night that the interstate commerce commission would ask for an order compelling Otto H. Kuhn to answer the questions that he refused to answer at the hearing here. These questions were mainly in regard to what interest the directors of the Union Pacific had in the stocks that were turned over to that toad by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of which firm he is a member. Another question the commission will ask, it is said, is what he paid for th

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# NEW JOINT C MMISSI N

TO CONSIDER QUESTIONS OF WATER BOUNDARIES

#### REATY DRAFTED BETWWEN GREAT BRITAIN AND U. S.

Washington, April 8 .- It was officially mitted today that a treaty had been rafted between the United States and reat Britain, providing for the appoint. nent of a joint commission which will onsider all of the complex questions onnected with the water boundaries between Canada and the United States. This will include such questions as th sposition of the waters of the great akes, the regulation of the use of water at Niagara Falls for power purposes and the whole general subject of fish ries' regulations, not only for the gree akes, but for the Atlantic and Pa states. This will require the approval of the

United States senate to become effective ut it is supposed that an arrangement n the nature of a modus vivendi wil reached between secretary Root and ambassador Bryce, in the near future

## CLO<sup>S</sup>ED SHOP IN SIGHT

SPRINGHILL MINERS ALL JOIN THE UNION

NO NECESSITY FOR ARBITRATION THE MEN CLAIM.

Halifax, N. S., April 6 .- The labor disute amongst the men in the Springhill nine is rapidly nearing an end. Pioneer Lodge P.W.A., enrolled the non-union man this afternoon, and the Mechanics' lodge have all in but three. These three claim to be opposed to unionism on principle. It is expect-ed that they will waive their feelings toorrow, and thus close up the ranks. Pioneer lodge received a telegram from eputy minister of labor, Mackenzie King, last evening that the new labor act applied to Nova Scotia, and asking the lodge to appoint an arbitrator, as the company had named their man. The odge sent a telegram in reply that they had no dispute with the company to arbitrate and that the trouble with the men would be settled by Saturday.

# LUMBER STILL JUMPING

PRICE WILL INCREASE HEAVILY THIS YEAR

LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION AND OTTAWA INQUIRY.

IN G. P. Wells, the secretary of the Mountain Lumbermen's association, got back rom his trip east last night, where he PLY has been attending the enquiry into the alleged lumber combine which is being held at Ottawa. A postponement had been taken over the Easter recess but the enquiry will still go on. Mr. Wells is of the opinion that his association has nothing to fear from the findings of the naviry. There is not a tittle of evihe declares, to show that there has been any undue combination. prices are too high in the Northwest and that has yet to be shown, then the fault, if fault there is, certainly does no est with the Kootenav lumbermen. 'He hinks this point has been established to the satisfaction of the commission of quiry. Mr. Wells had an accountant over the books of several of the principal mills and sworn, extracts from them were presented to the commission Had the commission held a session of more on the ground Mr. Wells is of the opinion that the points that were made n defence by his association could be even more strongly established but he hinks that anyway they are proved to the satisfaction of the commissioners. Referring to the general situation in lumber Mr. Wells said that the demand was unprecendentedly keen and the supply, owing to various causes, espec-

ially the severe winter just passed hrough and to the lateness of the breaking up of winter, curtailing production even with the increased mill capacities. verywhere being established, was abormally low. In consequence many of he mills were already charging a premium upon the recommended price list of the association. That is to say they would not supply lumber to the dealers except upon an advance of a dollar of Hence he fel more upon those rates. ure that however high the price of lumer might be now considered it would e several dollars higher per thousand before the fall.

#### BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR MILLS.

Prince Alberta, Sask., April 8.-Logging operations are now complete in this district, an unusually large and favor-able season having enabled the different companies to make the record cut, up wards of 60,000,000 feet of timber now on the ice and the arrival of this at the city mills will insure the operation of every piece of machinery at full capacity for the next twelve months

NEWSPAPER PLANT DESTROYED Columbia, Ohio, April 9.-The six story building occupied by the Evening tch newspaper plant and the Poster building adjacent, were practically estroved by fire early today. Loss about \$300,000. The damage sustained by the Despatch Printing company is estimated at \$150,000. A dozen other persons and concerns each suffered losses amounting from \$5000 to \$40,000.

## TATLOW'S LAST BUDGET FINANCE MINISTER'S REVIEW

PROVINCIAL FINANCES

HALF A MILLION INCREASE IN PUB LIC WORKS EXPENDITURES

We are able to publish today the fu text of finance minister Ta.low's budge speech, a summary of which has alread appeared in these columns. The annual eview of provincial finances by the min ster entrusted with their adminis.ration always an interesting event and Mr. Ta low's budgets are invariably carefully pr pared and replete with valuable data. F nance minister Tatlow on rising to intro duce his hudget speech said:

Speaker-In moving that you now leave the chair, it gives me gre pleasure to present my annual statemen e that I am sure will afford satisfact both to this house and to the whole cou try, as an evidence of the prosperity which we have been enjoying for the past fe years and which gives every prospect continuance. As is the usual custom I will divide my reference to the financia, affair into three periods-firstly, that of the yea ending June 30, 1906; secondly, the curren ending June 30 next, and lastly the year for which we have now to provid ending the 30th of June, 19.8.

