

EDUCATION BILL DEAD

Lords Refuse to Accept the Offered Compromise

Commons Held Out an Olive Branch, but the Peers Disdainfully Declined it

London, Dec. 19.—The education bill which died in the house of commons today, both sides spent the last few days in practically incessant conferences, with the object of discovering an acceptable compromise, but the opposition found themselves unable to accept the concessions offered by the government. These were formally presented to the lord president of the council, the lord of Carewe, when the house of lords met this afternoon, but lord Lansdowne, on behalf of the opposition, refused to accept the olive branch and moved that the lords report their amendments to the bill. This was adopted by 132 to 52 votes and the education bill was thus killed.

There is no indication as yet as to what course the government will pursue, but there is the greatest resentment among the ministerial members of parliament at ten months of legislative work had been done for nothing. The feeling is strong against Mr. Balfour, leader of the opposition in the house of commons. He is held to be personally responsible for the failure to arrange a compromise. The duke of Devonshire, during the course of the final debate, entered a strong protest against what he termed lord Lansdowne's wrecking tactics, and sided with the government in the minority. There will be an exciting scene in the house of commons tomorrow.

London, Dec. 19.—An interesting feature of the celebration at the hotel Savoy of the three hundredth anniversary of the sailing of the party that formed the British colony at Jamestown, Va., was the presence of major general Baden-Powell, who is a lineal descendant of John Smith, and admiral Rolfe, who is a descendant of Pocahontas, from her marriage with the English pioneer, Rolfe. Admiral Rolfe said his family had recently recovered a stolen portrait of Pocahontas which would be loaned to the Jamestown exposition.

T. P. O'Connor declared that Irishmen have been among the first American colonists as the latter soon became the dominant race. The party included many other distinguished persons, including foreign secretaries Grey, Roberts, and lord Curzon of Kedleston.

London, Dec. 19.—The president of the local government board, John Burns, replying to a question in the house of commons today, said he was aware that the carcasses of pigs intended for export from the U. S. were not dealt with according to the standard recommended by the royal commission on tuberculosis in 1898, but pending the report of the royal commission, which was now sitting, he did not think that carcasses should be explained in accordance with these requirements.

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LAND NOTICES

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works at Victoria, B. C., for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate in West Kootenay district: Commencing at corner post, at the north west corner of the purchase claim staked April 20th, 1906, by D. A. Boyd and F. J. Sammons, thence 40 chains west, along the C. P. R. right of way; thence 10 chains south; thence 20 chains east; thence 10 chains north to post of commencement, containing 40 acres, more or less.

Nelson, B. C., Dec. 16, 1906.

GERALD S. REES.

MYSTERY IS UNRAVELLED

Gun-Ah-Noot, the Indian Murderer, Will Surrender

Driven to Desperation, He Tells His Tale to Invain Agent Loring—Has a Good Defense

(Special to The Daily News)
Victoria, Dec. 18.—With his wife in the last stages of consumption, his children starving, and himself a physical and mental wreck, Simon Gahnut (otherwise known as Gun-ah-noot), will in a few days surrender himself to the law, to stand his trial for the killing of Max Le Claire near Hazelton last spring. This information is given out by R. E. Loring, Indian agent at Hazelton, who has just returned from Ottawa after a conference with the federal authorities about the recent trouble among the Babine Indians.

It will be remembered that early one morning about seven months ago, a traveler on the road from Kispis to Hazelton found Le Claire and another half-breed shot to death near a roadhouse. Investigation immediately followed. It was subsequently discovered that Simon had quarrelled with Le Claire the previous night, and Peter, a friend of Simon's, with the other dead man. Both Simon and Peter disappeared immediately after the shooting. Nothing has since been heard of Peter, although Simon was traced to Bear Lake.

