F12

{Sigo Takamoto. / Matsuzo Takamoto.} Murata x

Re. Murder of two Japanese at Rivers Inlet.

Date. On or about 10th July 1900. Boat picked up on Rivers Inlet. Boat inspected by Wm Large, J.P.

Condition of boat. Blood on side of stern boat and on sail, also on piece of oil cloth. One oar lock broken, two oars missing. Dent in side of boat.

x Sally a Tallion woman told Harry Kimchit and Chas Windsor a Bella Bella Indian (deponent) on Nov 5, 1903, that Na-Nust (Johnny?) an Owikeno Indian told her that he had killed the two Japs. 50 ¢ each.

Sam Star, a Bella Bella Indian, says that in fishing season of 1901 Kinsquit Jimmy told him "he killed the Japanese".

Kinsquit Jimmy and Johnny Na-Nust (Carl) - In boat.
Kinsquit Harry (Humboldt Kimchit) " his wife - Susan. - In boat.

They all got whisky at Good Hope. Johnny Na-Nust thrown out and Jimmy Kinsquit pulled boat.

Harry Kinsquit and wife being drunk, Johnny Na-Nust went into boat and threw out net for them. The Japs not liking the way, Johnny Na-Nust (Johnny Carl) cut the net. Japs took number of Indians' boat and said they would send them to gaol for cutting net. Both Indian boats went out to Japs' boat. Johnny Na-Nust got into Japs' boat the other Indians urged Johnny Na-Nust to kill the Japs.

Motive. To prevent Japs reporting the Indians for having cut the net.

Johnny Na-Nust hit both Japs with an oar on the head and they fell over in their boat. Johnny Na-Nust went through Japs pockets and took $60.00. One Jap dead, other not. Harry Kinsquit whose boat was close to Japs boat, cut throat of living Jap. Indians then hauled in nets and went ashore.

Fishing season of 1903 Johnny Na-Nust told Sam Star he had killed Japs.

Kinsquit Jimmy and Kinsquit Harry live at Kinsquit.
Johnny Na-Nust alias Johnny Carl lives at Rivers Inlet.

Robt Chambers, Mgr Whannock Cannery, Johnston Street Victoria.
Wm Kerr of R.P. Rithet & Co. May know names of Japs.

Lucy Horsky a Bella Bella Indian was fishing with her husband and alongside of their boat was Chas Cuyler a Bella Bella Indian in his boat- Lucy Horsky heard angry words and "I can cut your head off". She thought the two had something to do with Japs death-

Grace Stumchit a Bella Bella Indian - was told by her husband Bob Stumchit what Sam Star told him about killing Japs - She went to see Johnny Ka-lust who is a near relative, at his house, and asked him if he had killed the two Japs, he said "Yes, I could'nt help it".

After killing of Japs and after Indians had left, Johnny Kam-ad-ge an Euclataw Indian and his wife Annie an Oweekeno Indian woman saw empty Jap boat - (Bloundin Harbor where Johnny & Annie live)

Cost $40 to get them. Four witnesses -

Goshasaga a Japanese, now of Bella Bella, was fishing for Whannock Cannery and saw deceased Japs. ? Saw deceased recently before death.

Albert an Indian, Captain Church Army, of Masset picked up boat. Towed it to Wadhams cannery and big towed boat to Whannock cannery where Dr Large examined it.

Mr Flemming might see Albert at Port Simpson in schooner from Masset.

These charged: -

Actual murderers. Harry Stumchit } Man + wife.
Susan. }
*Jimmy Kinsquit. }

(Assize Vancouver. Tuesday 15th March 1904)

(1) Goshasaga - Four Japs names.
(2) Johnnie Carl gives account of what occurred.
(3) Lucy Horsky, heard words "I can cut your head off".
(4) Grace Stumchit, told by Johnnie Carl "Yes, I could'nt help it".
(5) Sam Star, told by Jimmy Kinsquit "he killed the Japanese" - and gave him an account of the whole affair.
(6) Dr Large, as to condition of boat (account pay) 2 to 3 hours after Albert found boat -
(7) * After arrest and after being warned, Susan said to Constable Lowcott 'This man (meaning Carl) knows well how to lie, "Yaka clip mamook mesachie" (he did the most wrong.)

(7.) Johnny Kam-ad-ge & Sally

Witness referred to Jimmy Kunsjuit pleading guilty.
What occurred in Court was this:-
Mr Draney through Constable in charge asked Jimmy if he was in boat and helped turn boat. He said he was.
Jimmy said "Ika selak enomax Klaska".

Dr Large. Cut- Two ears broken, one ear back, dent in side of head as if hit by another boat.
Blood on piece of oil cloth forward in boat, blood on gratings and inside.

Woman living at Hilla Creek told by Johnny Clark he was concerned in Killing.

Who found Jap not cut? . Where is it?

Evidence of accomplice, not a rule of law that Cranktons Law P. 713 it must be corroborated.
Clarke. 4th Ed. P. 578. Taschereau P. 870
Incriminating Answers.
Cranktons Law P. 1036. Sect 5.

Constable Hollacott. Court of Sessions.

(C O P Y)

Bella Bella, B.C.

Novr. 25th 1903.

Superintendent Hussey

Victoria, B.C.

Dear Sir:-

I would like to place before you the following information:-

Tuesday July 10th 1900:- A fishing boat was picked up on Rivers Inlet belonging to two Japs fishing for Whannuck Cannery, Manager, Robt. Chambers, Johnston Street, Victoria,

I was asked to go down and inspect the boat which I did. The fishing net had been cut. Blood was found on side of grub box and on the sail- also on a piece of oiled cloth. One oar lock was broken and two oars gone. There was [illegible] also a dent in side of boat. A reward was offered for the recovery of the bodies of the Japs- by Mr. Chambers and Mr. Kerr of R. P. Rithet & Co. the boss Jap also offered a reward but no trace was found of the Japs. It was thought they had met with foul play as the boss Jap said they were sober fellows who had recently come from Japan. Most of the above facts I have taken from my diary.

I heard nothing further of the case until the 15th of this month when Chas. Windsor a Bella Bella Indian- and who is an Indian watchman came in and swore to the following information:-

(COPY)

Tuesday Nov. 5th 1903. I left Bella Bella for Bella

for Bella Coola in company with Harry Kumchib and a Tallion woamn named Sally. On Friday Nov. 6th 1903 Sally told Harry and I that Ha-Nuse an Owekeno Indian had told her a short time before- while she was at Rivers Inlet-[redacted] that he had killed two Japs at Rivers Inlet some years ago. On Monday Nov. 9th I asked Sally what Johnny gave as his reason for killing the Japs. He said the Japs had whiskey and would not give him any and so he had killed them.

I told her to be careful about what she said. Sally left Bella Coola for Tallion on Tuesday Nov. 9th '03. She said she had been living with a white man named Harry at Rivers Inlet.

(Signed) His
Chas. X Windsor
mark.

Charles Windsor also told me that a Bella Bella Indian Indian named Sam Star knew a good deal about the case and rehearsed to me the story that Sam had been telling the Indians. I called Sam and told him I had heard something about the case and of his own accord he swore to the follow--ing information:-

(COPY)

"My name is Sam Star and my home is on the Bella Bella reserve.

The fishing season after the two Jap fishermen were lost at Rivers Inlet I was fishing for R.I. Cannery.

One night during the season I went out alone in my fishing boat in company with Bob Hamchit and Kimsquit [redacted]

Jimmy who each had a fishing boat. We tied our nets together and I sat in Kimsquit Jimmy's boat along with him. He told me many things and then he asked me if I had heard what they had done to the Japanese the year before ? I said: No; he said "We killed the Japanese".

He was fishing with Johnny Hannuse Owekeno in a boat- and they were in company with Kimsquit Harry and his wife who were in another boat. The four of them got whiskey at Good Hope and drank until they were into-xicated. They took two bottles out with them. John--ny threw out their net between the islands near Good Hope and Jimmy pulled boat fpr him. As Harry and wife were pretty drunk Johnny went into their boat and threw out their net for them. When nearly all out they came upon another net lying in their way. They saw the net belonged to a couple of Japanese fishermen who were not far away and Johnny cut the net in two anf threw out the rest of Harry's net. The Japanese hauled their net and one of them took out his book and wrote down the number of their boat. The japs said they would send in the Indians to jail for cutting their net. Then both the Indian boats went over to the Jap boat. They gave the Japanese some of their whiskey and after a while the Japs became intoxicated. The Japs lit their lan--tern and sat facing it one on either side their heads down smoking their pipes. The three Indians and the Indian woman talked together and decided it would be better to kill the Japs as they would get into great

~~xxxxxxxx~~

trouble if the Japs told on them. Johnny sat down in the Japs boat. The others wished him to kill the Japs but he did not wish to do so as it was a hard thing to do. The others kept trying to get him to do it and at last Johnny took an oar and hit the two Japs over the head. Their heads were so close together that the one blow did for both. The Japs both fell over in their boat . Johnny went through their pockets and found $60.00. One of the Japs was dead but the other one was not. Harry- whose boat was close up beside the Japs boat leaned over and seized the Jap who was still living and hauling him over cut his throat. They threw the Japs into the water and their bodies sunk at once. They became afraid and now hauled in their nets and went ashore on the island near Good Hope. They weren't long on the island when they saw a boat go to where the Japs boat was drifting. A man and woman were in the boat and after the man had looked over the contents of the boat thay pulled away from the Jap boat. Then the two boats left for the head of the Inlet.