"If you will turn to the public account for the year 1906, page 23, you will fin that, deducting the net expenditure from the revenue, including the payments of railway guarantees there is left a surplu of \$366,797, the third surplus this govern ment has been able to record since taking office in 1903 and the largest that has bee obtained by any government in the pro vince-a result owing largely to the great expansion and development of our indus trial conditions.

"The actual revenue for the year 190 was \$3,004,442, and the estimated revenue \$2,559,376, an excess of \$485,066. An examination of the accounts, however, wilshow that this is due largely to the condition I have referred to, the items which go to make up the amount realized over the estimate following: Timber royalties and 1 censes in excess, \$185,000; timber leases \$25 000. land sales \$90 000. mineral taxes \$76,000; tax on unworked mineral claims, \$13,000; registry fees, \$52,000; printing office eccipts, \$11,000; interest \$13,000; total, \$465 -

"This as I said shows that this surplu is principally derived from the improved industrial conditions which could not be bresseen when the estimates were compiled in the beginning of 1905. On the other hand, the assessed taxes proved a fair.y close estimate at \$600,000; actually produc ing, \$621,495. The revenue tax, by more care ful collection amounted to \$179,721, against an estimate of \$150,000. The expenditure the same period was \$2,677,645, or about \$56,000 more than estimated. But as the count shows that the v rious it ms differ very litt.e from the e im not much cause for common, "To come to the present yea.,

we entered, as I stated, wi n \$366,000. From this, as will be s the supplementary estimates, an of \$300,000 has been taken to pa. penditures during this year. cons sting the following: Civi service and jus 1 salaries, \$24,000; expenses of ... ct o s, \$31, 000; hospitals and charilies, \$700 ; r service expenditure, \$30,000; pub. w

\$180,000; leaving a ba ance of nearl This will be carried forward o nex year, as here is every reason to e.ie that we will at least keep our expenditur

or this year wi hin our income. Turning now to the year ending Jun 30th. 1908, we find that the estimated receipts for that period are \$3, 86,47t-the es timate for he present year being \$2,64.,9.0 showing an increase of \$ 38.5.0, which, however, is warranted by the resu ts of the year ending June 30th, 1906, which totalled \$3.044.442.

"To take some of the principal items which go to make up this amount commeacing vih the land sales \$300,000 against \$125,000 for last y ar, it m y pointed out that the increase is most. due to he recent auc ion sales at Point Grey and vicini y of Vancouver and in conmection with which there is still a balance outstanding, although many of the pur-chasers have shown their faith in the future of the province by paying up in iu as will be seen from the large amoun to the credit of this item in the half year. statement up to 31st December last.

"Next we come to the timber royalties timated a: \$750,000, as against \$450,000 last year-an increase of \$300,000, fully warranted by the present conditions of the mber industry 'The following estimated increases will

be also found: Registry office fees. \$40.000; revenue tax \$30 0(0; wi'd land tax, \$35,000; income tax, \$25,000; mineral tax, \$0,000; printing office receipts, \$15,000. All the above are based on the receipts under

these headings for the past year. "The item miscellaneous interest has been raised from \$5000 to \$20,000. This interest is principally derived under an armade with our bankers by rangement which we receive interest on all money standing to our credit from time to time Under this arrangement we received nearly \$25,000 for the year just ended and if we add the interest due on the \$360,000 dyking loan, rized in 1905, which we still hold in the treasury at 3 1-2 per cent, which would amount to \$12,600, we can claim a tota amount earned from interest of \$37,000, on more than sufficient to pay the interess on the million dollar loan of 1908-now Fe duced to \$700,000-which caused so much my friends opposite during the anxiety t last election.

"There are some decreases to be noted in this estimate, namely ,under the head-ings of property and commercial travellers' taxes, owing to the recent legisla on dealing wich these matters. "To turn to the other side of the page

to wit, the expenditure for the coming year, it is gratifying to find a decrease in the cost of the public debt of nearly \$55,000 for the present year. The estimate under this head for the current year was \$732,924. n 1906 the actual cost was \$713,063, while for the coming year it is reduced to \$678.369.