Simon is an educated Indian, about 26 years of age, speaking and writing English fluently. One of the richest natives of the north with a large and well-cultivated farm, a good house, and plenty of live stock, he has added to his income by conducting a store at Kispis. His life has apparently been very happy until Le Claire appeared. The half-breed was attracted by Simon's wife, and Mr. Loring says that he has evidence to prove that Le Claire was unduly intimate with the woman. The trouble between the two men was the cause of the killing of the other man, his comrade in death.

With Simon Gahnut fled his wife and family. No trace of them has been heard of for some months. If their fellow Indians knew their whereabouts the government was well kept, and police posseges traversed the district repeatedly in a vain endeavor to locate the fugitives. The first intimation received was from provincial mineralogist Robertson, then in the north country, who had been asked to keep a watch for information of the fugitives. From Fort St. James he reported in July he saw a message over the line from the north, that the fugitives had passed. A telegram was sent to the department of mines here with the following expression:

"Tell Hussey to try Bear Lake sure." Acting upon this hint police were immediately sent to the locality mentioned. This was several months ago and they have not yet returned. But with the advent of winter Simon Gahnut and his family began to suffer privations. Not daring to show themselves in a village where a traitor might betray them, they skulked in the forest until about a month ago Simon, in the distance, recognized a friend who had been over the killing and the circumstances leading up to it. Both Indians are educated men and a decision was reached by them to lay all the facts before Mr. Loring, in whom the Indians have especial confidence. The friends hastened to Hazelton, leaving Simon and his family securely hidden and as comfortable as possible under the circumstances.

When Simon's messenger reached Hazelton he found that Mr. Loring had left for Ottawa. He accordingly laid the matter before his substitute, who transmitted the facts to Mr. Loring at Vancouver. His messengers are now on their way to Simon with the offer that he come to Hazelton and surrender to the law. The agent is satisfied that the Indian had a great grievance and that he would declare either Simon or Peter a murderer. The case is so perfectly defensible under the law that he is not in the case of a white man no jury would hesitate over an immediate acquittal.

LABOR DISPUTES BILL

Ottawa, Dec. 17.—(Special)—Hon. Rudolph Lemieux promised bill providing for compulsory investigation into all industrial disputes before either a lockout or a strike can be declared, was introduced into the house of commons this afternoon. Hon. Mr. Lemieux has so framed it as to make it applicable to coal mines and all public service undertakings, such as railways, steamships, telegraphs, telephones, and street railways.

FEED SHORTAGE

Call For Coal Cars Causing Trouble in Other Directions.

The rumor of a local shortage of hay and oats and of cars for lumber appears to be well founded, but not particularly alarming.

Inquiry at the C. P. R. freight offices confirmed the information that an order had been passed that no cars should be given except for coal until the necessary of the settlers in the northwest had been served. This order, the railroad people claim, will not seriously

affect the lumbermen as December and January are quiet months, and provision will be made to let mills that may have their dry kilns full and which otherwise might be compelled to close down.

The shortage of hay and oats hinges on this same fuel famine, and on the heavy snow fall in Alberta. Local dealers report that the line between Calgary and Edmonton is stalled with cars loaded with hay and oats that cannot be moved. Cars have been 19 days on the way and have not yet turned up. Three cars are expected today and no difficulty is anticipated in supplying all necessary hay and oats within the next few days.

BESPEAKS A WELCOME

FOR ARMY'S COMING IMMIGRANT PROTEGES.

COMMISSIONER COOMBS ADDRESSES TWO LARGE MEETINGS.

Sunday was the occasion of a grand review and march past of the Salvation Army when commissioner Coombs and staff paid a first visit to Nelson. The day was one of great rejoicing to the local corps and of great enlightenment to many Nelson citizens who listened to the eloquent and practical addresses of the head of the army in Canada. Commissioner Coombs was in Nelson scarcely more than twenty-four hours but in that time he succeeded not alone in arousing the enthusiasm of his own people but of demonstrating to the citizens at large the admirable work being done by the army and its power, in the hands of the army, of doing good successfully attempting yet greater things.

