Ottawa, Dec. 4. - Questions were given precedence in the commons this afternoon. The premier told hon, Geo. E. Foster that hon. C. S. Hyman left the active control of the department of public works on December 4, 1906, and his resignations were dated Nov. 19 and May 22, 1907. After withdrawing his first resignation at the premier's request, he hoped the improvement in his health would permit his early return to his duties, but complications set in and in view of his indefinite absence and the necessity of his successo. being named before meeting the house again, he asked the premier to accept his resignation. Under the circumstances there was nothing else the premier could do.

Replying to non, G. E. Foster, hon. G. P. Graham said that 800 miles of G. T. P. were under construction between Winnipeg and Edmonton none west of the latter city. East of Winnipeg 860 miles were being built. The estimated cost of construction from Moncton to Winnipeg was \$41, 946,288, and from Winnipeg to Edmonton it was \$18,400,000, and from Edmonton to the coast it was \$60,700,000 from Moncton to Winnieg was 1804; thence to Edn from the latter point to the coast,

Hon. L. P. Brodeur informed hon. Foster that to June, 1906, \$306,001 ad been paid to the Atlantic Trading ompany, since then it had been paid

Hon, Mr. Fielding informed hon, Mr. oster that he was not in a position to have a statement regarding the ar-angements made with the banks rearding the moving of the crops, but full statement would be presented

shortly.

Replying to Mr. Borden, the finance
Replying to Mr. all the new provinminister said that all the new provin-cial subsidies were paid except to Alberta, that the delay in Alberta's case was due to a question of the interprewas due to a question of probably tation of the act and probably would be settled in a few days. The minister of the inte-Dr. Roche that the order

passed on May 16 permitting to be granted sawmill owner ber cutting, applied only to s Thirty-two permits had been ga under the order and lumber and ber to the extent of 2,420,000 fee Macdonell, South Toron read a telegram from the mayor eity. Ho Frank Oliver replied that he was no advised on the subject, but would look into it. George Taylor, Leeds, complained of the train service at Brockville, whereupon there was a general voicing of complaints by members, especially from Ontario. Hon Mr. Graham expressed sympathy and sed to draw the attention of the

railway commission.

It was a short sitting of the house today. Under the new regulations there is no sitting of the house on Wednesday evening. Two speeches were ad-ded to the debate on the address. One was from H. S. Clements, East Kent, who made an attack on the meat in-spection regulations. He said they hampered and impeded all interested The minister of Agriculture his reply said the regulations were not only necessary, but preserved to Canada the British market. Mr. Fisher gave statistics to show that the cost rural mail delivery was so costly in think before she embarked on such a The minister of Agriculture exthe balance of trade bugaboo balance of trade was against Canada because the people wanted more and because the people wanted more agood things than they could get at opponent to have just a shade the better. home and went abroad for them. In of the light round Russia, the balance

other way.
The debate on the address was resumed by H. S. Clements, east Kent.
The debate on the reply to the address was concluded this afternoon in Canadian whose footwork complete y bafthe senate with speches from McMullen, Power and Sullivan. McMullen ex-Power and Sullivan. pressed the hope that the British gov-ernment could be induced to raise the cattle embargo. He would never forgive a former government for allowing the cattle business to fall into such confusion that Britain applied the same treatment to Canada as to the United

Sullivan said the United States at one time were anxious for immigrants and got them without much care or the result was a crowd of people in the states who would not be assimilated. Canada should exercise pity to have it deteriorated by the imion of inferior stock, especially from the stunted people from the slums of the old world.

Ottawa, Dec. 4.—G. H. McIntyre, South Perth, and H. H. Miller, South, Grey, both liberals, have resolutions on the order paper in favor of senate re-

McIntyre's resolution calls for old age limit, retirement and shortened term all future senators, extension to other authorities than the present one, of the power to select persons for fill ing a portion of the future vacancies in the senate, re-arrangement of duties and work of both commons and senate, and making recommendations regarding these changes, calculated to place the enate in a position of increased use fulness and of increased responsibility to the people. Miller suggests that as the senate as an institution has not proved to be of any decided benefit to Canada and can not be regarded as a necessity, that it be abolished.

