





### RUSSIANS BUSY ON FORTIFICATIONS

#### PREPARING FOR THE ADVANCE OF JAPANESE

Oyama's Troops Are Moving Against Kirin and May Also Separate Line- Vich from Vladivostok.

St. Petersburg, March 30.—Another detail between the two opposing armies in Manchuria may be on the programme for the coming week. The Russians, according to the Associated Press Harbin correspondent, are now strongly fortifying their positions at Sipinghai, against which the Japanese are reported to be gathering in force.

The reported Russian retreat from Sipinghai to Chaumiadzi was incorrect, due to a telegraphic error in the confusion of similar names, Chaumiadzi with Shanmuira, south of Sipinghai, from which the Russian advanced force retired to the fortified line at Sipinghai.

The Japanese followed to some extent, but a border of twenty miles of debatable ground still remains between the two armies, over which the Japanese will probably advance until they are ready to attack.

Equally important news is that a column of Japanese is moving against Kirin perhaps with the intention of turning the position eastward and striking at the Vladivostok line of communication with the double purpose of separating Gen. Linvich from Vladivostok.

There has been no fighting of importance since the Russian advance at Sipinghai. The Japanese are strongly fortified and evidently expect to make a stand. The country between is comparatively clear of Japanese. The number of Chinese bandits is constantly augmenting.

Chinese continue to report that Field Marshal Oyama has issued proclamations fixing the date for the occupation of Harbin as April 10th, but this prediction seems apparently improbable of fulfillment.

An interesting fact thrown on the situation of the suppression of Gen. Biderling from the second in command of the third Manchurian army has been brought out by a Russian dispatch from Qunshu pass, describing the retreat from Mukden.

According to the plans of retreat, as outlined, each division of the third army was to retire to the Mandchurian roads and to the eastward of that highway. Instead it moved for some reason along roads to the west of the Mandchurian road, leaving a breach between the first and third armies, of which the Japanese took advantage.

The correspondent says he personally saw a map made from observation from balloons on January 30th, which indicated doubts at Sandipi on which the attack was shattered, but of the existence of which the attacking forces first learned during the attack, "an important detail, but one which cost ten thousand men and the success of the operations."

During the same battle, the correspondent says, the roads were blocked for a long distance with wagons conveying pontoons that had been ordered southward. This was in spite of the fact that the rivers were frozen solidly.

Officially the authorities continue to deny stoutly that Russia has made any proposals to Japan. This is literally true, as Russia has only made known the negative conditions, leaving the intermediary to convey these conditions on its own responsibility to Japan.

Diplomats in St. Petersburg are convinced that something is in progress, but none of those in a position to know will acknowledge that they are aware of what is actually being, or is being, done.

The Novoe Vremya yesterday, for the first time, admitted the possibility of negotiations for peace. The Novoe Vremya declares that the payment of indemnity by Russia is utterly out of the question, as it would be a contribution to build up the strength of Japan, and that Japan is not in a position to claim indemnity. The paper says that diplomats "who did nothing to prevent war" will now turn their attention "to bring the war to a close advantageously to both combatants."

An official news agency here says: "In spite of the favorable talk of the conclusion of the war, Russia has not proposed any peace conditions nor prepared any such conditions."

Russia's four tools, a further sharp drop to 83%, closing 2 1/4 points below yesterday's low mark. Other government securities and industrials suffered in sympathy, and there was considerable excitement on the Bourse, though traders retained their heads in the face of the fall.

#### TO INVESTIGATE SURRENDER OF FORTRESS.

St. Petersburg, March 30.—1 a.m.—The membership of the commission to investigate the circumstances of the surrender of Port Arthur under the presidency of Gen. Baibakov, has been decided. It consists of Gen. Rubzov, of the engineers; Gens. Benckhoff and Kamaroff, of the infantry; Denekoff, Krijanofsky and Bogalovsky, of the artillery; and Admirals Dikoff and Doubassoff. These sittings will begin in the middle of May. The commission's report will determine whether anyone shall be tried by military tribunal.

St. Petersburg, March 28.—The Associated Press is in a position to announce that a step in the direction of peace actually has been taken. Russia has indirectly made known to Japan the negative conditions upon which peace may be concluded, namely, No concession of territory and no indemnity, leaving Japan

Results from common soaps: eczema, coarse hands, ragged clothes, shrunken flannels.

## SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Brand

to determine whether negotiations can be begun upon the decision.

No reply from Japan has yet reached the Russian government.

The above represents practically the facts obtainable.

Through what channel or channels Russia has indirectly communicated with Japan the Associated Press is not in a position to state definitely, although there is reason to believe that it is through the Russo-American.

It is practically certain that France and possibly Great Britain, as the two allies of the belligerents, and the United States as the country acting for Japan, could make known to President Roosevelt last night's rumors that President Roosevelt had tendered his good offices to both parties are incorrect. The President's friendly disposition and peaceful willingness to undertake to open negotiations, however, are well understood here, and without asking directly that he be communicated to Japan, Russia could make known to President Roosevelt, via the Russian ambassador, the conditions she could not agree to.

While thus giving Japan knowledge of Russia's attitude, Russia avoids the attitude of submission for peace or actually submitting proposals, and besides places the United States and Great Britain and the powers generally in a position where they could offer Japan advice as to reasons why they should accept or decline the proposed basis.

Having been apprised of Russia's position, Japan has two alternatives—to decline absolutely to open negotiations on such a basis or indicate her own attitude of submission for peace or actually submitting proposals, and besides places the United States and Great Britain and the powers generally in a position where they could offer Japan advice as to reasons why they should accept or decline the proposed basis.

The government is now for peace, but continues to prepare for war.

The whole situation with reference to the prosecution of the war is being carefully considered from every point of view by a commission sitting under the presidency of Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch, inspector-general of the navy, and consisting of Minister of War Shukhuroff, Vice-Admiral Avellan, head of the Russian admiralty department; Minister of Railroads Hilko; Foreign Minister Lamdorov; General Grodekoff and Kamaroff, and several others.

"Every phase of the situation, military, naval, financial, transportation and diplomatic, is being covered."

The commission report, which is expected to be completed in 10 days, will be prepared by Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch, and Generals Grodekoff and Kamaroff for submission to the Emperor.

NO CHANGE IN THE POSITIONS OF ARMIES.

St. Petersburg, March 29.—Chief of Staff Karkevitch telegraphs from the front to-day that no change has taken place in the positions of armies.

Russian sharpshooters on March 28th, in the Etchto de Jarin, says the United States is "about to make a coup et al by initiating peace." This likewise is not credited in high quarters.

On the contrary, the general view is that Japanese official opinion is pessimistic concerning peace being realized. This indicates that the preliminaries have not made appreciable progress or else that Japan does not intend to interrupt her successful campaign. It is even intimated in a high quarter that it makes no difference what St. Petersburg decides relative to asking for peace, as it will remain for Tokio to accept or reject it. Therefore, it is intimated, the peace situation has shifted from St. Petersburg to Tokio, which now holds the key to the peace situation.

Although official information is lacking, it is asserted in well informed quarters that Japan has permitted Russia to learn that the peace conditions will be severely rigorous and will not be responsive to the recent sentimental plea to Japan's magnanimity. In particular, it is said that Japan's indemnity figure is \$800,000,000, and that this stupendous sum has proved so staggering to Russian diplomacy that it is the chief cause why the peace preliminaries do not advance to a decisive stage.

RUSSIAN GENERALS WERE CENSURED.

St. Petersburg, March 29.—General Bitor, the new commander of the Third Manchurian army, succeeding General Biderling, who has been temporarily in command since the transfer of General Kanibar, is now General Gripenberg as commander of the Second

army, is one of the old school Russian military commanders, having commenced his military career in 1863. He has served with distinction in the Russo-Turkish and the Russo-Japanese wars in the '90's, and in the Russo-Turkish war of 1878. He was commander of the Twelfth corps from 1899 to 1906, then commander of the Sixteenth corps, and after his promotion to be a full general in 1909 was made a member of the council of war. He is 70 years of age, but active and energetic. It is noteworthy that he does not belong to the general staff, as also do not Generals Linvich, Kourapatkin and Kaulbars.

General Biderling probably will resume command of his corps, though he has been blamed to some extent for the defeat at Mukden by defective dispositions of the Third corps during the retreat from the Shakhe river.

The Associated Press learned from the general staff that Kourapatkin, after the battle, severely censured ten generals for failure to execute orders. It now develops that Biderling was included in the number.

RUSSIAN FORCES ARE FALLING BACK.

St. Petersburg, March 29.—A telegram from the Emperor to the general staff, says the Russians have evacuated the railroad station at Chaumiadzi, 40 miles below Gungshu pass, and that the Japanese are advancing.

ADVISED TO INSIST ON DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS.

Washington, March 29.—It is stated here that Japan has received an urgent warning from a neutral power to beware of all offers of mediation from any government, and to insist upon direct negotiations with St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, March 30.—A telegram from Sitjasa, Manchuria, under to-day's date says:

"The Chinese report that a Japanese column which is probably carrying out a flanking movement has been seen twenty-seven miles northeast of Sipinghai (74 miles north of Etch'pass). 'Snow has fallen heavily here.'"

