

6
OBJECTS TO MAKING
STATEMENT IN PUBLIC
Great Northwestern Telegraph
Co. Official Before Railway
Commission

Winnipeg, Sept. 26.—"We must have some one here who knows more about the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company than this witness," declared Judge Mabee Saturday when the investigation into telegraph rates was in progress. "We must know how much capital there was invested in the company. We must understand what its relation has been to the old Montreal company and the Dominion company. We must understand how much actual money was put in, not wind and water. We must know what the actual receipts from the various offices are. There is no other way in which we can determine whether the rates charged by the company are fair."

The telegraph official who was on the stand and who submitted the figures which the board was called on to consider was S. B. McMichael, assistant to the general manager of the G. N. W. Mr. McMichael supplied statistics intended to show that the charges made for telegraph service in and out of Winnipeg were not appreciably higher than the rates in and out of other large cities. He also indicated how large has been the increase in the cost of doing business in recent years.

Isaac Pitblado, who appeared for the Winnipeg board of trade, sought to learn from Mr. McMichael, what the actual receipts of the Winnipeg office were for the last year, and what the expenses of the office were.

The official was exceedingly reluctant to produce this information. He stated that he could not obtain from the Winnipeg office a statement showing the receipts from that office for the past year, but that this could be obtained from Toronto.

"Will you get me that information?" said Mr. Pitblado.

"I submit to the commission that this is private information which should not be made public. I am prepared to submit the statement to the commission privately, but there are reasons why it should not be made public."

"My dear man," said Judge Mabee, "there are no companies doing business under a measure of government control and supervision which can have anything in their business of any kind of a confidential nature. If the commissioners cannot examine documents in public, we will not examine them behind a screen. That matter was settled permanently so far as this body is concerned in the case of express rates. The express company sought to have the press excluded. We decided that the press should not be excluded, and that all investigations should be made in public."

"What would you do," said Judge Mabee to the witness, "if the government sent you out to investigate the charges which some man was making for his goods. You go into his office and you see a vault. You ask what is in the vault. He replies that the contents of the vault cannot be seen, that the papers are of a confidential nature. What reply would you make to the government which sent you to make the investigation?"

When the witness professed to Mr. Pitblado that he was giving all the information in his power, Judge Mabee said, "No, you are not. You are hedging and fencing and refusing to give information. You give something out of your right hand and then take it back with your left."

The witness stated that it would take two or three years to prepare the statistics for which the board asked, to which Mr. Pitblado replied that he knew that the telegraph companies would take this attitude and that he would ask for an interim telegraph rate in and out of the city pending the preparation of these figures. He explained that all he wanted to know at the present time was how much the telegraph companies were taking out of the west to make up for the alleged deficit in the east.

MINERAL CLAIMS BONDED.

Deal Completed For Property in Sheep Creek Gold Camp.

Nelson, Sept. 26.—Papers have just been signed here bonding the Davenport group of twelve mineral claims on Nugget mountain in the Sheep Creek gold camp for \$50,000, the payments to extend over two years, with the usual conditions as to development. The Davenport group is situated about 2,000 feet north of the Nugget mine, and consists of a number of separate mines.

The parties giving the bond are William Kennedy, of Salmo; Ed. Peters, of Tlmi, and George J. Ed. Peters, of Tlmi, and William Gossnell, of Nelson, while Joseph Leahy, James Vanhook and George Young, all of Salmo, figure in the deal as interested parties. The bond is Alvo Von Alvensleben, of Vancouver, who was represented by Lennie and Wrasche, of this city, his solicitors. James A. Ryan, of Salmo, and A. Heyman, of Vancouver, put through the deal.

The Davenport group is a recent consolidation of two groups staked last season and this, discoveries having been made both seasons. Some minor development has been done. A. T. Graham, of Stewart, arrived in the city on Thursday night to take charge of the development work for Mr. Alvensleben, and he has left for Salmo, accompanied by Mr. Peters, to lay out the work.

