# **SUMMER LONG**

cial to The Daily News.)

OTTAWA, June 22-The inauguration f what may prove to be a fairly long dis ussion on the matter of departmental administration is taken as an indication hat an acute stage of the parliamentary deadlock is likely to be once more reach ed within the next day or two. J. E. Armstrong in the course of his speech this morning on Indian affairs, expressed the conviction that the house will sit all summer. Another conference is expected to take place between the two leaders shortly and unless they arrive at a basis of agreement the deadlock on supply will be renewed. There will be an adjournnent for the Quebec celebration about

he middle of July. Mr. Armstrong, in his speech, quoted figures with the object of establishing the fact that great extravagance marks the administration of the Indian department, particularly in Manitoba. The cost of taking care of 11,000 Indians in the province of Quebec, he said, was \$12,000, while the 6000 Indians in Manitoba cost the country \$63,468. On 24,000 Indians in the prairie provinces \$869,000 had been spent in one year. In ten years the in-crease in expenditure of the department crease in expenditure of the department had been \$378,000. Half of the money had been spent on the staff. In other words half of the money was spent in spending the other half. In Manitoba Indian agents, he asserted, are active partizans and work steadily in the interests of the liberal members of the federal and provincial houses. Mr. Armstron charged that Indian boys and girls not get proper care in the Industrial schools and when they are through they have to go back to their old environments. The teaching is inefficient, he said, because of the small salaries paid the instructors. In many instances the only qualification required of a teacher is that he is of the right political faith. Mr. Armstrong, after citing American Mr. Armstrong, after citing American practice, urged that the government take leaf out of the American book in making the Indian schools larger and in buying all supplies by public tender.

The minister of the interior opened his ice by stating that Mr. Armstrong had not made a statement throughout his speech that he had not withdrawn Col. Hughes-Name one example.

Mr. Oliver-I leave the house to judge. Mr. Armstrong's argument, he went on, is that because there was a difference in cost in different parts of the country. there was waste at one point and nig-gardliness at another. This was unjusified. Conditions in different parts of the country were utterly different. Their needs were naturally very different. Some, too, were under treaty, while others had no treaty whatever. were in a position of pauperism. In recent years the expenses of caring for In-dians had been increased, said Oliver, by the giving of aid to non-treaty Indians in the west to save them from starvation. The government, declared the minister, had to trust more or less to the honesty of Hudson's Bay officials. The deputy was ready to face an enquiry but if vouchers were to be required as in ordinary business, aid would have to go un-granted. In eight years, said Oliver, there was nearly as much territory added under treaty as had existed in that rela tion till that time. It was true, he sa that the total cost was two dollars for every dollar that went into the pockets of the Indian, but that was because the money could not be paid to him directly. It had to be given him in the form of medicine and education. Mr. Armstrong had cited the American example and said that it was the American policy to make Indian a citizen. So far as the min ister could find it was the American policy to make the Indian a citizen of a new and better world. The policy of Great Britain and of Canada, on the other hand, was to treat the Indian honestly

down to the last acre. "The honorable gentleman," said Oliver, "may have an inquiry." As to the island sold for 20 cents an acre, Oliver's opinion was that the Indian was 20 cents and the thing for his money. Islands had been sold by the association when their price warranted it and when it did not the price was fixed and the land sold to the man who would pay for it. The fact was that the Indian was most in need, not of mathematics, but of morals, and that the government could not give him. He had found the churches hard to satisfy, but he admitted that their aid as needed. H. S. Clements, West Kent, who spoke

briefly, thought it was the duty of the government to take care of infirm In-dians, but as for the able bodied adults, he believed it would be better for them f they were allowed to depend more up-on their own resources. The educated on their own resources. Indians of Ontario he said held the opinion that if the Indians were brought up and scattered, instead of being fed with silver spoons, it would be better for the race.

### (Special to The Daily N(WS.)

OTTAWA, June 23-All indications around the house today once more point to a peaceful settlement of the dead over the Aylesworth bill and prorogation in time for the Quebec celebration. The two leaders met in conference again today when the situation was partially cleared up. The points of diffe tween the two parties, it is said, are now of so trivial a character that there is little possibility of failure to ultimately reach an agreement. The statement that the civil service bill will not be pushed through this ses-

sion is not true. The session estimate will contain a vote to cover a bonus of ten per cent to all members of the service based upon

the increased cost of living. In the house this morning Hon. Frank Oliver moved the second reading of the public lands bill which caused so much discussion last session. In doing so he explained that in all about two million acres had been given away in home-steads. There remained of unquestionably good land some 175,000,000 acres, of which 120,000,000 acres had been sur-The conservative government had given to the railways as much as

Oliver explained, it had been proposed to provide for a Hudson's Bay raiway by a fund derived from the sale of lands to the homesteader under the pre-emp-tion clause. This was the clause on which Hon. Thomas Greenwoy opposed the bill. Last year pre-emption applied to all

the west; this year it is limited to the district bounded by Moose Jaw and Cal-gary, the International boundary and Battle creek. Hon. Mr. Oliver then explained his position: He insisted on aid for the construction of a Hudson's Bay line, but if a Hudson's Bay line could be obtained otherwise, he would not insist on a broader pre-emption or on preemption at all.