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE JAPANESE ARMY.

Gungshu Pass, March 30.—Chinese merchants arriving here after a circuitous flight from Mukden, relate that the Japanese have taken over the administration of Manchuria. They have stationed Japanese officials in place of the Russian administrative buildings and have established a Japanese police force at Mukden.

The work of converting the railroad from Port Dalny to Mukden into a narrow gauge road has been completed, giving the Japanese three railroad lines of supply from Seoul by way of Tang Hung Chang from Port Dalny to Mukden and over the Simitin road, which the Japanese are reported to have leased.

Fresh Japanese troops are reported to be arriving at the front.

AN INTERVIEW WITH ROJESTVENSKY.

Paris, March 30, 1.30 p.m.—Admiral Rojestvensky, in the course of an interview with a Matin correspondent at the Island of Nossibe, near Madagascar on March 4th, said that the future movements of the squadron depended on the arrival of coal and military equipment.

The slow arrival of coal and military equipment is a serious question when a fleet consists of sixty warships. If coal is abundant I may go to meet the second division.

Admiral Rojestvensky received a telegram from Port Dalny to Mukden, containing a summary of the decision of the international commission of inquiry into the North Sea incident and said:

I am glad the admirals approved my conduct, but owing to the present situation, I shall always feel a certain measure of moral responsibility. However, torpedo boats were certainly there, my ships were endangered, I was obliged to save the flag, and I succeeded."

MILITARY PARTY AGAINST PEACE.

Berlin, March 30.—The suggestion that an international congress might be called to arrange the Russo-Japanese terms of peace finds no favor at the foreign office here, where a full settlement of the Russo-Japanese war, without the interference of other powers is much preferred.

An international settlement congress would mean a derangement of the present equilibrium of interest, because those undertaking the settlement of peace would seek advantages for themselves as a proper brokerage on the transaction. The strongest objection against peace appears to be the influence of the Russian military body, which still stands resolutely for a continuance of the war.

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF COMMISSION.

St. Petersburg, March 30.—It is understood the Emperor's commission, under the presidency of Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch, which has been considering the question of prosecuting the war, has completed its preliminary report which favors a continuance of the war, finding nothing in the present situation, either financial or military, to prevent its prosecution.

During his forthcoming inspection of the Siberian railway, the minister of railroads proposes to make an extensive inquiry into the possibility of organizing a big system of transportation along the rivers.

MORE DENIALS BY RUSSIAN OFFICIALS.

St. Petersburg, March 30.—9.05 p.m.—There was no further peace news today. All eyes are centered on Washington and Paris, where developments are anticipated.

The report of President Roosevelt's conference with Minister Takami, succeeding Ambassadors Jusserand and Von Speck Sternberg, in spite of official denials, are believed in diplomatic circles here to relate to the opening of negotiations. The foreign office continues to maintain that Russia has taken no official step, which certainly is literally true. There is an important admission, however, that Ambassador Jusserand, upon

his own responsibility, may have given President Roosevelt the French idea of Russia's position.

The French embassy also insists that it has no knowledge of any move, if any, has been made.

The attitude of all parties concerned, such a delicate stage when the negotiations have not actually begun.

Imperial Russian forces opened weak in the Boushe to-day, falling to 82 5/8 in the early transactions, but they strengthened on peace rumors, recovering to 83 1/8, at which price they closed.

The dealings were light. The firmness of four quieted the erratic tendency of industrials but lottery bond yields were weaker.

STEAMER CAPTURED BY THE JAPANESE.

Tokio, March 30.—The steamer Industry, whose nationality has not been ascertained, was seized by the Japanese on March 28th. She was presumably bound for Vladivostok.

The British steamer Mars, which was stranded off Rural promontory on March 17th while attempting the passage of the Sora straits, has broken in two under her engines. Her bow and stern are both submerged. Her captain and nine of the crew have been rescued. Her mate died from exposure.

JAPANESE LOSSES AT MUKDEN AND TIE PASS.

Tokio, March 29.—Twenty thousand Russians captured in the battle of Mukden, have already arrived in Japan.

A revised official estimate of the Japanese casualties in the battles of Mukden and Tie pass place the number at 67,000.

Flags captured at Mukden have been presented to the Emperor.

General Mayeda, who was wounded at Mukden, is dead.

CALLS UPON PEOPLE TO SUPPORT THE WAR.

Moghriv, Russia, March 30.—Proclamations have been scattered broadcast here calling upon the people to support the war in order to escape a second Mongolian yoke. The Japanese are being described as worse than the locusts of Egypt. It is added that once they establish themselves in Asia they will not only possess Manchuria and Korea, but will swarm over and drive the Russians from Siberia.

## TRAVELLERS WAIT ON MINISTERS

### AND PROTEST AGAINST THE PROVINCIAL TAX

#### They Ask That the Bill Passed by the Local Legislature Be Disallowed.

Ottawa, March 30.—A delegation of commercial travellers, representing Canada, waited on Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon. W. S. Fielding to-day and made a strong protest against the bill passed by the British Columbia legislature, putting a tax on non-resident commercial travellers. The tax is \$50 every six months on commercial travellers and \$100 every six months on cigar and liquor travellers. The bill has been put in force in British Columbia, and the Commercial Travellers' Association, the Dominion Travellers' Association and the Western Association were all represented.

Manufacturers' Protest.

Toronto, March 30.—The Canadian Manufacturers' Association yesterday sent a telegram to Sir Wilfrid Laurier protesting against the proposed legislation in British Columbia imposing a tax on non-resident commercial travellers.

JIM WARDNER DEAD.

Prospector, Well Known All Over the Continent, Passed Away at El Paso, Texas.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 30.—News was received here to-day of the death of El Paso, Texas, of James A. Wardner, widely known as a mining prospector and promoter of gigantic enterprises. Mr. Wardner was an eccentric and during his lifetime had made and lost fortunes.

FOUND DEAD.

Mrs. Murdoch Morrison Died While on Her Way to Nanaimo.

Nanaimo, March 30.—Mrs. Murdoch Morrison, a well known resident of Nanaimo, was found dead this morning beside the track near South Wellington, seven miles south of here. She had been driving her husband's truck at Ladysmith, and took the miners' train to Fiddicks Junction yesterday, whence she started to walk to Nanaimo. Heart disease is supposed to have caused her death.

THE CAUSE OF EARACHE IS USUALLY COLD.

The one sure cure is Nervine, which relieves in ten seconds. It kills earache swiftly because it penetrates like lightning to the seat of the pain. Away goes the ache, cure is complete, just because Nervine has been used. No household liniment so economical, so strong, so good—all-round as Polson's Nervine, which has been Canada's popular liniment for nearly 50 years. Large bottles sold for 25c. everywhere.

## ATTEMPTED TO KILL FORMER EMPLOYER

### MAN OVERPOWERED AFTER EXCITING STRUGGLE

#### Western Towns Will Spend Thousands on Improvements—Passengers Injured in Railway Accident.

Ridgetown, Ont., March 30.—Percy McIntyre, an Englishman, about thirty years of age, is under arrest for having attempted to murder George M. Eastlake, a well known Oxford farmer, by whom he had been employed last summer, but had been discharged yesterday.

McIntyre, when ordered off the premises by Eastlake, picked up a heavy sledge hammer and was about to strike Eastlake but was too slow owing to the weight of the hammer. Both men clinched and Eastlake managed to throw McIntyre to the ground but was unable to hold him.

William Spears, a neighboring farmer, arrived and assisted Eastlake in overpowering McIntyre. The latter admitted that his intention was to burn the barn but thought it was a shame to burn all the cattle, but when Eastlake ordered him from the place he decided to kill him instead. Had Spears not been close at hand McIntyre would have probably murdered both Mr. and Mrs. Eastlake. The general opinion is that McIntyre is insane.

Will Visit Fair.

Winnipeg, March 30.—Minnesota editors will attend the Portland exposition in June, returning home by Victoria and Vancouver and the C. P. R. through Western Canada.

Coaches Detailed.

Winnipeg, March 30.—At 7.35 a.m. this morning the extra, west, 134, consisting of twelve coaches and a van, being detailed a quarter mile west of Drayden by a broken rail. The engine and four coaches remained on the rails. The following eight coaches were detailed. Several passengers, whose names and destinations have not been ascertained, were cut and bruised, but none were seriously hurt. They are being cared for in hotels by local doctors.

Died From Exposure.

Winnipeg, March 30.—The body found at St. Ann, southeast of the city, is believed to be that of Robert Jackson, of London, Ontario. Letters from Johnston, a London solicitor, were found on him. He died from exposure.

Improvements.

Winnipeg, March 30.—Western towns are busy getting ready to make extensive local improvements. Prince Albert will spend \$100,000 in sewers, sidewalks and waterworks; Calgary \$60,000 for electric light plant, and Indian Head \$150,000 for sewers, light and fire protection and waterworks.

Jumped the Track.

St. Catharines, March 30.—A trolley car filled with passengers, most of them young ladies, jumped the track near here. The passengers got out and started for the city on foot, believing it would be considerable time before the car could be put back on the rails again; but this was done sooner than expected and the passengers were waiting for the car several hundred feet further along the line when it jumped the track again at a point overlooking the Welland canal and the bank leading down to the water is almost 100 feet high. The car was only saved from going over by catching on a guy rope, but all the passengers were on board the weight would have carried it down to the canal and resulted in the loss of life.