McMullen gives notice of a motion which declares that in view of the agitation regarding the usefulness and necessity of the senate as part of our legislative machinery, that with respect to appointments to this chammotion which declares that in view of ber it is in the opinion of this house in Toronto.

desirable that the question on the appointments and the term for which appointments shall be made in future, should be considered and a system recast with the object of bringing it more unison with the will of the people,

than it is at present.

Senator Davis will submit a resolution in the upper house declaring that the government should take early action towards the construction of a railway to Fort Churchill on Hudson's Bay. Monk has a notice asking for the appointment of a committee of investigation into the conditions and guarantees under which the coverment paid monies to the Quebec Bridge company, or guarant bonds, and what measures were adopted to insure suitable plans of construc

# **BURNS DEFEATED MOIR**

CANASDIAN PROVED EASIL BET-TER MAN

THE GUNNER FOUGHT GAMELY BUT WAS OUTCLASSED

London, Dec. 2-Tommy Burns of Canada knocked out "Gunner" Moir of England in

the tenth round before the National Sporting club here tonight The Englishmen had great hopes of the ability of their representative to regain

their lost honors in the hoving arena and in a somewhat unexciting contest the champion had a comparatively easy time cured for himself the title of heavyweight champion of the world. After the fifth round Burns' victory was certain and in rise to the call of time he was literally cut to pieces; Burns left the ring with scarcely a mark.

Moir owes his right to participate in a championship match more to influence than to merit and his defeat therefore was not a matter of general surpirse. Burns proved himself superior in every detail. displaced greater science and infinitely better generalship and his blows were devered with much more power than were those of the Englishman. It was an easy victory for the Canadian who from the

The contest aroused a greater amount of excitement and enthusiasm than any de-pided at the National Sporting club since Savin's defeat at the hands of Peter Jackson. Burns entered the ring the favorite at odds of 7 to 4 which would profact that the two titled backers of Moir covered the Burns money for a large sum on the chance of a big winning in addition with Make money.
Except for the difference in weight and

Moir's advantage of two inches in height, the men were evenly matched and in perfeet form. In the ring Burns' crouching attitude appeared to place him at still greater advantage in height with Moir, who assumed a fair'y set pose, with his arms widely extended somewhat like a wrestler and showing on guard. The work in the first round was mostly at long range, the fighters sparring warily. Finally Burns landed two heavy blows on the ner's neck and ear, the second sending him staggering against the ropes while the Canadian himself escaped without punishment, avoiding Moir's Tushes cleverly The pace increased in the second, Burns showed his superiority and did a lot of damage to Moir's body. He received a nasty jolt under the chin, however, and this brought him up, but he resumed in-United States as to make Canada fighting Moir clinched flercely and was cautioned They fought at long range in the third, Burns being too clever for his adwersary who began to show signs of the

> and forced the fighting unti the sound of | tion which does harm to the gener the bell. He landed a left on the jaw and a long left swing cut Moir over the eye. The sixth round was all in favor of the fled his opponent. Moir became wild in his attempts to get in his right In the seventh Burns sent home a terrific swing which made an ugly gash in the Gunner's cheek. They came to close quarters, the Englishman clinching and thus avoiding the force of two well meant blows Some holding caused referee Eugene Corri to enter the ring and separate the fighters Moir then

looked a beaten man In the eighth, however, he came back gamely and with the evident intention of trying to stand off the Canadian but he was fought all over the ring and badly punished Burns set upon him unmercifully more care in admitting them. We had in the following round, administering terasplendid race now and it would be a ratic punishment. Moir was now in a very sorry plight and the bel just saved him

from being put out Burns came quickly to the center of the ring in the tenth and forced the fighting He sent Moir to the floor with a short arm joit. Moir rose only to be floored again from a hard left jolt to tthe jaw He struggled to his feet but was an easy victim for another cross on the jaw, and the call of time Burns had taken his opponent's measure in the early rounds and although Moir showed marvellous pluck he was unequal to the Canadian in other

respects. A tremendous crowd outside the National Sporting club received the result, and the announcement of Burns 'easy victory caus-

# Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper

FIRST CONVICTION. Toronto, Dec. 6.-Wm. Chessar, the foreman carpenter who was in charge oef a building when a scaffold gave way, causing the death of a workman,

Washington, D. C., Dec. 3.-President Roosevelt today sent his annual message to congress. It is a voluminous document making about thirty Thousand words The president's opening words are an answer to criticism of his policy towards large corporations which his critics have sought to show are responsible for the recent financial flurry in the country.