Mr. Herron-Will you provide for the hole cost of the railway? Hon. Mr. Oliver-Last year's bill did. A further reason was given for pre-emption conditions by Mr. Oliver. In the ection of country covered by pre-empnecessary for successful farmers, thus the pre-emption clause would make no attraction for successful farmers, thus attraction for settlers. If lands that would not otherwise attract, would attract for this reason, pre-emption would e justified, if there were no Hudson's Bay railway line to be built. If this bill is passed, Oliver said, all the land in the west would be open for settlement. All even sections are open now and this bill open the timbered sections which have een held for railways. Continuing his explanation Mr. Oliver

estimated the cost of the Hudson's bay railroad at \$30,000 a mile, for 500 miles, or a total of \$15,000,000. To secure this it would be necessary to sell five mil-lion pre-empted acres at \$3 per acre. In the area set aside for pre-emption there are about 28,000,000 acres, and reserving half of this for homesteads, would leave 14,000,000 acres for sale at \$42,000,000. port for the preservation of the fish in international waters. The minister of marine was considering the appointment A perfectly safe estimate would the minster thought, give one-fifth of the area in pre-emptions, or over 5,000 0.000 acres,

ter said it was not the intention to let the railway await the sale of the land. R. S. Lake desired to know if the proeeds of the sales would go into the gen-

ceeds of the sales would go into the gen-eral fund or into a trust fund. The minister replied that the govern-ment intended to create a new source of revenue. The existing law, making the west Hable to a subsidy of six million acres for the Hudson's Bay railway, would be repealed by the new act. O ver continued, expressing the view that the changes in the act would meet the objections of last year and not disturb the settlement of the country. R. L. Borden replied that the minister

had argued with equal conviction for opposite proposals the year and last. He was glad the Hudson's Bay railway would not have to wait for settlement of these lands, though he wondered why the road required all the explanations made of this bill; he also questioned the delay in introducing the bill. The railroad had taken 12 years to reach the present proposals, which had been the general policy all along. He promised on behalf of the opposition to give the bill fair play and reasonable considera-

Col Hughes put in a plea for South African veterans. The bill threw open all lands to settlement and he feared the aterests of the veterans would suffer. The second reading passed and the house took up the bill in committee. Edmund Bristol, Center Toronto, call-

ed attention to the treatment of Toronto citizens by the United States immigration offcials at Niagara Falls last week. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that he had on January 7th last, there honed that the newsnaner reports were

zealous. He would see to it that representations were made in the proper quarter. The kicks of the civil servants be-

cause the bill to amend the civil service act contains no provision for increased salaries, have already borne fruit. A \$39,832, but these could easily be met if the mint were operated at full time. Hon. Sydney Fisher in introducing promize has been given that the supple-mentary estimates of the present session will probably contain a bonus allowance for the entire public service, based upon the increased cost of living throughout Canada. The exact amount of this bonus has not been decided upon but it will not be less than ten per cent. In committee the house passed clause 11 of the land bills before adjourning

into supply. In all there are 103 clauses in the bill. The discussion was principally of a tech-nical nature. Incidentally, however, Mr. Foster brought up the Whitehorse townsite. This, the second city in the Yukon, had been equally shared at \$10 an acre between a Mr. Mitchell, W. W. B. Mc-Innes, C. F. McIsaac and D. C. Fraser, the latter three, ex-members of parliament, and the last two were in parlia-

ment when the grant was made. H. B. Ames cited a case of a homestead urchased as mineral lands by John Iowey, which the latter turned over to the G.T.P. townsite, worth \$100 an acre. Answering questions regarding the mat-ter sometime ago the minister had stated that the department did not know who Howey was. Ames has since learned he is the editor of Hon. Frank Oliver's Edmonton paper.