This fishing season when the Kitamaats paid a visit to Good Hope Johnny Hannuse went with them. When he came back to the Head he came to me on the wharf and he said George Seamse of Bella Bella had told him at Good Hope that I was going to tell about their killing the Japs. I told him I was not going to do so. Then he said "It was not my wish to kill the Japs". the ether

three wished it- they persuaded me to do it and that is why I did it."

When Kimsquit Jimmy told me about their killing the Japs I went over to Bob Humchit and told him. He told me not to say anything about it. Bob told his wife and she told Hannuse that I knew. I became frightened at this and told my brother young Peter Star if I was lost to get Johnny Hannuse and Kimsquit Jimmy as they were the ones who would do away with me."

(Signed) His
Sam X Star
mark.

Witness:

R. W. Large, M.D., J.P.

Nov. I4th I903.

I do not know the names of the twoм Japs who were lost The boss Jap at Wannuck that year was Tsunekichi Okura and the last heard of him he was at Seatile. The assistant Jap boss was Yasukichi Yoshigawa and he is now trapping within a few miles of Bella Bella.

Mr. Chambers and Mr. Kerr might be able to give some further information. The Indians have kept this story pretty close and there is considerable excitement now that they know some information has leaked out. Kimsquit Jimmy and Kimsquit Harry are living at Kimsquit still and Johnny Hannuse also called Johnny Carl is living at Rivers Inlet.

I am forwarding a copy of Charley's and Sam's informa-

-mation to Constable Fraser at Rivers Inlet and am sending ~~it~~ the copy to you so that you may be able to confer with Mr. Kerr and Mr. Chambers and if necessary the Japanese Consul.

If I ~~am~~ be of any assistance I am at your service.

Yours truly

"R. W. Large" M.D., J.P.

(C O P Y)

Bella Bella, B.C.

Janry.22nd 1904.

LUCY HOUSTY: having been called and sworn stated as follows:-

"My name is Lucy Housty and I belong to the Bella Bella reserve. I remember the time the two Japanese were lost at Rivers Inlet. I was out fishing with my husband that night. We had thrown our nets outside of Good Hope. Chas. Cuyler (will not admit that he heard anything) a Bella Bella Indian was with us, his boat was alongside of ours. We had been sleep--ing in our boat when I wakened up- there was quite a strong wind blowing and I heard some angry words- it was in English but not very good English- it sounded as if the speaker was drunk. I could not say whether it was a white man or an Indian who was talking- he said: "I can cut your head off". It sounded as if there was a fight. I wakened up my husband and told (him) some people were fighting and he sat up for a little while and then lay down again. Chas. Cuyler also was awake but we did not see the boat where the talking came from.

In the morning we pulled up our nets and delivered our fish at the salt house. We told our friends we had heard some drunken people in the night and some time after this we heard that the two Japanese were killed.

We thought that the row we heard in the night had something to do with the death of the two Japs."

Her
(Signed) Lucy X Housty
mark.

Sworn before me this

22nd day of January 1904. "Richard W. Large M.D., J.P."

(C O P Y)

Bella Bella, B.C.

Janry.22nd I904.

Information re the supposed murder of two Japanese at Rivers Inlet on or about July I0th I900.

GRACE HUMCHIT: having been called and sworn stated as follows:-

"My name is Grace Humchit and I belong to the Bella Bella reserve.

I remember the time at Rivers Inlet when my hus--band Bob Humchit came and told me the story that Sam Star told him of the killing of the two Japs.

Johnny Hanuse is a near relative of mine and I was sorry when I heard the story about the killing of the Japs. I went to Johnny Hanuse's house and asked him if he had killed the two Japs. He said:"Yes, I couldn't help it." He told me that he was in great trouble with the two men and the woman. They were all drunk and his companions said they would kill him if he didn't kill the two Japs. That is why he killed the Japs."

Her
(Signed) Grace X Humchit
mark.

Sworn before me at Bella Bella on the 22nd day of January I904.

"R. W. Large, M.D., J.P."

(C O P Y)

Bella Bella, B.C.

Janry.19th 1904.

SAM STAR: having been called and sworn stated as follows:-

"I forgot to tell you something when I gave evide--nce before about the case of the two Japs. When Kim--squit Jimmy told me about their having killed the Japs he told me how it was two oars and a rowlock were broken in the Japs boat.

When they started to row over to the Japs, after the number of their boat had been taken, they pulled very hard and run into the side of the Japs boat, breaki--ing the oars and the rowlock.

Also I forgot to tell you the names of the two peo--ple in the boatthat Kimsquit Jimmy and the others saw pull up to the empty Jap boat after Jimmy and his compan--ions had landed on the Island.

Kimsquit Jimmy said he thought the two who were in the boat were Johnny Kam-ad-ge, an Nucklawtaw Indian, and his wife Annie an Owekeno woman."

His
(Signed) Sam X Star
mark.

Sworn before me at Bella Bella
this 19th day of January 1904.

"Richard W. Large, M.D., J.P."

Rex v Harry Hunnichet, Jimmy Kinsgait, Susan,
and Johnny Carl. Murder.

Date:- On or about 10th July - 1900.
Place:- Near Good Hope Cannery, Revis Island in the
County of Vancouver.
Names of murdered Japanese:- Sizo Tekamoto and Matsugo Katamoto
Motive:- To prevent Japs reporting Accused for having cut
their net.
Condition of boat in which murder was committed, when found:-
Blood on side of gunwale and on sail, also a
piece of oilcloth. One oarlock broken, two
oars missing. Dent in side of boat.

G. Yoshizawa, 406 Alder Witnesses.
419 Powell St., Van.

1. Yoshasago, Japanese, proves names and disappearance
of murdered men.
2. Johnny Carl, Tsimsian name Ha-noose (an accused) says that it was the idea of
Harry Hunnichit, Jimmy Kinsgait and Susan to
Kill Japanese, and that Harry Hunnichet did the
actual killing. Admits he was present. (See evidence
in Rex v Johnny Carl)
3. Jimmy Kinsgait (an accused) says Johnny Carl cut
Japs net, then Killed Japanese. (See evidence in Rex
v Johnny Carl.)
4. Susan (wife of Harry Hunnichit) ~~an accused~~ says
Johnny Carl Killed Japs. *
Note:- The committing Justice in his notes says. "Kinsgait
Jimmy pleads guilty to this and charge:- What occurred in
Court was this:- Mr Draney J.P. through Constable Woodcock
asked Jimmy Kinsgait if he was in the boat, Jimmy
answered - "Nika delate conomos Klaska" which
in English is, "I was certainly with them". And then
the Justice Magistrate entry.
5. Fanny Stanley;- a Bella Bella Indian was fishing with
her husband in the vicinity of the Accused and the Japs.

she heard angry words in English and a voice said, "I can cut your head off". She thought afterwards that the row had something to do with Japs' deaths.

6. Grace Hunnicutt, having heard that Johnny Carl had said that he had killed the Japs, went to see him at his house (he is some relative of hers) and asked him if he had killed the Japs, he said, "Yes, I couldn't help it".

7. Johnny Kam-ar-go an Eucletaw Indian, living at Blunden Harbour, was with his wife Annie and saw and examined the empty Jap boat.

8. Sam Star was told by Jimmy Kinsquit (an aunt) during the fishing season of 1901, "he killed the Japanese" (~~in statement attached.~~) and describes the affair much as he did before the magistrate in Rex v Johnny Carl, except that to Sam Star he said that Harry Hunnicutt, "kept the Jap who was still living and handing him over at his throat". In fishing season of 1903, Johnny Carl told Sam Star that he (Sam Star) was sorry he had shot them killing the Japs~~anese~~, and said "It was not my wish to kill the Japs; the others were sorry for it but persuaded me to do it and that is why I did it".

9. Sally was told by Johnny Carl that he had killed the Japs.

10. Mr Large, J.P. examined boat in which murders were committed within few hours after murder - He found two axes broken, only one block, dent in side of boat and made by blow of another boat. Blood and oil cloth found in boat, and a pretty axe inside boat.

Constable Wallwork may possibly secure additional evidence.

HOTEL VANCOUVER,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Rex + Johnny Cook
Lucy Hanaky - 1.
Johnny Kamage 2.
G. Goshizawa 3
F. Kamage 4
Sam Shaw 6
Sally 7
Jack Hunchit 8
Kinaquit Jimmy 5

Mickey

22/04



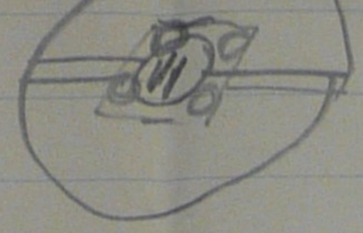
Grace Humchit.

.....

Q: What was the talk? A: He said: "Have you come?" - just a salutation.

Court: Get her to tell it in order? A: "Is it true you killed the Japanese?" I asked. He said:"Yes, because I had trouble." That is all.

