# IMMIGRATION FROM INDIA TO CANADA

## Interesting Report Made by W. L. Mackenzie King on His Mission to England Representing the Dominion Government.

W. L. Mackenzie King, deputy min- Canada respectively, should be set ister of labor, has presented an inter- forth, together with an account of the esting report on his mission to England to confer with the British authorities andum to accompany this report, and the subject of immigration to Canthat reference should here be made to ada from the Orient, and immigration

from India in particular. The events leading up to the mission and the objects to be attained by Mr. | negotiations outlined just in so far as King are set forth in the following report of the committee of the Privy tory understanding of the outcome of the mission. The adoption of this course

randum dated 2nd March, the Honorable Sir Wilfrid The question of the migration of peo-1908, from Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, representing that notwith- ples of the Orient, and the problems to standing the regulations for the restriction of immigration from the Orient, certain classes of immigrants, in par- gration as between different parts of ticular British East Indians, are being the British Empire, or between porinduced to come to Canada under cirwhich may necessitate a countries, is by no means a new one to refusal of their admission to our shares. the British authorities. Australasia,

That experience has shown that im- South Africa and India have each forcmigrants of this class, having been ac- ed a consideration of the subject upon customed to the conditions of a tropical the attention of British statesmen for climate, are wholly unsuited to this years past. Of the outlying dominions, brings upon them much suffering and Dominion and especially in the pro-

"That an effective restriction of im-East Indians themselves, than in the interest of the Canadian people.

Oriental immigration is one of the first grounds. concern to Canada, and affecting, as held the particular one that in matters it does, the relations of the Dominion with foreign powers, and the relations fare, Canada is the best judge of the of our people with fellow British subjects in India, involves considerations governing dominion she cannot be exof the highest importance, not only to pected to refrain from enacting such Canada, but to the British Empire as a

portant question there should be as complete an interchange of views between the authorities of Great Britain alliances, and British connection, place that in reference to it there should be minion to legislate as may be most desirable in matters affecting immigration. Whilst Canadian autonomy is 'Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., thus fully conceded and respected, Candeputy minister of labor, has recently

made full inquiry under royal commis-sion into the causes by which Oriental ers have been induced to come to her plenary powers in this particular Canada, and as he is familiar with the | will not be without a due regard to the subject in its many bearings, Sir Wil-frid Laurier is of the opinion that by Empire entails. The attitude of the the authorities of the colonial and In- the present mission, was regarded as dia offices, and such other departments affording a most welcome and opporof the British government as may be tune expression of Canada's recognition desirable, a more complete and satis- of her responsibilities. Nothing could desirable, a more complete and sails-factory understanding of the situation may be reached than would be possible by the necessary limitations of official correspondence.

Totaling tours
have been more cordial than the appre-ciation everywhere expressed, that in a matter so vitally affecting the interests of British subjects in remote parts of

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier, therefore, re-commends that Mr. King be commis-sioned to confer with the British authorities on the subject of immigration from India in particular, and that for prevail. that purpose he proceed to England immediately; also, that upon his return ish Empire is in no particular, perhaps such notification declares to be countried to which emigration is lawful." Every such notification "must contain a declares to be countried to the countried to the countried to the countried to the proceed to England immediately; also, that upon his return ish Empire is in no particular, perhaps such notification declares to be countried to the cou to Canada, Mr. King report to the Go ernor-General in council the result of cumstance that within its confines are

