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3. To purchase, appropriate and otheracquire and to sell and dispose and to maintain such water rights and water power as may be necessary to the due prosecution of the business of this corporation.

4. To develop and operate mines containing precious metals, and to sell the pro ducts thereof. 5. To construct, maintain, purchase and otherwise acquire any and all buildings,

property as may be necessary to the due

cution of the business of this

devices, structures, machinery and im-provements essential to the due prosecution of the business of this corporati as above set forth To build and construct flumes, dams

and other structures for the creation water power and to maintain the same, uch as may be essential to the conduct of the mining business of this corporation 7. To mortgage and issue mortgage bonds and descriptions of property that may be by this corporate n owned and acquired.

## LAND NOTICES

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY. TAKE NOTICE that I, Joseph Blackburn, of Nelson, B.C., occupation, electrician, ntends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the S E West Kootenay disriot, thence south 40 chains, more or less hence 7 chains, more or less, west, to S. H. orner of lot 7874; thence north 40 chains o N.E. corner of 7874; thence east 7 chains to S.E. corner of lot 3333, comprising 3 acres more or less JOSEPH BLACKBURN

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY TAKE NOTICE that I, W. C. Reed, of Nelson, B.C., occupation, machinist in tends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands.

Commencing at a post planted on the thence 20 chains south; thence 80 chains east: thence 20 chains, more or less to the river bank; thence following the river bank, 80 chains, more or less, to point of or less

W. C. REED J. W. Falls, Agt. Dated Sept. 24, 1907.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT WEST KOOTENAY

TAKE NOTICE that Adran LaBrash of Nakusp, intends to apply for permission purchase the following described land: ell's southwest corner, about one mile west on Lower Arrow Lake, and marked "Adras 0 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 40 chains to 320 acres more or less.
ADRAN LABRASH.

ALEXANDER DUCHARME, Agent.

Sixty days after date, I, E. R. Vipond contractor, of Poplar, B.C., intend to apply for permission to purchase the follow scribed land in West Kootenay dis rict: Commecing at a post planted at the S.E. corner of K. and S. lot 833, thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains to point of commencement, 160 acre-

E. R. VIPOND NELSON LAND DISTRICT. DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY

TAKE NOTICE that Edith Morrison of portage la Prairie, Man., occupation wife Angus Morrison, intends to app'y for permission to purchase the following decribed lands.

Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner of lot 8545, Whatchan valley, 30 chains west; thence 80 chains south; thence 30 chains east; thence 8 chains north, to place of commencement containing 240 acres.

EDITH MORRISON. Dated Nov. 30, 1907.

TELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT WEST KOOTENAY TAKE NOTICE that I, Donald Dewar, Arrowhead, B.C., timber cruiser, in tends to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted about two miles east from the east end of Sum mit lake and on the south side of Bonanza creek, and marked "D. Dewar's northeast corner post," thence west 160 chains; hence south 40 chains; thence east 16 chains: thence north 40 chains to point of nent, being same ground covered by T.L. No. 10218. D. DEWAR.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT-DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY: TAKE NOTICE that Norman Wenmoth of Hayfield, England, occupation, farmer, ntends to apply for permission to purchase

Commencing at a post planted at the N. W. corner of Lot 7740, Pend d'Oreille River thence north 20 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence west 20 chains, containing 40 acres, more or less NORMAN WENMOTH.

Dated 19th October, 1907.

VELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY TAKE NOTICE that R. G. Affleck of Winnipeg, Man., occupation, barrister ntends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands;

Commencing at a post planted on the south boundary of township X.I.A., on the west side of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard right of way, thence west 50 chains, more or less to the S.W. corner of section 4, township X.I.A.; thence south a ong the east boundary of the Ne'son and Port Sheppard land grant, 70 chains more of less to the west boundary of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard railway right of way thence northerly and easterly along said right of way to point of commencer

ontaining 160 acres more R. G. AFFLECK, Locator. BOYD C. AFFLECK, Agent. Dated Nov. 18, 1907.

(Special to The Daily News.) Ottawa, Dec. 16.—In the house today D. W. Bole's bill to incorporate the bank of Winnipeg was given a second reading and referred to the committee on bank-

The following western bills received second readings and were referred to the railway committee: Sloan's bill, respecting the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway y; Galliher's, respecting the Columbia & Southern Railway company, and Herron's, respecting the McLeod, Cardstone & Montana Railway

company.

The government agreed to Mr. Lake's motion for a return containing all information regarding alleged improper of nauthorized charges made by persons in the Regina lands district for locating

people on homesteads, etc.