Sam Starr



He asked are you going to
tell about what we have —
Repeat Are you going to tell what
we have done to the Japs = Then
he said an old Indian by the name Johnny
that he Sam Starr was going to tell the Court
the Court — He asked me did
Jimmy tell me anything about me. —
He was so sorry Parsons
and he was sick him him because
Johnny had told — I dont Know
what caused the foolish man to
say so — It was his him him
that we did what we did

By meaning Jimmy =

If you dont take that risk-you will
be like those Japanese I killed — He then said
do you see that hammer etc — I asked did you

Kill any Japs - he said Yes he wanted
more whiskey and they would not give it to
him

thom

Asked him if he killed the Js.

he Yes he said he did

He said I wanted more whiskey - and
a little later his anger became greater and
he Killed them

Joe Hamelink

Related my father brother of his father
1st 1/2 Cousins

He said Have you come

Is it true you killed the Japanese,

He said yes because I had to

On the way down on
boat -

Rex v Johnny Cart

Sam Hanchit
the two japs murdered working at Rivers Inlet Cannery the husband that japs murdering - Johnny Cart my relation. The two following disappeared 2 japs help catch with Johnny Cart -

1903 - Kumagai "
1902 - R.I.C "
1901 — "
1900 "

~~Did not hear anything about~~ ~~murder~~ Sam Stan told my husband about murder - what he had heard from K. Johnny - her husband told her & Jo + Sam Johnny Cart. I went to Sam Johnny Cart at R.I.C. Some time in afternoon. after dinner - Johnny Cart in hos- Is it true ya killed them Japanese - yes I had trouble with them - Some other people there came in and nothing more said

" "

Sam Stan:
two japs disappeared fishing at R.I.C. Heard 2 japs disappeared - He went to Wharf Cannery + saw there boat the Japs had disappeared during night - Boat lying in to Wharf between 10 and 11 morning - a big boat it is - Saw Indians examining boat - K. Johnny told me about murder of Japs last year - about seven Brothers Hanchit K. Johnny and myself went out in boat fishing Johnny told me you know what we did to Japanese - Johnny told me Killed Japanese

~~H H~~

This each year fishing at K. J. C. –
Jo C. came & me & told me that a Bella
Bella man told him that he seen
Chief Dan and was going to help
and asked him if he was so –
(I went to Bob and told him) – Chief
is so that K.J. told you about the matter.
J. C. replied – It was why did K.J. deceive us
fact. I & I was not going to tell but a –
lot of Bella Bellas knew and if they
told police he would have to tell truth.
It is K.J. told thinking he would get off
but if it come to Ct. he thought that
would not be so.

Y. Yoshizawa

Saizo worked Ohashi rock
Cannery 2 years disappear.
10th July – 1st October open motor
by myself came towing a fishing
boat – ~~Saizo Takimoto~~
~~Matsuzo "~~

Saizo Takimoto
Matsuzo Murata

I was fishing – I went to look at
boat – only Saizo on the boat – one woman
broken. Saw some blood on oiled paper
and some paper ~~=~~

Lucy Housley

She & her husband in boat picking
them out but ~~if~~ one island in front
of Good Hope - after supper went to sleep -
~~awakened by~~ woke up heard loud talking -
mighty broken English - Chinook - sounded
like talk of drunken people

—4—

Sally:

In 1903 at R.J.C. Johnny Carl came
to my house & brought bottle of whiskey -
poured out a big cup for me to drink
I refused - the 2d. or I didn't think that
I would ever come full of Japs - He was
a little drunk - Johnny Carl told me that
he had killed the Japs because they would
not give him more whiskey

—"—

Kinsquit Jimmy

S.S. Langa.

On morning 10th July first sank boat - One rowlock broken - 2 oars gone - Blood on side of grub box and on deck on a piece of oilcloth or tarpaulin - Net cut in two and washed with stern of boat - On grub box a few short black hairs - Likewise in side of boat close to where rowlock was broken - Made no examination by microscope of blood - There was no slime in boat to indicate that the blood was from fish. The blood towards bows of boat - fish are kept amidships - Blood in drops - no pool - thickly distributed in drops - It was smeared on grub box ⊙ Boat is painted red Sail lying in front part of boat -

Johnny Kat Ramsay

Remembers finding a fishing boat at Rivers Inlet in 1900 ~~on~~ in Island opposite Wadhams Cannery about 7 o'clock in morning of 10th July - There was a man in the boat thanking him the sail - He went down to come over = Saw blood on a grub box - on broken rowlock - He did not examine boat closely - I went to Good Hope - and the man that found boat went in direction of Wadhams Cannery The man in boat was a Kwakiutl Indian

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VOLUME XXXIV, No. 68. VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1904. WHOLE NUMBER, 6074.

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LOST WITH ALL ON BOARD.

British Sub-Marine No. A1 Run Down by Donald Currie Liner Berwick Castle. — Eleven Lives Lost. — Must Have Been a Terrible Death.

Disaster to British Submarine.

London, March 18.—It is reported from Portsmouth that a British submarine boat has been sunk with eleven of the crew.

RUN DOWN BY A LINER.

Portsmouth, March 18.—The British submarine boat, No. A1, was run down by a liner at 3 o'clock this afternoon. All hands were drowned.

DETAILS.

Portsmouth, March 18.—The British submarine boat, No. A1, was run down and sunk off the Nab Lightship to-day, by a Donald Currie Liner, and eleven persons were drowned, including Lieutenant Mansergh, the Senior Officer engaged in submarine work. The liner passed on and reported that she had struck a torpedo.

At the time she was struck, the vessel was off the lightship engaged in manoeuvres, and was lying in seven fathoms of water, awaiting the approach of a battleship.

The boat was one of the newest of the fleet of submarine vessels, and was built from the latest models, but had always been a bad diver. She was inspected recently by both the King and the Prince of Wales.

A TERRIBLE FATE.

Portsmouth, March 18.—The name of the Donald Currie Liner which struck the submarine boat is the Berwick Castle, from East London, South Africa.

The loss of the boat was not known for some hours after the liner had reported to the manoeuvring fleet that she had struck a torpedo. The officers of the liner say that they saw a glistening torpedo-like hull in the water, and it is supposed, therefore, that the submarine boat rose just before she was struck. The officers of the fleet did not suppose for the moment that the submarine boat had been struck, and continued operations, expecting that the vessel would re-appear. Finally, a search was made, and the breaking of the waves revealed the presence of the ill-fated boat. There is no doubt that all the crew died in their steel tomb. It is presumed that the Berwick Castle, in striking, upset the trim of the boat, and spilled the gasoline in her tanks,

COLLAPSE OF COTTON CORNER.

Daniel J. Sully "Beared" His Fall. — Temporary Panic on the Exchange. — Textile Slumps Points. — Influence in New Orleans and London.

Failure in Cotton Ring.

New York, March 18.—Daniel J. Sully, the cotton operator, who has for fifteen months been the biggest figure in the cotton market of the world and who has "bulled" cotton from seven cents a pound to over 17, announced his inability to make good his engagements on the New York Cotton Exchange to-day.

Within a few moments cotton fell nearly $13 a bale, from the highest figures of the day.

Traders in the Street have witnessed stock panics in previous years, corners have been broken and many crashes have been recorded, but none has been accompanied by such frenzy and confusion as that to-day.

While there has been no premonition of the impending crash, no morning of the season had witnessed a more demoralised market. In less than ten minutes after the opening, half-a-cent had been taken off the price of cotton. Prices went up and down 10, 20 and 30 points, within two or three minutes. May opened at $15.25 and sold down to $14.75 in less than 15 minutes, while July opened at $15.22 and went down to $14.86. Toward the end of the first half-hour, early sellers started to cover, and there was a rapid advance. There was nothing in the news to account for the excitement. It seemed merely a renewal of "bear" operations and the catching of further stop loss orders.

Shortly after the opening of the afternoon session, however, there was a lull in the pit, and at about five minutes after 2 o'clock the announcement of the suspension was made by Superintendent King, who read from the rostrum this announcement:

"We regret that we are unable to meet our engagements, and will therefore have to suspend.

(Signed)
DANIEL J. SULLY & CO."

For a few seconds there was an ominous silence over the floor as though the news had stunned the operators. Then, with one impulse,

A MIGHTY SHOUT

went up from [illegible] who had

RUSSIA AND HER ENEMIES.

Mistrustful of China's Bona Fides. —Threatens to Advance on Peking. — Vladivostok Squadron Outside Port. — Fight Impending in Northern Korea.

The Russo-Japanese War.

Paris, March 19.—The "Petit Parisien's" St. Petersburg correspondent cables:

"I learn from a sure source that the Russian Vladivostok squadron has left port. The officials absolutely refuse to discuss the destination of the squadron. Seventy-two hours have passed since the ships left Vladivostok."

The correspondent has had an interview with Finance Minister Kokovzoff, who expressed surprise at the recent panic on the Paris Bourse, adding that Russia had profited by buying Russian stocks at bottom prices. The Minister declared that the gold reserve in the Bank was actually increasing, and that if any metal was to be sent to the seat of war it would be silver, to the use of which the Orientals were accustomed. He said that the Russian Mint was actually casting silver bars, similar to those employed in Manchuria, for the use of the Russian authorities there. Finally, the Minister denied all knowledge of any purpose on the part of Russia to float a loan in Russia.

PING-YANG OCCUPIED.

St. Petersburg, March 18.—Under today's date, Viceroy Alexeieff cables from Mukden as follows:

"General Mischtchento reports that Ping-Yang is occupied by Japanese infantry, with some guns, and that Korean carts are carrying their supplies. The enemy's cavalry is not visible in large bodies, and only isolated horsemen are seen. Their horses are poor.

Our patrols discovered the presence of the enemy's infantry on the banks of the Cheng-Cheng River, five versts (about 3 1-3 miles) from Anju. The enemy opened fire and killed one of our horses."

FACING EACH OTHER.

