 Orientals in the steerage. She carried about 1,000 tons of general merchandise. From Victoria she took only one saloon passenger in the person of Miss Honenbun, who was on her way to Yokohama. The liner is scheduled to reach the Oriental terminus of Hongkong on the 7th of April.

## SAD SUICIDE OF SETTLER'S WIFE

### ENDED HER LIFE WITH A REVOLVER

Shot Herself Through the Heart During the Absence of Her Husband.

Stettler, Alberta, March 20.—A rumor was brought in a few days ago that a murder had been committed at Notre Dame de Savoie, a settlement some 20 miles east of Stettler.

With their usual promptness the mounted police commenced an investigation, the result of which brought to light a pathetic suicide. It appears that a German named Stritzbitz was summoned a few months ago for assault by his wife. He was sent up to Fort Saskatchewan and detained there for two or three months. The man claims to have had cause to suspect the wife of infidelity, and while he was away it is supposed that she lived on intimate terms with another man. When Stritzbitz returned from jail he treated his wife with kindness and consideration, believing his suspicions to have been unjust. Curiously enough the husband was not at all satisfied with her life, and secreted all the firearms in the house. Somehow or other the unfortunate woman obtained possession of a revolver, and after writing a note stating her intention to plain words, she pressed the weapon to her heart and pulled the trigger. She had evidently held the pistol with both hands, one hand on the barrel and the other on the stock, as the palm of her left hand was scorched.

Stritzbitz was away at the time looking for horses. The body was found in an outhouse by the deceased's children, who at once gave the alarm and collected such neighbors as were in the immediate vicinity.

## JAPANESE LINER REACHES PORT

Captain Kato of the Tosa Maru Says the Wrecked Dakota is Doomed.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

After making the journey from Yokohama in thirteen and a half days the steamer Tosa Maru, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, pulled into the outer wharf at 8 o'clock this morning. She could have reached port yesterday, but Capt. Kato, when 100 miles east of Atsush, slackened speed in order to save the coal supply.

The Tosa Maru had a splendid voyage with light favoring winds throughout. She left Yokohama on the night of the 6th inst., and during the voyage passed through smooth water.

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## DIED IN HUNDRED AND FIRST YEAR

### MRS. F. OSLER