Remount Station.

Toronto, March 30.—If the Dominion department of agriculture does not establish a remount station in Ontario, it is likely the Ontario government will do so.

Member Ill.

Quebec, March 30.—J. L. Demers, M. P. for Levis, is critically ill, and his physician holds out no hope for recovery.

Centre Toronto Vacancy.

Toronto, March 30.—The executive of the Liberal Association of Toronto Centre decided last night not to call a convention to nominate a candidate for the constituency rendered vacant by the death of E. F. Clarke, Conservative. This means that there will be no Liberal candidate. The choice of the Conservative rests between Dr. Bratty Nesbitt, M.P.P., and Mr. Edmund Bristol.

Fell Down Stairs.

Winnipeg, March 30.—H. D. Ferguson was probably fatally injured in a fall down stairs in the City hotel last night. He lived on Patrick street.

Minister Retires.

Winnipeg, March 30.—The congregation of St. Giles's church gave Rev. John Hogg a cheque for \$643 on retiring from a 15 years' pastorate. He has been 40 years in the Presbyterian pulpit.

The New Territories.

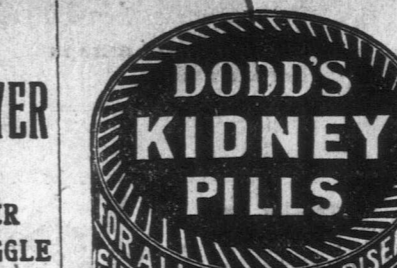
Winnipeg, March 30.—At Regina on July 1st the Northwest government and the city of Regina will celebrate in honor of the entrance of Alberta and Saskatchewan into Confederation. Earl and Lady Grey and Sir Wilfrid Laurier have been invited. The Ninetieth Regiment, Winnipeg, will attend.

Bank Clearings.

Winnipeg, March 30.—The bank clearings for the week ending to-day were \$5,091,307, for the same week in 1904, \$3,446,756, and in 1903, \$3,620,075.

HAS BEEN ISOLATED.

Patient's Case Has Been Diagnosed as Leprosy.



DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

THE LOSS AMOUNTS TO ABOUT SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Elmira, March 30.—The fire at Elmira reformatory at midnight last night totally destroyed the tailor shop, storehouse, laundry, bathroom, number one engine room, shoe shop, book bindery, upholstery, blacksmith, photograph gallery and broom shop, and entailed a loss of about \$75,000.

The fire started in the clothing store house, but its origin is unknown. At no time were any of the inmates in danger. Sixteen of them were designated to assist the firemen. The hospital, which is located about 40 feet from the burned building, took fire and appeared to be in danger for a time, but was saved. The patients, numbering 44, were taken to other parts of the institution without commotion. There was no effort on the part of the men to take advantage of the situation.

PEASANT RISINGS.

Threaten to Take Possession of Land Held by German Settlers.

St. Petersburg, March 30.—A telegram from Bachmut (Bessarabia) reports a peasant outbreak at Caseno against the German settlers there.

The peasants threaten to take possession of a distinct tract against a constitutional government of the kind enjoyed by the nations of western Europe, introduced the first organized conservative element in the situation. Most of the nobles are land proprietors who have become greatly alarmed by the peasant movement, which is threatening property in the country, and they undoubtedly try to rally to their support the city property owners and the bourgeoisie.

Imperial Palace Safe.

Yalta, Crimea, March 30.—The report that the Imperial palace at Livadi has been burned by rioters is untrue.

The administrative building at Yalta belonging to the Imperial domain was burned during the recent disorders here.

WORK OF INCENDIARY.

St. Petersburg, March 30.—The distilling department of the Zushkoff oil works was destroyed yesterday by fire, which is believed to have been of incendiary origin. The damage is estimated at \$25,000.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF ACT.

Case Urged Against W. G. Cameron for Offense That Respecting Dr. Young.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Members of the government have been waiting for the discovery of Dr. Young's violation of the Constitution Act in order to offset it with what they believe is a second breach of the statute on the part of W. G. Cameron.

In Mr. Cameron's case the government party explain the alleged violation is found in the fact that Mr. Cameron received pay from the city for supplies for Darcy Laretto. These accounts in the fullness of time were handed over to the provincial government for payment, and the city got a refund. The government alleges in thus taking pay from the city by a round-about process he was getting it from the province. It is believed the contention of the government is not sound in the matter.

Other members in the House to-day have been searching the records to find if there are spots on a few more.

LONEY ACQUITTED.

Verdict of Jury in Case of Hoeky Player Charged With Manslaughter.

Cornwall, March 29.—Loney, charged with having caused the death of Aldebe Laurin in a game of hockey at Maxville, was placed in the witness box this afternoon. He said he had never been ruled off, and had never struck for the purpose of hurting a player. He received a blow on the face from Laurin which caused him, and he remained in that condition until some time after when he was struck on the back by some one.

Loney was acquitted by the jury of the charge of manslaughter and liberated.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Railway President Dropped Dead of Heart Disease at His Home.

Philadelphia, March 30.—George H. Colket, president of the Huntington & Broadtop Mountain Railway Company, and a director in many leading financial and business concerns, dropped dead of heart disease early to-day at his home in this city. He was 61 years old.

Prince Arthur of Connaught, in distributing the prizes won by members of the Federation of London Working Boys' Clubs, said a career was open in the army for any man of good physique, education and athletic tastes.

## It Means Ostracism

POUL BREATH AND DISGUSTING DISCHARGES. DURING THE LAST MONTHS OF HIS LIFE HE WAS AFFLICTED BY CATARRH OF THE BLADDER AND BOWELS IN TEN MINUTES AND CURED.

## THE TAXATION OF E. & N. LANDS

### HON. C. WILSON RISES MINISTER OF JUSTICE

#### Attorney-General Says Clause in the Bill May Interfere With Provincial Rights.

Ottawa, March 30.—Hon. Charles Wilson, Attorney-General of British Columbia, has telegraphed Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick, Minister of Justice, calling his attention to a clause of the E. & N. bill to confirm the sale of the C.P.R. bill. Mr. Wilson says that the passage of the bill may seriously interfere with provincial right to tax the lands when they cease to be used for railway purposes.

Autonomy Bill.

There is every sign of a protracted debate on the present stage of the Northwest autonomy bill. If all the members are here present, a given time to names to the party whips, the second reading will not be taken for another two or three weeks at the very least. On the opposition side alone the waiting list now totals thirty-seven, as follows: Messrs. John Haggart, Sam Hughes, W. F. Maclean, Taylor, Bergeron, Fowler, Lemox, Ward, Bennett, Barker, Henderson, Ocker, Kemp, Atson, Wilson (Lennox), Broder, Armstrong, Porter, Cockshutt, Wright (Muskoon), Lalor, Ames, Percy, Bryce, Herron, Bland, Staples, Gunn, Lake, Dr. Schaffner, Dr. Barr, Dr. Beckett, Dr. Reid (Greenville), Dr. Roche (Maritime) and Dr. Daniel.

On the government side several more ministers are to be heard, including Hon. C. Fitzpatrick, Hon. L. P. Brodeur. Nearly all of the Western Liberals also intend taking part before voting.

Interior Portfolio.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier told Hon. G. E. Foster in the House to-day that he had no statement to make as to the filling of the interior portfolio.

BORDERS ON CIVIL WAR.

Situation in Caucasus is Growing Worse—Red Flag of Revolt Already Raised.



WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office.
During this week a series of low barometer areas have been crossing this province from the Pacific to the Territories...

Local News.

The sad news of the death of Mrs. John McLaughlin, at Souris, P. E. I., has been received by her son, James M. McLaughlin, of Victoria...

Queen Alexandra Hivé, Ladies of the Maccleses, met on Tuesday, and after the transaction of routine business an excellent programme was provided under the management of Mrs. Andrews...

At a meeting of the finance committee of the Y. M. C. A., held on the 25th instant, it was decided that energetic measures be taken to remove the debt...

The death occurred Wednesday of Miss E. E. King at the family residence, No. 9 Bowdler street. Deceased was a native of St. Alban's, Devonshire, England, and 62 years of age...

The Natural History Society held a meeting on Monday evening. Captain Walbran, the president, occupied the chair. It was reported by members of the memorial committee that the portrait of the late John Fennin, which is being executed by Miss Pemberton, was nearing completion...

MY PHYSICIANS TOLD ME I MUST DIE, but South American Kidney Cure cured me of that awful Bright's Disease. This is a sentence from a letter of a well known business man in a Western town who, through oversight and worry, had contracted this kidney pestilence. It will relieve instantly and cure all kidney diseases.

Charles E. Stephen passed away on Wednesday at the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital after a serious operation. He was a member of the recently established firm of Stephen & Hawkins, the electricians of Port Street...

The Civilians Rifle Association of this city intends to make a strong effort to send two men to Victoria to the fall provincial shoot to be held there, says the Rossland Miner. "The shooting on that occasion will be for the militia and civilian championship of the province..."