The fundamental business condition

of the country are sound, the president declares, and it is foolish for people to withdraw their money from the banks. Moreover, he continues, the busines of the people is conducted with honesty and propriety although in any large body of men there are certain to be some dshonest. When the misdeeds of these successfully dishonest men discovered suffering comes, not only to them, but upon the innocent men who they have misled. In an effort to punish the guilty it is both wise and proper to endeavor to minimize distress of those who have been misled but it is not possible to refrain because of such distress from striving to put an end to the misdeeds that are the ultimate cause of the suffering and as a means to this end where possible to punish those responsible for them.

"Interstate commerce must be con-trolled," the president coontinues, "and only the national government can in thorough going fashion exercise the needed control. This does not mean that there should be any extension of federal authority, for an authority already exists under the constitution amplest and most far reaching form, but it does mean that there should be an extension of federal activity, the most vital need is in connection with the railroads. As to these, in my judgment, there should be either a national corporation act or a law licensing railway companies to engage in interstate commerce upon certain conditions. The law should be so framed as to give to the interstate commerce commission power to pass upon the future issue of securities, while ample means should be provided to enable the commission, whenever in its judgment it is necessary, to make sical valuation of any railroad As stated in my message to the con-gress a year ago, railroads should be given power to enter into agreements subject to the agreements being made public in minute detail, and the consent of the interstate commission being first obtained. Until the national government assumes proper control o interstate commerce in the exercise

will be impossible to either get from the railroads full justice.
"Moreover in my judgment, there should be additional legislation looking to proper control of great busines concerns engaged in interstate business, this control to be exercised for their own benefit and property no less than for the protection of investors and of the general public. As I have repeatedly said in messages to the con-gress and elsewhere, experience has definitely shown, not merely the un-wisdom, but the fullity of endeavoring to put a stop to all business combina tions. Modern industrial condition are such that combination is not only necessary, but inevitable. It is so in the world of business just as in the world of labor, and it is not my desire to put an end to all corporations, or all big combinations of capital any more than it is my desire to put an end to combinations of labor. Corporator and labor unions alike have come to

the authority it already possesses

stay. Each if properly managed is a sources of good and not evil. "The anti-trust law, should not be repealed, but it should be made both more efficient and in harmony with actual conditions. It should be amended to forbid only the kind of combinapublic, such amendment to be accom-panied by, or to be an incident of, a grant of supervisory rower to the government over these big concerns en gaged in interstate business. This should be accompanied by provision for the compulsory publication of accounts and the subjection of books and papers to the inspection of the government officials. A beginning has already been made for such supervision by the establishment of the bureau of corpora-

"The design should be to prevent the abuses incident to the creation of unhealthy and improper combinations in stead of waiting until they are in exstence, and then attempting to destroy them by civil or criminal proceedings. "A combination should not be tolerated if it abuse the power acquired by combination, to the public detri-No corporation or association of any kind should be permitted to engage in foreign or interstate commerce that is formed for the purpose of, or whose operations create a monopoly or a general control of, the productio sale or distribution of any one or more of the prime necessities of life or more

ticles of general use of necessity. "Such corporations are against public policy, the violation of the common law, the doors of the courts are closed to those who are parties to them and I believe that ingress can close the channels of interstate commerce against them for its pro tection. Reasonable agreements, between or combinations of corporations shou'd be permitted, provided they are first submitted to and approved by some appropr