Replying, Hon. Mr. Oliver strongly resented the implication that he had done anything improper. He had merely read the answer prepared by his department and had not thought it necessary to ask the deputy minister anything further. Contrary to Ames' information Howey was the first and last applicant for a mestead or for land as a mineral grant. The statement that another ap-plicant had been refused a grant of the land was untrue. At the evening session in the senate Hon. R. W. Scott moving a second read-

the liberais had been able to bive to homesteaders. Hon. G. B. Foster—That includes set-tlers' lands in railway belts? Hon. Mr. Oliver—Yes. Mr. Oliver also explained that he meant that railway grants had been sarn-ed by companies. It was not the policy of the government to give land subsidies to railways to Fort Churchill. Last year Oliver explained, it had been proposed

sent. Senator Watson for the govern pictured the crisis in the west when the dealers could not purchase more for want of funds and when grain which was damp and spoiling for want of immedi-ate handling, could not be marketed. On the government announcing their propo-sal to aid with ten millions, the situation was at once relieved, grain rising 7 or per cent.

(Special to The Daily News.) OTTAWA, June 24 .- The house spent a guiet afternoon in supply on the Nova Scotia estimates but incidentally there scotta estimates but incidentally there was a discussion on the use of Canadian cement in public works. Conservative whip Richard Blain, Peel, F. D. Monk and other opposition members took the ground that a preference should be given to the Canadian manufacturing companies. Hon. Wm. Pugsley said that Canadian tracts of the public works department it is provided that none but Canadian cement shall be used. Mr. Blain urged that the department should test the cement for any Cana-

dian contractor or manufacturer Mr. Pugsley objected, however, that this would make a large increase cost of contracts.

Cost of contracts. In the upper house senator Casgrain called the attention of the government to the advisability of obtaining informa-tion regarding the inland fisheries. While the value of deep sea fisheries was generally realized, the value of the inland fisheries was not anneciated inland fisheries was not appreciated. Hon, R. W. Scott stated there was an international committee preparing a reof a commission to report upon all in-

land fisheries. In committee on the bill amending in pre-emptions, or over 5,000,000 acres, which would provide the \$15,000,000 re-quired. If this were found to be insuf-ficient, the area could be extended if ne-cessary; if too great the system could be changed. In answer to Dr. Schaffner, the minis-ions of dollars in the Yukon. The in-tions of dollars in the Yukon. terior department stated that the com-pany had not acquired any property directly from the government but had acquired all their property from persons who had offered them in the open mar-

going in for expensive dredging and hydraulic works. Progress was reported on the bill.

OTTAWA, June 24 .- For the last time this session the house adjourned at o'clock this evening. After Mr. Field ing's measure respecting bountles on lead had been through committee stage, the house went into committee of supply, taking up the department of public works. The votes under consideration were those for harbors and wharves in Nova Scotia and the opposition devel-oped a critical mood. Complaint was made that while Nova Scotia as a maritime province, deserved considerable at-tention, Mr. Fielding had given every little fishing hamlet on the coast a wharf for the purpose of securing the support of a solid delegation from that province in the house of commons, a condition which had existed until Mr. Stansfield won in Truro and destroyed the system of government representation in that province. The total voted during the afternoon was about \$200,000.

### (Special to The Daily News.)

OTTAWA, June 25 .- The minister o inance replying to Hon. G. E. Foster in the commons today, stated that since the Ottawa mint had con nmenced operations , there had been struck silver coinage to the value of exaggerated, but he was convinced that some official or officials had been over of \$15,323. At the same rate the production for a year would be: silver \$678,296, and bronze \$30,487. The amount required to supply the country's demands last year was: silver \$66,732, bronze

his civil service bill stated that as far as possible he had followed the head lines of the English system. After reviewing the work of the civil service commissions since 1857, he stated that their general principles were embodied in this act. They included an independent commis-sion and competitive examinations. Rep-resentations favoring higher pay had been made but that was a matter for temporary treatment and was not deal with in the present bill. The new bill would bring an increase to many now cramped for means. The bill would af-fect 2,300 persons. Of the commission, one member would come here from the English speaking class and the other from the French.

and absorbed as permanent appoint-ments were opened. All present appointments were to be regarded as permanent. Transfers from the outside to the inside service would be generally at the rank indicated by the salary paid. Should however, the minister think any officer should have higher rank, he may be promoted under the organization by an

the length of the minister's explanation, deprecated the commission holding office during pleasure, and said he thought this should be, as with judges and the auditor-general, during good behaivor and removable only by parliament. As proposed, the commission was not inde-pendent of, but subject to the govern-