The report sets forth that he was received by the Right Honorable the Earl single nationality, some of the factors the protection of emigrants to that which are of vital moment in a considuously during their residence therein." of Eigin and Kincardine, secretary of state for the colonies, who arranged for cration of the best methods by which to interviews during the course of the same week with the Right Honorable that whilst new obligations are encoun-John Morley, secretary of state for India, and the Right Honorable Sir Edward Grey, secretary of state for foreign affairs. The interviews of the first cognition of the good of the whole week were followed by interviews with Lord Elgin, Mr. Morley and Sir Edward brings with it an attitude of forbear-Grey during the three subsequent weeks, as well as by interviews with other gentlemen of the colonial, India and foreign offices. Of the interest sible, taken in the subject of my mission by taken in the subject of my mission by the British ministers and officials of the several departments with whom by their direction I was privileged to confer, says the report, I cannot speak too from the several department with whom by their direction I was privileged to confer, says the report, I cannot speak too from the conditions of the several department of the conditions of the several department with whom by the native of India is not a person suited to this country, that, accustomed as many of them are to the conditions of a tropical elimate and possessing means. fer, says the report, I cannot speak too strongly, nor can I lay too great emphasis on the sympathetic manner in the sympa which the representations made on be-half of the people of Canada were rewived, or the frankness and fullness with which the whole subject in its many bearings was discussed. Notwithstanding that parliament was in session and that in some respects the pressure of their duties was exceptional, the time interest of the Indians themselves it was recognized too, that the companied to the interest of the Indians themselves of their duties was exceptional, the time orded by the ministers was so considerable that it was possible, within the duration of four weeks, to effect such an interchange of views and to conduct such negotiations as affords reason for believing that a satisfactory understanding of the situation has been reached, in so far, at least, as an appreciation of Canada's position in regard to Oriental immigration is concerned, and as may serve to prevent such immigration from India as may not be desirable in the interests either of the natives of that country or the people of this country. Having conpeople of this country. Having concluded the necesary conferences and negotiations, I returned from England turns to meet and a status to maintain which the coolie immigrant is in a position wholly to ignore.

greater care which it may reasonably be expected the steamship companies will exercise in the future, should prove a real deterrent. It will be appeared. to Canada.

Causes of Immigration. Nature of Interviews. My inquiry under royal commission into the methods by which Oriental la-It is, perhaps, sufficient to direct attention to the words of the report of borers have been induced to come to in the Indian Emigration Act the govfect that foreign relations and considerations of high imperial importance November and December of last year, sons coming to Canada, without a erations of high imperial importance November and December of last year, sons coming to Canada, without a are involved in the question of Oriental though not extensively pursued so far knowledge of conditions, and with manimmigration, to make it apparent that as the immigration from India is conners and customs wholly different from a minimum of publicity is desirable in cerned, was quite sufficient to show our own, especially where such persons the matter of representations bearing that this immigration was not spon- are ignorant of our language and are upon this subject. It has seemed in the taneous, but owed its existence, among without any agreement guaranteeing public interest, therefore, that the several representations and the views of 1. The distribution throughout certain protection, be in possession of a sum of the authorities of Great Britain and of the rural districts of India, of glow- money sufficient to ensure their not be

2. The activity of certain steamship agents who were desirous of selling transportation in the interests of the ected and of themselves profiting by

negotiations, in a confidential memor-

such phases only as seem deserving of

explicit mention, and the results of the

may be necessary to afford a satisfac

which it gives rise, whether it be in

connection with immigration or emi-

tions of the British Empire and foreign

Empire is regarded as affording a suf-

sents. This fact differentiates to a de-

ance and restraint in the several parts,

hensive understanding is rendered pos-

It was clearly recognized in regard to

entail an amount of privation and suf-

of such immigration must desirable in

petition of this class of labor, though

itself, might none the less, were the

conceivably could happen were self-in-

allowed to override considerations of

considerable unrest among workingmen

whose standard of comfort is of a high-

er order, and who, as citizens with fam-

the interest of the Indians themselves

fering which render a discontinuan

ficient guarantee that the exercise

the commissions reaped.

3. The activity of certain individuals in the province of British Columbia, among the number one or two Brahmins, who were desirous of exploiting their fellow-subjects; and certain inlustrial concerns which, with the object of obtaining a class of unskilled labor at a price below the current rate, assisted in inducing a number of the natives to leave under actual or virtual

agreements to work for hire. A few of the natives may have emigrated to Canada of their own accord, or because of the desire of relatives, but had the aforementioned influe not been exerted, it is doubtful if their numbers would have been appreciable

Methods to Restrict. How these several influences have apparent.