BITUMINOUS COAL-MINERS

Decide Not to Strike by a Large Majority. — Operators' Compromise Accepted. — The Votes in the Various States Affected.

Against a Strike.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 18.—The tellers who counted the vote of the miners on the acceptance or rejection of the scale of wages offered by the operators to-day, announced the result as follows:

Total votes cast, 165,887; for accepting the scale, 98,514; against the scale and in favor of a strike, 67,373. Majority against a strike, 31,141.

The proposition for the operators accepted by to-day's vote provides for a 5.55 per cent. reduction from the present wage scale. The Joint Sub-Scale Committee of operators and miners will meet here on Monday to sign the scale, which becomes operative on April 1st, continuing for two years.

Secretary Wilson, of the United Mine-Workers, said that a meeting of the Joint Sub-Scale Committee would in all probability be called in Indianapolis next Monday, when the scale would be signed for two years, and arrangements would be made for the next joint convention to meet two years from now.

THE RETURNS FROM THE STATES.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 18.—Illinois and Iowa returned a majority of 23,513 against peace. Indiana, which had been considered the real fighting ground, voted for the compromise by a majority of 5,300. The other states interested strongly advocate the agreement.

Labor Trouble in New York.

New York, March 18.—After a committee of bricklayers and a committee of master builders had failed to agree on a settlement to-day, the difficulty was referred to the Board of Governors of the Employers' Association. This body decided to ask the master builders to renew negotiations with the bricklayers and report the results next Wednesday. If a peace agreement has not been reached before that time, the Employers' Association will take action in the matter.

Mr. Stead Not Barred.

Johannesburg, March 18.—The report [illegible] High

FISH-TRAPS WILL COME.

Yesterday's Conference at Ottawa Indicates That Ministers are in Favor of Traps for B. C. Salmon Fisheries.—The Provincial Subsidy Question.

In Favor of Fish Traps.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, March 18.—The outlook after to-day's conference between the British Columbia members and Hon. Messrs. Templeman and Prefontaine, is that the Government will decide in favor of fish-traps.

PROVINCIAL SUBSIDIES.

In reply to Mr. Borden, the Premier stated in the House to-day that the Government had not yet considered the question of the proposed increase of provincial subsidies, but would do so shortly.

Fatal Affray at Port Arthur, Ont.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Winnipeg, March 18.—John Meechan, fireman on the Canadian Pacific Railway, running between Fort William and Ignace, was shot and killed by Pietro Donato, an Italian store-keeper, at Port Arthur this afternoon. Meechan went to the store with several companions, while on a spree, and raised a disturbance by dancing and shouting. Donato forced them to leave at the revolver's point, and later Meechan and Harry Laney returned and demanded an explanation. In the dispute which followed, Laney was stabbed in the abdomen, and Meechan, who had been ejected, on trying to re-enter the store, was shot just over the heart, the bullet passing through a window. Donato ran to the Police Station and gave himself up, and Meechan staggered about 50 feet and dropped dead.

A bystander says that the men tried to force the till on the first visit, and did or said something which caused Mrs. Donato to scream. Donato is under arrest, and an inquest will be held.

The body of Walter Crennia, a Scotsman, who was killed at Shabaqua, on the C. N. R., was brought into Port Arthur to-day.

Playing With Fire.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Montreal, March 18.—Playing with matches was responsible for fire this morning in the residence of Dr. J. Camille Bernier, St. Denis Street, as a result of which his little daughter, Marie, will probably lose her life, while [illegible] Marcelle, was very

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VOLUME XXXIV, No. 73. VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, [FRI]DAY, MARCH 25, 1904. WHOLE NUMBER, 6079.

BOY'S CLOTHING.

Satisfaction is the one word which expresses the secret of our success in the boys' clothing and furnishing department. All our goods are made to satisfy the wearer, and that we have been successful is shown by the large increase in the sales of this branch of our business. Our lines embrace all the new materials, patterns and styles, commencing at the cheapest and run to the best money can buy.

We are showing a beautiful line of English made blouses and suits in linen, duck, galatea and cotton goods, some in sailor and others in Russian blouse style. This is the finest range ever shown in the City.

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BENEFITS OF THE LAND ACT

In Ireland Enlarged Upon by Mr. Wyndham. — All Parties Must Work in Concert. — A Nonconformist Squabble. — Mr. Perks, M. P., Criticises.

Imperial Parliament.

London, March 24.—Mr. Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replying in the House of Commons to-day, to a request of Mr. Redmond for information concerning the working of the Irish Land Act, said he believed that if all the parties concerned worked in the same spirit as last year, great success would attend the operation of the Act. Applications for advances, amounting to $10,000,000, had been received from 4,152 tenants on 206 estates, 61 evicted tenants had been restored, and others were about to be restored.

SOMEWHAT UNDIGNIFIED.

Consternation has been caused in British Nonconformist circles by a speech of Mr. Robert W. Perks, Liberal member of Parliament for the Louth Division of Lincolnshire, delivered yesterday at the opening of a Methodist bazaar at Louth, in which he vigorously criticised the Rev. Reginald John Campbell, minister of the City Temple here. Both men are pillars of English Nonconformity.

The two main points of Mr. Perks' attack were the Rev. Mr. Campbell's recent presentation at Court by the Bishop of London, and the projected surplicing of Mr. Campbell's choir at the City Temple.

"Mr. Campbell would have been far better advised if he had asked the veteran leader of Nonconformity, the Rev. James Guiness Rogers, to introduce him to the King, instead of going to a levee hanging to the apron-strings of an Anglican bishop," said Mr. Perks.

Referring to the surplicing of the men and women of the choir in gowns and velvet caps, Mr. Perks said:

"Possibly the next thing we shall see is Mr. Campbell marching round the aisles of the City Temple followed by his surpliced choir chanting a processional hymn with the reluctant deacons behind."

The Rev. Mr. Campbell declines to discuss Mr. Perks' remarks.

The Plague at Johannesburg.

Johannesburg, March 24.— [illegible]

the loss to the [illegible] wheat in this section alone w[illegible] to $50,000.

IN W[ISCONSIN].

Milwaukee, Wi[s., March] 24.—A severe rain and wind-st[orm], covering a large portion of Wisco[nsin], doing much damage to the tele[graph] and telephone service, and in [some] cases unroofing buildings, passed [over] this city to-day.

Looking Into O[ccidental] Economics.

Seattle, March [24.]—A party of wealthy Japanese, ju[st arrived] here, will visit the principa[l cities] of the United States, and vi[sit] rolling-mills and factories of [all kinds to] look into the condition of the pe[ople,] examine the practical workings of [the laws,] and ascertain, if possible, [what] religion enters to any apprecia[ble degree] into the actual daily life of [the people.] One of the party, a graduat[e of Tokyo] University, said that after a [careful] examination, absolutely [unbiased] and free from preconcepti[ons,] the Japanese had unanimously a[nd unhesitat]ingly rejected the religion [of the] European as something they d[id not] want and did not need.

THE SURPLUS LEAD OUTPUT.

Silver-Lead Mine-Owners' Association Meets at Sandon and Reaffirms Nelson Resolutions Favoring Broadening of Bounty Application.

The Lead Mining Industry.

Special to the "News-Advertiser."

Nelson, March 24.—The meeting of the Silver-Lead Mine-Owners' Association, which was to have convened on Tuesday at Sandon, did not meet until about mid-night on Wednesd[ay, be]cause of the snow-blockade, wh[ich] prevented several members of th[e] association from reaching Sandon un[til] Wednesday night. The meeting did [not] finish business until 2.30 o'clock th[is mo]rning.

The principal busin[ess] transacted was the endorsation of [the] resolutions adopted by the Silver-Le[ad M]ine-Owners' Association meeting [he]ld in this city on March 9th. The resolutions favor the payment of [the] lead bounty to such surplus of lead-[ore as] cannot be handled by the lead [smel]ters of the Province.

A memorial requesting [th]e Dominion Government to put into [effect] the provisions contained in the [resol]utions was adopted, and a commi[ttee] of five appointed to meet the re[presen]tatives of the smelters on Tuesda[y, M]arch 29th.

The text of the mem[orial] was withheld from the press, [as] it may be amended when the con[feren]ce is held. When its terms are ag[reed] on it will be signed by the repres[enta]tives of the Mine-Owners' Associati[on an]d representatives of the smelters, [an]d forwarded to the Government. T[his] will be the final action in the mat[ter].

BOTTLING UP PORT ARTHUR.

Japanese Ma[ke] Another Attempt to Tie Up the Harbor on Tuesday — [T]he Result as Yet [U]nknown.—Thousands of Volunteers Eagerly Sought the [H]azardous Empris[e].

Party of Cos[sac]ks Defeated in Northern Korea.—Russia Said to Have [P]urchased Three [G]erman Atlantic Liners.—Japan Threatening to Land [T]roops in Chinese [T]erritory.

The Russo-Ja[panes]e War.

London, March 25.—The "Daily Telegraph" publishes a [desp]atch from its Tokyo correspondent [und]er yesterday's date, which says:

"On the night of [M]arch 22nd, the Japanese fleet renew[ed] the attempt to bottle up Port Arth[ur.] Sixteen warships escorted seven [m]erchant steamers to the mouth of [the] harbor, and under cover of the [bom]bardment, the steamers ran in and [we]re sunk in the desired positions. Th[ree] thousand Japanese officers and b[lue]jackets volunteered for the duty. A[n o]fficial report is expected this evening."

COSSACKS BEATEN.