Another deal has also just been closed involving a group of four mineral claims adjoining the Davenport group on the east. Messrs. Ryan and Heyman, who put through the Davenport deal, have given an option on the Treadwell group at \$20,000. The option is good for two years, subject to certain conditions. The option is given by William Kennedy, Ed. Peters and Annie R. Peters, the latter of Tlmi.

MANAGER APPOINTED.

London, Sept. 26.—Herbert Burbridge, son of Richard Burbridge, appointed general manager of the sales shop side of Hudson's Bay business in Canada, early October 7th. He is expected to inaugurate a vigorous campaign.

Campbell's

Exquisite New
Gowns

We have received during the past week the most beautiful gowns from noted modistes it has ever been our pleasure to show

And Smart
Tailored Suits

entirely exclusive models, embracing many distinctive whims that are not shown elsewhere.

The Picturesque and Social
Aspects of Fashion

The picturesque and social aspects of fashion have become almost exclusively confined to the aggrandisement of women. Great artists who, perhaps, have often "blushed unseen" have created fashions for her glorification. Modes of to-day are clearly significant of the freedom women now enjoy in the purely frivolous, as well as in the serious vocations of life. For fashion to-day is freed from trammels; its first essential is to be beautiful. The so-called leaders of fashion make it their business to aim at more individuality in dress, and they have reduced the cult to a fine art; to choose a style is to make it theirs. This establishment never fails from keeping in touch with the dictators of fashion. It is therefore easily understood that we have justly earned the title of "The Fashion Centre."

Autumn Exposition

Tuesday morning next marks the opening of the Victoria Exhibition, and our early autumn merchandise is attracting widespread attention. As usual, we are showing many advance novelties. Every one of our departments is showing new goods. Ladies naturally expect that "The Fashion Centre" should assume the right of leadership. A stroll through our various departments will give you an excellent idea of the styles that are in vogue this Autumn and Winter; this is particularly true of ready-to-wear garments.

Campbell's



REVELSTOKE PIONEER
SLAIN BY BLACK HAND

Hidden in Underbrush by
the Murderers Who Make
Their Escape

Revelstoke, Sept. 26.—Another crime has been added to the long chain credited to the Black Hand in Canada by the murder of Frank Julien on Wednesday morning. His body was found in thick underbrush along the Illecillewaet river.

Three Italians, apparently laborers, came to town on Wednesday and struck up acquaintance with Mr. Julien. The victim recently purchased an acre of land, south of the Arrowhead railway branch, near the railway bridge. Strange Italians were here to get possession of land on which to settle. As no work was in sight they suggested to Julien that if he furnished axes they would give a few days' work on his land free.

In the evening the three strangers called at Julien's house, but were not seen by members of the household. Julien meeting them personally and discussing work for the following day. On Wednesday morning Julien left home about 8.30 for the scene of operations, was met by the three strangers and proceeded through the bush for the purpose of showing the land. No attention was paid to the strangers,

who were seen by the family at a distance only. About two hours after Julien left home his daughter, Mrs. Damore, noticed the three men who had been with her father returning up Second street with bundles of blankets on their shoulders, apparently bound for the depot, but she paid no attention to them. When deceased left home he informed his daughter that he would not return till evening. Not returning in the evening his family thought he had stayed with friends.

On Thursday night, anxious over his long absence, they started to look for him, aided by different neighbors. No one saw him, his son-in-law, Damore, and others searched till dark. Search was resumed Friday morning, resulting in the finding of the body by L. Cash, who reported to the police.

The place where the murder was committed was well concealed, a few hundred yards off the main road, apparently showing the gang, as he supposed, land which they wished to buy, following a surveyor's line through the bush, the victim came where the brush was high and thick. The man behind him dealt him a blow on the top of the skull. The body was shot forward into a hole and struck again with the blade of an axe on the left side of the neck. The head was nearly severed. The murderers placed brush over the body. The axe was found 20 feet from the body.

Julien was an old-timer in this district. He was a terror to the Black Hand gang in British Columbia, and did more than any other man in the province to expose and unearthen the gang and their work. He was of much aid to the police. Many times he stated

to friends that he expected to be caught by the gang. Julien, when his son-in-law was nearly murdered a year ago, followed the criminals from point to point and landed them at Calgary. After trial they were sentenced to ten years. Julien leaves a wife, five daughters and two sons.