1. The misleading effects of the distribution by interested parties of litercountry, and that their inability to readily adapt themselves to surround- recent, though in kind, the issues and been offset by warnings which the gov- India as well. ings so entirely different inevitably possibilities involved are much the brings upon them much suffering and same. As between Great Britain and the natives have become informed of privation; also that were such immi-gration allowed to reach any consid-out its advantage to the Dominion. It erable dimensions, it would result in a serious disturbance to industrial and preciation of Canada's position, and an be known to persons about to sever nomic conditions in portions of the understanding of the sort of considerations, and especially in the protheir connection with one country for account. That Canada should desire to another

restrict immigration from the Orient is 2. The steamship companies which migration from India is desirable, regarded as natural, that Canada have been in any way responsible for therefore, not less in the interest of the should remain a white man's country is the recruiting of emigrants, have been believed to be not only desirable for given to understand that the govern onomic and social reasons, but highly ments of Great Britain and Canada "That moreover, the whole subject of recessary on political and national and the authorities in India do not view riental immigration is one of the first grounds. With this general view is with favor any action on their part calculated to foster further emigration from India to Canada.

which so vitally affect her own wel-3. The power of the steamship con course to be adopted, and that as a selfpanies to ignore the wishes of the government has been rendered largely inoperative by the application to emigrameasures in the way of restriction as in the discretion of her people are deem
ton from India of the regulation of the property known as "Corona," situated the discretion of her people are deemthe discretion of her people are deem-

4. The Indian Emigration Act (XXI. of 1883) was framed with the view of affording protection to the natives of individuals or corporations, might be the first three lands. It was found that once away been paid ever since. from India, advantage was not infre- G. W. Dean told of meeting Mrs. ding him to England to confer with Canadian government, as evidenced by quently taken of the necessities of this class of labor, and that individuals ment to labor for hire in some country beyond the limits of India, other than tries specified in the schedule of the might be brought into harmony and the Act, "and to such other countries as the wiser counsels of conciliation made to governor in council from time to time by notification declares to be countries

council has been duly certified that the to be found all the features which the horities."

to be found all the features which the problem of Oriental immigration prenotification refers, has made such laws and other provisions as the governor-general in council thinks sufficient for

Indian Emigration Act, and cannot be the necessary laws, to the satisfaction of the government of India, for the pro-

It will, therefore, be seen, that of itthe problem, so far as it relates to the landing in Canada of immigrants who come in violation of the laws of their wn country.

5. With the danger of the importation of native labor under contract or agreeent removed, there remains for consideration only such classes as might desire to emigrate from India of their own initiative, or as having left India and gone elsewhere, to China, for exnumbers to become considerable (as ample, might be induced by agreement or otherwise, to emigrate to this counterest on the part of individuals to be class the regulation of the Canadian humanity and national well-being and government requiring a continuous pasthe importation of this class of labor sage from the country of which they are natives or citizens and upon through tickets, should proove an efunder contract permitted) occasion are

same regulation, the warnings issued real deterrent. It will be apparent moreover, that having regard for the policy of the Indian government in the otection of the natives as set forth Canada, which was conducted in the ernment of Canada is fully justified in

ing accounts of the opportunities of ing reduced to a condition of mendifortune-making in the province of Brit-ish Calumbia, visions of fields of regulation at present in force, requiring fortune so brightly hued that many all immigrants to have in their posses an Indian peasant farmer, to raise the money for the journey, had mort-gaged to the lender of the village his the Indians themselves, is an obvious homestead and all that it contained at a rate of interest varying from fifteen inadequate it could be increased.

There is thus, in the last analysis, a ovetailing, so to speak, of Great Britain's well-known policy in the pro tion of the native races of India, and mpanies with which they were con- Canada's policy in the matter of im migration.