Seoul, March [illegible] party of forty [illegible]

are secretly engaging Chinese to act as irregular corps.

FROM ALL SOURCES.

Russia Purchases German Liners.—An Expert on Machine Guns.

St. Petersburg, March 24.—The promotion of Grand Duke Sergius Mikhailovich to the grade of Major-General, has involved an important change in the supreme command of the Russian artillery, which has been for many years in control of his father, the last surviving son of Nicholas I, who is now an invalid at the Riviera.

Grand Duke Sergius is regarded as being the foremost machine-gun specialist in the Russian Army. His place is filled with Maxim, Nordenfeldt and other quick-firing guns. Grand Duke [illegible]

the Shan-Hai-Kwan [ra]il has been established, and Russia[n] agents report that there is every in[dic]ation of an intended landing on the [we]st coast of the Gulf of Liao-Tung. [Th]e information conveyed by these [a]gents, seems to coincide with other [inf]ormation, indicating a complete ch[ange] in the Japanese plan of campa[ign,] or of its entrance into a second [st]age practically involving the abando[nme]nt of further heavy landings of tr[oops] in Korea.

According to advice[s re]ceived by the Government, there ar[e] [on]ly about 70,000 Japanese troops in t[he] Hermit Kingdom at present. It i[s] considered possible that the Japane[se] reckoned on a complete mobilisation there much sooner, but that the difficulti[es] met with in transporting troops from Japan and over the roads in Korea, pro[ved] more serious than expected, and the Japanese found themselves unable to deliver

A FRONTAL ATTACK IN MANCH-

DREADFUL DISGRACE

Overcomes a Hitherto Honored Militia Officer and Municipal Official. — Colonel Gray of Toronto Found Guilty of Tampering With Ballots.

A Sad Case.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Toronto, March 24.—Frank A. Gray, a druggist, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. Gray, his father, who acted as Deputy Returning-Officer and Clerk respectively, were convicted to-day of tampering with ballots at the Civic Election. They were admitted to bail, and will be sentenced on April 2nd. Colonel Gray was 39 years in the militia service, served in the Fenian Raid and in the North-West Rebellion in 1885, and later was for years in charge of the stores at Montreal. He sat for West York in the Ontario Legislature from 1883 to 1885.

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Purse Seines to be Permitted for B. C. Salmon Fisheries. — Minister of Marine's Naval Militia Project. — The Grand Trunk Pacific Deposit.

At Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 24.—Hon. Mr. Prefontaine, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, states that purse seines will be allowed for salmon fishing in British Columbia waters this year. They will be permitted under regulations similar to those governing the use of traps.

The Bill of Hon. Mr. Prefontaine, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, for the establishment of a Canadian Naval Militia will be presented to Parliament next week. It will make provision for a force of 3,000 men at first, the nucleus

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VOLUME XXXIV, No. 74. FIRST SECTION. VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1904. TEN PAGES. WHOLE NUMBER, 6080.

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JIMMY BRITT WINS.

"The Pride of California" Secures the Decision After Magnificent Fight With "Young Corbett" of Denver. — Went the 20-round Limit.

"Young Corbett" vs. Jimmy Britt.

San Francisco, Woodward's Pavilion, March 25.—San Francisco to-night is fight-mad. Not since the good old days when Jack Dempsey and Peter Jackson battled for fame and fought in this city, has such intense and universal interest been displayed, nor has the pugilistic world witnessed such stirring scenes as those which were enacted at Woodward's Pavilion to-night, when the World's Champion Featherweight "Young Corbett," of Denver, and Jimmy Britt fought each other to settle the question of fistic supremacy. The outcome of this contest has been the main theme of discussion among the sporting fraternity for weeks, but to-night it was the all-absorbing topic in all circles, and for the time being events of National and International importance were subordinated to the general division of opinion as to which of the two pugilistic stars possessed the greater championship qualities.

The climax was reached when the doors of the newly-remodeled Woodward's Pavilion, with its limited seating capacity, were thrown open to the public. All this morning, afternoon and during the early hours of the evening, a vast throng had stood in line, awaiting the sale of general admission seats.

By nightfall the line had been

AUGMENTED BY THOUSANDS.

and mounted policemen were compelled to use their clubs to preserve anything like order. Finally, when the rush had subsided somewhat, and the police had stopped the sale of seats, it was estimated that as many persons had been unable to gain admission to the auditorium, as were assembled within its walls.

When the bell summoned the principals in the main event to the centre of the ring, there were about 8,000 people in attendance. The Club officials stated that the receipts would total about $40,000, which is the greatest amount ever contested for by fighters of Corbett's and Britt's calibre.

Included in the assemblage were prominent sporting men from all over the country.

Britt puts a left on the cheek. Corbett brings a right to the head. Britt misses a hook for the stomach. They feint into a clinch. Corbett swings a left for the wind. Britt swings a left to the jaw. Britt sends a good left to the wind. They are fighting fast. Corbett puts a right on the ribs. Britt jabs left to the mouth and a clinch follows. Britt catches a left swing on his glove. In clinches Corbett shows superior strength and brings his overhand up with lightning rapidity. At the end of the round they are sparring. Corbett backing away.

Round Four.

Britt leads a left to the wind, but is blocked. Corbett misses a left swing. They clinch, and Corbett sends a left to the wind. Britt put a left on the jaw. Corbett sent a left to the point of the jaw. Britt sends a left to the wind. They clinch. They exchange light lefts. Corbett rushes, but Britt smothers every lead. Britt put another left on the wind. Another rush by Corbett does no damage. Britt tries a left for the jaw, but is blocked. Corbett swings a light left to the neck, and a right on the ribs. The rush sends Britt to his knees for a second. They are in a hot mix-up at the bell. Britt's nose is bleeding.

Round Five.

Britt blocks a left swing. They clinch and Corbett sends a right across to the jaw. Britt sends two lefts to the "bread-basket" without damage. Britt lands a left on the cheek. Corbett is wild with a left swing and ducks into a left upper-cut. They clinch. Britt lands a straight left on Corbett's face. Corbett swings a right to the head. Britt puts Corbett on the ropes. Britt lands a left on the wind. Britt is making Corbet away and hooks a left to the head and [illegible]. Britt

WILL NOT MAKE AN ALLIANCE

With Japan. — Empress-Dowager of China Stands Firm for Russia. —When the War Really Began. —The Liao River Navigable. — Officers Disgraced.

The Russo-Japanese War.

London, March 26.—The "Telegraph" prints a despatch from its Shanghai correspondent, which says that the Empress-Dowager has rejected a proposal made by Generals Yuan Shi Kai and Ma that China conclude an open alliance with Japan, in view of Russia's repeated invasions of Chinese territory west of the Liao River.

HARD WORK FOR THE RUSSIANS.

Tokyo, March 26.—A private telegram from Korea states that the Russians are establishing a strong position in the vicinity of Antung. They are said to have seven fortresses completed, and to be engaged in erecting six additional ones. It is also reported that four batteries of artillery have been established at Chyang-Syong.

The Russians are reported to be experiencing great difficulties in transporting army supplies, particularly from Liao-Yang. The roads are in bad condition and it has been necessary to repair them and construct a number of new bridges. Food is said to be scarce. No cattle are available, and the Russians have been killing and eating horses.

VERY PROBABLE.

London, March 26.—A "Times" Tokyo correspondent says that local officers of Wiju have reported to the Korean Government that Russian troops began crossing the Yalu River on February 2nd. Thus the correspondent says, it appears that Russia began acts of war several days before Japan began hostilities.

ACROSS LAKE BAIKAL.

Paris, March 26.—A correspondent at

ed. He would not talk on such important affairs."

ST. PETERSBURG NEWS.

Treatment of Prisoners of War. — Disgrace Partial and Complete.

St. Petersburg, March 25.—A report which has been circulated to the effect that General Altadavdor, Chief Assistant of Ordnance to the Grand Duke Michael, has been banished to a small and remote military post in the Caucasus, is not true, but it is true that the Tsar is dissatisfied with some conditions existing in the Ordnance Department and that General Altadavdor has been given a commission to inspect certain fortresses. The General is now in Sebastopol and his work at St. Petersburg has been turned over to the Grand Duke Sergius Michaelovitch.

According to the best information obtainable Viceroy Alexeieff requested a supply of quick-firing guns in January, but the request was not promptly filled, owing to General Altadavdor's remissness.

Two parks of artillery, each consisting of 180 men, with horses, guns and ammunition, left St. Petersburg for the Far East to-night.

A special commission of the Foreign Office, under the Presidency of Professor de Martens, Professor of International Law at the University of St. Petersburg, is drawing up regulations for the treatment of

PRISONERS OF WAR.

The Commission is doing its utmost to render the regulations as humane as possible. They will be based substantially on those in force at the time of the Russo-Turkish War. They cover four main points:—

1—The conditions under which prisoners will be held within the zone of operations.

2—The methods of the transfer of prisoners to points of concentration and for despatch to European Russia.

3—Provisions for quartering prisoners.

4—The feeding of prisoners. They will receive the same rations as Russian troops.

Officers giving their patrol will be allowed to live in private quarters.

All valuables found on prisoners will be registered and kept for them. A list of prisoners captured will be posted by the General Staff, and the names of the dead will be communicated to the Foreign Office for the information of the relatives.