THE WEEKLY NEWS, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1908 clude the outside service, but no policy I. The has been announced in this regard. The need of reform was as great there as any where. He recalled the recommendation

of the committee for an increase of sal-aries. There should be legislation on this subject this session. He recom-mended British Columbia as a good exmended British Columbia as a good ex-ample of a grading commission, which assisted in classification. While the civil service on the whole was composed of a fine body of men, there was deadwood that it was necessary to get rid of, and this necessitated a system of superanua-tion. He also regreted that the com-mission's recommendation of a system of inspection was not adopted. Mr. Bor-den concluded with a general approval of the measure under consideration. Hon. Sydney Fisher in replying, spoke of the difficulty in bringing in the out-side service, many of which, such as small postmasters, obtained only a part

small postmasters, obtained only a part of their income from the government. The policy of gradually bringing in the branches, was, he believed, more prac-tical. Regarding the independence of the commissioners, he thought the status of deputy ministers sufficient, but if par-liament wished to give them the status of indications. of judges the government would not op-pose. The only case of a deputy minister's removal that he knew of was Hon. Kingham, of the interior department who was let go by sir John Macdonald in 1878.

in 1878. Hon. G. E. Foster expressed pleasure at Mr. Fisher's intimation. He saw dan-ger, not only from a minister, but from a member's influence, which it was well to remove. He would move, if Mr. Fisher would assent, an amendment to make the commissioners removable only on an address of parliament. The bill was read a second time and the house went into committee

At the evening session considerable headway was made on the civil service bill. In committee clause 9 was amended to provide that the civil service coma two-thirds vote of the house, thereby placing them on the same footing as the suditor general. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has given notice auditor

that, commencing on July 4, the house will sit on Saturdays. There will be an adjournment over Dominion Day. In the senate to day the Manitoba and the senate to day the Manhous grain bill was taken up in committee. Several amendments of senator Perley's were negatived, also a proposal by sen-ator David for a special grade for the higher grades of bleached grain, with more discretion to inspectors. Senator Talbot's motion to except oats from the jurisdiction of the grain board was also lost. Senator David's amend-

ment, proposing that dried and rejected wheat be regarded when passing the ter-minal elevator was also defeated. Proress was reported. The Yukon bill creating an elective

days. The bill to amend the Bank Act by al-

lowing bankers to issue an increased note circulation to the amount of fif-teen per cent of their unimpaired paid teen per cent of their unimpaired paid up capital and reserve was read a first time. Senator Ferguson approved the measure generally. He understood from the trend of the act that the govern-. ment intended to inspect banks regu larly. Senator Campbell thought all banks

should be required to forward monthly returns to Ottawa. The inspecting of head offices would give little protection. Senator Belque understood there were difficulties in the way of inspection and these might be studied before the gen-eral amendment of the Banking Act, which he understood, would be next year. Te bill was given a second reading.

OTTAWA, June 25 .- The civil service bill occupied the three sessions of the hous today and when adjournment came tonight the bill had been read a second time and a number of the forty-six

clauses passed. Mr. Borden accepted the measure as a step towards reform. He also accused Mr. Fisher of obstructing the business of the house by making a speech lasting two hours and a quarter at a time when ald be dispatched with all speed. The chief criticism he had to make was that the bill did not go far enough. He desired that the civil ser-vice commission should be independent of the government instead of holding office, as proposed in the bill, at pleas-ure. They should rank as do the judges and the auditor general and be only dismissible by parliament. The recommendation of thecivil service com that salaries should be increa be adopted and the deadwood in the departments cut out. The department should be re-organized and superannu tion restored. He likewise objected be-cause the bill only applied to the ser-vice at Otawa. If it was good for this part of the service it should also be good for the servants of the country in

the outside service. J. P. B. Caron, the junior member for Ottawa supported Mr. Borden. He thought the bill should also apply to the outside service. In committee the clause fixing the salaries of deputy ministers was amended, making it \$5,000 a year all round. Mr. Fisher also accepted an amendment placing the commissioners on the same footing as the auditor general, that is, they cannot be removed ex-cept on a two-thirds vote of the house, The house adjourned at midnight.

IRRIGATION LANDS.

great irrigation scheme at Calgary, says that the company is making steady pro-gress on the irrigation scheme in Bri-tish Columbia in the neighborhood of lake Windermere. None of the land has yet been offered for sale but this summer hour 2 000 acres will be put on the martool 3000 acress will be put on the mar-ket. The land is intended largely for fruit growing and will be in 10-acre fots. The location is admirable for the purposes intended and from time to time, other blocks will be offered as the acheronic computed.