ate government body. Provision should also be made for com plete publicity in all matters affecting the public and complete protection to the investing public and the shareholders in the matter of issuing corporation securities. Those who fear, from any reason, the extension of federal activity will do well to study the history, not only of the national banking act, but of the pure food law, and notably the meat inspection law recently enacted The pure food law was opposed dall mines have each paid one dividend violently that its passage was delayed

for a decade, yet it has worked immediate good
"In my message to congress a year ago
"The my message to congress a year ago

urge on congress the need of immediate attention to this matter. We need a greater elasticity in our currency, provided, of course, that we recognize the even greater need of a safe and secure currency There must be rigid examination by the national authorities. Provision should be made for an emergency currency The emergency ssue should, of course, be made for an effective guaranty and upon conditions carefully prescribed by the government. Such emergency issue must be based on adequate securities, approved by the govneavy tax This would permit currency peing issued when the demand for it was urgent, while securing its retirement as the

The tariff of this country is definitely mmitted to the protective system and any effort to uproot it cou'd not but cause widespread industrial disaster In other words the principle of the present tariff law could not with wisdom be changed. But in a country of such phenomenal growth as ours, it is probably well that every dozen years or so the tariff laws should be carefuly scrutinized so as to see that no excessive or improper benefits are conferred thereby, that proper revenue is provided and that our foreign trade is

"The question shou'd be approached from a business standpoint, but the time and manner of the change being such as to arouse the minimum agitation and distur-bance in the business world and to give the least play for selfish and factional

motives Injunctions-Instances of abuse in the granting of injunctions in labor disputes continue to occur and the resentment in the minds of those who feel that their rights are being invaded and their liberty restrained, continues likewise to grow.

Much of the attack on the use of the process of injunction is wholly without war-rant, but I am constrained to express the helief that for some of it there is warrant I earnest y recommend to the atten-tion of congress this matter so that some way may be devised which will limit the abuse of injunctions and protect those rights which from time to time they unwarrantable invade

"The loss of life and limb from railway accidents in this country has become appalling It is a subject of which the national government should take notice It might be well to begin by providing for federal inspection of interstate rallroads. "Congress should consider the extension of the eight hour law The general introduction of the eight hour day should be

try and tend, and the government should

et the example in this respect Strikes and lockouts with their attendant awless and suffering, continue to increase For the five years ending Dec 31, 1905, the number of strikes was greater than those in any preceding ten years and was just double the number in the preceding five years. These figures indicate the increasing need of providing some machinery t deal with this class of disturbances in the interest of the employer, the employee and he general public I renew my previous recommendation that congress favorably onsider the matter of creating machinery for compulsory investigation of such indus trial controversies of sufficient magnitude to warrant the federal government in tak-

ing action.
"There should be no tariff on any forest product in this country and, especially, rere should be no tariff on wood pulp, due notice of the change, being of course, given o those engaged in the business, so as to enable them to adjust themselves to the new conditions The repeal of the duty on wood pulp should, if possible, be accom-panied by an agreement with Canada; there should be no export duty on Canada

to have power to co lect statistics and make investigations in all matters pertaining to mining and particularly to the acdents and dangers of the industry."

## COEUR D'ALENE MINES DIVIDEND PAYING PROPERTIES IN

1907 DISTRICT HAS PAID OUT OVER 3

MILLIONS TO DATE (Special to The Daily News)

Spokane, Dec. 6-Three mining compar operating in the Coeur d'Alene district in northern Idaho, east of Spokane, distributed among their shareholders during November dividends to the amount of \$576,000, making a total disbursement to date in 1907, \$4,967,500 and \$31,635,807 since the discovery of the mines. The detailed statement is as follows, the first item in each of the four companies mentioned being the payments made this year, including November, the second the payments for the year and the third the total to date. The other four items are the payments for the year and the total. Bunker Hill and Sullivan, \$120,000; \$1,860,-

Federal Mining and Smelting, estimated, \$210,000; \$1,230,000; \$5,860,000. Hercules, estimated, \$96,000; \$1,074,000; \$2,-794,000.

Hecla, \$20,000; \$460,000: \$1,460,000. Snowstorm, \$360,000; \$495,000. Success, \$80,000; \$100,000. Kendall, \$10,000; \$10,000. Monitor \$9,500; \$9,500.