"There is also a corresponding decrete in the net debt of the province, which last year was \$11,219,298. This is now reduced to 710.921.765. a reduction of \$296,533, owing the payment of insta ment on loans (1933) \$100,000, (1897) \$10,000-the usual payments on sinking fund. Dyking loan, 3 1-2 crease in civil service salaries, which for the year are estimated at \$292,000, while for the present year the estimate is \$271,960. The latter amount is, however , to be sup-plemented by about \$17,000. The pay of log scalers has been transferred from this vote to revenue service, where it "Administration of justice salaries also show an increase, the greater portion of

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"It will be noticed there is a larg

still on hand, \$360,000.

which, however, is consumed in the item of provincial police, \$10,000 additional. "In public institutions the increase \$14,000 is mainly in the printing branch, arge portion of which (\$6000) being for ad itional machinery and material.

"Hospitals and char ties show an increa thich is principally made up of grants to nospitals, \$7000, and an additional \$5000 to he \$5000 voted last year to the tube osis sanitarium. The vote for education has been increased

ver \$61,000, of which, however, \$60,000 is n ssitated by the increase in per capita grant under section 24 of the school ac "The votes for legislation, transport tion and administration of justice, o.he than salaries, are practically the same a last year; while revenue service has bee sed owing to the transfer to that ead of salaries of log scalers.

"To come to what should be the mo rominent item of expenditure - publi works-I am glad to say we are able to set aside for this purpose half a million dollars more than last year, and a grea deal more than double the estimate o 1906. While not wishing to deal at lengt with the different items now, as no doub they will be more fully gone in o in con mittee, I might point out that with regard to the \$100,000 asked for the Vancou ver court house, being probably as mut as can be spent this year, although th otal ocst is estimated at over a quar of a million do.lars, that this amount wi be offset by the sale of the present cour se and site, which is expected to realiz fuly that amount.

Another item is aid to the city of Van ouver, including Point Grey and Hast ings townsite. This is necessitated by omises made at the recent land sale of improvements in the way of roads, etc. On the other hand this may be well view ed as an investment for the province, whet it is remembered that the government still owns some 3500 acres of land at Point Grey To conclude with miscellaneous, for w.1 am asking more than last year, it will be found that most of the items only vary with the natural increase. "I may, however, allude to the princip

crease, 'Fighting forest fires. \$25,000.' A Great deal has been said about the co servation of our forests and it has bee suggested that some restraint should be put upon the present facilities for obtain-ing timber rights. I would point out in this connection that there is a very large revenue obtained from this source, which oes not necessarily mean a proportions cut of timber. During las: year there wer under jeasehold some 770.000 acres, produ ng a rental of \$84,000; 3959 special li bring ng in \$513,447, and 408 hand loggers dicenses bringing in \$4080-in all \$601,527. 1 is estimated that the cut for the year was about 622,000,000 feet, which a. an average of 20,000 feet to the acre, would represe an area under 50 square mlies a very smal proportion of imber cut in comparison with the large amount of land for which received renta s. A ref.r the governmen received rentas. A refer encet the proceedings of the forestry con vention . Id in his rovince las. autumn will snow that of he area of Lritish Col umbia some 280,000 .quare mi es are vered and also from the figures given that t an average of 20,000 feet to the acre. the total cut in British oiCumbia from co federation .o date is under 330 square mi.e proving conclusively that the sour o which we have to fear is not the legitimate cu of the lumber industry, but the damage done by forest fires. In the proceedings of that convention wil be seen s vera sug gestions made to this government for t ourpose of dealing wi h this difficulty and for this object the sum referred to of \$25,000

has been placed in the estimates. Before leaving this subject I should like to cal attention to certain remarks in the address of the president, Mr. Stewart, with reference to reforestration where he re fers to he peculiar advantages British Columbia has over certain other provinces in the way of what nature is doing for in this regard."

Hon. Mr. Tatlow then ugoted from p sages in Mr. tSewart's address. Hon. Mr. Tatlow con inued: "Perhaps

thing can more clearly demonstrate t progress of the province than a perusal of the revenue during the past few year In 1900 the revenue was \$1,544,108; in 1900 the revenue was \$1,605,920; in 1902 the rev enue was \$1,807,925; in 1903 the revenue was \$2,044,630; in 1904 the revenue was \$2,638,264 n 1905 the revenue was \$2,920,461, and in 1906 the revenue was \$3,044,442. The estimate for next year is \$3,286,476. "These figures show that the revenue

has more than doubled during this period While I do not claim for the government of the day all the credit of the result, it be ing as I have said largely due to the in dustrial expansion of the last few years notably in the lumber in crests, still I do think the policy of the government which has placed our finances on so firm a basis and thereby given increased confidence to the investing public, has done much to make this desirable state of affairs pos sible. Thus as a result of the large in crease in our revenues coupled with a ju licious care in our expenditure we hav for the past three years been able to keep well within our income and each yea show a more satisfactory balance sheet "A reference to the various departmental reports which have been placed before you will show a continued improvement in all branches and I am happy to be able to give the same account of the agricul-