PRIME IMPORTANCE

Whether or not poultry on the farm will prove profitable will depend to a very large extent upon the care given the little chickens. It is just as possible to have stunted chickens as stunted pigs, and the effects are just as notice able. On most farms chickens have lots able. On most farms chickens have lots of range during the summer months, so that after they are a few weeks old they can easily get all the exercise they need and can find plenty of insects, worms and seeds. But it is the first few weeks J. S. Dennis Says Good Progress Has Been Made to Date. VICTORIA, June 25.—S. Dennis, as-sistant to the second vice-president of the C. P. R. and who is looked upon as one of the fathers of the company's great irrigation scheme at Calgary, says that the company is making steady pro-the company is making steady

Fanned by a strong southwest wind, the fire had in one hour's time develop-ed into a sea of flame with which the local fire brigade of six men, assisted volunteers had to cope unaided un after 3 o'clock, when the first out side contingent from Grande Mere ar-rived. Though the doomed district pre-sents a vast scene of wild confusion there was no loss of life. Five banks and eleven hotels wer

side curdamaged. The same can be said for the Methodist church. Eleven business streets have been practically wiped out along with the banks and hotels, as well as the dry goods establishments and factories. Only a fringe of the residences and houses of the informer olars remark

in Champlain park.

council was reported from committee with an amendment providing for the auditing of all accounts for the entire year. The bill provides for only 364

ing force this was rendered un

LONDON, June 20-A bye-election was held today for mem-ber of the house of commons for the Pudsey district, Yorkshire, west riding, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the
 Rt. Hon. George Whiteley, ilb-eral. James Oddy, unionist, was
 returned by a majority of 113. At the last election the liberal majority was 3502, the figures being, Whiteley, liberal, 7043; Ford, conservative, 3541. Mr. Whiteley was patronage secretary of the treasury and represented Pudsey division of Yorkshire since 1900.

------------------------POULTRY ON THE RANCH

FEEDING AND HOUSING ARE OF

soaked in milk make as good food as

In answer to Mr. Foster, the minister said the surplus of successful candidates

order in council. The opposition leader, after criticizing ment, as the government could remove members at pleasure. Mr. Borden fur-ther urged that the bill should apply to the outside service also, where abuse of patronage was rampant. It was true the government had taken the power to in-

ket. The company, hon. Mr. Scott said, was

THREE RIVERS, Quebec, June 22. Almost one thousand people are home-less and more than a million dollars worth of damage was done by a fire which broke out here shortly after noon today. The heart of the old city has been wiped out of existence and of half a mile square in the business section only blackened ruins remain, with a few gaunt chimneys standing intact, while furniture saved from the doomed build-ings is piled up in the public square.

rned to the ground in the pathway of the conflagration, nor was that all, for the old parish church of Three Rivers, originally built in 1664 and rebuilt in 1714, is altogether destroyed except for the walls, which are still standing. Near the church the customs house is also in ruins. The latter building is also in static one, being used as a barracks in the early colonial days. The convent was saved. Buildings all around the An-glican church were destroyed but it re-mained undamaged. The same can be

houses of the inferior class remain These were saved by the work of fire men sent by special train from Mont-real, Grand Mere and Shawnigan Falls. Probably more fortunate for the por-ton of the city that still remains intact than even the quick arrival of outside firemen, however, was the presence of the 85th regiment and the 11th Argen teuil. Rangers, which had arrived for summer camp. To them is largely due tre credit of keeping down a panic, as men and women and children struggled out of their homes carrying their furni-ture with them. Other soldiers were detailed to guard the furniture as thou-sands of dollars worth of it was piled up

By 7 o'clock the fire had been cut off. though it still continued to burn fiercely and late tonight, though the electric lights have been cut off, the doomed are well lighted by the flames still ing the ruins of what was once solidly

The principal buildings. The principal buildings that fell a prey to the flames were the Bell Telephone company, the Great Northwestern, Do-minion and Canadian Express buildings and the main banking buildings, includ-ing Hochaless Quebec and Provinced ing Hochelaga, Quebec and Provinca banks. The postoffice was also burned. One of the greatest scenes of confusion in any building was presented inside the jail, which was right in the burning area, but though menaced to the last it was finally saved. There were 100 prisoners inside. These prisoners, looki through their barred windows, saw buil ings around them falling and they loudly clamored to be set free. Town authori-ties were consulted on the subject and things looked so serious that it was deided to have everything in readines to liberate them at a moment's notice but owing to the work of the fire fight