Hon. Frank Oliver informed H. B. Ames that the government has not been memoralized by the Dawson legislature egarding what is known as the Boyle

Hon, L. P. Brodeur, minister of merine and fisheries, informed M. S. Mc-Carthy, of Calgary, that five wireless stations had been equipped on the Pacoast, and that the cost had not yet been estimated. A motor boat for the British Columbia life saving stations was recently purchased in the United States because the imperial type required could not be made in Canada. Frank Oliver informed M. S. Mc Carthy that since January the 15th last, 1359 Chinese, 7358 Japanese and 2046 Hindus had arrived in Canada.

R. S. Lake, Qu'Appelle, enquired if it was the intention of the government ake a distribution of seeds to settlers before spring. Hon. Frank Oliver replied that the matter was under con-sideration. A number of applications had been received and had been referred

w. D. Staples, Macdonald, asked any steps had been taken to acquire the Indian reservation at Swan Lake, Manitoba. Hon, Frank Oliver said that the Rev. Mitchell had recently made a report on the matter. The Indians were villing to dispose of their Swan Lake at \$10 per acre, and the Battleford Indians for \$6. Ralph Smith, Nanaimo, moved:

"That in the opinion of this house im-mediate steps should be taken to restrict the influx of Oriental immigrants into ada; and inasmuch as the policy of the government concerning Chine migration has proved entirely satisfac tory, a definite policy should be immediately put into operation looking to the accomplishment of equally satisfactory results with regard to all other Oriental immigrants.

Speaking in support of his motion, Mr. Smith denied that the question was a provincial one. Every member of parliament who had visited British Columlooked into the problem was confirmed in the view that the question was one of national import and in what he had to say on the subject he would be speaking as much in the interests of the Dominion as of the province of Brit-

ish Columbia.

The seriousness of the problem, he said, was not appreciated outside the province. Declaring the question to be problem. Smith said: "Great Britain in her recent tendency to make treaties with Asiatic countries is going ahead too fast for the good of the em-Dwelling on the divergences and animus between races, Smith questioned why, if this immigration were to be permitted, it should be pushed to its le-gitimate end and permit Japanese, Chinese and Hindus to come in freely. The time has come for effectual and permanent methods of restriction, not on grounds of race inferiority, because commercially and industrially Japanese were superior. He pointed to the restrictive measures of other countries as ures. For 25 years the people of British is had fought against the admis- the required labor cannot be procured sion of Asiatic immigration, and as a result the Chinese head-tax is now \$500. bringing it in under indenture to do that Japanese immigration has been limited specific work, such indenture to and since the treaty of 1907. After quoting not be resorted to, unless absolutely nefigures on immigration and Japanese investments in the province, the latter amounting to three and one quarter milith pointed out that while the ith Japan, made in 1892, gave Japan the favored-nation all purposes. But, someone asks, should and gave Japanese freedom we legislate against British subjects? Why not? There are, on our statute to come and go, yet there was a special clause in the treaty which stated, "It is od these regulations do not afunderstood these regulation in regard to feet any law or regulation in regard to trade in either country." Canada had bar all those who do not come up to a not this provision. In carrying out the effect of this clause this year the United should not similar laws be passed States had prohibited Japanese whose passports were only good for Honolulu er outlying dependencies, enter- perial government ing the country proper, the result was that 1400 of them had been shipped into against British Indians, and placed its imbia within a month, British immigrants did not care to go to British Columbia because of the presence there of a large body of Orientals. declared the opposition leader had endeavored to drag the question into political circles. In explanation of the apparent laxity in permitting the Japanese treaty to go the government had the assurance of the

claims, subsequently made before the British government, stated that they through without a restrictive clause, war had for one of its main objects, th McPherson declared that at that time treatment to which they were subjected by the late Boer republic. Tananese consul-general in writing, that his government would continue in force its agreement as to restriction. Continuafter recess. McPherson said: "As Oriental exclusion in British Columbia. There is no British connection strong the Transvaal, and Lord Milner, high enough to ask any part of the empire to sacrifice itself for British connections, government refused to interefere with other do I think the treaty calls for ny, and British Indians became sub it. I hope Lemieux will be successful in persuading the Japanese government to jected to restrictive immigration laws, in ontrol immigration, but we should do a British colony. If the Transvaa our part as well. It was said that we without the same measure of self-go cannot exclude Hindus because they are ernment that Canada enjoys, is allowe British subjects, but they are excluded from Australia and New Zealand and to pass similar legislation cannot b there is no reason why we should give questioned. them greater freedom than other parts

(Special to The Daily News)
Ottawa, Dec. 17.—When the house met Sloan Comox, followed, and dwelt on the importance of the question. In the today the premier amended his motion

past he favored exclusion and had not providing for adjournment on Thursday until January 8, by fixing it for morrow. The opposition agreed.