ural depar ment which is more especially nder my charge. A large amount of additional land has been planted out in fruit trees during the past year with trees which this government has made every effort 'o ensure would be good stock and free from disease. The nursery business is apidly developing and we have every rea son to believe that within two years it will be unnecessary to go outside our own country for nursery stock. The result of our efforts is in some degree reflected in the awards of the recent exhibition in the old country where we have once more captured the gold medal of the Royal Ho ultural society together with various oth.r nedals for individual displays. We have in paying more oftention o the dairying nterests of late with more satisfactory results, as proved by the largely increased output of our creameries as well as by the amounts returned in cash to their patrons.

"Perhaps it is unnecessary to say than to call attention to the agregate production of the province from i.s fisheries, lumber, agriculture and other sources, amounting to over \$60,00,000 which as compared with the population of the province, is a result probably not attained in any other coun.ry.

"Conditions then being prosperous; our credit established on a sound basis; and the attention of our fellow subjects being so largely turned in our direction certainly not unreasonable to predict that the present satisfactory conditions may not nly continue but be speedily surpas a great and lasting development which wi raise our province to the position she mus ooner or later occupy as the wealthic ortion of the whole dominion."

# **MINES DEPARTMENT ACT**

FULL TEXT OF BILL INTRODUCE BY HON. WM. TEMPLEMAN

TO CONSIST OF TWO BRANCHE MINES AND GEOLOGICAL

His majesty, by and with the advic

and consent of the senate and house o commons of Canada, enacts as follows 1. This Act may be cited as the De

partment of Mines Act. '2. In turs Act, unless the contex otherwise requires, (a) "Department' means the Department of Mines; (b) "Minister" means the Minister of Mine 3. There shall be a department of the civil service to be called "The Depart-ment of Mines," which shall be under the control and management of a mem ber of the king's privy council for Can ada, who shall be named from time t time for that purpose by the governor council, and who shall be called "TI 'Th Minister of Mines.

4. The department shall administer all laws enacted by the parliament of Can ada relating to mines and mining, and shall also have the management and dir ection of all subjects assigned to it b (2) Whenever, under the provision

of this section, the management and dir-ection of any subject is transferred from any other department to the departme of mines, the minister of mines and the deputy minister of mines shall be sub stituted for, and have all the power and perform all the duties of, the min-ister and deputy minister, respectively, of such other department, as defined and provided by the Acts and regulations re-

5. The department shall consist of two branches, one of which shall be called the mines branch, and the other of which shall be called the geologica

6. The functions of the mines branch shall be (a) To collect and publish full statis

tics of the mineral production and of the mining and metallurgical industries of Canada, and such data regarding the econmic minerals of Canada as relate to the processes and activities connected with their utilization, and to collect and preserve all available records of mine (b) To make detailed investigation

of mining camps and areas containing concluse minerals or deposits of othe determining the mode of occurrence and the extent and character of the ore odies and deposits of the economic min erals or other economic substances; (c) o prepare and publish such maps, plans, ections, diagrams, drawings and illu trations as are necessary to elucidate the reports issued by the mines branch (d) to make such chemical, mechanica and metallurgical investigations as are found expedient to aid the mining and metallurgical industry of Canada; (e) to collect and prepare for exhibition in the nuseum specimens of the different ore and associated rocks and minerals of Canada and such other materials as ar necessary to afford an accurate exhibit of the mining and metallurgical indusries of Canada.

The functions of branch shall be:

(a) To make a full and scientific examination and survey of the geologica structure and mineralogy of Canada, and of its fauna and flora; (b) to study and report upon the facts relating to water supply for irrigation and for domesti purposes, and to collect and preserve all available records of artesian or other wells; (c) to map the forest areas of Canada, and to make and report upon in vestigations useful to the preservatio of the forest resources of Canada: (d) t prepare and publish such maps, plan sections, diagrams and drawings as are necessary to illustrate and elucidate th reports of surveys and investigations (e) to make a collection of geologica and natural history specimens and t classify for exhibition in the museur such specimens as are necessary to afford a complete and exact knowledge of history o the geology and natural Canada: (f) to carry on ethnologica and paleontological investigations.

8. The governor in council may a point a deputy minister a director of the mines branch, a director of the geological branch, and such other officers and clerks as are required for the proper conduct of the business of the depart. ment, who shall be appointed and class ified under Schedule A of the Civil Ser-vice Act, and in accordance with and under the terms of section 6 of the said

9. Such officers of the department as are continuously engaged in the prosecu-tion of original scientific work or inves tigation shall be classified as technical officers, under paragraph (b) of Sched-ule A of The Civil Service Act; and the governor in council may cause to be prepared a list of such officers of the department as are considered to be entitle to be thus classified, with any designa-tions deemed expedient to indicate the scientific work in which they are engaged.