Other mines to date, \$10,301,307. Under the head of other mines are in clude the Federal properties which paid \$8,488,307; the Pittsburg, \$90,000; and the Frisco and Gem, \$1,723,000, under other ownership and management. The Success mine has passed its dividend

the last few months owing to the mine being partly closed down for repairs to the machinery and general improvements to to date.

(Special to The Daily News) Ottawa, Dec. 3 .- A number of measures the mapirty of which are familiar in past sessions were introduced today before proceeding with the deate on the address, among them being Turriff's proposed amendment to the rail-way act. Turriff said that in the past charters were secured by dozens of companies who had no intention of mile or so and then apply for an extension at the end of five years and secure it without much trouble, thereby preventing companies that mean business from getting charters; Lancaster's bill to prevent trains running at high speed through towns and Monck has reintroduced his bill aim ing at the establishment of a system of co-operative industrial societies. favor of which a special committee reported last session.

In reply to a question the minister of finance said that the report of the royal commission on the civil service would probably be made to the house before the Christmas vacation. Hon. W. S. Fielding opened the debate by declaring cabinet appointments to be a matter for the premier except

for the regular parliamentary explana-tions, and pointed out in choosing a leader many prominent conservatives had been passed over. Passing to sur-plusses he said the conservatives had surplusses totalling nine and a half millions and deficits totalling \$12,330,-000 or average annual deficits of \$745, 000. The liberals gross surplusses were ninety-four millions and one deficit of five hundred and nineteen thousand, or a net surplus of \$93,600,000 The conservatives had special and capital expenditures of eighty million had added sixty-two millions to the public debt. The liberals' special and capital expenditures were twenty-seven million and they had increased the public debt five millions. If conservatives were not satisfied why did they not move for a change of tariff.

Speaking of Borden's western tour he asked to what tariff was he committed? Borden-"I spoke on that." Fielding-"For or against protec-

Borden—"I declared the highest ribute ever paid any government was the adoption of the national policy by the liberals.

Fielding admitted the protective ment in the present platform but de-clared the Ottawa platform of 1893 was the goal towards which congress should still the guiding star of the party. After defending the government against the charge of the inadequacy of the postal service Fielding con-demned Borden for re-opening the question of provincial subsidies that question was closed, as far parliament was concerned and it was a violation of the principles of statesmanship to propose to re-open it. Premier McBride came to the provincial conference not to get a subsidy but to get a grievance adjusted.

Borden interrupted to point out that New Brunswick and Nova Scotia had commissioners of arbitration. Fielding replied that these were monetary claim for property while the other was only a grievance pure and simple. Borden—"I do not see the difference,

merely money claims on each side."
Continuing Fielding, referring to the electoral corruption said the records of each party since confederation were almost parallel. The balance was on the side of one of the two but he was not certain which side it was on; many eminent and respectable men had been guilty of foolish, corrupt and improper things in matters electoral but the conservatives had no right to pose as the party of purity and he did not see wood pulp

Mining—A bureau of mines should be created under the control of and direction of the secretary of the interior, the bureau found in Nova Scotia was on account of the interior of the secretary of the secretary of the secretary of the interior of the secretary of the secretar economy on the Intercolonial. Replying, W. L. Cockshutt thought

the country expects, in view of the serious financial situation, something else than a speech marked with levity and dealing with everything but the financial conditions. Trade figures were not reassuring. Canada had bought \$121,000,000 more than she had They were on the hill of prosperity for some years and were still on it but unfortunately, on a tooggan descending fast. Cockshutt took a gloomy view of the outlook of workmen who in hundreds were walking the streets. Destitution had already commenced in Toronto. The government must re-arrange the tariff so that imports and exports more closely cor-

The United States contrived that the palance was always in their favor and that there was no reason why Canada should not do the same. He declared that the time would come when financial institutions would be able to do more for the minister of finance than the minister could do for them. He declared further that the imperial col ference was a failure and proposed that the government collect duty on British goods and donate preferences as Canada's share of imperial defence. He was not hopeful of the French treaty and concluded by moving an amendment to the address regretting the financial stringency and deploring reckless extravagance of Laurier government which materially contributed, and especially the present increase of taxation, taking money from people's pockets, thus weakening the financial structure.