Captain Irkoroff, of the Manchurian Commissariat Service, who was arrested on a charge of selling information in connection with the Quartermaster's department to Lieutenant-Colonel Akashi, formerly Military Attache of the Japanese Legation at St. Petersburg, has been tried by Court Martial and found guilty. He now has been sentenced to 25 years penal servitude.

(Continued on Page Two.)

THE FEDERAL

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

"Moifaa," at 5 to 1, Wins the Great Steeplechase by Eight Lengths. —The King's Horse, "Ambush II," Fell. — The Placed. — Twenty-Six Starters.

The Grand National.

Liverpool, March 25.—The Grand National steeplechase, of 2,535 sovereigns (about four miles and 856 yards), was run here to-day and won by "Moifaa." "Kirkland" was second and "Gunner" third.

Twenty-six horses started.

"Moifaa" won by eight lengths. The King's entry, "Ambush II.," who was started a hot favorite, fell, as did others.

The King, who received a great welcome, was present with a large party from Knowsley Park, the country seat of the Earl of Derby. The cheers which greeted the appearance of "Ambush II.," indicated where the public had placed their money, but "Ambush II." failed to as successfully top his fences as he did last year.

"Moifaa's" victory was a hollow one. His price opened at 5 to 1, and he won easily. A neck separated the second and third horses.

Montreal News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Montreal, March 25.—It is reliably stated that the Government contemplates abolishing the Montreal Harbor Commission and replacing it by a commission of three experienced men, whose whole time will be given to the work.

The carpenters and joiners threaten a strike unless they receive an advance to 25 cents an hour.

T. Belanger was to-day found guilty of the murder, in February, 1903, of Antoine Seguin, his brother-in-law, and sentenced to be hanged on June 10th.

The Gale in the West.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Winnipeg, March 25.—The storm of last night and yesterday was the worst of the season and extended from Moose Jaw in the Territories to the eastern boundary of Manitoba. All railway traffic is stalled, and but one train had reached the city up to a late hour this evening. Two through C. P. R. trains are stalled between Winnipeg and Medicine Hat, and the train from Montreal is delayed by a wreck near Rat Portage. Trains have not reached some points on the Manitoba

The Daily News-Advertiser.

SECOND SECTION. VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1904. TEN PAGES.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Shareholders at General Meeting in London Endorse the Transcontinental Extension Scheme. — The Chairman Explains the Grand Trunk Pacific Agreement.

The ordinary general half-yearly meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada was held on March 5th, at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson (the President) in the chair.

The President, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said that the revenue and profits for the half-year to 31st December last were in excess of those of any previous half-year. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the proprietors would not allow the satisfaction which they must naturally feel at such a result to be diminished by the inauspicious opening of the year 1904. The large falling away of the revenue during the last two months was solely attributable to the extraordinary severity of the weather which had prevailed both in Canada and the United States—in Canada with a continuity hardly ever known within the memory of man. A state of things so abnormal and transitory afforded not the least reason for the discouragement which it seemed to have caused to some timid shareholders. Indeed, he was at a loss to understand the fears expressed in some quarters, which a little reflection would show to be entirely unreasonable. Up to almost the very last hour of 1903, business was progressing with its usual activity, and there was no reason to suppose that when the unusual stress of weather ceased, traffic would not be resumed in the same proportion as before. (Applause.) They would have some lee-way to make up, but the year was young. They had still some ten months before them, and the last reports received as to weather and general conditions were improving, and the delayed traffic was coming forward. He regretted that the working expenses, from causes which were common to all the railroads in the United States and Canada, continued to show a considerable increase, although not to so great an extent in proportion to the increase in the gross receipts as in the two previous half-years. The result of the operation of the railway for the past half-year was a net profit of £924,883, which was increased by the credits to net revenue to £1,013,254, an increase of £76,771, compared with 1902. The total amount available for dividend was £494,286, out of which the directors recommended the payment of the full dividends for the half-year on the guaranteed and first and second preference stocks, and a dividend of 2 per cent. for the year on the third [illegible]

ing, perhaps the weight of political and interested opposition which the scheme was destined to encounter. It had been accordingly found impossible to carry the measure through the Canadian Parliament without imposing some limited obligations on the Grand Trunk Company, not by any means, however, to be weighed against the advantages which they anticipated would result to the Company.

THE QUESTION OF TERMS.

They certainly could not hope to obtain such generous terms as were granted to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; but without claiming to receive assistance from the Government, which in the case of that Company reached, he believed, something in cash or representing cash—like $120,000,000, they did reasonably expect to obtain liberal treatment at the hands of the Parliament of Canada. Their original idea was to build from a point on the Grand Trunk Railway to the Pacific Coast. The intention was that the point of junction should be at or in the neighborhood of North Bay. It was made, however, by the Government a condition of the grant of the charter of the Grand Trunk Pacific Company that the line should be extended eastward from North Bay to Quebec into the City of Moncton, in New Brunswick, the point of junction on the Intercolonial Railway, communicating with St. John, New Brunswick, to the south-west, and Halifax, Nova Scotia, to the south-east. As a result, however, of the negotiations with the Government, another Bill was introduced by the Government itself for ensuring the construction of the contemplated line from New Brunswick to the Pacific in joint partnership between the Government and the Grand Trunk Pacific Company. An agreement under which this line would be constructed and worked was embodied in the Government Bill, and it was the first of the two agreements which were submitted now, as far as they affected the interests of the Grand Trunk Company. In the meantime, a great and unfavorable change had occurred in the financial position throughout the markets of the world, and the directors, in the interests of the shareholders, came to the conclusion that modifications in the agreement were imperative in order to safeguard the credit of the Company, one important modification being that relating to the conditions which were imposed on the Grand Trunk Pacific Company for making the deposit. Negotiations were accordingly resumed, and the result was embodied in the second or supplemental agreement. If this agreement received the approval of the shareholders, it would be brought before the Parliament of Canada—which had been specially summoned to meet on the 10th March—for consideration and, he hoped, confirmation. Proceeding to explain the leading features of the agreements, he stated that the whole distance covered by the road from its extreme eastern point at Moncton to Port Simpson, on the Pacific, was about 3,400 miles. It was intended that the Eastern division—that was, from Winnipeg through Quebec to Moncton—should be owned by the Government, and that it should be constructed by them under joint supervision of the Grand Trunk Pacific Company and the Government, and leased wholly when completed—or in sections pending such completion—to the Grand Trunk Pacific Company. The line would pass from 100 to 150 miles north of North Bay, whence a branch line would connect it with the Grand Trunk system, and another branch line would be constructed from some point between Winnipeg and North Bay to [illegible]

lent results, and would by itself more than justify the adoption of the scheme in its entirety.

THE MOUNTAIN SECTION OF THE LINE.

The mountain section naturally presented features of greater difficulty and cost; but here again, although the survey parties had not completed their work, the country had been quite sufficiently explored to enable them to say that its general features were well known, and their advisers were satisfied that the cost of laying the road would be considerably less than that of other roads traversing these mountains. The financial conditions under which the mountain section would be constructed were that the Canadian Government guaranteed 3 per cent. interest on the bonds to be issued to the extent of 75 per cent. of the cost of construction, the remaining 25 per cent. being obtained by bonds to be issued by the Grand Trunk Pacific Company, and guaranteed by the Grand Trunk Company. For the first seven years, however, after completion of the mountain section the Government would pay the interest on the bonds guaranteed by them without recourse to the Grand Trunk Pacific Company, and during the next succeeding three years only so much as might be earned over working expenses towards making up 3 per cent. would be paid by the Grand Trunk Pacific Company, so that in effect for the term of ten years from the completion of the line no claim would arise against the Grand Trunk Pacific Company in respect of three-fourths of the cost of construction. He alluded to the obligation imposed on the Grand Trunk Pacific Company of making a deposit as evidence of its bona fides. This deposit, which was to be made within thirty days of the passing of the Government Act, was to consist of $5,000,000 in cash or Government securities. This was an extremely unnecessary and unreasonable demand, in his opinion, and the obligation was reluctantly accepted in view of concessions required on some more essential points. It was provided by the supplemental agreement that the deposit should be made in cash or approved securities, and the Grand Trunk Railway would, subject to the approval of the shareholders, make the necessary arrangements for complying with the requirements of the agreements. The deposit itself would be released as soon as the rolling stock for the equipment of the road had been provided, and there only remained £1,000,000 required for the completion of the Western division. In return for the support which they were asked to afford to the Grand Trunk Pacific Company, the Grand Trunk Company would retain a controlling interest in that Company, and would become the possessors of the whole of the common stock, amounting to $25,000,000. What might be the prospective value of that security or when it might acquire a substantial value he could not precisely predict, but they must bear in mind the certain and rapid development of the North West on the one hand and the actual and very profitable results on the other hand, which had attended the working of other railroads operated under conditions and in districts not dissimilar from those contemplated for the Grand Trunk Pacific Company. The obligation proposed to be assumed by the Grand Trunk Company was limited to a fourth of the cost of constructing the [illegible] expiration of eight years, the period al[illegible] Western division, with the reservation that in respect to the prairie section—inasmuch as the Government's guarantee [illegible]

was out of the question. The scheme for good or for bad had to be settled at once, because the Parliament of Canada were meeting on the 10th inst., for the purpose of dealing with the matter. Therefore, in the event of adjournment, the agreement would not be ratified, and the advantages likely to accrue to the Company would pass into other hands.

Mr. Hays considered that the objections raised to the scheme were due to a failure on the part of the proprietors to fully recognise the situation. The question for them to consider was not what was their position going to be if they embarked upon the enterprise, but what was going to be their position if they did not embark upon it. (Applause.)