The house went into committee consider Hon. Frank Oliver's bill changed his views. While agreeing with Laurier that the question was more difficult to deal with owing to imperial

considerations, he pointed out that through indifferent British statesman-

large areas of territory and coast line

'My firm conviction is," he added, "that

n view of the past history and present

eversal of policy, time will see the

present possessions of British Columbi from the Rocky mountains westward

pecome a colony and ultimately the pos-session of a United Orient. The All-

as a bond, drawing together the out

posts of empire, narrows to a thread a the defiles of the Rockies. Guard wel

hen the west. Fill it with people who

will be loyal to our ideas of national life. Canada must not recede from the

rolled from within, not without."

Duncan Ross, Yale-Cariboo, also spoke

reviewed the whole problem of Asiation and the indifference dis-

layed in the past by the conservative

pointing out that it was not until the lib erals took office that any decisive action

was taken looking to the restriction of

Columbia's views on the subject, and in-

upon the wonderful resources of the Pa

cific province and the opportunities

vast number of people of the old land

He referred to Rudyard Kipling's ad-

With coal measures sufficient to sup-

ply the world for centuries, with the

greatest compact area of merchantable timber on the American continent, with

mines which have already produced 300,

000,000 of dollars, and the mineral area

has scarcely been touched, with fish-eries whose annual revenue is \$7,000,

00 or \$8,000,000, and which are only in

gricultural and fruit lands much more

extensive than the mountainous charac

which offer compensation for physica disadvantages by yielding far more per

acre than land anywhere else in Can-

da, with millions of acres of pulp wood

with petroleum deposits whose extent cannot yet be determined, and with in-

xhaustable measures of iron ore, all in

viting capital and industry, with all these advantages, together with a cli-

nate, which easily reaches the white

man's ideal, is it any wonder that we, who live in British Columbia and get

province for our own race? Let us de-

elop it. Let us build up a country from

he Atlantic to the Pacific, and people

white men, proud of the country in

which they live, and prouder still, that

such as to enable them to maintain the

and for themselves, their children, and

The policy of this government in ar-

ranging with the governments of countries whence these people come, to keep

their people from coming here, is a sat

isfactory solution of the question, is such policy can be made effective, but

they must be kept out of this coun

try, save in exceptional cases and then

upon our terms and conditions. Our

right to legislate with this object in

view, without violating any international law, is unquestioned. Such legisla-

tion has been passed, and carried int

effect in other self-governing British countries. The most practical measure

is what is popularly known as the "Na-

the only desirable class of immigran

termining whether they are fr

are those which come from Europea

countries, that the surest way of de

European country or not, would be their knowledge of the European language,

If the time comes when it is absolute-

ly necessary to do a specific work, an

cessaary, and with the entire elimination of the Oriental class, thus elevat

ing the dignity of labor; it is reasonably

to secure an adequate supply of labor for

books today, laws which discriminate

had "cherished the anticipation that th

After the war the government of the

commissioner in Africa, the imperia

the legislation of a self-governing colo-

lic, and on the advice of Si

rescue of British Indians from

Boer repu

it would then be

and they are subjected to such test

heir children's children.

inder the Old Flag conditions will b

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identally took occasion to

rice.. to "Pump in the whites."

afforded for the profitable

considerable length to the motion. He

ion that immigration must be con

Red line from which we expect so mu

conditions, unless there is a comple

specting Dominion surveys and those entitled to make them. The bill passed last session and was subsequently pealed because Oliver's land bill, to which it appertained, was not passed through the house. It is a bulky bill being a consolidation of all former measures with but few changes, merely verbal. There was some discu

surveyors.

Hon. H. R. Emmerson wished mend clause 8, so as to permit of provincial qualifications being recognized out Mr. Oliver would not accept the pro osed amendment.