Harmony of Policies. stricting a class of immigration unsuited to Canada, it will be apparent that the arrangement as herein set forth is grounds of humanity as strong as are supported. The liberty of British subin India or in Canada which might appear to reflect on fellow British subjects in another part of the Empire has been wholly avoided. Nothing could be the impression should go forth that been counteracted and an effective restriction obtained by administrative of domestic concern, is not deeply senmeasures in such a manner as to render | sible of the obligations which citizenapparent from an account of what has a recognition of this obligation which been accomplished, as the result, in has caused her to adopt a course which part, of the present negotiations, and in part, of legislative enactments and regulations already in force the applica- strengthen the bonds of association tion of which to this class of immi- with the several parts, and to promote gration has not been hitherto wholly the greater harmony of the whole. In this, as was expected, Canada has had not only the sympathy and understanding, but the hearty co-operation

JUDGMENT RESERVED

#### The Evidence Was Taken in Move to Get Mission Property.

The case of the Methodist church vs Roach came up for trial before Judge Lampman in the county court yester-day. The case was outlined in these olumns some time ago on a prelim-nary hearing. It showed that the Methodist church had purchased the landing in Canada of immigrants who ing that they could obtain possession a continuous journey from the country ject in purchasing it was to use it of which they are natives or citizens, for a Japanese mission to take the and upon through tickets purchased in place of the property which they had

sold on Broughton street. C. F. Beavan, from whom the house was originally rented, told of the took the house for \$25 a month for next three, and \$35 thereafter. At ndenture or agreement for hire in oth- the end of the year he raised the rent er ports of the Empire, or in foreign to \$50 a month and that amount had

Roach who never suggested con-testing the right of the church to were subjected to great hardships and privation. To remedy this the Act prosen her lawyer.

vides that emigration in the sense of the departure by sea out of British Ingave evidence of their misunderdia of a native of India under an agree- standing of the yearly tenancy and after a long summing up by counsel the court reserved judgment. A. E. McPhillips, K. C., appeared on betlements, is not lawful except to coun- half of the Methodist church, and R. T. Elliott, K. C., for Mrs. Roach.

## STATISTICS SHOW

BIG GERMAN SLUMP

Official reports on the state of the laada from India, is not lawful under the The purchasing power of the general made lawful except through the action of the Canadian government in making businesses started during the last few before the virgin stand is exhausted. an unusual number of failures.

making trade the number of suspensions of payment is extraordinarily high. Barbers, bookbinders, saddlers,

the textile trades many factories are ders, and in the cloth industry business is as unfavorable as ever.

persons, as compared with a decrease

state railways were nearly \$485,000 less than in March, 1907.

# Black Watch

Chewing Tobacco Rich and satisfying. The big black plug.

# TIMBER WEALTH

DR. JUDSON CLARK ON THIS SUBJECT

### He Describes the Vast Resources Possessed by British Columbia.

As to the resources of the province of British Columbia in standing timber than curtailed, the traditional policy of vergent views. Only one thing is quite Britain in respect to the native races of certain, namely, that no man knows India has been kept in mind, and the even approximately the actual stand. ssity of enacting legislation either A short time ago one of the largest operators on the coast expressed to me the following season. In the east there his belief that ten years would see the exhaustion of all the timber which is of such food storing—here there are now regarded as merchantable. This more unfortunate or misleading than view may, I think, be taken as marking the low water mark in estimates of persons who have had practical ex- extends itself skyward in the neigh perience in the woods. From a prize borhood of three feet, and often much essay on this subject recently published, I learn that the total stand of timber in British Columbia exceeds five thousand billion feet, an estimate which humidity of the atmosphere contribute is double that given by the editor of greatly to this remarkable growth. the American Lumberman for the forest resources of the entire North American continent. This may be regarded as the high water mark estimates by persons who have no practical knowledge of the subject whatever. It reminds one by its extravagance, of the statement which recently went the rounds of the press to the effect that Canada had a total timber land area of 1,657,000,000 acres; an area which is without doubt in excess of IN CHURCH'S CASE the total area in North America, which can in any fairness be termed "timber Another statement which reflects a