Monday afternoon a meeting of the committee having in hand the arrangement of the children's annual field sports was held, there being a full attendance. It was decided that the event should take place on April 29th at Oak Bay park, providing satisfactory arrangements can be made with the latter association...

Some sewerage work has been undertaken on Store street and Montreal street, and quite a number of corporation employees are engaged in the undertaking. The more extensive sewerage work in Spring Bridge is being commenced as soon as the city has obtained the privilege to cross private property...

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The directors of the Jubilee hospital met Tuesday, when the erection of a children's ward at the institution was considered. Owing to the absence of Thos. Hooper, the architect, and the fact that certain suggestions had not been referred in the plan, the matter was referred back to the committee for amendment...

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Some important business will be dealt with at the next regular meeting of the city health officer will be discussed. A notice of motion is to be given by one of the trustees along this line in order that the matter may be debated...

Bad Fitting Shoes Change 25 cents

New shoes often mean needless foot torture. F.O.C.E.M. makes new shoes comfortable and absolutely prevents chafing or blistering. Rests and eases the feet. Simply great for chilblains. Try it once. At all druggists, 25 cents per box. Also direct postpaid.

—In connection with the regular evening service at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church next Sunday, a service of song will be given, for which the choir are preparing some special music.

—On Monday morning next the Ministerial Association will meet in the parlors of the Y. M. C. A. Rev. D. MacRae, of St. Paul's church, Victoria West, will open the discussion of the morning. The subject will be "The Eligibility of Clergymen to Act as School Trustees."

—The Haddingtonshire (Scotland) Courier states that the remains of John Greig, who died in this city, were on February 19th consigned to their last resting place in the new cemetery at Prestonpans. The funeral was one of the largest ever seen in that district, as the deceased was well known and respected in Cockenzie and vicinity.

—The C.P.R. engineer, who is coming to Victoria to confer with the city engineer and city council respecting the widening of Humboldt street, is expected to be here very shortly. The city council is desirous of having the street made ten feet wider, the property for the purpose to be taken off in the possession of the C.P.R. Company on the south side. It is probable that nothing further will be done on the Douglas street extension across the James Bay flats until after the grading around the new C.P.R. hotel has been completed...

At a meeting of the finance committee of the Y. M. C. A., held on the 25th instant, it was decided that energetic measures be taken to remove the debt. It was also resolved to request the cooperation of some of the members of the association in this work...

The death occurred Wednesday of Miss E. E. King at the family residence, No. 9 Bowdler street. Deceased was a native of St. Alban's, Devonshire, England, and 62 years of age. She came to Victoria in 1866, and leaves a husband, four daughters, and three sons. Mrs. W. P. Bassett, Miss S. A. King, Miss M. E. King, Miss E. D. King, A. B. King, W. E. King and W. H. King. The funeral has been arranged to take place at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon, and at 2:30 o'clock from St. Barnabas's church.

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port provided for the organization of a temporary choral society with a view of giving two grand concerts in the fall at the Victoria Hotel. The committee will visit the city and sing under the auspices of the society. Much enthusiasm characterized all the proceedings and a committee was appointed to draft a constitution for the proposed organization.

—Some important business will be dealt with at the next regular meeting of the city health officer will be discussed. A notice of motion is to be given by one of the trustees along this line in order that the matter may be debated...

—The building of several traps on the southern end of this island will be commenced next week. The Capital City Canning & Packing Company will undertake the construction of three, two this side and one on the other side of the island. B. I. Short will put one in at Clover Point; J. H. Todd & Son and William Munsie will provide a number more at points already mentioned, and there will be others, including those of the B. C. Steam Packers' Association, which will be started about the same time.

—Two accidents are reported to have occurred as a result of the sham battle held by the High and Collegiate school on Tuesday afternoon at the school on Hill. What was very much dreaded by Instructor Mulcahey occurred in spite of his vigilance, namely, guns were discharged close to the faces of two boys, the boys being named as follows: The victims were C. Edwards and Cadet Acton. The former did not take an active part in the "fight." He was riding past on a bicycle delivering papers and was given by Messrs. Wilson and Easton and a member of which turned a gun towards him and discharged it. Acton received his "wound" in the heat of the engagement, his reckless bravery bringing him too close to the defenders' front ranks. He is now recovering from his wounds, and authorities intend investigating these cases, as it is thought something must be done to prevent their recurrence, which, perhaps, more serious results.

At a meeting of the Daughters of Pity Monday the president reported on the plans for the children's ward soon to be commenced at the Jubilee hospital, and on the plans for the children's ward soon to be commenced at the Jubilee hospital, and on the plans for the children's ward soon to be commenced at the Jubilee hospital...

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The directors report for the year mentioned that \$250,000 paid up one dollar shares had been received from the American Voting Machine Company in return for the American patent. The American company is one which has been organized with a capitalization of \$1,000,000. The head office is in San Francisco. It was in that city that the deal for the American patent on the local machine was put through. Five millionaires of the Bay City negotiated this purchase with Victoria, and arranged for the placing of the machines in the various parts of the United States.

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ture, the balance sheet and the contributions to treasury stock. The Imperial Automatic Voting Machine Company is composed largely of Victorians. It was organized a few years ago for the placing of a new invention in the way of a voting machine on the market. Patents were obtained for the sale of these in a number of countries, and while steady progress has been made in the making of models, in securing special legislation in different provinces for the introduction of these machines, in the carrying out of various tests in Ontario, which proved very successful, and in the way of perfecting certain patents, no deal was ever completed until recently, when the purchase of American rights was concluded. The machine was on exhibition in Victoria, and in this city, as in every other one in which it was shown, it was pronounced the very best in America. The meeting last night was terminated with a vote of thanks to the present directors for the able manner in which they have carried on the affairs of the company and for the good results which have been obtained by them in the advancement of the company's interests.

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English Pickles
C. & B. CHOW CHOW, per bottle . . . . . 35c.
C. & B. MIXED, per bottle, . . . . . 35c.
C. & B. WHITE ONIONS, per bottle . . . . . 35c.
C. & B. WALNUTS, per bottle . . . . . 35c.
HEATON'S CHOW CHOW, per bottle . . . . . 20c.
HEATON'S MIXED, per bottle, . . . . . 20c.
AND OTHER VARIETIES.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.
The Independent Cash Grocers.
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We have a limited quantity of the new English variety: Up-to-Date. Price, two cents per pound.

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LAWN MOWERS
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several of the local club tournaments. There will be the local championship series followed by the open tournament, after which the matches for the Northwest championship—in which two representatives from each city are entitled to play—will take place. Then there will be the "winners' tourney." In addition to these, the James Bays will hold their club series and, possibly, an open tournament later on in the summer.

There has been some discussion as to who will win the local championship this year. Now that B. B. Powell has taken up his residence elsewhere, and in all probability will be unable to defend the title held by him for so many years, the house must fall into other hands. The name of L. Every member entered into the project with enthusiasm, the result being that a substantial fund was subscribed. The new Seattle organization in arranging the dates of its show selected the dates already chosen by Vancouver. Thus the Canadian and American exhibitions take place during the same week, and Victoria fanciers have the option of entering their canines in one of two shows, both of which offer exceptional attractions.

TO ERRECT CLUB HOUSES.
On Monday an informal meeting of the Oak Bay Association was held at the grounds to discuss the proposed construction of buildings for the accommodation of competing teams. It is intended to erect several club houses, fitting them with all modern conveniences. Special lockers will be installed for each sport, lacrosse players being provided with one set and baseball with another, and so on. Architect Hooper is drawing the necessary plans, and will submit them in a few days for the approval of the management of the B. C. Electric Railway Company. An effort is to be made to have these buildings completed before the ensuing summer season is far advanced.

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MR. BOWSER'S FLIGHTS.

Mr. Bowser has spoken. His resonant voice will shake the walls of the Parliament building at Ottawa when it reaches the capital and strike terror to the hearts of the Grits who would shake the people of the Northwest and deprive them of their full constitutional rights, such as we enjoy in British Columbia. The reproachful tones of the Western Demosthenes and Socrates in combination will also compel the leader of the Conservative party who has so signally failed to rise to his opportunities and thus brought reproach upon an otherwise flawless record to raise his hands in a supplicatory attitude and plead for mercy.

one-third of the charges collected in Canada under private contract. There is considerable speculation as to the possible attitude of the Conservative party towards this commendable and patriotic movement. We fail to see why there should be. It is true two or three of the followers of Mr. Borden have already expressed their appreciation of the announcement of the Postmaster-General. But such approval was given on the spur of the moment and without the due deliberation which is characteristic of the opposition as a whole. It is also a fact that the Conservative party expressed its hostility to the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme a preference for a "government owned and controlled" transcontinental railway. But in that case the party was driven into a corner. It had twice put forward counter proposals which proved unpopular and had withdrawn them. It expressed itself in favor of government ownership in the instance of the Grand Trunk merely for party purposes and because there was no other unsubstantial ground on which it could plant its weary feet.

general business continues good there is a possibility of revenue and expenditure balancing in the course of a few years; but there has been no honest attempt to curtail expenditures which could have been reduced without material injury to the province, while appropriations for works of absolute necessity have either been cut down to the point of futility or diverted to mere purposes of party advantage.

PREMIER WHITNEY'S JOB.