BURNS' VICTORY.

Canadian Boxer Not Popular in Lon-

don-Press Con New York, Dec. 3 .- Although they give him all the credit for defeatin 'Gunner' Moir in the heavy weight battle in London last night the English press is not at all pleased at the victory won by Tommy Burns, according the extracts from the English papers cabled here early this morning. The

English believe Burns to be an American, while as a matter of fact he is a

Burns wanted to make a speech at the ring of the National Sporting club for the purpose of explaining his nationality, but he was hissed down. Burns had all the best of the fight, as is admitted by the Sportsman, which says that Moir was badly left off without a mark, not even the parting of his hair was disarranged.

splendid crowd that filled the National lub in every part had to sit out such a disappointing show. Moir is the man to blame. It is not our policy to go back on a loser, but Moir was absolutely painful. He went into the ring iel, well trained man, evidently as hard as a board and with a pull of over a stone in weight and the advantage of over two and a half inches in height, yet his blows lacked the power of a feather weight. He was uncertain and ill at ease from the outset. Indeed, his nervousness was so apparent that even Burns could not help smiling. Though outclassed generally Moir seemed incapable of altering his method. He was thrown off his guard by the wily man in front and so worried by his seconds that he appeared altogether at loss as to what to do. We on this ide did not see the best of Burns for Moir could not extend himself an inch. The winner has a nasty habit of boxing in with his neck on the cheek of his opponent. Under the most favorcondition, however, Moir could never hope to make any show with Burns, who will, despite the disappointing display given by his opponent last night, experience very little if any rouble in beating any who may be up against him on this side of

# B. N. WHITE TO APPEAL

EXTRALATERAL RIGHTS CASE MAY GO TO LONDON

MR. WHITE GIVES AN INTERVIEW AT SPOKANE

(Special to The Daily News)

Spokane, Dec. 5-Appeal will be taken to either the supreme court of Canada at Ottawa or the privy council of Great Britain at London in the legal controvers of the Star Mining and Milling company against the Byron N. White company determine the ownersh'p of veins of high grade ore tapped in the development of the Rabbit Paw and the Heber fraction mines in the Slocan mining district.

Another step in the history of this liti-

gation was reached a few days ago when the full court of British Columbia at Victoria reversed the decision of the lower court and decided against the defenlant. Two of the judges decided in favor of the plaintiff, Mr. Justice Morrison dis-

senting. Although the battle for the possession of these rich claims has been on since. July, 1901, Byron N. White of Spokane, president of the defendant company said at his office in the Empire State building that he would contest the claims of the plaintiff to the court of last resort. He added there is little doubt that the privy council will be asked to sit finally on the case His company believes that a more dispassionate consideration of the case could be had in England than in Canada. He

said: "The Star Mining and Milling Company brought suit originally to prevent our company from following the angles and dip on the course of the vein in the Hel fraction and Rabbit Paw mines. The apex f the vein was located on our claims and under the old law we have maintained that we had an indisputable right to fol-low the angles and d'ps. Chief justice Hunter of British Columbia, before whom the case was first tried, decided in our favor in 1905. The plaintiff immediately took an appeal to the full court of Brit-

ish Columbia. "It was originally alleged that we wer taking out ore from under the plantiff company's claims. We admitted this and contended that under the old law as to following the dips and angles from the apex we had a perfect right to do so. "The plaintiff in bringing suit originally also asked for the appointment of a receiver for our company. The chief justice disposed of that application by holding that we were perfectly solvent. He further held that when it came to tunneling under adjoining claims we were entitled to extralateral rights and were not trespassing in so doing. It was decreed that in following the vein on its downward course we could go between the perpen

dicular end lines. "The old law was changed in Canada the year after we secured title to our property, so as to prevent operators folowing dips and angles under adjoining claims. We have maintained that such law was not retroactive and, consequently, it could have no bearing on our operaions. We have not been making fight for 6 years for the fun of it and we will not continue spending money just to keep the case in court. We believe we are in the right that in the end the highest court of jurisdiction in Great Britain cannot fail to deal out to us the justice which we have so long sought. end we believe that the first favorable decision of chief justice Hunter and the recent dissenting decision of judge Morrison will not be without influ

EFFECT OF HARD TIMES. Winnipeg, Dec. 6.—Instructions have gone out from the C. P. R. baggage department that fourteen of the bag-gagemen are to be discharged. It is estimated that this reduction in the staff will mean a saving of almost staff will mean a saving of almos \$10,000 a year to the company.