nore or less popular impression in the east. I quote from an article recently The writer, who could hardly have been out of doors in British Columbia, stated that the whole province "consisted of an unbroken stretch of forest extending from the forty-ninth parallel to Alaska, and comprising the largest and most compact body of timber on the American continent." This is not only grossly misleading in the impresion it would give as to the amount of the standing timber, but it gives an altogether false idea of the character of the timber lands. Far from being an inbroken body, the merchantable standing timber of British Columbia occurs for much the most part in comparatively narrow strips along the river courses, fringing the shores of lakes and arms of the sea, and occaionally extending high up the flanks of the ever present mountains. My peronal experience in forest cruising has been limited to the country lying west of the Cascade range and tributary to the waters which separate Vancouver Island from the mainland. This section is everywhere conceded to carry the vince, and yet I should say that in the seven months that we tramped in this region, fully 80 per cent, of the area of the territory examined was not timbered in the British Columbia sense, and am confident that less than 30 per cent, was timbered in any com cial sense. The waste lands consisted of rugged mountains, glaciers, lakes and a very large area which had been totally destroyed by fire. What British Columbia lacks in continuity of her imbered areas she more than makes up for in the quantity and quality which may be cut from the area that is actually timbered.

Beyond all question the forest re-

sources of the province are very great exceed those of all the rest of Canada combined. It would perhaps be a con bor market in Germany during the servative estimate to place the stand first quarter of the year 1908 tell a sad of merchantable timber at present untale. Although in some trades prospects are better than in others, it is feet. Ultimately, when the scarcity and clear that the first quarter of the pres- resulting high prices of lumber shall It is, therefore, to be said that emi-ent year compares very unfavorably widen the present conception of the gration (in the sense defined) to Can-with the same period of the year 1907. term "merchantable," and shall make The purchasing power of the general public is rather weaker than otherwise, deemed inaccessible, the total cut may and large numbers of factories and easily reach double the figure given years are suffering severely from lack | In estimating the value of standing of orders, the first consequences being timber it is everywhere more a matter of accessibility and markets than either In the building and allied trades there quantity or quality or stand. It can be s some slight improvement with the more truly said of British Columbia return of warmer weather, but large | than of any other heavily forested importation of contract labor from India to Canada, and this is the one class of the dia to Canada, and this is the dia to Canada, and the dia to Canad who make to measure, complain bitter-ly of the lack of work, and in the shoeentire length, is a success of deep water harbors are the finest of the forest lands. The interior, while less access watchmakers also complain of slow ible, has many mighty rivers which outlet to the sea. Railroading, to be The official report of the labor market sure, is very costly where trunk lines for the month of March registers an improvement in electrical industries, lines will need to be built to tap the lines will need to be built to tap the but again there is a decline in the bus- timber. Within four years there will iness of steelworks, rolling mills, chem- be four trunk lines from the plains to ical industries and the toy industry, the sea. These lines will open up a vast the two latter being affected chiefly by the state of the American markets. In of the interior, and comparatively cheaply constructed branch lines and kept going only by working up old or- logging roads will open up the rest. As I have already remarked, the markets for the product of the British Columbia forests are the markets of the decreased during the month by 67,267 | world. The only market which can be reached at small cost is the local marof 103,320 in the corresponding month of ket, which already consumes a vast deal of timber, and is increasing its Receipts from the goods traffic of all demand by leaps and bounds, All other markets are reached at considerable cost. To reach the prairie provinces of the Canadian middle west, which of late years have become the best market. it is necessary to carry it over two mountain ranges, with a total hill climb of over 8,000 feet. The new trunk lines will, however, cut this grade in half, or less, to the great advantage of the trade, and doubtless of the conmers also. All other markets are reached by crossing oceans at considerable, but ever decreasing cost. At the docks of our great coast mills may be seen ships loading for China, Japan, Australia, Western and Eastern South America, South Africa, Europe and even Eastern North America. The ppening of the Panama canal ten years hence cannot fail to give a great impetus to all trade touching that half

of the world which borders the At- two defects of the eastern hemlock

The cargo trade is already very large nents impossible. It is my own view- tougher, more elastic and highly are as some of your readers know—that matic. It is exceedingly durable, and the district of which Chicago is the when found in large size is much the mmercial capital will, within half a most valuable wood on the Pacific entury, lead the world in timberunger and lumber prices.