\* Unionist Victory

### COMMERCIAL RETURNS ON SMALL INVESTMENT.

any for the first meal. Ground grain, mixed with milk is also a spiendid feed. Oats, barley and wheat ground up fine and mixed with warm milk is also a good feed; it is best to sift the hulls out of the ground oats. In their natural state when following the hen about over the farm the little chicks do not eat much at a time, but rather eat little and of-ten. The amount of exercise they thus set is very great. It is often a matter of comment how far away from the coop the old hen will lead her brood. But this is good for the little fellows for they, like the young of all animals, re-quire a great deal of exercise. In caring for chicks, then, we need to

approximate nature as much as possible. While they are young feed often, but as they grow older this is not so necessary for they will be out on the range and can pick up much for themselves. The Perdue university agricultural experi-ment station did some experimenting with feeding young chickens and from them we quote: "If skim milk be added to the ration fed to young chickens it will increase the consumption of other foods given. The great increase in average gain was coincident with the periods when the greatest amount of skim milk was consumed. Skim milk is especial valuable as a food for young chickens during the hot, dry weather: and be-comes of less importance as the chickens grow older and the weather becomes cooler."

The results of experiments corrobo ate the work of practical men as regards the use of whole or ground grain for little chicks. From work at the Cornell station, the New York agricultural ex-periment station concluded that a ration consisting mostly of ordinary ground grain foods and containing no whole grain was more profitably fed to chicks than another ration consisting mostly of whole grain. In every trial more food was eaten when the ground grain was fed than when the whole grain as fed. It should also be borne in mind that mineral matter and animal food must be supplied in some way. If the chicks do not get plenty of mineral matter on their range bone meal should be supplied and it is well not to take any chances but to know hone meal before them all the to keep bone meal before them all the time. In seasons when insects and bugs are scarce, refuse meat and meat scraps from the table should be fed rather liberally. For the first fed days after hatching there is nothing better than hard boiled eggs chopped up in the grain mash or mixed with the bread crumbs. The infertile eggs from an incubator are good to keep for this purpose. The three essentials for raising chickens are good food, proper feeding and warm and dry COODS.

The selection of the best possible site for poultry houses is a matter of prime importance. Comparatively few realize the extent of the variation in local elimate in places which may be only shor distances apart. The writer lives on th south side of a hill, wooded to the wes and north, in a house lying less than 100 feet above the college hot houses which are not a stone's throw distant when are not a stone's throw distant. During every extremely cold period the average temperature in the shade is four or five degrees higher at his home than at the hot houses. In the hottest sum-mer weather, on the other hand, the temperatures at his house are almost in-variably about the same number of devariably about the same number of de grees lower than at the lower elevation It is apparent from these statements that a moderate elevation and shelter mean a more agreeable and less trying mean a more agreeable and less trying climate—warmer in winter, cooler in' summer. Such a location, too, will be relatively free from fogs and the cold evening mists; it will have a drier air. If, in addition to moderate elevation and shelter the location has perfect natural drainage and a coarse and naturally dry soil success is possible. Shelter can be secured within a few years by planting evergreens on the side from which the cold winds come.

cold winds come.
One of the most striking changes of modern times is the fuller and more general recognition of the value both to man and to the lower animals—whether in health or disease—of abundance of pure air and sunshine. This change has very greatly affected the views held by the well informed as to the best type of house for poultry. There was a reaction first against a large proportion of glass.
A the last shoot of the lades' rifle of a possible 75 points: Miss Hay, 47; Miss Bruce, 47; Mrs. Clark, 43; Mrs. Woodland, 42; Miss Musgrove, 42; Miss Hall, 30...
A new lodge has been organized in this city and is known as the Scandinavian Aid & Fellowship society of Amfirst against a large proportion of glass in the south side, as this type of house suffered too great variations in tempera-ture, being excessively hot during the bright sunshine, even in winter and cold at night. Such houses were also almost certain to be damp. These undesirable conditions were in part removed by a reduction in the size and number of the windows, but with this type of construcwindows, but with this type of construc-tion the houses were, under some weath-er conditions, too dark and they were still often damp. The need of better ven-tilation was then recognized and im-provement in that direction reduced the difficulties from impure air and damp-ness. The houses were still sometimes too dark, sometimes over hot and likely to be damp. to be damp.

The scratching shed style of constrution next came into vogue. These sheds were often permanently closed by mus-lin curtains, but in the course of time were so planned as to be open during pleasant weather, so that the fowls were practically in the open air by day, unless the weather should be stormy. This change marked a great improvement but it was for some time regarded as essen-tial to provide each flock with a closed and warm room for the roosts and nests. Many have not yet advanced in their be-

and have not yet advanced in their be-lief in open air beyond the stage repre-sented by this type of construction. The believers in a yet more radical de-parture from the "faith of fathers" are, however, now numerous though relative-ly few have yet adopted the open front house. The maiority of open eir advohouse. The majority of open air advo-cates still hold to the belief in the neces sity of special protection for night and recommend the curtained front roosting compartment.