Toronto, Dec. 6-Three or perhaps new members will belong to northern Onbe brought down by the Ontario government this coming session.

The city council held another lengthy session last night, although very little business was transacted. The principal matter discussed was that of the shut down of the power plant which was consented to on condition that a proper agreement were drawn. The fees for Continuing, the same paper says:

"It was not the fault of Burns that the but was referred to the mayor and city solicitor.

The reports of the finance committee and of the fire department were received and adopted.

A petition was read from the inhabitants of addition A, above the high school, asking for an extension of the city electric lighting system into their

districts, the petition having thirteen signatures. This was referred to the city electrician for a report at the next regular meeting of the A letter was received from the school trustees intimating that architect Carrie had carried out his instructions and was, therefore, entitled to his re muneration. The council had asked for details but alderman Selous stated that on enquiry he found that the custom was to charge, as Mr. Carrie had done, 21/2 per cent of the total cost of the building for the blue prints. details an additional one per cent was customarily charged. Ald. Selous then moved that architect Carrie be paid as the council had no option in the matter under the circumstances, prefacing his resolution with a rem

been very generous with the people's money.

Mayor Gillett said he refused to sign any cheque for Mr. Carrie until such time as the council had received a proper estimate with full details. The school trustees had spent the money had not complied with the wish of the council, expressed in that same resolu-tion, that the council's committee be

Ald. Annable seconded.

Ald. Irving asked if the mayor's objection was a legal one. If so the city solicitor should be referred to.

Ald. Selous said he would withdraw his resolution if he saw a loophole and on looking over the proceedings of the city council at the time of the grant,

withdrew the motion.

Mayor Gillett was then asked by the council to take up the matter with the city solicitor.

The matter of the municipal power plant then came up, R. H. Zavitz, for the Allis-Chalmers-Bullock company, who was present, asking that the plant be forthwith shut down for thirty days

to permit of the water gates being adjusted.

This the mayor explained would

mean the purchase of power, for that period at a cost approximately of \$3,000 to \$4,000.

Mr. Zavitz met the council thus far: that if the trouble after all was with the governor and not with the gates, and a second shut down was necessary, that the city would not be necessary, that the city would not be asked to pay for that shut down. He was prepared to relieve the city of any further expense relative to governor, gates or shifting ring. Mr. Zavitz could not say, in the event of another governor being wanted, in what length of time that governor could be delivered. He was prepared to draw an agreement embodying the

concession given.

Ald. Selous moved that a shut down be granted on condition that the Allis-Chalmers-Bullock company sign an approximate the shows outlined. Alderagreement as above outlined. Alder-man Annable seconded. Alderman Irving asked whether the plant would have to be shut down in any case in

order to replace the draught-tube.

Mayor Gillett said that such is the case but he was not prepared to say that the expense should be the city's.

Ald. Selous said he would rather pay this than fight a law suit. A specified date thould be set down in the agreedate should be set down in the agree-To this Mr. Zavitz agreed and after an hour and a half's discussion the resolution was carried, the agreement to be prepared by the city solicitor and submitted to the council for ratifica-

tion at a special meeting to be called The question as to the responsibility of replacing the draught-tube then came up. Mayor Gillett thought that this should be included in the agreement, stating that as city engineer McCulloch had declared that the faults of the draught-tube were not the fault of the city. Mr. Zavitz replied that the faults of construction were not faults of his company which had m ly contracted for the machinery. plant was designed on behalf of the

city, not on behalf of the company, by Mr. Herschel.