Before closing the discussion on the

esources of the province I must comment on the climate of the coast district. With one exception, perhaps, of the present virgin stand in timber, the mate is to be regarded as the greatest provincial forest resource. The forests of British Columbia are almost wholly evergreen, and every winter day that the temperature stands above freezing point the green leaves of the orest are storing up reserve food preparatory to the production of wood twelve, with the result that when spring comes the terminal shoot which marks the upward growth commonly more, as compared with an average of a foot or eighteen inches in the east. Doubtless, the heavy rainfall and the

The different forest types of the entire province have two characteristics in common. They are all predominantly coniferous, and contain practically no trees which are not useful and | territory. ven valuable for the production of sawn lumber, Otherwise they may be divided into two distinct groups-the oast and the interior.

On the coast forest the trees attain uch larger dimensions and the undergrowth is very dense, making travel- these statements are daily being borne ling in the "bush" a very tedious and out from the enquiries that are comvery laborious process. An average of ing to hand among the timber dealers mile an hour is extremely rapid in Victoria. The Griffiths company has travelling west of the Cascades, and it is often impossible to make an average on hand at the present time over \$120,000 for the purchase of suitable limits of half that speed. The only possible and they say that during the past week means of locomotion in this region is a deal has moved towards completion afoot. In the interior valleys, the tim- involving the sum of \$100,000. A small ber is much smaller, and the ground is deal of \$4000 for limits on the island In many places it is possible to travel by this firm while an enquirer is at the apidly many miles in different direc-

ons on horseback. The leading species on the coast is the Douglas fir and the red cedar, day last took a launch from Alberni, North of Queen Charlotte Sound the An \$18,000 deal in the same locality is spruce takes the place of the fir as a also under consideration and many enading tree. The only other trees of nmercial importance are the westn hemlock, the white fir (so-called high grade kind. 'larch"), and the yellow cypress. 'All six rank amongst the world's best tim- of the enquiries are from United States bers, are, in fact, unexcelled in their capitalists, many of whom are at the wn classes. The fir naturally falls into present in the city while two parties the same class as southern pine, and is are making arrangements to outfit for a its equal in every respect, and su- trip up the coast on an inspection tour perior in the dimensions afforded. The The firm say that in the last two weeks red cedar is the best cedar in the world, and superior in the dimensions ber lands than for the whole of the pre-

viz., brashiness of grain and "shake," and has no new faults, while its and is growing rapidly. The only thing enormous size, compared with that of that can prevent its growth to enor-mous proportions will be the overwhelming demand for the products of (ables) and the spruce are ideal pulp our forests throughout Canada-par- woods, and can be used for any pur ticularly in the plains country-and pose for which the eastern spruce is in the United States, which may make used. The yellow cypress resembles very great exportations to other conti- cedar, but the wood is harder, stronger,

> The leading species of the interior valleys are the yellow pine, tamarac Douglas fir, red cedar, spruce and hemlock. The cut per acre of these int lands is, as a rule, much less than on the coast, but occasionally areas are found on which the trees stand very close, and the cut is enormous.

### MANY INQUIRIES MADE FOR TIMBER LAND

#### Activity is Again Shown in Connection With Resources of Island.

The importance of Vancouver island timber lands is fast coming to the notice of outside investors and enquires from the American side are coming in in large numbers from persons and firms who are interested in the shortage of timber limits in United States

The importance of Vancouver Island has before been put forward as being one of the very few places where large timbers suitable for railway and bridge work can be obtained and nparatively free from undergrowth. has been closed in the last few days \$100,000 worth of timber on Noo.ka sound for which purpose they on Saturquiries are coming to hand as to the resources of the island for timber of the

The company say that the majority obtainable. The hemlocks is free from | vious six months

# Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

# Great Restorative

Non-Alcoholic Tonic

of the day, made entirely of native medicinal roots and without a drop of alcohol in its composition.