The writer frankly confesses himself an open air crank. He believes that with the hardy American breeds with small combs, indeed with any of the hardy combs, indeed with any of the hardy breeds with small combs, a full open front house, without special provision for protected and warmer roosting com-partment, will not only prove entirely satisfactory, but will be better than a greater degree of protection with its ac-companying great risk of over heating, impure air and dampness

## **NEGROCAUGHT**

## (Special to The Daily News.) VANCOUVER, June 23-A ngro nam-

ed James Jenkins is tonight being taken to New Westminster, charged with the atrocious murder of Mrs. Morrison, which occurred recently at Hazelmere. The man was arrested on June 12 near Bel-lingham and has since been detained as a vagrant. This morning the little Morrison girl picked him out from among fifty prisoners as the assailant and later fifty prisoners as the assailant and later identified the clothes he wore when arrested. Jenkins has never accounted for his whereabouts at the time of the mur-

Advices from the east state that G. W. West, United States consul at Sydney, C.B., has been appointed consul general of the United States for this province and ordered to report at Vancouver on July 1. Consul Dudley is now in Washington on business and the report cannot be definitely confirmed.

VANCOUVER, June 23-Little Mary VANCOUVER, June 23-Little Mary Morrison, the eight year old daughter of Mrs. Morrison, who was murdered two weeks ago at Hazelmere, this morning at Bellingham identified a negro nam ed Jenkins as the man who had killed her mother. The girl had no hesitation at all in declaring that the negro was the man and in making the identification complete. Leaking the identification complete. Jenkins was arrested at Wickersham, Wash., as long ago as June 12, and was held as a suspect. A charge of vagrancy served to keep him in jail till he could be conveniently brought to Bellingham. This morning constable Spain took the Morrison girl to Bellingham and in the county jail the girl iden-tified the negro as her mother's assal-ant. Sheriff Williams was the officer who, in the first instance caused the arrest of Jenkins. The latter was ner-vous and frightened when arrested,

vous and frightened when arrested. Other persons who saw him today de-clare that he was in the vicinity of the crime on the day of the murder. G. W. West, it is reported, will arrive in the city in a few days from Sydney, C.B., to succeed Col. Dudley as consular agent of the United States here. Mrs. Clark, convicted of keeping an ap-parently respectable lodging house, but which was a house of assignation, was sentenced to three months imprisonment today, without the option of a fine. R. H. Fulton of Montreal, who is in the city, has in view the establishment of a turpentine factory on Vancouver is-land, securing his raw material from the timbered lands which the C.P.R. will clear there for agricultural purposes, along its extension to the west coast. along its extension to the west coast.

## NEW PLANT AT CASCADE

### WILL BE IN OPERATION BY THE FIRST OF JULY .

SHOOT OF LADIES' RIFLE CLUB AT GRAND FORKS

### (Special to The Daily News.) GRAND FORKS, June 20-The Yale-

Columbia Lumber company intends start ing up their planing mill at Cascade the first of the week and it is expected that by July 1 the whole plant, including the

by July 1 the whole plant, including the sawmill, will be in operation. J. G. Bury, superintendent of the west-ern lines of the C.P.R., passed through the city yesterday on his special en route east from Penticton, having driven over-land from that point to Midway. It is stated unofficially that Mr. Bury was looking over the Midway & Vernon route which his company is considering taking over.

erica. The first officers of the order are. President, C. B. Peterson; vice-president President, C. B. Peterson; vice-president, E. Larson; financial secretary, Mrs. E. Larson; recording secretary, A. Benson; treasurer, A. Stendal; conductor, Mrs. A. Benson; chaplain, G. Eastman; inside guard, G. Johnson; outside guard, G. Oscarson; trustees, S. Erickson, J. John-son and Mrs. C. B. Peterson; sick com-mittee, Miss Eastman and Miss Peter-son. The local order in conjunction with the Phoenix and Greenwood lodges, is running an excursion to Rossland on the 24th inst, and a good time is guaranteed all those who attend. The Grand Forks cricket club is try-ing to arrange a match with the Nelson

ing to arrange a match with the Nelson club, but so far no date has been set. Wm. Bonthron and wif eleft today on Wm. Brunswick a three months' trip to New Brunswick and Ontario.