The majority of the clauses were put

through and the house then proceeded to consider Mr. Oliver's bill to amend the Irrigation act. The first amendment requires irrigation companies to maintain crossings over all road allowance whether in use or not. A new clause denies the right of com-

panies to construct irrigation works across lands of any municipality without its consent. This clause is held over for further discussion. The third amendment gives the right to any consumer, who lives on land adjoining the irrigation ditch, to expropriate a way cross his neighbor's land

The placidity of the house was disturbed when the motion to go into supply was reached. R. L. Borden questioned the completeness of the government's reply the other day regarding the North Atlantic Trading company quoting from a circular of a Britis nmigration agent, which enticed emigrants out, said it was reported that the North Atlantic Trading company was still in business under and name, and suggested the premier under anothe join him in a joint trip, speaking from the same platform. This was in re-gard to those scandals which Borden the initial stages of dvelopment, with was charged with not touching during ter of the country would indicate, and his western tour.

Hon. Frank Oliver replied, denying all

knowledge of the matter save that which was already given out. After recess Mr. Oliver read a letter received by the department from W. F. Cockshutt, and also quoted letters from manufacturers early in 1905 setting forth the urgent need of labor and contrasted then with Cockshutt's presen esolution to restrict immigration. If the government were taken by surpris the largely increased immigration and the recent lack of demand for laenthused over its potentialities and pos-sibilities, should be anxious to keep this bor, its position was not different from other interests. The government expected to be crticised for its immigra tion policy, or lack of policy, but to be judged by its policy as it is, not as it is represented to be lifferent races and color, but by strong should be judged by its principle, which is right; its administration, which is effectve; and by the results, which have been magnificent, contributing in no small measure to the development of

the country. Concluding, he add with the progressive policy of the lib-eral government in ten years had reeral government in ten years had re placed the million Canadians who lef Canada prior to 1896. Verville, labor member, expressed the view that the Canadian Manufacturers association was largely responsible for the excess of labor. It had induced nany people to come out under false

pretences and wanted five or six men for every job. At 10 p. m. the house got into supply and spent an hour voting the inland evenue estimates before adjournment Ion. W. S. Fielding expects to introduce the insurance bill tomorrow.

In the report of the trade and commerce lepartment, Canadian trade commiss eston in the orient, says the wheat and imports of Japan have increased mor than 800 per cent in ten years and the trade is only in its infancy. At present the orient is flooded with a quality of flour for cooking purposes that would pro bably not find sale in any other part of the world, but Japanese are under the impression that all wheats are the same, in this country, I would be in favor of that flour is flour. Until this misconception disappears the Canadian article will not attain favor in the markets of the

specific work, such indenture to end Representatives of the Grand Trunk and C.P.R. have protested to the minister of railways against the principle embodied in W. F. Maclean's bill in favor of a two cent a mile rate on Canadian railways. It is claimed that the proposal is to pen alize railway companies at a time they are not able to meet demands of shippers for cars and is unfair inasmuch as it would compel them to maintain an against people who come from the shadow of Downing street—laws which equipment of rolling stock, the large part of which would only be in use for a few weeks in the fall.

Brodeur was waited upon today by a deputation of liberal members from Ontario who protested against dual control of fishagainst those from Calcutta or Bombay In the case of the Transvaal, the im ery matters by federal and provincial govperial government conceded the right of the government there, to pass legislation ernments in that province. The discus-sion was adojurned until after the holidays, when it is expected that definite acstamp of approval upon the legislatio Under president Kruger, the Transva on will be taken to abolish dual control. Captain Harry Cameron, a well known mberman, has definitely announced his attempted to enforce restrictive legisla andidature as liberal in Labelle county tion against Hindus, but the British gov ernment objected, and the subseque the commons. representative of the British Indian

Welland conservatives have nominated eorge Hanan of Niagara Falls for the

- (Special to The Daily News) Ottawa, Dec. 18-The last session of the ouse before adjournment over the holilays was perhaps the most interes even important of any to date. Not only Transvaal passed legislation far more did the minister of finance take the opportunity of explaining his insurance bill restrictive than that enforced by the which is modelled on the recommendations Arthur Lawley, lieutenant-governor of of the royal commission, at some length, but both the premier and the leader of the opposition made striking pronouncements of policy upon Japanese immigration, speaking on the adjourne on the mation of Ralph Smith.