There are no secrets---all its ingredients being printed on the bottlewrappers.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" by return mail on receipt of 50 not only builds up the strength of cents in stamps. Address Doctor the feeble, debilitated, languid, Pierce as below for it. nervous and easily fatigued, whether young or aged, but it enriches covery" regulates, purifies and inand purifies the blood, thus making vigorates the whole system and thus the improvement lasting.

oid liver, chronic diarrhea and in a little booklet of extracts from kindred derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels.

persistent cough, and all manner of catarrhal affections are cured by the their names and addresses. Golden Medical Discovery. In Chronic Nasal Catarrh, it is well to cleanse the nasal passages stitute of unknown composition

affections of the skin. Old, open, the sugar-coated granules—easy to running sores, or ulcers, are healed take as candy. be had of druggists, or will be sent | as above.

In short "Golden Medical Discures a very large range of diseases. It corrects and overcomes indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, tor- varied list of diseases is made clear compiled by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Bronchial, throat and laryngeal Buffalo, N. Y., and which he will affections, attended with hoarseness, be pleased to send post-paid and entirely free to any who send him

You can't afford to accept a subout freely with Dr. Sage's Catarrh for this non-secret MEDICINE OF Remedy fluid while taking the KNOWN COMPOSITION.

"Golden Medical Discovery" as a constitutional treatment. Old obstinate cases of catarrh yield to this thorough course of treatment.

Through enriching and purifying the blood, the "Discovery" cures scrofulous affections, also blotches, pimples, eruptions, and other ugly affections of the skin. Old, open.

by taking the "Golden Medical Discovery" internally and applying Dr. Pierce's All-Healing Salve as a local dressing. The Salve can be had of draggicts or will be sent less above.

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## **DEPRECATES** TO GOLD

#### GIVES ADVICE ABO FINDLEY RIVE

#### Foolishness to Stamp at Present-Trans tion Uncertai

Vancouver, May 28.-A patch from Hazelton, 'Concerning the Ingenica nlacer fields a correspon ed with A. N. Johnson and Rosenthal. Each man what different story, and son to believe that it wou ness for people to rush present expecting to pictihe grass roots. "There is no doubt abbeing there, but in what not as yet been proven, a can be learned the gro deep, and water will han iderable extent." Mr. Rosenthal says the ple to take the risk o resent. Transportation now uncertain until af . Horses are not plenti

Findlay for particulars. FREEMASONRY IN Flourishing Condition of B Annual Meetin

nigh prices are asked, and

eeting of the grand lods. M., of Alberta, was or day in Masonic temple h 100 delegates from all pa the reading and confirming utes the grand master de uent and impressive a

From the number of re evident that Freemason tondition. Among other attended were the follow Kealy, George McDona Hat; Rev. G. H. Hogbin, J. T. McDonald, Calgar Lethbridge; Charles C.

The afternoon session officers takes place to-d wood school will be laid

PRAIRIE CLUB New Social Organization Has Now Upwards Members.

A well-attended meeting formed Prairie Club was evening in the old rooms A. on Government rooms have been secur by the club pending the more commodious premis A considerable amoun business was got throug other matters the executhorized to incur what were incidental to the r club. A committee to de tainments was also apport It transpired last night has now a membership these coming from differ Saskatchewan, Alberta a Many new members were roll last night. The object is to weld together by these residents of Victor erly lived in the prairie Last hight's meeting until Wednesday next.

ON MANCHURIAN

Tokio, May 28.—The fir ain of American cars Manchurian railroad iful trip on May 27th.

JAP AMBASSADOR TO GREA

Baron Chinda Red Diplomatic Post **Appointme** 

Tokio, May 28.—The of nent of recent diplomat expected to-morrow Baron Chinda, vice-1 foreign office, will be Great Britain; Viscoun ster of foreign affairs, Rome, and Baron Ijuin admiral, ambassador t Ishi, now chief of the merce of the foreign of cointed vice-minister ce as successor to B