### BIG TIE CONTRACT.

### Millions of Ties From Hawaii for American Roads.

can Roads. HONOLULU, June 25.—The Hawalian Mahogany Lumber Company which re-cently contracted with the Santa Fe railroad for cutting and delivering sev-eral millions of cross ties, has just made a sub-contract with Ariole Bros., a well known contracting firm of Hilo, island of Hawaii, for the cutting of 2,500,000 ordinary ties, and 10,000000 feet, board measure, of switch ties. The sub-con-tractors take the timber from the stump tractors take the timber from the stump and deliver it ready for shipment from the mills. The contract calls for the completion of the job within five years completion of the job within five years time, and about 350 men will be put into the woods within the next few weeks.

The timber employed for ties is known as ohia, a very hard and durable wood, said to make better ties than white oak said to make petter ties than white oak much used on American railroads before it became more valuable for other pur-poses. The Hawaiian Mahogany Lum-ber Company has control of 4,800 acres of ohia forests in the district of Puna, island of Hawaii, a portion of which will be reliable acc land ther closered The be valuable can land when cleared. The terms of the contract just mentioned, are not made public.

# NOTED

Sketch of Cleve

Born in Caldwell, ty, N. J., March 18, Received an acad tion at Fayetesville the latter in Onedia

York. Became clerk in and was admitted 1859. Assistant district.

Erie county 1863-6. Sheriff Erie county Elected mayor of . 1881. Elected governor o the following year.

Elected president U in 1884. Was nominee for

ni 1888, but was d Benjamin Harrison. Again elected pro Retired to private

always was prominent ments for public well Elected trustee Equi Assurance, society of States June 10, 1905. Died June 24, 1908.

------

PRINCETON, N. J., Jun Cleveland, former preside ed States died suddenly i Westland here at 8:45 o'c ing. Death was due to complicated with other di The passing away of M was not immediately annot delayed until an official s been prepared by the phys been attending him in the of his illness. While Mr. Cleveland 1

While Mr. Cleveland h ously ill from time to time cement of his death came derbolt to those who had 1 his lilness. Last night t slightest flurry among the Clevelands and it was said ing was seriously wrong wit ident. This was occasion of Dr. Bryant of New Yor land's novsician for many or Dr. Bryant of New 101 land's physician for many Mrs. Cleveland, later in discussing Dr. Bryant's via was no occasion for alarm Cleveland was getting alon totally unprepared friends

Cleveland was getting alon totally unprepared friends nouncement of his death. Mrs. Cleveland was at ho husband passed away. The children were at summer home at Tamworth shire in charge of Mrs. mother. The Clevelands en Lakewood, where the for lay sick for many weeks, of intended to go to their s as soon as Mr. Cleveland sufficient strength to trave The former president d sufficient strength to trav The former president of the second story front of the bedside when the en Mrs. Cleveland and three p only other persons in the time were a number of a Bryant and Lockwood, w from New York early we

Bryant and Lockwood, wi from New York early ye ing remained at the Cleve night as was their custor visited Princeton. While and did not wish to alar last night by telling them band was again quite ill, it them that he was doing w known today that he took for the worse during th There was nothing alarmin tion, it was thought by t and the former president i night.

When Drs. Bryant and ited their patient this found him "indisposed," termed it. Dr. Gordon, Princeton, was asked to se. This was before S ly after that hour Mr. Clu to faint. The physicians mediately the symptoms. rangements were made attack. With every res the physicians worked. ] ed into unconsciousness came at 8:45 a. m. It i came at 3:45 a. m. It is the terrific heat of the last tributed in a great degree The following stateme Drs. Joseph Bryant, Ge wood and, J. M. Carnochs out: "Mr. Cleveland, for had suffered from repeat gastro-intestinged origin gastro-intestineal origin. standing disease of the h neys. Heart failure con pulmonry thrombosis and the immediate cause of hi

NEW YORK, June 24.was 71 years old on Mar ring the past winter Mr. close to his home in Prine approach of his birthday to Lakewood with his fan a trustee of the Equitab rance Society of this city time of his going to Lake tended to correspondence tended to correspondence with his duties for that with his duties for that After he went to Lakey he discontinued that wor developed that Mr. Cleve ering from an atack of di which he had experience before. Mr. Cleveland wr Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, of Dr. Lockwood, a speciali eases, was called into co Mr. Cleveland occupiee rooms on the second floo wood hotei at Lakewood stantly attended by Dr. stantly attended by Dr. physician attached to the tion to the visits of Dr. fact that Mr. Cleveland hotel after it had long guests and that for many tempt was made to take t ident to his home in Pri short distance away, ear ident that Mr. Cleveland regarded as very s