The amendment, on being put to the meeting, received very little support, and the original resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority.

THE SPRING ASSIZES.

Request of Hutchinson's Counsel That Case be Dismissed Refused by the Judge. — Howell on the Stand Nearly all Day. — Japanese Case Before the Chief Justice.

The first case called yesterday morning before Mr. Justice Hunter was that of the Japanese Tenaka, charged with assaulting Mrs. Uchida, with intent to kill. The prisoner was undefended.

The following jury was impanelled: J. T. Dent (foreman), James Anderson, H. Maddock, W. F. Lindsay, Samuel Thorne, J. F. [illegible]utterfield, W. J. Carson, William Dot, Ernest Barker, Alex. McGee, William Hatch, and E. V. Cassidy.

COURT-ROOM CLEARED.

Mr. O. Plunkett said a request had come to him from the Japanese Consul, asking that the public be excluded from the Court room. He made the request out of respect to the Consul, though personally he did not think that the case came legally under that requirement. The ground for the objection was that the prisoner did not wish a letter he had written to Mrs. Uchida to be read in public.

The Chief Justice said that in view of the fact that it was the prisoner's request and the letter might prejudice his interests, he would order that the Court be cleared.

This was done, and all other jurors than those impanelled were also discharged from further attendance till Monday morning.

CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Plunk[illegible]

ter prisoner left the room, she heard a noise of something breaking up-stairs. Witness had never encouraged prisoner in any way.

In answer to prisoner witness said she noticed that he was under the influence of liquor at the time of the attempted assault.

Asked by the Chief Justice if it would satisfy her if prisoner was bound over to keep the peace for two or three years, she replied that it might be like a case in Nanaimo, where a man had been bound over under similar circumstances and had afterwards murdered the woman.

The prisoner said that he might be quarrelsome when drunk, but he had never meant to hurt the witness.

In reply to a question from the prisoner, Mrs. Uchida said the reason she had sent for the police was because, after the assault, he returned to the house and began to smash things up.

ADJOURNMENT FOR LUNCH.

The prisoner asked leave to put in a statement. The Chief Justice said the interpreter could look over the evidence, and report to the Court after luncheon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the afternoon Mrs. Uchida's stepson testified to going into the kitchen and seeing Tenaka with a knife, and pushing him outside. He said he feared that prisoner was going to kill his stepmother, because he had a handkerchief wrapped round the knife. The prisoner was pale and gnashing his teeth, but he did not think he was drunk.

The prisoner put a number of questions to the witness, most of which were of very slight consequence. He caused some amusement by taking Mr. Kaburagi by the shoulders and pushing him about, to illustrate the manner in which Mrs. Uchida's step-son, who was head and shoulders higher than himself, would have worked him out of the kitchen.

Mr. Plunkett objected to some of the questions as irrelevant.

The Chief Justice pointed out that the prisoner had no lawyer to defend him, and as he was unacquainted with the language and the Court proceedings, he would, therefore, ask counsel and jury to bear with him patiently.

Nothing of importance developed in the afternoon, and as there was no prospect of closing the case, the Court adjourned at 4.30, to meet again at 10.30 this morning.

REX VS. HUTCHINSON.

Application by Defence for Dismissal Refused by the Judge.

A suggestion that Mr. Justice Duff ask the Deputy Attorney-General to withdraw the prosecution in the Hutchinson case, virtually a dismissal, was made by Mr. McCaul when Court opened yesterday morning. This suggestion was made on the ground that there was no basis for the charge against Hutchinson, because Howell, with [illegible]

not seen the letter, and it was not being withheld.

His Lordship said Mr. [illegible] should not repeat what the assignee had told him.

THE REMOVAL OF STOCK.

Mr. Howell said that at first a chattel mortgage had been suggested as a means to secure Kelly Douglas & Company and this was entirely satisfactory to the witness. The matter had been discussed in a room at the Terminal City Club, where Mr. Howell had been invited by Mr. Kelly. The next day they had gone to Mr. Russell's office, and it was then discovered that this mortgage could not be given, owing to the concern being incorporated as a company. Mr. Howell was advised at that time that the best way to secure Mr. Kelly was to sell him goods. Acting on that arrangement Kelly, Douglas & Company got two dray loads of goods on December 24. Mr. Kelly wanted to send up the books of the firm. Mr. Howell had said that the disgrace was bad enough, and he himself ordered a dray from La Page & Pease. Mr. Howell had seen one load go away and another partly on the wagon and was hurrying off to catch the boat for Victoria, when he met Mr. Kelly at the post office. Mr. Kelly charged Howell with not acting according to his word, and that he had not [illegible] the goods. Before that, Mr. Kelly had received a cheque for the $245.13, not caring to wait until the acceptance was due. This had been marked "no funds," and the only way in which Mr. Howell could satisfy Mr. Kelly was in proceeding with him to the bank, and after Mr. Howell had ascertained that his balance was something over $[illegible], he gave Mr. Kelly a cheque for the entire balance. Mr. Kelly also [illegible] the cheque for $245.13.

"Did you say a short time ago," Mr. McCaul asked, "whether the disgrace was to yourself or Mr. Kelly?"

"To myself," the witness replied.

"You don't know whether or not Mr. Kelly felt any disgrace," Mr. McCaul added.

Replying further, Mr. Howell said he next saw Mr. Kelly in Victoria on Saturday, January 2nd. They met on the street and Mr. Kelly had apologised for his hasty action, as he had found out that the goods had arrived at his warehouse.

"I suppose the apology was a perfectly satisfactory acknowledgment?" His Lordship observed.

Howell said he next saw Mr. Kelly on the Monday following, January 4th, in Vancouver.

"Did he want anything more?" Mr. McCaul asked.

"He got everything on Thursday."

MORE GOODS REMOVED.

Witness said Mr. Kelly had called him up over the telephone and asked him to stop that talk of his having left town. Witness had replied it was Kelly's own fault, and was the natural result of them coming together at the bank, when Howell had his grip with him. Messrs. Baker, Leeson & Co. had also [illegible]

ober 26th and November 2nd, but withdrew the objection upon His Lordship ruling that it was important in view of the manner in which the business had been conducted after November 2nd.

EVIDENCE OF THE ASSIGNEE'S AGENT.

Mr. J. L. Stewart, the first witness examined when the case was opened on Monday, was called yesterday, and his examination proceeded with. He testified that the fixtures had afterwards been sold to the firm now in possession of the store.

Cross-examined by Mr. McCaul, witness stated the price was not separate, but that a tender for $1,100 odd had been accepted for the business complete. He had refused to allow Mr. McCaul to see the books in preparation for the trial, acting under the direction of Mr. Naismith, one of the Committee of creditors, who advised him to consult with Mr. Martin. That gentleman, however, was out of town.

BOOKS MISSING.

When the assignee took charge, Mr. Stewart, acting, found in the store the books already submitted as exhibits, but had not looked in the cellar. On the morning after possession was taken, he had wanted to make reference to some book, but could not find it.

"That book was very essential to Mr. Hutchinson?" was Mr. McCaul's question.

"It was very essential to us," Mr. Stewart retorted.

Witness explained how the statement of standing had been made out, Miss Gamble, the book-keeper, vouching for the liabilities.

Mr. J. S. Kerr, salesman and director of the Urquhart Mills Company, testified that he had a conversation with Mr. Hutchinson in October. Hutchinson had stated that he wished to dispose of the business and that the stock was valued at from $1,200 to $1,500.

The Court then adjourned until 10.30 o'clock this morning.

'wo Little Ones Born in India and Raised on

LACTATED FOOD.



Hotel Vancouver Laundry

Not Responsible for Goods in case of Fire.

M H H Maclean

Room 96 *Date* Mar 18 *190*....

To be returned at Tomorrow *M* *190*....

NO.	GENTLEMEN'S LIST.	$	cts.
6	Shirts, Plain 12c		
	Shirts and Collars 18c		
1	Shirts, Dress 15c		15
	Shirts, Pleated 15c		
	Flannel Shirts 12c		
	Overshirts 10c		
4	Collars 3c		12
	Cuffs 3c		
	Combinations 20c		
	Drawers 10c		
	Undershirts 10c		
	Pyjamas 20c		
	Nightshirts 12½c		
	Health Bands 10c		
	Handkerchiefs 4c		
	Towels 5c		
	Handkerchiefs, silk 5c		
1	Socks, per pair 5c		5
	Coats ..... 15c to 25c		
	Vests ..... 15c to 25c		
	Pants ..... 20c to 50c		
	Neckties 5c		

TOTAL ..... $ .....

An extra charge of 20 per cent. will be made when work is required under 24 hours.

H H

THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

LAND REGISTRY OFFICE,
Victoria, B.C.

March 14th ,1904.

The Deputy Attorney General,
Vancouver Hotel,
Vancouver, B.C.

RE.....the "B.C. Supply Co., Limited Liability."

Sir,-

This morning I was asked by telephone to send you the last summary filed of the above named Company; but I cannot *understand* that you could have left orders that such a request should be made, and as I could not part with the custody of the original, I enclose a certified copy of same which perhaps is all you require.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. J. Morton.

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

ENCL.

INFORMATION AND COMPLAINT FOR AN INDICTABLE OFFENCE.

CANADA:

Province of British Columbia,

County of Cassiar.