Premier Whitney, according to the cartoonists, looked very proud and happy as he took his place in the legislature, practically as the first Conservative Prime Minister "Ontario ever had." It is rumored that the demands of office seekers have been very numerous and particularly insistent. For one job alone in Toronto, it is said, there were in the neighborhood of three thousand applicants. This is a crop which has been growing. It must be remembered, for thirty-two years, and allowance must be made. Besides, the party has been in the cold for about nine years, and what can any reasonable politician expect, considering that the average Tory worker considers he was born to hold office. However, Mr. Whitney has evidently not been appalled by the sight of the job that lies before him. He has taken his coat off and gone at it with a light heart and a cheery smile. There is a surplus of three or four millions in the treasury, and the task will be easy until the question of satisfying the demands of the idealists, who abound in astonishing numbers in the premier province, arises. Already we note that the prohibitionists, who boast that they knocked Ross out, are preparing to insist that the new government shall give them another referendum. The one taken previously was not satisfactory. It was a test of party spirit rather than a true indication of popular feeling. Mr. Whitney, as is well known, has his own opinions about liquor business. He is averse to anyone standing up and telling him that he must forego his "nightcap" for the sake of a cause that he has doubts as to the utility of. He has already said that no temperance legislation will be considered during the present session. We must wait to see what the prohibitionists have to say about that. When they set their batteries at work the new Premier will appreciate the difficulties with which the old one had to contend.

THE BUDGET.

The session of the Legislature is nearing an end. The Finance Minister brought down his estimates by stealth Tuesday and delivered the budget speech without undue ringing of bells. Mr. Tatlow adhered to his surplus, notwithstanding the plain fact that the public accounts tell of a considerable deficit. He has no hopes of producing an equilibrium during the present financial year, notwithstanding the enormous increase in taxation. But he is not without hope of ultimately attaining the goal to which the government has resolutely set its face. A couple of loans will mature in 1907. With the revenue relieved of the charges on account of these, with the transfer of some more of the burdens that should properly appertain to municipalities, with a possible grant of better terms from the Dominion, and with such further increases of taxation as may seem desirable, it may be possible to create a balance between revenues and expenditures in the course of a couple of years—providing always that the great railway policy that is in course of incubation and is due to come out of its shell just previous to the next general election be not too severe a strain upon the resources of the country.

CONTROL OF TELEPHONES.

A committee of the Dominion Parliament is at present considering the very important matter of the telephone service and its relationship to the people of urban, suburban and rural municipalities. There is little doubt as to the ultimate outcome of a movement which was commenced with so little outward ceremony. The government aims at the extinction of the present telephone systems of Canada and the taking over either by the central or subordinate authorities of all lines at present in operation and their extension in such a manner as will give practically to every inhabitant of the country the use of what is now one of the essentials of civilized life. Sir William Mulock, the Postmaster-General, who proved the utility and the practicability of penny postage, is naturally the moving spirit in the matter of the next great enterprise for the benefit of the people. His idea is that the state should own the main system and municipalities the local services and feeding lines. The municipality could tax the telephone user for the accommodation he receives, collecting the money in the same way as for any other service. Information will be collected from other countries or districts where the telephone has been made a cheap and universal convenience, rather than an expensive monopoly. Already investigation has disclosed that in one of the states of the Union in which public ownership of telephones prevails the rates are only about

the fact that she believed Japan was afraid to go to war with her. Russia was trying her old game of bluff, and now she has good reason to regret that her bluff was sternly and peremptorily called.

The public is not greatly concerned about the manner in which judges or lawyers choose to adorn themselves. In reverence for the obsolete forms of the past or out of regard for the iconoclastic sentiments of the vulgar present they may put regalia on their backs or crowns of hirsute glory on their heads so long as the business of the public be discharged with celerity and with the minimum of cost under a system which has outlived some of its usefulness and on which the hand of the reformer will descend some day with firmness and determination. In the meantime it is satisfactory to note that there are judges on the Bench in British Columbia who are determined that all the powers they possess shall be exerted for the purpose of serving the interests of the public as opposed to the interests of those who benefit by the prolongation of litigation.

There is a "well-defined" rumor in active circulation to-day to the effect that Mr. James Dunsmuir, as one of the largest, if not actually the largest, taxpayer in the province, has plainly intimated to Mr. McBride that he has opinions on the subject of railway subsidies, and also that he has representatives in the House who will, if necessary, give practical expression to his views. The Premier, therefore, has been told that the financial condition of the province will not admit of cash grants to railway companies. There are other dictators who say there shall be no land subsidies. The railway policy of the government has thus been emphatically dumped on the shelf.

This is the open season for revolutions in South America. There are ominous rumblings in several republics where people think the time has come for a change of governments. Uncle Sam, who has voluntarily assumed suzerainty over them all without either their consent or that of any of the powers and become sponsor for their good behavior, may have a heavy job on his hands. American newspapers threaten the application of the Big Stick blown out of a Big Gun, but these are not the days in which such measures would meet with popular approval, and popular approval is an important factor in international affairs.

DUPED AND MOCKED.

A perfectly legitimate commercial venture followed for many years by prominent business men of Victoria has experienced for some time, and appears condemned to experience still more in the immediate future, the ill effects of the conciliatory, we might truthfully say the abject policy of conciliation and adulation adopted by Great Britain towards the United States. We are all aware of the effect upon the sealing industry of Canada by the British government, as the suggestion of the United States. The hampering conditions to seasons, zones of operations and implements that may be used, are practically a handicap from which the citizens of all other nations are exempt. The effect of the convention entered into has not hitherto been felt to a great extent in the competition of sealers of foreign powers. But commercially Japan is just awakening to life, and the schooner from the other side of the ocean, equipped and manned by Japanese for the taking of seal, and operating off the Vancouver Island coast, is merely a forerunner of fleets which are not subject to any of the conditions imposed on British vessels, and which therefore will be operated under advantages which are likely to put us out of business as competitors. This is the latest phase of the sycophanthic blunder which dealt a serious blow to the patriotic feelings of many a sturdy Canadian heart.

The British ambassador at Washington, Sir Mortimer Durand, in order to seal and tighten the bonds of friendship between the two great nations, has lately been urging the Canadian government to endeavor to induce the sealers of British Columbia to sell their vessels and appliances to representatives of the United States. The ambassador has always been using his influence with the home government to gain other concessions from Canada on behalf of his clients—concessions which direct negotiations with the Canadian government could not secure. Practically, therefore, Sir Mortimer has been suggesting the cession of Canada for the benefit of the republic. All this may be strictly in the line of the ambassador's duty, but if so the discharge of his functions is not likely to have a soothing effect upon the minds of Canadians. But perhaps we are super-sensitive or hypercritical with respect to matters in which it may be held that our interests are only secondarily.

THE TONQUIN MASSACRE.

To the Editor.—The letter of my good friend, the late Mr. Banfield, in 1868, as to the Tonquin massacre, is not so decisive as Mr. Smith thinks. Mr. Banfield was in the service of my firm from 1859 until his death in 1865, and he and I have had for the past five or six months, collected, systematically, under my direction, information as to Indian matters on the West Coast, including, of course, the massacre and such traditions as the Clayoquot Indian story referred to in the above letter. The subject cannot be discussed in your columns, but I may say that in 1860 there were "Tonquin" traditions in each of the large sounds, and Indian romances who fifty years after the event, supplying a growing demand for information, narrated sincerely that they had been blown up in the "Tonquin," just as George the Fourth came to believe that he had commanded the cavalry at Waterloo. The principal historical evidence as to the massacre is that of the sole survivor of the crew, the Indian interpreter, who lived near Astoria, and had been two voyages along the northwest coast, before his employment on the Tonquin. Flying back to Astoria, he was there examined and cross-examined by the friends of the victims. The minutes of his evidence were sent to Mr. Astor, and by him, later on, submitted to the inspection of Washington Irving, who, in his book "Astoria," related the circumstances as carefully as the casual discrepancies in the statements placed before him permitted. It would be unhistorical to preter to such evidence. Indian stories related half a century after the event. I add that, as a magistrate, I was satisfied that Mr. Banfield was not murdered, but lost his balance in the canoe and fell overboard. The "Northwest Trading Company" is a new name to me, and the fact that it was the "Pacific Fur

THE TONQUIN TRAGEDY AND WHERE IT OCCURRED.

Company," organized in 1810 by Mr. Astor and others, owned that vessel. PIONEER MAGISTRATE, West Coast. A MATTER FOR COMPROMISE. Toronto Globe. In view of the close approach of the second reading of the autonomy bill the following letter from the premier to Mr. W. H. Orr, of this city, a copy of which was afterwards sent to Rev. Wm. Tindall, of Walkerton, by Sir Wilfrid, will be of interest. Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of yesterday, to which I hasten to reply. I am more than pleased at your laying your views before me, and since you are an old friend and an old disciple of George Brown I can appeal to you against yourself on this occasion, for I have the authority of that great name, of George Brown himself, in support of the principle of the education clause of the bill which I have introduced. Since you were actively engaged in reporting the debates of Confederation, no one knows better than yourself the conditions under which the union was carried to completion. You know even better than I do that Confederation was a compromise on many questions, and that it was especially so on education. You remember the proceedings of the Quebec conference, and that much apprehension was then felt by the English Protestants of Quebec as to the security of their education privileges in the hands of the majority in that province; you remember that Holton made a fight for the security of the system of separate schools in Quebec; you also remember that Galt made a similar fight, and that as a compromise it was agreed in the Quebec resolutions, with which you are well familiar, that in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec the minorities, Protestant and Catholic, would be granted their respective separate school systems. You remember that Galt was never satisfied with this, and that in deference to his own views and the views of many others the whole section 48 of the Quebec resolutions was recast, and it became section 93 of the British North America Act. By that section it is enacted that:—"In and for each province the legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject and according to the following provisions:—"Nothing in any such law shall prejudice any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law in the province at the union."