AEROPLANE FLIGHT.

Chicago, Sept. 26.—Walter Brookings, aviator, will attempt a flight with a Wright brothers' aeroplane from Chicago to Springfield, Illinois, next Thursday, in an effort to win a \$10,000 prize offered by the Chicago Record-Herald for such a feat.

The start of the 190-mile flight will be made from Washington park, on the south side. The aviator will try to land in the fair grounds at the state capital. Mr. Brookings will make trial flights on the lake front Tuesday and Wednesday.

LADIES IN AIRSHIP.

Boston, Sept. 26.—Lieutenant Governor Louis A. Frothingham, Miss Eleanor Sears and Miss Dorothy Johnson were among the people who took air flights at the Harvard aviation field Saturday with Mr. Claude Grahame White, the English aviator. A crowd of 15,000 persons watched the exhibition.

The largest sponge ever found came from the Mediterranean. It was over three feet across, and ten feet in circumference.

RIGHT OF THE ROAD
AROUSSES DISCUSSION

By-Law to Regulate Vehicular
Traffic Comes Before Vancouver
Commissioners

Vancouver, Sept. 24.—The new by-law was proposed with a view to regulating vehicular traffic, received the consideration of the fire and police committee, several deputations attending to make suggestions as to the best way to effect a harmonious agreement with all parties concerned.

The teamsters, the automobile association and the light rig owners, were represented, as were also the B. C. E. R., and in the case of the latter's application a few words were inserted in the clause which prohibits the impeding of street cars by the addition not to drive along, or across the tracks impeding the cars, being made. Outside of this the by-law as drafted by the civic legal department, simply aroused discussion, no definite agreement satisfactory to the general driving fraternity being arrived at.

According to the by-law submitted by Assistant Solicitor Jones, it was stipulated that drivers of vehicles should keep as much as possible to the curb. This gave rise to much discussion, it being stated by the motorists

representative that if automobiles ran closely to the curb it would mean that more accidents would happen, and he considered such a suggestion covered a danger of great magnitude, for it could not be denied that people, without looking, occasionally stepped off the sidewalk and the result of such a rule passing would undoubtedly be responsible for fatalities. Automobiles as a rule proceeded at a fair rate and as they moved rather quickly it could be recognized where the danger lay, by making the rule that they should keep to the curb.

The suggestion that drays and other slow moving vehicles should keep next to the curb, was considered a hardship, in consequence that horses were considerably handicapped in travelling over a sloping surface. In winter the danger would be better observed, for if such a by-law was adopted horses would be constantly slipping on the wet pavement. Solicitor Jones said circumstances would be taken into consideration, and maintained that the by-law did not seek to hit at the teamsters more than any other section of the driving brigade. The committee intimated that all traffic proceeding at a walking gait should keep as near to the curb as possible, but when on a grade drivers should be allowed the privilege of driving in the centre or nearer the centre of the roadway.

The motoring representative reiterated that he did not think the plan of keeping to the curb would work well and while he did not wish to be harsh on the teamsters, thought that automobiles and light rigs should be allowed

to keep more to the centre of the road. This then brought up the somewhat irrelevant question of the speed which certain automobiles attained, and it was suggested that the speed limit should be six miles an hour on Hastings, Granville and Pender streets and Westminster avenue. To this one of the delegation strongly protested in no uncertain language. By making such a law he ventured to say that they would be the laughing stock of all big cities. "It would be farcical."

CHOLERA IN NAPLES.

Naples, Sept. 26.—Asiatic cholera has appeared here. Friday fifty cases of cholera were reported, with many deaths and the report on Saturday placed the number of cases at 100, with 22 deaths.

Several weeks ago it was reported that cholera was prevalent at Naples and precautionary measures were taken by the authorities. At the same time a bacteriological examination was made in various cases and it was given out that the disease was gastro enteritis, which is common here about this season of the year.

The authorities do not yet admit that the disease is cholera.