Mayor Gillett occupied the chair at the afternoon meeting in the opera house, and on the platform with him in addition to the visiting officers were, Mr. Starkey, president of the board of trade; E. A. Crease, alderman J. A. Irving, alderman J. F. Hume and Dr. Bell.

Before the meeting was handed over to the mayor provincial officer Smeson called on captain Johnston of the Nelson corps who read a cordial address of welcome to the commissioner which was gracefully acknowledged in a few words by the commissioner. The impressionist speaker had formed of Nelson.

On taking the chair mayor Gillett welcomed commissioner Coombs to Nelson, assuring him that this welcome was the expression of the feeling of every citizen of Nelson. He went on to say that the Salvation Army was doing a great work for Canada in lifting up and encouraging the fallen. He hoped that the impressionist speaker from Nelson would be a factor in the work.

On rising to open his discourse on the yesterday, today and tomorrow of the Salvation Army, the commissioner observed that the people here had proved themselves an admirable chairman in the fact that he had said kindly things about the army in so generous and open hearted a manner as to warrant the genuineness of the welcome. When that happened it would require a great many people to cope with the situation.

British Columbia was on the outskirts of the empire and would have to bear the brunt. He believed the white man would be the one to maintain the empire and here on the outskirts of empire the people must be strong. Canada was the fairest daughter of the empire, and in transplanting our kith and kin to this new land, the country was helping all concerned. Three years ago they had taken up the immigration movement. Two years ago they brought out 7000, last year 13,000, and next year they would bring 20,000. A great many so far brought out to 20 had to be deported on account of physical or moral unfitness. Not all of them were angels, but everyone was well worthy an opportunity and had had in almost every case made good. With the army a man's need not his creed was his recommendation.

He appealed to his hearers to hold out a friendly hand to the new comers and give them a welcome. The country must have people and would have them, and by kindly treatment of the immigrants from the old land they would earn the salvation. "In as much as we have led it into the land of these, my brethren, ye did it unto me."

Police magistrate Crease in moving the thanks of the meeting, commented on the faculty the army had of putting the right man in the right place. The organization of the army's program of immigration could not be in better hands than those of the commissioner. F. A. Starkey in seconding the motion adverted to the self-sacrificing devotion of the army and approved their decision to confine themselves to Anglo-Saxon immigrants. Listening to the eloquent recital of British Columbia's resources he had thought that commissioner Coombs would make a splendid provincial premier.

The feature of the evening meeting was a lecture by commissioner Coombs on "The Shadows of the Cross" illustrated by nearly 50 lantern slides depicting the succession of dramatic incidents in the life of Christ from the past over to the crucifixion. The views were thrown on the screen by a powerful lantern and were from the most selected while in Europe lately. Most of the pictures, which were re-produced in their original colors, were by the great French painter Tissot, but a few were by Holman and Holman Hunts were introduced in the series.

The opera house was crowded to the doors and the audience followed the address and the views with the deepest interest. At the conclusion of the address the commissioner met the soldiers and officers in the citadel before retiring to the boat in which he spent the night.

Monday night was the occasion of an after rally participated in by captain Moore, and lieutenant Cosman of Grand Forks, and ensign Rose of Roseland, who had come to Nelson to meet the commissioner.

"em! Fetch 'em!" Since taking up their immigration program the army had been criticized because they helped drunkards. The army believed in helping men no matter who they were. Even Canadians were sometimes fond of their drink. Wherever a man was fond of his sins the army wanted to get him out of his sins and save him. They even saved a thief occasionally. Lieutenant-Col. Pugmire had helped 800 Canadian prisoners last year and found positions for them. Four hundred and fifty were now professed Christians.

He described the army's method of treating refugees. They believed in feeding the hungry first and then talking of higher things. There was little use of a home over there to a man who had no place here. But the army also went on the principle that if a man will not work neither shall he eat, and so provided food for all who helped.

Did the fact that the army were doing deeds of mercy inhibit them from immigration work? He thought not. The Salvation Army was equipped for doing any class of work for the uplifting of man the world over.