THE CADET'S SHAM FIGHT A SUCCESS.

The capture of the Northwest Trading Company's ship Tonquin on the West Coast of Vancouver Island in 1811 and the massacre of the crew by the Indians has been recorded at various times since that terrible event occurred. But in all the statements placed before the public no harbor was named by the writers in which the ship was at that time. Nearly all the harbors from San Juan, near the entrance to Fuca Straits, and along the West Coast of Vancouver Island, far as Nahwilti, have been named as the port in which the Tonquin lay when the sad event took place. It is very evident that none of the writers knew the exact place, or they would doubtless have named it. Only one man seemed to tell the story of the ship's capture by the Indians, and he, being a stranger to that coast, could not name the harbor in which it happened. I shall now place before the reader some facts in relation to the capture of the ship, the name of the harbor she was in, and remove the blame of causing the trouble with the Indians which led to the massacre of the crew from the shoulders of Captain Thorn, and lay it on McCarty, who is the proper person to bear it. In the year 1864, an Englishman named Banfield, who had been a carpenter on board of a British warship, came to Victoria, and shortly after his arrival commenced trading with the Indians on the West Coast of Vancouver Island. Finding the business of trading in oils and furs profitable, he made a permanent trading post at Clayoquot, where he built up a good business. Very soon after he had established his trading post he decided to learn the language of the Indians with whom he was trading, which he speedily acquired, and found it to be of much greater advantage to him than his own trade. After having acquired their language so that he could converse with them quite as easily as in his own native tongue, he had many conversations with them on various subjects, particularly fishing, hunting, their modes of life, and other matters. On one occasion he embraced the opportunity as suggested to him by a friend in Victoria to inquire of the chief, whose name was Tackweh, a son of Wickaninnish, and who was one of the principal actors in the Tonquin tragedy, the name of the harbor the ship was in at the time of the sad event; what caused the Indians to set in such a ferocious manner towards the crew; and some particulars in regard to the destruction of the ship, the number of Indians killed when she was blown up, etc. The story as told by the chief to Banfield is related in a letter by his friend in Victoria in August, 1868. It commenced by saying that Clayoquot Sound lies about twenty-five miles in a northwest direction from Ucluelet. The principal entrance to this Sound faces to the south, and is formed by the headlands of Tinamah and the island of Echicheet. Running in a northeasterly direction about three miles from Echicheet are the harbors of Chich-chaitis and Opetait; the former of these is where the melancholy massacre of the crew of the ill-fated Tonquin occurred. The Indian chief's story runs thus: That McCarty, the chief trader, and not Captain Thorn, as has been erroneously stated, was some other skin from an old Indian named

THE TONQUIN TRAGEDY AND WHERE IT OCCURRED.

Wookamis, that the price of them was fixed, and the Indian was paid for them, but that Wookamis wanted something given to him over and above what he had already received, which they always look for. McCarty would not accede to his request, but Wookamis still persisted in annoying him for a political, or gift, for some time, when at last McCarty lost his temper and roughly pushed him away. The decks of the Tonquin at this time were crowded with Indians, and a stalwart chief named Maniwa, a friend of Wookamis, seeing him roughly pushed away by McCarty at once raised his war-whoop, and at the same time plunged McCarty's arms in his iron grasp. Other Indians rushed on the captain and officers, who were so much alarmed, and very soon slaughtered by them. The sailors were all huddled together in the fore part of the ship looking on at the captain and officers being butchered by the Indians, and seemed to be so completely paralyzed that they neither offered to assist their officers or resist the savages when they were attacked by them, and in a few minutes the whole of the crew were murdered except Thorn, who escaped below the deck, and sneared away from them by the Indians for some time, but it was unsuccessful, as the Indians feared, to penetrate the dark and remote places in the side of the deck, and soon gave up the search for them. The whole of the time at this time, which numbered several hundreds, were all assembled either on board or alongside in their canoes, taking and receiving the plunder as it was passed to them from the ship, when suddenly a fearful explosion took place and the upper portion of the ship blew off with a terrific crash. The Indians on deck and alongside the ship were scattered like straws in a whirlwind in all directions, while the water and unincalculated bodies covered the face of the waters. The Indians were all more or less injured, but the greatest number killed and wounded were those in the canoes alongside the ship, who were struck by the broken flying fragments, while the Indians on deck escaped with comparatively few killed and wounded. Immediately after the explosion the Tonquin sank, carrying down with her the bodies of her officers and crew, numbering about twenty-five in all, which are now entombed in the bottom of the harbor where the terrible tragedy took place. The names of McCarty and Lewis are frequently mentioned among the Indians to this day, McCarty being a great favorite of theirs before the awful massacre occurred. W. E. Banfield, who had been living among the Indians as a trader, Indian agent and pilot for about ten years, was treated quite as treacherously as the crew of the Tonquin, and according to the reports which reached Victoria in August, 1868, he was thrown overboard from a canoe in Barkley Sound by Indians while out looking for a ship which he intended to pilot to the northwest coast, and he was nearly suffocated to make a political, or gift, to a thread a man's life hangs on when amongst such bloodthirsty savages. He left behind him only the name of Banfield Creek, Barkley Sound, the place of his last residence as a trader, Indian agent and pilot, which is now occupied by the Ocean Telegraph Cable Company's station. The Indian chief's story runs thus: That McCarty, the chief trader, and not Captain Thorn, as has been erroneously stated, was some other skin from an old Indian named

VICTORIA FAVOR OF COMMISSION.

A Public Meeting Favor of Commission. A largely attended meeting was held on Tuesday evening, at the Victoria Club, when it was decided to adopt the following resolution: That the committee be instructed to hold a public meeting on the 1st of April, at 8 o'clock, to discuss the proposed changes in the management of the Victoria Club, and to hold a public meeting on the 8th of April, at 8 o'clock, to discuss the proposed changes in the management of the Victoria Club. The chairman was in order, and without further delay was chosen secretary of the meeting. The extent of discussion was considerable. The opinion of opinion in favor of the changes was held this evening, on a somewhat shabby hotel, being decided by a vote of 10 to 6. This was decided by a vote of 10 to 6. This was decided by a vote of 10 to 6.

tion only advanced a certain distance, holding the attention of those defending the position. Another company came up on the right flank, and fell upon the unsuspecting defence like an avalanche, driving them from their positions. They made a stand first at the flag staff, but were soon forced to retreat in good order. Like Kourapatkin, upon the park, where Capt. Cobbett and Lieut. Macrae reform their forces and prepared to withstand any further advance. It was at this stage that the colonial gallantry of the defence, displayed such exceptional bravery as to merit the V. C. This was Pte. Paul, who, disregarding the precipitate retreat of his comrades, undertook the battle alone. Gallantly maintaining his position until the near approach of the enemy made further attempts useless, he retired, directly across the zone of fire, taking a place among the vanguard of Capt. Cobbett's command.

A SPRING SYSTEM FOR PURGATIVE.

Ask, any doctor that the use of the medicine for spring disease, take a purgative medicine, and make a morning. People were pressed, who had had who have occurred, or who purities through, need a spring medicine, not dose themselves, purgatives that bows, tearing the system. What is needed is Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. It is science has been quietly absorbing the veins with that carries health to all other parts of the body. Pills cure skin, headaches, nervous all blood troubles, and make men and women strong. Mr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and have to all other medical. If you need a tonic after a month's course, give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They will course through the botany of the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." per round such medicine sell here, boxes for \$2.50, by liams' Medicine C.

AT BEACON HILL—A Gallant Attack and an Obstinate Defence—Boys Acquitted Themselves Well.

Crowds thronged Beacon Hill on Tuesday afternoon, the occasion being the first sham battle held by members of the High and Collegiate school cadet corps. Long before the fighting force, under command of Capt. Cobbett and Lieut. Macrae, took up a position on the brow of the hill a large number of expectant spectators had posted themselves at points of vantage. Shortly after the arrival of Capt. Cobbett and his gallant battalion, Master Gunner Mulcahy, instructor of the High school corps, appeared on the scene in order to exercise a general supervision over the operations, and, incidentally, to criticize the tactics of the opposing forces. Although the officers in command of the defence had only twenty-five armed cadets at their disposal, they posted them to such advantage that it appeared well-nigh impossible for the stronghold to fall without heavy loss to the attackers. Stretched behind furze bushes or under cover of immense rocks, in such a manner as to command all approaches from the north, south and east, the defending twenty-five men displayed the onslaught. A corp of scouts, under command of Corp. Crozier, had been placed in advance at advantageous positions. Shortly after 4 o'clock the latter sighted the enemy and hurriedly returned to headquarters with the information that the attack was developing from the direction of the bear pit, and also, that the attackers were evidently in force. Lieut. Macrae quickly concentrated his company at the threatened spot. This movement was executed just in time, the first volley being discharged by the stormers immediately after. In reply the defenders fired a defiant volley and a fierce fusillade ensued. But Lieut. Burgess, commanding the hostile force, didn't intend to push the attack from that quarter. His firing sec-

EUGENE P. MILLER DEAD.