10. No person shall be appointed to the department under paragraph (b) of Schedule A of the Civil Service Act, unless he is a science graduate of either a to look at the map (more cheering) to

Canadian or a foreign ufliversity, or of the mining school of London or the Ecole des Mines of Paris, or of some other recognized science school of stand-ing equal to that of the said universities and schools, or a graduate of the Royal Military College.

for reasons set forth in such report that assistance of a technical, profe sional or special character is required tment, the governo in the dep cil may, without reference to any exam ination, or to the age of the person, if the minister concurs in such report, porarily employ such person at such r muneration as is deemed expedient. 12. Any person appointed to the department shall be appointed on proba tion and shall not receive a per appointment until he has served a pro

hationary term of at least one yes during which probationary term he ma be rejected upon the report of the dir ector of the branch in which the term porary appointment has been made; bu if he is not rejected, the deputy ministe shall signify, in writing, to the ministe that he considers the person so appoin ed competent for the duties of the d partment and the appointment m

thereupon be made permanent . 13. Persons employed in one section of a branch may be directed by the min ister to perform any duty in or with re spect to any other section in the sar branch.

14. The governor in council may, o the recommendation of the ministe assign the present officers of the cal survey to the branch in which it deemed desirable that their serv shall be utilized; provided that the rat of pay or tenure of office as at presen existing snall not be impaired or altered y such assignment.

15. Nothing in this Act shall be co strued to invalidate or interfere with ta ommiss'ons, as assistant directors, here tofore issued under orders in council to certain members of the scientific staff

of the geological survey. 16. No person employed in or unde the department shall (a) purchase any dominion or provincial lands other than for personal residential purposes, except under authority of the governor i icil; (b) locate military or bounty land warrants, or land scrip, or act a agent of any other person in that b half; (c) disclose to any person, exception his superior officer, any discovery machine the superior officer. by him or by any other officer of the de any other information his possession in relation to matters un-der the control of the department or to dominion or provincial lands, until such discovery or information has been reorted to the minister, and his permi on for such disclosure has been obtain ed; (d) make investigations or report relating to the value of the property o ndividuals, or hold any pecuniary est, direct or indirect, in any mine, min eral lands, mining works or timber lim its in Canada. 17. The directors of the branche

shall, as soon as may be after the close of each calendar year, make summary eports of the proceedings and work of their respective branches for the year and shall also furnish final and detaile reports to be issued from time to time in such manner and form as the ministe directs; and the minister shall cause th said reports to be laid before parliamen with such remaks, explanations and re commendations as he thinks proper. 18. The department shall be furnished

with such books, instruments and appar-atus as are necessary for scientific re-ference and for the prosecution of the work of the mines branch and of the scalaring branch geological branch. 19. The minister may cause distribut

tion to be made of duplicate specimens o scientific, literary and educational institutions in Canada and other con tries, and also authorize the distributio or sale of the publications, maps and other documents issued by the depart-

20. The minister may, for the purpos of obtaining a basis for the representa tion of the mineral, mining and forestry resources and of the geological feature of any part of Canada, cause such meas urements, observations, investigation and physiolographic, exploratory and renecessary for or in connection with the preparation of mining, geological and forestry maps, sketches, plans, sections or diagrams. 21. Chapter --- of the Revised Statutes 1906, is repealed.

#### LAURIER'S PLAIN TALK AT OTTAWA CANADIAN CLUB'S

BANQUET TO BRYCE

'NO MORE PILGRIMAGES TO WASH INTON" WAS HIS MESSAGE

Ottawa, April 8 .- Last Monday night's Canadian club dinner was technically in honor of the Rt. Hon. James Bryce, but sir Wilfrid Laurier made the speech of the evening. The ambassador naturally was circumscribed by his official posi tion, but the premier talked of what the audience had in mind, spoke with exceptional bluntness as well as felicity, and carried his audience with him every syllable of the way. His speech was outspoken to a degree seldom heard when international issues are under discus sion, and the premier is a cautious man who knows what words mean, and us-ually knows what point he wishes to make. He voiced with exceptional vivacity-and with an almost vicious wit the standing complaint of Canada that British ambassadors to Washington hither have not paid much attention to her. Mr. Bryce had turned a new leaf i the history of British diplomacy on this continent, he had visited Canada (de-light of the audience). No other British ambassador had visited Canada so far as the premier recollected. If one had his visit had been like the flight of a meteor visit had been like the night of a meteor, one moment seen, the next moment gone, and leaving no trace behind (more loud cheering). The premier repeated the familiar complaint as to British diplomacy. John Bull's diplomatic record on this continent was not the brightest news in Fine'ish history, they had only

hands."