He had just been over the great prairies and through this wonderful British Columbia, a land rich with hills and valleys, farms and mines, lumber camps and fisheries. The cry from all was "Send us men and see what we can produce."

The country wanted men who would assimilate with the people already here, not the Anglo-Saxon race. (Applause). He was not prejudiced against men of other races but what was wanted was men to settle down, make homes for themselves, and become a part of and a strength to the country.

"Are there any Americans here?" shouted the commissioner, "then listen," and he proceeded to inform them that Canada was 250,000 square miles larger than the United States, that her wheat fields were capable of producing 1,000,000,000 bushels of wheat per year enough to feed the whole world. Not 3 per cent. of this wheat land was yet under cultivation.

Untold mineral wealth lay in our hills and mountains. Only the fringe of our fisheries had been touched. It was just coming to be realized that our forests must be conserved and reforestation operations considered for the years to come.

British Columbia, continued the speaker, referring particularly to this province, could be developed into Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba and would blot them out. It had not 200,000 people and yet these people extracted from the province \$50,000,000 per annum. But the limit had been almost reached. Without more people we were up against it. What was to be done?

The railroad rates had been against British Columbia. There were no immigration rates beyond the prairie. But if the people rose up and asked for a rate to bring men to work the mines, the farms, the fisheries, the fisheries, the farms, he thought they would get a rate.

The Salvation Army did not need to look to British Columbia to place the people they were bringing out, but realizing the coming greatness of this province they were interested in it.

British Columbia was at the gateway of the Orient. Japan had awakened and China was awakening. When that happened it would require a great many people to cope with the situation.

British Columbia was on the outskirts of the empire and would have to bear the brunt. He believed the white man would be the one to maintain the empire and here on the outskirts of empire the people must be strong.

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LOGGERS ALARMED

Vancouver, Dec. 18.—(Special)—A conference is expected here next week between Hon. R. F. Green and the millmen on the proposed timber legislation.

Loggers and millmen in the latter limits will put up strong opposition to the proposal to demand that license holders cut a specified amount annually. T. F. Patterson says the result will be a boomers, as the holders of licenses would build mills for self protection and stampede the market. Prominent millmen are behind the proposal for the new regulation, and will fight for it.

BOUNDARY ORE OUTPUT

TONNAGE FOR DECEMBER SHOWS MARKED INCREASE.

NEXT YEAR'S AVERAGE EXPECTED TO BE 6000 TONS A DAY.

(Special to The Daily News)
Phoenix, Dec. 18.—Since the settlement of the coal miners' strike on the Crow's Nest Pass country, matters in a mining and smelting way in the Boundary have been gradually assuming their old aspect, and daily tonnage is gradually increasing, especially with the smelter of the British Columbia Copper Co. getting into full operation once more. The Dominion Copper Co.'s Boundary Falls smelter has been steadily operating, averaging nearly 20,000 tons monthly.

Premier McBride addressed a public meeting at Vernon on Friday eve.

THE POLITICAL POT

BUBBLING OVER WITH PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

SIGNIFICANT SOUNDS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE PROVINCE.

Vernon.
At a largely attended convention representing the riding of Okanagan on Thursday last, Mr. Price Ellison was unanimously chosen the conservative candidate for the next provincial election. The premier was present, and gave a short address. A district association was also formed with Mr. Price Ellison as honorary president. Mr. Donald Graham of Armstrong, president, Mr. H. W. Raymer, Kelowna, vice-president, and Mr. A. O. Cochrane, Vernon, secretary. A strong executive was selected, representative of the riding.

McBride addressed a public meeting at Vernon on Friday eve.

DOMINION COPPER CO.

SUPERINTENDENT DRUMMOND IS PLEASED WITH OUTLOOK.

(Special to The Daily News)
Grand Forks, Dec. 12.—Dan Campbell, employed by Wall and Greenman in the construction of the Kettle Valley line's bridge over the river at Thibault street in this city, met with an accident yesterday which ended in the loss of his hand. Campbell, who formerly worked in the Granby smelter, was assisting in the pile driving work when somehow or other the weight came down unexpectedly, catching his left hand on the top of one of the piles, and smashing it to a pulp. The injured man was taken to the hospital and Dr. Kingston amputated it at once, taking the injured member off about two inches above the wrist. Campbell is doing well, and will be out in a week or ten days.