THE information and complaint of Johnny Carl of Rivers Inlet, taken this twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of OUR LORD one thousand nine hundred and four, before the undersigned one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said County of CASSIAR, who saith that HARRY HUMCHIT, of KINISQUIT, did, on or about the tenth day of July 1900, at Rivers Inlet, feloniously and wilfully kill and murder two Japanese by striking them, the said Japanese, on their heads with an oar, and by cutting their throats with an knife.

SWORN before me the day and year first above-mentioned at NAMU.

"ROBERT DRANEY" J. P.

INFORMATION AND COMPLAINT FOR AN INDICTABLE OFFENCE.

CANADA:

Province of British Columbia,

County of CASSIAR,

THE information and complaint of JOHNNY CARL, of RIVERS INLET, taken this twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four, before the undersigned one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said County of Caasair, who saith that SUSAN, a woman of KINIEQUIT, did conspire and agree with HARRY HUNICHIT and KINISQUIT JIMY, to feloniously and wilfully kill and murder two Japanese.

SWORN before me the day and year first above-mentioned, at NAMU.

"ROBERT DRANEY" J. P.

INFORMATION AND COMPLAINT FOR AN INDICTABLE OFFENCE.

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CANADA:

Province of British Columbia.

County of CASSIAR.

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"ROBERT DRANEY". J. P.

SWORN before me, the day and year first above-mentioned, at NAMU.

"ROBERT DRANEY" J. P.

JUSTICE of the PEACE COURTS.

HARRY HUMPCHIT charged, for that he did feloniously kill and murder two Japanese.

HARRY HUMPCHIT pleads not guilty, to the said charge.

KINISQUIT JIMMY, charged that he did wilfully aid and abet one HARRY HUMPCHIT to wilfully kill and murder tow Japanese.

KINISQUIT JIMMY pleads guilty to the said charge.

SUSAN, charged with conspiring and agreeing with Harry Humpchit and Kinisquit Jimy to wilfully and feloniously kill and murder two Japanese.

SUSAN pleads not guilty to the said charge.

"ROBERT DRANEY". J. P.

JOHNY CARL, Sworn saith:-

My name is Johny Carl, I know the prisoners, Harry Humpchat, Kinisquit Jimmy and Susan. Kinisquit Jimmy was a partner of mine three and a half years ago at Rivers Inlet. We fished for the Good Hope Cannery. I was in my house at the Good Hope Cannery when Harry and Susan came to the house for me and Jimmy. We all went down to the boats together. Harry, Susan and Ji my, got into Harry's boat, I got into mine and ~~Jimmy~~ Ji my's boat. My boat was made fast to Harry's and towed to the Fishing Ground, near Good Hope Cannery in Rivers Inlet. This was about dusk. I threw out my net while the others were towing my boat, as soon as my net was out they immediately commenced throwing out ~~theirs~~ theirs. When their net was about half out, they ran across another net ~~belonging~~ belonging to two Japs. Harry picked up the Japanese net and cut it with a pocket knife. After Harry cut the Japs net, he threw out the rest of his own net "Harrys". The Japanese began hauling in their net when Harry had cut it. They picked up both pieces. Then the two Japanese rowed over to Harry's boat, and began talking to him. I did not understand what they were saying but knew that they were angry. I heard Susan telling them to kill the two Japanese. Harry picked up and oar and struck the bigger Japanese on the head. The man fell dead. Harry took the smaller Japanese by the throat Harry then cut Japs throat with his pocket knife . Harry then threw their bodies overboard. Johnny the prisoner, was sitting in Harry's boat during the time Harry was murdering the Japanese, and did not attempt to stop Harry from Killing the two Japanese. We were all a little drunk, so drunk we could hardly walk straight. The Japanese were sober.

Half an hour after the murder was committed, Jimmy returned to my boat. We hauled in our nets and went to Good Hope Cannery. I did not see Harry or Susan for three days after the murder was committed.

his
Jonny X Carl
mark.

"ROBERT DRANEY" J. P.

STATEMENT OF THE ACCUSED.
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SUSAN, Sworn saith :-

We left Grens Cannery to take Jimmy to Good Hope as he was pulling boat for Jonny Carl. When we arrived at Jonny's house, Jimmy and Jonny produced five bottles of whiskey. I drank with them while two bottles lasted, I took Jimmy in our boat thinking that Harry was too drunk to pull. Jimmy and Jonny took out boat in tow. When we arrived at the fishing grounds Jonny threw his net. When abbut half out he ran across the Japs net. Jimmy said cut the net, so Jonny cut the net. Jonny Carl then jumped into our boat and I jumped into Jimmy's boat. Jonny rowed over to the Japs boat with Harry. Harry was so drunk that he didn't know anything. Jonny then took an oar and hit the Japs on the head until he killed them.

Taken before me at NAMU the day and year first above-mentioned.

"ROBERT DRANEY." J. P.

1904.

Vancouver Spring Assizes.

22

04

Reg v. Harry Hunchit,
" " Susan.
" " Kinisquit Jimy-
(Murder.)

Brief for Crown.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S
DEPARTMENT.
VICTORIA, - B. C.

IN THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER AND GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY.

CANADA.
Province of British Columbia,
County of Vancouver,
City of Vancouver.

The Jurors for our Lord the King present that Kimsquit Jimmy, an Indian, at Rivers Inlet, in the County of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, on or about the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred, one Sizo Takamoto, a Japanese, unlawfully did kill and murder, against the peace of our then Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity:

2. And the Jurors aforesaid do further present that the said Kimsquit Jimmy, afterwards, to wit, on the day and year and at the place last aforesaid, one Matsuzo Takamoto, a Japanese, unlawfully did kill and murder, against the peace of our then Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity:

I hereby direct that the Counsel acting for the Crown at the Vancouver spring assizes, 1904, prefer this Bill of Indictment to the Grand Jury.

Attorney-General.

IN THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER AND GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY.

CANADA.
Province of British Columbia.
County of Vancouver,
City of Vancouver.

The jurors for our Lord the King present that Harry Humchit, an Indian, and Susan, an Indian woman, at Rivers Inlet, in the County of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, on or about the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred, one Sizo Takamoto, a Japanese, unlawfully did kill and murder, against the peace of our then Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity:

2. And the jurors aforesaid do further present that the said Harry Humchit and Susan, afterwards, to,wit on the day and year and at the place last aforesaid, one Matsuzo Takamoto, a Japanese, unlawfully did kill and murder, against the peace of our then Lady the Queen, her crown and dignity.

I hereby direct that the counsel acting for the Crown at the Vancouver spring assizes, 1904, prefer this bill of indictment to the Grand Jury.

Attorney-General.

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"ROBERT DRANEY" J. P.

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HARRY HUMPCHIT charged, for that he did feloniously kill and murder two Japanese.

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SUSAN, charged with conspiring and agreeing with Harry Humpchit and Kinisquit Jimy to wilfully and feloniously kill and murder two Japanese.

SUSAN pleads not guilty to the said charge.

"ROBERT DRANEY". J. P.

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My name is Johny Carl, I know the prisoners, Harry Humpchat, Kinisquit Jimmy and Susan. Kinisquit Jimmy was a partner of mine three and a half years ago at Rivers Inlet. We fished for the Good Hope Cannery. I was in my house at the Good Hope Cannery when Harry and Susan came to the house for me and Jimmy. We all went down to the boats together. Harry, Susan and Ji my, got into Harry's boat, I got into mine and ~~xxxxx~~ Ji my's boat. My boat was made fast to Harry's and towed to the Fishing Ground, near Good Hope Cannery in Rivers Inlet. This was about dusk. I threw out my net while the others were towing my boat, as soon as my net was out they immediately commenced throwing out ~~theirxxx~~ theirs. When their net was about half out, they ran across another net ~~xxxcutxit~~ belonging to two Japs. Harry picked up the Japanese net and cut it with a pocket knife. After Harry cut the Japs net, he threw out the rest of his own net "Harrys". The Japanese began hauling in their net when Harry had cut it. They picked up both pieces. Then the two Japanese rowed over to Harry's boat, and began talking to him. I did not understand what they were saying but knew that they were angry. I heard Susan telling them to kill the two Japanese. Harry picked up and oar and struck the bigger Japanese on the head. The man fell dead. Harry took the smaller Japanese by the throat, Harry then Japs throat with with his pocket knife . Harry then threw their bodies overboard. Johnny the prisoner, was sitting in Harry's boat during the time Harry was murdering the Japanese, and did not attempt to stop Harry from Killing the two Japanese. We were all a little drunk, so drunk we could hardly walk straight. The Japanese were sober.

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Jonny X Carl
mark.

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STATEMENT OF THE ACCUSED.
----------ooOoo----------

SUSAN, Sworn saith :-

We left Grens Cannery to take Jimmy to Good Hope as he was pulling boat for Jonny Carl. When we arrived at Jonny's house, Jimmy and Jonny produced five bottles of whiskey. I drank with them while two bottles lasted, I took Jimmy in our boat thinking that Harry was too drunk to pull. Jimmy and Jonny took cutt boat in tow. When we arrived at the fishing grounds Jonny threw his net. When abbout half out he ran across the Japs net. Jimmy said cut the net, so Jonny cut the net. Jonny Carl then jumped into our boat and I jumped into Jimmy's boat. Jonny rowed over to the Japs boat with Harry. Harry was so drunk that he didn't know anything. Jonny then took an oar and hit the Japs on the head until he killed them.

Taken before me at NAMU the day and year first above-mentioned.

"ROBERT DRANEY." J. P.