NOT ST JUST TRIBULAS, 3.2 MORINE, 19/27 T. N. 180 THE WEEKLY NEWS, NELSON B. C. SATURDAY , APRIL 13, 1007

see that John Bull had not always done his full duty to his Canadian son his full fully to his Canadian son (audience-from the treaty of 1783 to the treaty of 1903, from the surrenderhoroughly with the premier). On the Ohio boundary, to the surrer der on the Alaska frontier, the record v/as not paricularly cheerful.

Then came the prime minister's mes-sage to the United States, after noting that they wanted Mr. Br/ce to acquir full knowledge of Canadian wishes and desires, sir Wilfrid made the statutory declaration that "We have no quan rel with our neighbors," and imm iately followed that up / with the signifi cant "at the same time we think that he concession ought not to be altogether on one side," and again the aud

He referred to recent American news paper surmises that "we are yearning for reciprocity with the United States. The editor of that paper is about twenty five years behind the times,"

Once we had leave given our, right arm for reciprocity, now conditions are changed, our looks and our hopes are turned towards the motherland( more loud applanse), not that Canada does not value American trade, not that she does not wish her relations with United States on a better footing. this is a matter on which we shall have no more pilgrimages to Washingt That was his message to Bryce.

The matter of sir Wilfrid Laurie words were serious enough. It is difficult to do justice to the skill, and charm, with which he dealt with the si which had the elements of di culty. It is hard to estimate the temp of an audience which has been judici y handled, but one must confess to a mpression that the audience was in a impressionable mood, and in the humo to relish sir "Wilfrid Laurier's asser ions of independence and of historica

esentment to the full. With admirable skill the premier i roduced Mr. Bryce as the ambassad who had broken the tradition of indif ference, and used his complaint about the past as a lever for bespeaking roval for Mr. Bryce's course in resent. The technically oratorical par of it was superb; he kept absolutely in touch with his hearer; almost every entence drew forth its roar of applaus Mr. Bryce, by the way, protested a little with the prime minister's summary esti-mate of the result of British diplomacy and, though he did not go far, low-toned interrupting dissent could be heard. Mr Bryce's speech, barred as he was from discussing the subject sir Wilfrid Laur ier had opened, suffered from the fac that that subject was uppermost in the mind of his audience. His speech was curiously discursive, ranging from Can adian transportation problems to the coming organization of the empire on a basis of equality and co-partnership Some of his utterances, were of real in terest, as when he declared that he de tected in recent years among the best of the public men in the United States greatly increased respect, as well a riendship, for Canada, as when he peated his statement of the other da that all British government parties ar equally solicitous in the matter of the welfare of the colonies; and as when he discussed the problem of a greater and wider British nationality, embracing al people speaking the English tongue and under the British flag. On this imperia topic, Mr. Bryce spoke at some length In speaking of the progress of the dominion, Mr. Bryce said:

minion, Mr. Bryce said: I do not suppose there is any part of the North American continent—I doubt if there is any part of the habitable globe-which has made such rapid strid es in population, in wealth, in prosper ity, in the development of agricultur and other industries, as Canada has don during the past twenty years. A refer ence to the development of the transpor tation system in Canada, he said: "I eems to me, as one interested both i Canada and in the old country. I cann nelp wondering that a greater amount of British capital is not flowing in. It seem British capital is net a litle too modest in Canada. You do not let our capitalists and investors in England know quite sufficiently what are the enormous op-portunities for the judicious employment of capital which Canada pre and I cannot but believe that if those benefits were beter known in England a great deal of capital there which is ob-taining comparatively small returns would flow out and be the means of en abling you to develop still more com pletely the great resources which yo

Noting the growth of English interes n Canada, he said that it was not who y because of Canada's growth in wealth and population, but also because the beople of England had grown and their porizon had expanded.

horizon had expanded. "We have come to look upon the great colonies," he said, "no longer with what was suggested by the name of colony; we have come to look upon them as sis-ter states." After recalling that he and earl Grey had helped to found the im-perial federation league, he said: "There is no difference at all between the two great parties in England upon the sub-ject of the colonies. We all desire the same thing," further, "we are also all united in recognizing to the full that this self- government must be complete you know your own business better that we can possibly know it; we know our business better than you can possibly know it, and we do not desire any change in the relations of the mothe country to her sister states, which would in the smallest degree diminish the re-sponsibility of each of the perfect free-dom of every colony to manage its own domestic concerns as it thinks best. We believe that the British empire is buil apon liberty and self-government, and I am sure that the history of Canada and sure that the history of Canada is the best proof of the excellence of that principle. Why is it that in Canada two different races, at one time not friendly to one another, speaking different tonhave so coalesced that you have

now a happy and united people in this dominion? It is because of the gift of liberty and self-government; because Britain had the wisdom and the fidelity of her own principles to trust the peo-nia and put their destinies in her own hands."