Popular Young Man Succumbs to Illness at His Home Wednesday. The host of friends of Eugene P. Miller will be pained to learn of the fatal termination of the illness which has confined him to his home on Cedar Hill road for the past five or six months. His death occurred early on Wednesday. Although he was not born here, being a native of San Francisco, Mr. Miller was nearly as much of a Victorian as if he had first seen the light in this city, for with his parents he came from California twenty-three years ago. He was educated in the local public and High schools, after which he engaged in printing in his father's establishment on Johnson street. Subsequently he became a member of the composing staff of the Colonist, acquiring a knowledge of the linotype machine and developing into a skillful operator. After remaining for some considerable time in this employment he went to Vancouver and Nelson, still following the occupation of a printer. He married Miss Pollock, a resident of Cedar Hill district, and less than twelve months ago Mr. Miller was stricken with an illness which, though apparently insignificant at first, developed into a decided malady, the progress of which needed medical attention the best of medical attention he continued to sink, the end coming on Wednesday. Mr. Miller was highly popular among a wide circle of friends and acquaintances not only in Victoria, the home of his early boyhood, but in those other cities of the province with which he had early become associated. He possessed a large measure of self-reliance, a number of qualities which most favorably impressed those with whom he came in contact, and to these the news of his untimely death will bring poignant sorrow. He was twenty-five years of age, and besides a widow and two children he leaves a father, brother, mother and several brothers and sisters.

THE CADET'S SHAM FIGHT A SUCCESS.

The first cadet sham battle was voted a huge success. Everything was carried out as pre-arranged, and both officers and men displayed a good knowledge of military strategy. Scattering his troops, Lieut. Burgess advanced on the new position, guerrilla style. After some musketry fire he ordered a charge and drove the defenders through the park at the point of the bayonet. There was now no doubt about the result, Capt. Cobbett and Lieut. Macrae were heroically defeated, their forces retiring in disorder and taking refuge on the opposite side of the lake bridge, which they blew up to prevent pursuit. "Come fire, then sounded, and the opposing troopers joined forces and marched amicably to the drill hall, where refreshments were served and apparently much appreciated. The first cadet sham battle was voted a huge success. Everything was carried out as pre-arranged, and both officers and men displayed a good knowledge of military strategy. Scattering his troops, Lieut. Burgess advanced on the new position, guerrilla style. After some musketry fire he ordered a charge and drove the defenders through the park at the point of the bayonet. There was now no doubt about the result, Capt. Cobbett and Lieut. Macrae were heroically defeated, their forces retiring in disorder and taking refuge on the opposite side of the lake bridge, which they blew up to prevent pursuit.







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ernment and the Ottawa government to do all in its power to improve the conditions.

The lumber trade was showing better signs. The industry had, however, suffered unfairly by competition from the United States. A large quantity had been sent into the Northwest from the United States, which should properly have been supplied from this province.

From the mines of the province there had been a gratifying result. Last year it was estimated that \$20,000,000 was the total output, while the year previous it was only \$17,500,000. He would like to see something done in the way of making a rebated on the mine, smelting their ores in the province. Fifty per cent. of the tax might be rebated.

Agriculture was in a prosperous condition, never better. There were many inquiries now respecting the opportunities for entering fruit farming. There were now 13,600 acres in orchards. The C. P. R. carried 466 tons more than the year previous, and the returns from fruit represented \$500,000.

He alluded to the fact that British Columbia fruit had been well received in England. Terms had been granted by which British Columbia fruit would be carried to England at as good rate as the Oregon and the California product.

The creameries were increasing their output, but still there was \$1,178,000 worth of butter imported. The agricultural products of the province last year were valued at \$4,500,000. But \$7,200,000 was imported. Most of this could have been raised in the province. Of course all this was not contained here, a good deal went to the Yukon.

He argued in favor of better terms, which he hoped would be favorably received at Ottawa. This province paid \$3 for each \$1 contributed by other provinces of the Dominion. While this was being paid it was surely unfair that British Columbia should be asked to further supplement the aid to the Grand Trunk Pacific for advantages which properly belonged to the province, and should have been safeguarded to it by the Dominion government.

The present government had the greatest faith in the province. It was many times over than any other government that had been put on the statutes. It was good that the province had had a government which had the courage to place on the statutes this legislation.

On motion of J. Murphy the debate was adjourned.

The House then adjourned.

Victoria, March 29th.

The estimates were not discussed in the legislature to-day. Instead of that the time of the House was devoted to questions of a non-partisan character. The bill to prohibit the wearing of wigs in the court of the province again came up in committee. It was finally amended so as to prohibit simply wigs and not gowas other than black. The penal sections were also struck out.

Prayers were read by Rev. J. F. Vichet.

Third Readings.

The bill to incorporate the Golden Light, Power & Water Company, and the bill to incorporate the Stave Valley Railway Company passed their third readings.

Forcing Valley Railway.

The report on the bill to incorporate the Forcing Valley Railway Company was adopted.

Institute of Accountants.

The bill to incorporate the Institute of Accountants of British Columbia was amended with G. A. Fraser in the chair.

The bill was reported.

Land Registry.

The bill to amend the Land Registry Act was further considered on report. The report was adopted.

Coal Tax Bill.

The bill to amend the Coal Tax Act passed its third reading.

Motor Vehicles.

The bill to amend the Motor Vehicles Speed Regulation Act passed its third reading.

Rules of Courts.

On the second reading of the bill regarding the rules governing practice and procedure in the courts of the province, the Attorney-General explained that the object was to amend the Lieut-Governor-in-Council to make rules governing the courts. These were being prepared by commissioners. Those governing the County court were already in the hands of the members of the House. The Supreme court rules he expected would be ready to be shown to members before the session closed.

The bill provided that "Notwithstanding anything in any act contained, the Lieut-Governor-in-Council may make rules governing all matters of practice and procedure in all or any of the courts of the province, and any enactment inconsistent therewith shall, to the extent of such inconsistency, be deemed to be repealed: Provided that all such rules shall immediately after promulgation thereof be laid before the House of Assembly, and if not then within ten days of the opening of the next ensuing session."

Stuart Henderson thought this was a dangerous precedent to put in the hands of the Lieut-Governor-in-Council.

W. W. B. McInnes wanted to know if the Lieut-Governor-in-Council might not, if this passed override the rule which Mr. Henderson had introduced with respect to wigs, provided this latter became law. The Attorney-General wanted to know if Mr. McInnes was serious in this.

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When Accidents Occur. Be prompt to apply Pond's Extract... The old family doctor's soothing healing ointment... Cures burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, relieves all pain... It is the best remedy for all accidents... ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE.

"Perfectly serious," returned Mr. McInnes without a smile.

The Attorney-General said he did not think he should be asked to answer this serious question off-hand.

J. A. Macdonald pointed out that it might be possible for the Lieut-Governor-in-Council to sanction rules overriding the bill now passed by the Legislature fixing the security for costs in appeals at \$200.

The Attorney-General in replying took occasion to state that he was being unjustly attacked.

Mr. Macdonald explained that he had no intention to attack the Attorney-General. All he thought was that a certain aspect of this bill might have escaped the astute mind of the Attorney-General.

Mr. McLane contended that the rules of the Supreme court at the present time governed the question of how the judges or barristers should be wigged and gowned. It was surely possible for the Lieut-Governor-in-Council to again enact such a rule.

The bill passed its second reading and was committed to Mr. Young in the chair. The bill was reported.

Landlord and Tenant.

The bill to amend the Landlord and Tenant Act passed its second reading. The Attorney-General explained that the object was to overcome an objectionable feature in the present act, where goods held by the tenant for hire or contract might be seized. The bill provided as follows: "In all cases where a landlord distrains for rent on goods in the possession of his tenant, which goods are held by the tenant under a duly filed agreement for hire, contract or conditional sale, the landlord shall sell only the interest of the tenant in such goods."

The bill was committed, with Mr. Ross in the chair. The bill was reported.

Advanced a Stage.

The Assessment Act amendment passed its third reading.

The bill to amend the Supreme Court Act passed its third reading.

The report on the bill to amend the Dentistry Act and the report on the bill to amend the B. C. Railway Act were adopted.

Candidates' Deposits.

The bill to amend the Provincial Elections Act was further debated on its second reading. This is the proposal to reduce the deposit required from \$200 to \$100.

In support of the bill Premier McBride said that the principal objection was that persons would present themselves for election who should not do so. In the motherland and in other parts of the world the deposit was \$50. The Lieut-Governor-in-Council said that the franchise was as liberal as it was in the province, he thought it was only fair that this liberality with respect to candidates offering themselves for election should be shown in New Zealand the deposit was \$50. The Lieut-Governor-in-Council was sound, as shown by the good standing it had on the money markets.