In regard to his insurance bill Hon, W. S. Fielding said that the commission had raised matters of such impotrance that the overnment considered it inadvisable to to pass such legislation, Canada's right now presented the bill, which with the assistance of insurance experts, represented careful construction throughout. The commission had dealt only with life insurance, but the measure now presented, covered the whole range of insurance, though

the principal amendments to the existing statutes covered life insurance only. The statutes covered life insurance only. The commission complished, said Fielding, that the powers vested in the finance minister were not broad enough and this would be remedled. By the new bill the minister may for any violation of the insurance act withdraw, suspend or refuse a license to any insurance cormany. The powers of any insurance company. The powers of the superintendent of insurance are widened, giving him authority especially over American companies doing business in

Mr. Fielding went on to explain that the trust funds of American companies doing business in Canada must hereafter be placed with Canadian trust companies and where vacancies occur among present trus-tees the place must be filled by the apcointment of such a trust company. The inister of finance then proceeded to discuss the the recommendations of the low amission, proposing to abolish all de terred dividends and commissions and t substitute equal annual distribution o missions and to urplus but he thought this somewhat drastic and instead the bill proposed that the surplus be divided every three years. Mr. Fielding also explained the provision f the new bill regarding the distinction of expense between new and old busines and stated that it would not go so far as the recommendations of the commission. Officials at the head offices would not be permitted to receive commissions in any shape or form, such being paid only to agents. In addition no salary of \$5000 or ore could be paid without a special vote f the directors.

In dealing with the recommendation of the royal commission regarding pen-sion fund, Fielding said the government could not agree with the same which were in effect that they be forbidden, as xperience of all large corporations had shown it to be necessary to keep good men. He proposed to permit the establishment of pensions provided that holders be allowed to vote at all general meetings.

The minister also entered at some length nto the method of voting and into the principles governing the existing systems f fraternal insurance. The bill will in ist that new busines of fraternal com anies be carried on according to nation fraternal congress table of mortality, the same being the officially accepted rate.

The minister of finance proceeded to outine in detail the various other important omprehensibe in character, covering the round of the royal commission but gen rally not going so far in its rates In the house this afternoon, R. Blain, nservative, Peel, registered a complaint gainst the damaged grain shipped into

ontario on account of foul seeds. Hon. S. A. Fisher said he fully appre dated the danger, but while he did not hin the dkanger serious, Mr. Blain's acion in bringing the matter up will serve good purpose as a warning to farmers ot use it for seed.

The last two hours of the session pre mous to adjournment for the Christmas colidays were devoted to a further discus ion of the Japanese immigration question Both leaders spoke. Mr. Borden raised the issue by moving

or copies of all orders in council, correpondence, etc., issued this year. He com-nented that no minister had taken part Monday's debate. He challenged the onstitutionality of the practice under which, as indicated in the ritish Columbia representatives, members of the house had been furnished with asurances on the part of Japan that a large Japanese labor would not be alowed. He next took up the premier's preted it as meaning that Chinese could be treated with contempt because they had no army, but that Japanese must be treated with respect, because they had an army; what doctrine is that, he asked, or an apostle of peace. like the premier?

Mr. Borden reviewed the various warnings which the government had had on Asiatic dangers, first was the demand of Aulay Morrison, M.P. in 1900 for the Naal act; second the warning given by the royal commisson and finally by questions in the house by the leader of the tion himself. nI reply to which Mr. Fisher had stated that the government had assurances from the Japanese govern tion himself. In reply to which Mr. Fisher read a communication from Hon Joseph 99, in which Chamberlain urged upon the government, if there was any prospect of a large influx, the advisability of dealing with it on the lines of the Natal act, which Chamberlain pointed out, had been adopted in Australia. The government, however had taken no such action. It had chosen rather another course. It had accepted assurances from the Japanese government and had made a treaty in which these assurances had no place, as in the American treaty, reserving control over immigration. In these circumstances the government uld have at the opening of the present session laid all papers relative to the question on the table and given a statement as to the purpose and progress of Mr

Lemieux's mission. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, while admitting the right of the leader of the opposition to a full answer to his questions, took issue with Mr. Borden's interpretation of the distinction drawn between Chinese and Japanese immigration.

"I did not say that we could not exclude the Japanese because they had a good fleet," said sir Wilfrid, "The disction I drew does not lie in comparative strength of countries, but because of the circumstances in which the two countries stand. This distinction had always the policy of the government. It had been expresed in the different reco of the royal commission, which advised a head tax on Chinese, but accepted the asurances of the Japanese government as

Sir Wilfrid said that it was true that

public opinion in British Columbia did not make a distinction between Chinese and Japanese in this regard. The royal comsion had recognized British Columbia's attitude, but had recommended a different course and that advice had been accepted by the government. Sir Wilfrid reviewed the growth of the present situation. The influx had been contrary to the government's understanding of Japan's assurance. They government had, as they believed proper taken the course of sending an envoy to Japan. They did not charge violation of the treaty on the part of the Japanese government. They took the

Japanese subjects. Had these assurance been systematically violated by the Japan ese government, he believed a denunciation the treaty would have been a proper burse. But the government would no take that course until representations had

been made to Japan.
Regarding the despatches stating that Mr. Lemieux's mission was ended, the cemier advised caution in acceptance The journalist who wrote that des new more than the government knew. He hoped that Mr. Lemieux would be successful, but the subject was still in beyance.
"When will Mr. Lemieux return?"

sked Mr. Borden. "He will sail from Japan not later than January 3," replied Sir "Direct?" asked Mr. Foster.