"If there is ever to be any closer con-

neetion between the mother country and the sister states, that must be upon the basis of equality and co-partnership. We all in England fully realize that, and we do not desire that any closer con-nection should be obtained by any con-traction of any local power or local lib-erties in any part of the empire. If that connection is ever to be arrived at, if any arrangement is to be made for com-mon objects which you and we have equally at heart, that can only be done with the full and gradual assent of every one of the sitster states. Nothing cou be imposed from Britain; everything must come as much with the will of every sister state as with the will of Britain herselt. On that we in England are all agreed . I mention those common objects, not by way of exhausting them, I mention only such as those of more complete arrangement for con fence, better arrangements for the dif-fusion to each part of the empire of full and accurate information regarding the state of every other, and the of every other; in some cases indentical legislation upon certain objects in which it is desired that legislation should be he same, as, for instance, certain questions connected with commerce, and that, I think, ought to be done, not by taking a common legislative authority, but by getting each of the sister states to pass the same legislation if it is coninced it is for the coming ben

Speaking of his visit to the house commons last week, Mr. Bryce said: "I was struck by the whistom and spirit of airness and reasonab leness with which this question of the relations' of nother country with the colonies was discussed, and I felt more than ever that whatever progress is made in that dirction must me made very slowly and very cautiously, and it must be m ter much more discussion on all bear-ings of the question than the question has yet perhaps received. We, at any rate, in England will be perfectly ready to welcome anything which you, Aus-tralia and Cape Colony desire to suggest to us. We will give it the fairest consideration. For my part, is houd prefer, and I think most Englishmen would pre-fer, that the proposal should come from you, because then we should feel per-fectly sure that it was not we who were trying to impose anything on you, but what you were asking was suggested for better arrangements to us. There is confidence between us. There is p longer the old feeling that the attitud of Downing street was one of general indifference and of occasional interfer-ence. Downing street has nove, I can assure you, every possible desire and intention to know all that ought to be known and can be known about wishes of the great colonies, and as fa as possible to carry out those wishes and as the prime minister of the domin ion has referred to my functions in the United States, I feel almost ashamed to ssure you, because it is superfluous that every possible desire, every po fort, will be made by the color and the foreign office to ascertain the wishes of Canada and every possi gard shall be shown to what wishes and desires are."

#### RESUME "UDGET DEBA" OLIVER COMPLAINS OF FAVORIT ISM IN APPROPRIATIONS

AND CENSURES GOVERNMENT FOI ILLEGAL EXPENDITUR

Press Gailery, Legislative Assembly, Victoria, April 8.—In the legislature to-day the budget debate was resumed. Oilver opened, pointing out that Tatlow was not to be congratulated as his speech was not as clear as usual. The minister had been out thousands in his estimates. Oliver took exception to the contention of the minister that the in-creases in land and timber receipts were due to industrial advances. Oliver said they were rather due to speculative they were rather due to speculati In land this was largely causes. In land this was largely the re-sult of speculation along the line of the G. T. P. He would have thought it bet-ter had the government reserved the land for actual settlers and removed the cause of speculation. That the timber revenues increase was due to speculation was shown by the fact that royalties showed only an increase of \$4000 over last year. The revenues from licenses was \$96,000 more, speculators were ac-quiring the timber lands and disposing of it at many times what they paid for it. The policy the government murgued it. The policy the government pursued in disposing of the timber was wrong and worked to the detriment of the pro-

and worked to the detriment of the pro-vince. He approved of the vote for the preservation of forests from fire. Oliver took exception to the over ex-penditure of \$300,000 as shown in the supplementary estimates. If that amount could be spent without legislative sanc-tion, \$3,000,000 might as well be spent. It was only ten times as much. If this course was to be continued there would be no need of the legislature being call-ed together. He argued that it was against the statute, which authorized expenditure under warrant only in cases against the statute, which authorized expenditure under warrant only in cases of emergency. Nothing of the kind was shown in this case. Moreover the gov-ernment was obliged by statute to give details as soon as the house met, with reasons for the expenditure. This was not done. He protested against the flag-rant violation of the act. Oliver went ant violation of the act. Oliver went on to deal with local issues at length and advocated throwing the New Westand advocated informing the row west-minster bridge open to vehicular traffic without tolls. He showed, too, that dis-crimination was exercised against op-position constituencies. Socialist con-stituencies got \$4833 on the average libsitiuencies got \$4833 on the average lib-erais \$1225, and conservatives \$32,595. The premier, he said, was going to the foot of the throne for better terms for the province, but who was to press the claim of better terms for some of the constituencies? Oliver moved to amend the motion that the speaker do now leave the chair, adding: "This house regrets that the government hes not regrets that the government has not abolished tolls collected upon other than railway traffic over New Westminster bridge and that the government has not introduced legislation reserving agricul-tural lands from sale except upon con-ditions of actual residence and settle-ment"