George Goebel of New York, addressed a meeting of socialists in the opera house here on Monday night. Owing to lack of notice the meeting was a small one but the speaker gave a stirring and suggestive address, urging those present to prepare for the coming elections and stand together in the cause of socialism.

T. R. Drummond, superintendent of the Dominion Copper Co., was in town this morning. In chatting about the condition of the company's properties Mr. Drummond expressed himself as highly pleased with the outlook. "The Rawhide, in particular," he said, "is shaping up in a most favorable way and has, I think, the makings of a big mine. Of the two 600 foot tunnels, the lower one is 400 feet below the surface and is right in the ore body. The big slope is 150 feet long by 70 feet wide, and shows ore on all sides, indicating at present no limit to the ore body."

The mammoth furnaces for the Boundary Falls smelter will hardly be in operation before February. Portions of it have arrived and have been set up, but shipment of machinery from the east has been much delayed owing to the immense pressure of business. When things are in good running order Mr. Drummond anticipates that some 1300 to 1400 tons per day will be smelted at the Boundary Falls works. The management is a strong one, Samuel Johnson being general manager, M. M. Johnson consulting engineer, T. R. Drummond superintendent, and W. C. Thomas smaller superintendent. Everything points to Dominion Copper being a winner, and people throughout the Boundary are watching with keen interest the successful development of the company's operations in this section.

FINDS HIGH GRADE ORE

DIAMOND DRILL DOES GOOD WORK ON SKYLARK.

MANAGEMENT PLEASED WITH SUCCESS OF EXPERIMENT.

(Special to The Daily News)
Phoenix, Dec. 15.—For some weeks past the management of the Skylark mine, located some two or three miles below Phoenix, has been doing some prospecting on the property with diamond drill—something not often done on high grade claims. The report now comes that the results have been highly satisfactory, and before long the drill from the mine, it has been decided to put in a hole on the 75-ft. level, where it was evident that the lead had faulted. After boring about 20 feet, the drill broke into a fine body of high grade silver ore, tests of which ran as high as \$200 per ton, and which is expected to average fully \$150 per ton by the carload, the management being much pleased at this unexpected result.

The Skylark, it is said, never looked better, the work being done by the force of some 20 men, steadily employed under foreman Rowe for over two years past. The final payment on the Skylark bond, amounting to \$3000, is expected to be paid March 1. This mine has practically paid for all development as well as having taken care of the payments on the bond. It is therefore constantly being anticipated that the new year should see the beginning of the distribution of profits by the owners, the Skylark Development Co., Ltd., nearly all Phoenix men.

RISK THEIR HEADS

Russian Grand Dukes go Home for the Festival Season.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 18.—This was the emperor's name day, otherwise the festival of St. Nicholas, the wonder worker, the emperor's patron saint. The celebration included a parade and a state luncheon at the Winter Palace, at which all the members of the imperial family were present. The grand dukes Vladimir and Alexis, and the other grand dukes and duchesses, were here in order to attend today's ceremonies.

MINING RECORDS

At the mining recorder's office on December 17, P. F. Seabrook located the Black Bear mineral claim, about 2000 feet east from the Queen Victoria mine.

In consideration of \$2000 Charles Olmsted has transferred to J. Noble Jones, an undivided half interest in agreement re the

Nevada, Columbia and Edward D. mineral claims, entered into on July 28th last by the said Olmsted of the first part and Seabrook, Devin, Harry Amas and Alexander Pool of the second part.

BIG EXPORT MILL

Backed by Los Angeles Capital, For Graham Island.

(Special to The Daily News)
Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 19.—An immense lumber mill, for export trade, is announced to be built at a cost of half a million, on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte group. The Graham Lumber Co., backed by Los Angeles capital, and controlling a hundred square miles of timber limits, is behind the project.