"Direct," replied the premier.

F. D. Monk, in a speech strongly critical of the diplomatic ability of the vernment maintained that the gov ernment, by this treaty, had surrend the right of all control of Japanese imnigration, even under the ordinary de-

portation law. Sydney Fisher declared that it was not the practice in Great Britain to make party capital out of a diplomatic issue. The minister of agriculture then stipulation in the United States treaty with Japan, reserving control over immigration, did not occur in the Canadian treaty. It was that Japan had, between 1894, the date of the American treaty, and 1906, the date of ours, fought and won the Russo-Japanese war, in consequence the Canadian government did not think they would insert any lation of that nature

When he concluded the journed for the Christmas holiday.

## **GREAT SCIENTIST GONE**

LORD KELVIN PASSES AWAY VERY PEACEFULLY ADMITTEDLY FIRST PHYSICIST OF

THE AGE

Glasgow, Dec. 17-Lord Kelvin, the not ed scientist, died today.

Lord Kelvin, whose wife only recently ecovered from a dangerous illness, suffered from a chill a fortnight ago. On Wednesday last serious complications deeloped, with but an occasional rally. Hope his recovery was then abandoned. He lost consciousness this afternoon and pass-

d away peacefully. Until the time of his fatal sickness lord Kelvin preserved remarkable vigor of body and mind. He leaves no heir and his line becomes extinct. His first wife, married in 1852, was Margaret, daughter Walter Crum of Thronlike. She died in 1871. In 1874 he married Frances, daughter of Charles R. Blandy of Maderia, The ewspapers pay him the highest tribute as the foremost scientist of the age, comparable with Newton and Faraday.

William Thomas, first baron Kelvin, was born in Belfast in 1824. He graduated in 1846 from St. Peter's college, Cambridge, and shortly afterwards was elected to fellowship. He became professor of natural philosophy in the university of Glasgow in 1846, in which position he continued until 1899. While an undergraduate he published a paper on the "Uniform motion of Heat in Homogeneous Solid Bodies and its Connection with the Mathematica Theory of Electricity," which was favorably received by scientists. He was for time editor of the Cambridge Mathe matical Journal and was the first editor Canadian Pacific railway for ten months of the Cambridge and Dublin Mathematica Journal which succeeded it, some of his most brilliant discoveries having appeared amounted to 2,102 tons. These shipments are far from representing the whole crop, these journals. In the mathematica theories of elasticity, vortex-motion, heat, electricity and magnetism, he made re markable discoveries. Lord Kelvin was the electrical engineer for the Atlanticables of 1857-58 and 1865-66 and made many mprovements in signaling apparatus and heoretical observations of the greatest theoretical observations value. He invented the mirror galvano meter, used in cable signaling, and then devised the siphon recorder still in for receiving signals. He also studied the properties of the cable and his observation that a limit to the speed of operation would reached owing to the effect of the statical capacity, has been borne out in a half century of practice. Lord Kelvin five years, or until the orchard begins to acted as engineer for several other companies and invented many pieces trical apparatus and methods for meas-urement. He also invented an improved form of mariners' compass which is ree from the magnetic action of the iron of the ship and a deep sea sounding apparatus, both of which are in widespread use Lord Kelvin's work in thermo-dynamics was also of the greatest value. It was he who first appreciated the importance the doctrine of the conservation of energy as enunciated by Joule and who develope Carnot's work on heat so that it would harmonize with the new theory then being generally accepted. Lord Kelvin's expense to the grower. As may be seen at the exhibition, fruit-packing has been brought to a fine art in the province, the many scientific papers, contributed to vari ous scientific journals, have been collected in book form as follows: Mathematical and brought to a fine art in the province, the methods used being considered perfect by Physical Papers, 3 Vols.; Electrostatics and experts. Careless or dishonest packing is not tolerated, offenders being severely Magnetism, 1 Vol; Popular Lectures and Addresses, 3 Vols. In conjunction with Prof. P. G. Talt, lord Kelvin was the author of "A Treatise on Natural Philos-ophy." He received many honors from scientific societies, universities and gov-ernments and was a member of the most ortant academies and learned organizations of Europe and America. In 1884 lord Kelvin visited America and attended the meeting of the British association Montreal, later visiting Baltimore where a divorce. The suit was not co he delivered a course of lectures John Hopkins university. In 1897 he attended the Toronto meeting

of the British Association. For his work nnection with the Atlantic cables h was knighted in 1866 and in 1892 he was raised to the peerage. Four years later he celebrated his jubilee as professor of sophy at Glasgov Lord Kelnatural phil vin was said to represent the highest type of physicist since he combined the powers of mathematical reasoning with the inventive faculty and manipulative skill of the experimentalist. He was twice married and leaves no heir.