Ald. Irving moved Mr. McCulloch be asked to attend the next meeting of the council and explain matters. Dr Rose seconded and the motion carried

unanimously.

The mayor together with aldermen Irving and McMorris were appointed a court of revision for the municipa voters' list.

The city engineer applied for an increase of salary. A raise of \$25 a month to date from December 1 was

unanimously granted.

The council then adjourned at 10.45 p.m. for 8 o'clock tomorrow evening. ALLEGED REDUCTIONS. Winnipeg: Dec. 5 .- The new

ariffs of the Canadian Pacific railway making reduced rates by that road to ill points, Winnipeg and west, become The tariffs v effective December 16. be ready shortly for distribution and will sustain reductions already announced.

FAIRS CLASH. Winnipeg, Dec. 6.—Arrangements to bring on the Brandon and Winnipeg summer fairs in different weeks failed this morning at a conference of two boards of stock exhibitors, who wi go from Winnipeg or Brandon direct to the Dominion fair at Calgary.

OUR TRADE WIT

FULL DETAILS OF NEV VENTION-RECIPROCAL

WILL BUILD UP CAN AND BENEFIT F

Full details of the recei tion arranged between F ade and now before parl fication, have been receiv The new treaty give to adian markets the benefit intermediate tariff on 98 addition to these, concess intermediate tar ff are gra on a number of French rate on champagnes remain the od treaty. The dutie are graded in proport on holic strength Those than 23 per cent of alcoho than 26 per cent remain a than 26 per cent remain at of duty as now—namely 2 lon. The lighter wines coper cent or less of alcohol at 15 cents per gallon. The more than 20 per cent and 20 per cent of alcohol are 20 cents per gallon.

Canned vegetables except to bear duty at one cent thovies, sardines, etc., two Novels or works of fiction or paper covers, printed language, 15 per cent ad

or paper covers, printed language, 15 per cent ad books in th French langu ad valorem. Liquid med taining a cohol, 25 per ce Olive oil, 15 per cent ad Embroideries, lace, manu netting of cotton, linen, per cent. Velvets of pur fabrics 20 per cent. Ribla and materia's, 25 per cent of silk, 32 1-2 per cent. of slik, & 1-2 per cent.
In several of these case
the same as in the Bri
tariff, and in one or two
lower than the dates of

erential tariff, but these al erential tariii, but these al Britain does not produce any case where the Bri rate is higher it follows reduced to that of the Fr the case of embroideries and sik goods the treaty those of the British tarif On the other hand Car the benefit of the Frencheste of duty in the Frencheste upon 152 tariff items nearly all the products of fish, wood goods, pulp,

fish, wood goods, pass, siderable line of manufact of which are already expanda and others are of a c in future be exported. in future be exported.

In the case of a numbe which are printed in its as brought down, the rat minimum tariff are the so of the French general ta ting them in the list Can the benefits of any reduces the made on su hereafter be made on su old treaty Canada recei favored nation treatme pects the particular art received guarantees of treatment in all tariff and

In the new treaty the ciprocal. France received treatment in Canada on i mentioned in the sched all the articles men tiating further trade tr countries without having the tariff rates given t

nuced rates on Canad ar ted to such articles w by direct ship, while Fr respective of the rou the conditions are re ceives the benefit of the roods mentioned in France on direct ship. y way of a country e of the French min num tariff will still a ever to a special tax a tioned. France receives concessions on all good schedules, when convey ada without tranships a country enjoying the intermediate tariff. shipments from nonfor some years impo known as "surtax d'e in the treaty reserves t

a similar tax on French directly. In any case in which empt from duty in 1 ade duitable, Canada

favored rate granted Reciprocally, if any free from duty under mediate tariff shall h able to duty, France is favored rate granted try. The treaty applies colonies and possession of the protectorate of as to France proper, to Tunis on a dec ar exchanged before the h ties. Certificates of quired to accompany country to secure the essions granted. If wishes to have such through official agent

officers who will giv free of charge. Canada and France tablish one against th bition or restriction portation or transit, w at the same time to cept as regards tariff and France accord to cally the most favo