COMMONS IS ON HOLIDAY

House Has Adjourned for the Christmas Recess

Debate on Trades Dispute Bill Suggests Enlargements—Farmers Oppose Bounties

(Special to The Daily News)
Ottawa, Dec. 18.—The chief feature of today's sitting of the house of commons was the debate on Hon. R. Lamleux's bill to aid the prevention and settlement of strikes and lockouts. As originally drafted, it was designed to apply exclusively to strikes and lockouts in coal mines; but in the rather lengthy discussion which took place, the suggestion was thrown out by Mr. Bergerson and others that the scope of the bill should be widened so as not to make it apply to all public utilities—not only to coal mines, but to street railways and power companies. In brief, the measure provides for the appointment of a board of arbitration in any labor dispute, one representing the employers, the other the employees and the third to be chosen either by the government in council or by the two appointed as representatives of the masters and the men. Pending the hearing of evidence into the merits of a dispute, it is made an offense against public interests will suffer.

A deputation of farmers waited upon Hon. Mr. Fielding today and asked for further decreases in the tariff. They look for further reductions through the medium of the intermediate tariff. The delegation declared itself straight against rural bounties.

In view of the sparse attendance of members in the commons, it was decided yesterday that, instead of the Christmas vacation beginning on Thursday, it should commence from today's adjournment, reassembling on January 9.

A number of questions were answered at today's sitting of the house. Hon. Frederick Borden said that since June 30, 1904, to October 31, 1906, there had been expended on the Halifax naval and military stations \$929,968, and on Equipment \$161,208.

Hon. Sydney Fisher said, in regard to the cattle embargo, that the imperial authorities pointed out that the importation of Canadian cattle into Great Britain was a menace to the health of the cattle there, and that there was no disease in our cattle, and that there was no such menace existed. Canada also protested against the unjust and unfair importation cast upon Canadian cattle. The government would not express an opinion as to the possibility or impossibility of the removal of the embargo.

Hon. Mr. Paterson said the government was not aware of any treaties in force at present which would prevent the exclusion of the results of the following countries from coasting into Canada: Germany, Austria, Hungary, Sweden, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, the Argentine republic and Italy.

Hon. Frank Oliver stated that four grazing leases were in force in June, 1906, in townships 12 and 13, ranges 8 to 10, west of the fortieth meridian and lying north of the south Saskatchewan river. One lease of 327 acres was granted to Thomas Bell, of Medicine Hat, and would expire in 1923. A lease of 699 acres was held by the Grand Forks Cattle company under assignment from J. B. McGregor of Brandon, and expires in 1924. A lease of 1280 acres was held by Edward Pearson, of Medicine Hat, to expire in 1924, and a similar lease of 1272 acres, was held by R. H. Roe, of Medicine Hat.

NEED FOOD AND COAL

Minnesota, Dec. 19.—Following the reports of a fuel famine in the northwest come reports of a shortage of food supplies. The railroads have been interrupted by the cold and blizzards on the western prairies. A telegram today from the citizens' committee of Ambrose, N.D., to the Journal, says that place is without coal and provisions. Twenty cars of coal and food must be taken there by special train at once in order to relieve the situation, or great suffering will result, the telegram declares.

COAL OPERATORS UNITE

Fernie, Dec. 17.—(Special)—On Friday and Saturday representatives of all the coal mines in Alberta and the Crow's Nest Pass held meetings in Fernie, when an association, to be known as the "Western Coal Mine Operators' Association," was formed. As none of the gentlemen present would submit to be interviewed, it is as yet impossible to state what other business was accomplished or who the officers are.

TOWN TOPICS CASE

New York, Dec. 19.—Certain portions of the testimony given by Col. W. D. Mann at the trial of Norman Hapgood, in the charge of criminal libel, was recalled by the court.

Col. Mann was growing out of the Hapgood trial. The objections of Mann's counsel were overruled.