CRIMINAL LIBEL Winnipeg. Dec. 19.—This afternoon betrate McMicken, J. W. Jamie-

son, editor of the Dufferein Post, came up on a charge of criminal libel pre-derred by Cecil Goddard, a civil engi-neer. The charge arises out of a report municipal council at Carman in Goddard was alleged to be charged with wilful neglect of his du ies as town engineer, and with

## Jacob's Creek, Pa., Dec. 19—An explo-burg Coal company, located here, today entombed between 200 and 250 miners and there is scarcely a ray of hope that a man of them will be rescued alive from the B. C. FRUIT IN LONDON vicinity of the mine and the condition of the shafts were found to indicate explo-

TIMES ARTICLE ON SPLENDED DIS PLAY MADE.

NO FINER COLLECTION EVER EXto 9 o'clock and all were terribly mangled This is the third mine disaster since the 1st HIBITED. of the month in the veins of bituminous

(London Times, Nov. 29.) The Royal Horticultural society has ren ered valuable service to the colonia

ruit industry and to the home consume

eel that we are all fellow-citizens of one

great empire, are (1) to show the inhabi

ants of the Mother Country what splen-

did and varied supplies of fruit our colon-ies can send us, and (2) to enable colonial

growers to discover which of the fruits are best suited for the British markets.

The present exhibition is full of interest

the dominion at this period of the year is

that sent over by the government of Brit-

ish Columbia. It is extensive and varied,

pecimens of Twenty-ounce pippins, Ribs-

ton pippins, Kings, Wolfe Rivers, Golden Russets, King of Tomkins, to mention

igures for 1906 are not available. The ex-

press shipments, however, last year aggre-

gated 1,368 tons, while the freight ship-

he greater portion of which is consumed

province include the fertile valleys from

he Rocky mountains to the Pacific coast

and from the international boundary north to Cariboo, the principal districts being

lands, New Westminster, Okanagan, Lil-

ocet Vale and Kootenay. It is of in-

outlay on land and the cost of local labor

Care and maint

of small fruits and vegetables planted be-tween the trees and the fifth year's re-

net annual profit of \$125 to \$150 per acr

irn of fruit, which in all should pay the

original cost of the trees. In the sixth

of fruit, in the seventh \$3,200, and in the

an assured income for life of \$2,500 to \$3,000

year. This estimate is, it is stated,

free from the injurious insects and plan

seases which work great havoc in other

Spokane, Dec. 19—Mrs. Irma Weston's epeated efforts to find her "affinity" con-

rinced judge E. B. Preble of the Yakima

county supreme court at North Yakima,

that her legal husband, who she wedded

The petition for divorce alleges that Mrs

men in various parts of the country, be

oming acquainted with them through the

"personal" columns in middle western and

d, but his entreaties were in vain and fin-

ally his wife went to Indianapolis where she lived with John Jenkins. Three weeks

afterwards she returned, saying she was disappointed in her "affinity" and asked

Port, Miss., and John Hawkins of Che-

ona. Kan., and a few months ago an-

nounced that she had received money and transportation from the latter and was go-

ing to live with him. Weston said he has

for Martin with whom she is now living.

ond with Thomas Martin of Gulf

advised that she left Hawkins

be forgiven. However, she contin

astern newspapers. The husband prot

Philadelphia in June, 1900, is entitled to

ar, would cost about \$2,500, less the value

ouver Island and the adjacent is-

this point of view; and Canada-for

by holding periodical exhibitions of colon-al-grown produce, and all who desire to coal dust explosions to between 550 and econd their patrotic efforts in this direct That today's disaster does not surpass in ion should visit the remarkable show of Canadian-grown apples and other colonis loss of life the West Virginia disaster is due to the devotion of a considerable ruit which was opened yesterday at the church festival, as many as four hundred or more men employed at the not go to work this morning. Lawrence, the president, and the Rev. W heir letter to The Times of Wednesday, escaped through this reason are member he subsidiary objects which the society of the Greek Catholic church ave in view, besides the governing motive suspended work to celebrate St. Nichola of helping the Colonies and making them

ONE ESCAPES

nine. Partially wrecked buildings in the

In all 130 bodes have been taken out ur

coal underlying western Pennsylvania and

West Virginia, for the Naomi mine, nea

Fayete City and the two mines at Mono-

ngah, W Va., are located on the same

belt as the local workings. This swells

the number of deaths due to mine gas and

sions of terrific force and it is not

lieved that anyone could live in it.