The deposit of \$200 was adopted in British Columbia. It was introduced in consequence of an unknown man in Kootenay having offered himself for election and involving a large outlay for no good. In that day \$200 was no more than \$25 at present. He thought the deposit should be altered in line with the proposal of Mr. Williams.

On motion of F. Carter-Cotton the debate was adjourned.

Workmen's Compensation.

J. A. Macdonald, in moving the second reading of the bill to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, explained its object. The first was the putting of it in the power of the judge to give the objection to the legal notice not having been given in case it was shown that no detriment would accrue to the case of the employer. Another section extended the definition of dependents to grandfather, grandmother, step-father, step-mother or step-child. An amendment was also included by which redress was to be given one who sustained an injury such as that of the eye which might lead to the final loss of sight in it. The amendment provided that: "Whenever it is proved to the satisfaction of the committee or the arbitrator that the injury in respect of which the workman is entitled to compensation under this act is a permanent injury, the committee or arbitrator may, with the consent of the workman, award him a lump sum not exceeding the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, in full of the workman's claim to compensation under this act."

The other amendments provided for the methods of entering proceedings and the requiring of notice of appeal being given within one month instead of three months proceedings under the act.

The bill passed its second reading.

Report.

Price Ellison presented the third report from the select standing committee on agriculture.

Mr. Speaker: Your select standing committee on agriculture beg leave to report as follows:

In reference to a petition presented to this House on March 1st, signed by A. Ohlson on behalf of the British Columbia Nurserymen's Association, and referred by the House to the agricultural committee, your committee beg leave to report that after an exhaustive inquiry into the charges made against the members of the horticultural board, it is the unanimous opinion of the committee that these charges have not been sustained.

As regards the amendments suggested in said petition, in view of the fact that the large nurserymen of the province, also the Fruit Growers' Association, etc., have expressed their entire satisfaction with the working of the act, as well as of the members of the horticultural board.

Therefore your committee recommends that it would not be in the best interests

of the large and important fruit industry of this province to amend the act of last session, as suggested by the petition.

Your committee herewith submit evidence and all correspondence pertaining to said inquiry, with a recommendation that the same be not printed, but kept on file for reference. All of which is respectfully submitted.

The report was received.

To Prohibit Wigs.

The bill to amend the Supreme Court Act was committed, with T. Clifford in the chair. This was the bill respecting the prohibiting of wigs and robes other than black in the Supreme court.

The Attorney-General moved that the committee rise.

The Premier rose to speak to the motion amidst cries of "order." He contended that he was in order, and the chairman upheld his opinion. The Premier said that the dignity of the court should be maintained. It was not well to have it permitted that one judge should sit with a wig and another without it. They should appear uniformly. He supported the doing away with wigs and robes, and supported the prohibition of the wearing of wigs and robes other than black in the Supreme court.

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## HEARING OF THE APPEAL RESUMED

### FULL COURT REOPENED ITS SESSION TUESDAY

To Listen to Argument in Famous Dunsmuir Will Litigation--Trying to Economize Time.

(From Tuesday's Daily)

Another chapter of the famous will litigation was opened here this morning. The full court, consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Irving, and Mr. Justice Martin resumed the hearing of the appeal which was adjourned at Vancouver some time ago. All the counsel engaged in the case were on hand bright and early. They include E. J. Bodwell, C. H. H. Tupper, K. C.; Sir Chas. H. Tupper, K. C.; and D. M. Rogers, acting for the allied forces who are attacking the will, and E. P. Davis, K. C.; and A. P. Luxton, who are defending the interests of James Dunsmuir, the testator in this court was the introduction by Sir Chas. H. Tupper, counsel for the intervenor, of printed copies of the appellant's argument, and a chronological review of the cases, which were handed to the judges, and read by the Chief Justice. He explained that these had been prepared to save time, and were fresh from the hands of the printer. He anticipated that they would reduce the oral argument by one half. His learned friend (Mr. Bodwell) had dealt almost exclusively with the question of the mental capacity or incapacity of the testator, a very exhaustive and lengthy argument in this way that he could have done orally.

This method of saving time seemed to impress the bench. The Chief Justice remarked that the cases would be disposed of by the 10th of April. How long would the appellants take in their argument?

Sir Charles replied that he was not in a position to speak definitely, but he thought the judges would be in a position to restrict the argument.

"With all due respect to Your Lordships," Sir Charles responded, but he had the right to restrict the argument.

"If we haven't, we will take it," answered the Chief Justice. Furthermore, he stated they didn't propose to allow this case to take up the time of the court to the exclusion of other cases.

The Chief Justice pointed out that some arrangement should be made as to an equitable division of time on the part of counsel. He suggested that the appellants occupy the first day, and the respondents next week, with one day for reply by the former.

Mr. Bodwell opined that "one day wouldn't be sufficient for the reply."

Mr. Justice Martin wanted to hear from Mr. Davis on the subject, but without any circumlocution. He respectfully protested against the restricting of argument to any time limit. He couldn't see why a case of such magnitude, one in which there had been so much evidence taken, should not be dealt with in the ordinary way.

The Chief Justice: "I know of a case in the United States, ten times the magnitude of this one, which was disposed of in the Supreme court in two hours."

Mr. Davis said he could only argue this one in the ordinary way. He would make it as brief as possible, but when time was called he would simply have to stop.

Ultimately counsel undertook to come to some arrangement as to a division of the day for the argument for lunch.

Sir Charles Tupper then referred to the decision rendered by Judge Coffey in San Francisco yesterday, setting aside the probate of Alex. Dunsmuir's will, in consequence of which he wished to amend his pleadings. An authenticated copy of that decision would reach Victoria in a few days and would be submitted to the court. That decision, he pointed out, was final and conclusive, and could not be appealed from.

Mr. Luxton desired to correct Sir Charles Tupper's statement.

Sir Charles Tupper continued his argument on behalf of the intervenor in the Dunsmuir will case this morning, devoting his attention to the discrepancies between the evidence given by the defendant in his examination for discovery and that at the trial. He dwelt on this at considerable length and was reading from his printed argument that portion of Mr. Dunsmuir's evidence relating to the execution of the will of 1898 in this city when he was interrupted by the Chief Justice. His Lordship said he did not think it was necessary to read all this because the volume have to read the whole evidence several times in order to satisfy himself as to the facts. He would like to be instructed on the question of Alex. Dunsmuir's domicile, and the bearing of the law of California on the case.

Sir Charles held that it was necessary for him to read this evidence through. He reminded the bench that in the preparation of his printed argument he did not have enough time to elaborate upon it, and he wanted to do so as the difficulties that their Lordships would encounter in grasping unassisted the various important points in his printed argument, and the various references that he made thereto with the evidence enabled him to make.

Mr. Justice Irving said he was satisfied to allow counsel to proceed as he had begun, and also expressed his satisfaction with the progress that had been made.

Mr. Justice Martin thought time might be saved by citing the fact that counsel contended was established between cer-

Charles at this stage. He said his side had been instructed that the decision was subject to appeal. The order had not been entered, and before this was done an application would be made to prevent it.

Mr. Davis objected to the submission of printed argument by the appellants.

"I think they will be of great assistance to the court," interposed the Chief Justice. "I would like to see more written arguments."

Mr. Justice Martin expressed a similar opinion. He commented upon the necessity of this matter being disposed of in order that the judges conduct other important hearings.

Sir Charles then proceeded with his oral argument, following the printed copy. He pointed out that the phrase touched upon by him was that of undue influence exercised upon the testator in regard to the execution of the will of 1898 and 1899. He contended that they had proved conclusively the practice of fraud by the defendant and his solicitor, deceiving two people, one of whom was the defendant's mother and the other his brother. The first was old and infirm, and the latter an admitted debauchee, dying from the effects of alcoholic indulgence. In fact he died of drink within three weeks of the execution of the last will. Investigation of the scheme resorted to by the defendant did not show that much credit for astuteness was to be given to the defendant and other his brother. The first was old and infirm, and the latter an admitted debauchee, dying from the effects of alcoholic indulgence.

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Dying from the effects of alcoholic indulgence.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Sir Charles H. Tupper has fairly launched upon his argument in the Dunsmuir will appeal. "There is no question that the printed copies of his presentation are of considerable assistance," as they enable the judges to follow the trend of his argument without the necessity of taking voluminous notes. As each point of this case is touched upon he elaborates it orally.

His argument is an attempt to prove that James Dunsmuir, the defendant in this action, resorted to fraud, first to induce his mother to transfer her holdings to him and his brother, and secondly in persuading upon his brother to will his share to him. Sir Charles went very fully into this aspect this morning, and said that there was no evidence to show that when Mrs. Joan Dunsmuir made the first conveyance—the E. & N. and Union colliery to the brothers, Alex. was aware of the extent of the property. Counsel for the intervenor, Mr. Luxton, in this action, resorted to fraud, first to induce his mother to transfer her holdings to him and his brother, and secondly in persuading upon his brother to will his share to him. Sir Charles went very fully into this aspect this morning, and said that there was no evidence to show that when Mrs. Joan Dunsmuir made the first conveyance—the E. & N. and Union colliery to the brothers, Alex. was aware of the extent of the property. 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