—Replying to Ald. Sargison at Friday evening's meeting of the streets committee of the city council, Capt. Clarke, harbor master, said that T. C. Sorby was taking up the matter of allowing the old sealing schooners to block the fair way in the upper harbor and that some settlement of the question would no doubt be arrived at before long.

MANUFACTURERS
CLOSE CONVENTION

PREFERENTIAL TRADE AGREEMENTS
COMPANIES'

Resolutions Adopted at Final
Session of Gathering at Vancouver

Vancouver, Sept. 22.—The ninth convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, brought to a close yesterday. The session was held in the board of rooms, the hall being required by caterers for the preparation for banquet in the evening. Although members of the convention themselves felt quite strongly upon the subject of reciprocity with the United States, adjournment at noon saw the question temporarily shelved. Evidently the convention did not wish to go down on record in the matter. The convention, however, indirectly approached the question through the resolution on preference within the Empire.

In the consideration of the question contained in the president's statement in regard to preferential Imperial trade, the desire of the convention to the appearance of placing too much importance on the free trade or reciprocity questions which have been raised was evidenced by the action of the resolution calling upon the Dominion Government to endeavor to arrange a preferential agreement with the Australian Commonwealth, and so to instruct the Canadian delegates at the next Imperial conference to the necessity for a more efficient preferential trade policy in the Commonwealths, unions and dominions throughout the Empire.

These preferential resolutions, introduced by Messrs. H. Bell and W. H. Barker, of this city, pointed out the necessity for such preferential arrangements. R. H. Ader introduced the resolution relating to the Australian agreement.

The Companies' Act was dealt with at considerable length by Mr. Buchanan, of the Vancouver board of trade, in welcoming the convention to the board rooms at the opening morning session.

After referring to local matters, Buchanan paid a glowing tribute to the influence of the association's fine. Industrial Canada, in furthering the manufacturing interests of the nation and giving information would tend to a better appreciation of business methods. In regard to the Companies' Act, he pointed out with an article which had appeared in regard to the Companies' Act, British Columbia.

The attorney-general has been approached by the board of trade, their attention had been called, but he could not see his way to amend the penalty clause contained in the act. He wished to remove the provision which appeared to have general in regard to that act. He thought it was a new thing, but British Columbia has long had a Companies' Act. The article in the paper had pointed out that it was anti-Canadian, but this act had been in force for many years and merely amended somewhat last year. The amendment was brought in without the majority of the men appreciating the import of it. When the attorney-general had been approached he had said he would have been glad to amend the act but he had been able to, but he only receive suggestions and help him if he introduced amendments into parliament. As a matter of fact, the British Columbia Companies' Act was less stringent than acts in other provinces. He thought, though, that the acts of the provinces should be caused by the association and taken to have a uniformity throughout the provinces and the Empire.

The parliamentary report was by Atwell Fleming, of Toronto, in the reading Mr. Bacon, of the board of trade, brought forward a resolution asking that the parliamentary and finance committees secure such information relative to insurance associations as would enable the Manufacturers' Association to press the insurance issue to a final point. Mr. Bacon stated that he had no doubt that an insurance association existed throughout the Dominion. It was difficult to get treatment from the association, he quoted an instance to show that a company with which he was connected, and when he applied, at the end of the year he had been informed that the association had a change in its rules and regulations during the interim and that the company which had promised his reduction which was a matter of the insurance association, had refused him that they could not further undertake. This was followed by the reports on insurance, railway transportation, resolutions of the association and a resolution of condolence sent to the family of the late Commissioner Larke.

The following resolutions were adopted: "Whereas, there appears to be uncertainty as to whether chart manufacturing companies should be issued by the federal government of Ottawa or the provincial government of the various provinces; and whereas, 'Uncertainty exists as to the powers granted by the provinces and the Dominion respectively to such companies; and whereas, 'Various vexatious restrictions conditions are at present imposed on the exercise of the powers of charting under charters, both Dominion and provincial."

"Therefore, be it resolved that attention of the federal and provincial governments be drawn to such unsatisfactory state of the matter and that a recommendation be made that steps should be taken to the administration of the law in the income tax question would no doubt be arrived at before long."