As was the case at Monongah, the ex-plosion followed a brief shut down, the Darr mine being closed on Tuesday and when the tenth trip of loaded cars had been brought out and there came an awfu a loud report and a concussion that shook nearby buildings and was felt within a radius of several miles. At the same time the principal exhibitor—has every reason to be proud of the specimens of her produce now displayed at Westminster. A that floated across the Youghinghney rivfiner collection of apples has never been er. Intuitively everyone in the vicinity seen at any of the society's shows than knew what had happened and all started for the one place, the mouth of the mine and in some respects is equal, if not superior, to the best examples of English Those who looked across the water say this year, notwithstanding the Only a portion of those who tarted for the scee were able to reach it, there being fruit shown this year, notwithstanding the fact that it has had to bear the strain the smoke and dust pouring from the of a railway and steamship journey of mine's mouth, which seemed to indicate 6,000 miles. If the Canadian apples are not quite up to the English standard in this source came reports that were persisflavor, many sorts are superior in colour-and cleaner in skin, and the grading is tent until late in the day, that th remarkable. Cox's orange pippins and the kept in operation almost without interrup Blenheim oranges may be singled out for special praise, and there are excellent tion almost without interruption, however the power plant having withstood the explosion and up to this time, the rescuer

comindustries of the province, planted in fruit has trebled in five years. In 1881 the total was \$6.55 acres; in 1901 it had only increased to 7.420 acres; but in 1896 the orchards civered 29.000 acres. The increase during 1996 was ever 29.000 acres. The increase acres in 1990 in 1996 the orchard to 7.400 acres. The increase acres in 1990 in 1996 was ever 29.000 As far as known, only one man

have not the faintest hope that any of the men are still living, all work is being carried on on the theory that some of the men may have reached safety and every part of the workings will be explored at the earliest possible moment. About 1500 feet from the mouth of the mine a heavy fall of the roof was encountered by cuers. It is believed that most of the men will be found nearly a mile and a half The fruit-growing lands of the beyond this point. How long it will re quire to remove the debris and open a pas-sage to those remote workings, can only be conjectured, for it depends upon how frequently these falls will be met with. It is hoped from the progress made now, however, that the farther section will be reached early tomorrow. There are several side entrances through which it is expected some of the men will be reached. terest to note the cost of an orchard in British Columbia. The cost of making a orchard is variously estimated from \$2,500 to \$3,500, according to the first One remarkable factur rowing scenes usually enacted by women friends and relatives of the victims on asions. Conditions preventing easy access to the mouth of the mine are partly responsible for this and those in charge of the work are doing everything possible to keep the women and children away from year the orchard should produce \$850 worth the scene. The blacksmith shop has been fitted up as a temporary morgue and numwinth \$5,800, after which it should pay a bers of physicians are in waiting to render any service that may be required of them. A considerable number of the miners are Americans, some officers stified by actual experience. British estimating that probably more than half of the victims are Americans, as many of

the fereigners did not work today The Darr mine is located on the west side of the Youghlogheny river, 40 miles southeast of Pittsburg. It is one of the largest of the Pittsburg Coal company's mines, having a daily capacity of two tho including a complete electric plant. A new air shaft for the mine is being contructed, work having been started on it several months ago. Had this been completed, it is said the loss of life would have been much less serious.

Report of Department of Marine and Fish-

eries for Fiscal Year Ottawa, Dec. 19-The report of the delast fiscal year shows that the total number of vessels remaining on the registered books of the dominion, including old and new vessels, sailing vessels and steamer and barges, was 7,512, measuring 654,179 tons registered tonnage, being a of 187 vessels and a decrease of 15,640 tons register, as compared with 1905. The number of steamers on the registry 2810 with a gross tonnage of 375,263 tons. Asuming that the average value be \$30 a ton, the registered tonnage of Canada worth over 19 millions. The number of new vessels built during the year was 387, measuring 21,741 tons registered tonnage. Estimating the value of the new tonnage at \$45 per ton, it gives a total value of