The premier replying, contended that

the bridge could not be made free. It had, when first proposed ato be built, been urged that tolls would aid in pay-ing for its maintenance. The tolls of the ferry were cited at that time to show that revenue could be expected. Oliver never raised his voice in favor of a free bridge them uld not be made free. 4 Il

bridge them. Of the supplementary estimates the Of the supplet the supplet of the supplet of the similar said only \$101,000 were spent of the \$300,000; of that amount \$30,000 was spent for the elections. Another large amount went for the expenses of auctioneers for the land sale at Van-couver; \$179,000 went for public works and only \$58,000 was spent. The premier explained in connection with immigration that after regotiations with the Salvation Army it was proposed

with the Salvation Army it was proposed to grant \$3 a head and aid in the home at Vancouver. This had fallen through as it was not sufficient to warrant the army in undertaking the work. Other negotiations are now on

Parker Williams in taking exception o the removal of the Ladysmith government office, insinuated that the prem-ier could not be believed. He took exception to the discrimination; arguing hat where Newcastle got \$5.50 per Cichmond got \$58 a vote. Oliver is moving a resolution, "that

whereas the railway commission ordered I cent fares on the C. P. R., which road s national in character and has been aided liberally and its building was one of the reasons for the union of this province, that the government of the do minion and the railway commission be dressed to the end that as favorable freight and passenger rates may be granted in this province as in other parts.

The house will hold two sittings daily norrow and hereafter.

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TO VOTE ON STRIKE Fernie, April 6 .- (Special)-The district board of district No 18, U. M. W. of A., in session here today decided to submit the question of striking for better wages and working conditions to a referendum vote of the different locals, the results to be reported to the district president not later than Saturday, the 13th. This action has been precipi-ated by the refusal of the dominion government to take steps against the first violators of the new conciliation bill, at Taber.

Alberta. \*

SPOILS SYSTEM IN ONTARIO.

Toronto, April 6 .- Mr. McKay, M.P.P. has given notice of motion in the legis lature which is likely to precipitate a warm debate: "That this house is of opinion that the administration of all liquor itcense laws should as far as pos-able be removed from the realm of party politics This house therefore re-grets the introduction by the present government of what is commonly known as the spoils system in connection with the administration and enforcement of such laws, contrary to repeatedly ex-pressed and oft-recorded opinions of its nembers while in opposition.'

### MARKED IMPROVEMENT

ANNUAL MEETING OF LIBRARY SHOWS PROGRESS

ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR ENSU-ING YEAR

At the annual meeting of the Nelson Library association, held yesterday afternoon in the city hall, Rev. F. H. Graham in the chair, there were present J. L. Buchan, F. A. Starkey, G. McMilan, F. Seaman, C. M. Fraser, Dr. Rose, W. W. Beer, and Mesdames McCalloch, secretary, Archur, Buchan, N. Cummins, R. M. Macdonald,

Riblet, and Beer. After the reading of the minutes of the previous annual meeting, held on March 6, 1906, the reports of the librarian and secry were read. The fo N. Williamson, reported 174 subscriptions to the library, being a large increase over the previous pear. The books loaned were 4839 in number, being also a heavy increase over 1995. During the year 72 books were added by purchase and 154 by donation. The total number of books in the library, is now 1184. Dr. Rose, the treasurer, reported that

the library for the past 14 months had received \$2178.35, of which \$1205.85 had been ceived \$216.35, of which \$126.85 had been derived from the Kirness, \$600 from the city and \$270.75 from subscriptions. The expenditures amounted to \$1224.37, of which new books and periodica's amounted to \$224.04, the remainder being rent, salary and maintenance. There was a balance for the year of \$502 90 the year of \$953.98

The secretary's report explained that in addition to the books already mentioned there were 50 books bought from the Tabard library, which vere being constantly changed. The number of visitors to the library were 16,000 during the year. Two hundred additional Tabard books had been

W. W. Beer moved and F. A. Starkey, seconded the re-election of the officers en bloc with the substitution of the names of Mrs. N. Cummins and J. L. Buchan for those of Miss Moody and F. M. Black This was carried, and leaves the directors for the ensuing year as follows: J. H. Ferguson, R. R. Hedley, E. A. Crease, Dr., Rose, mayor Gillett, J. L. Buchan, Mesdames Hannington, R. M. Macdonald. Buchan, N. Cummins, and five from the ouncil of women, Mesdames Riblet, Rose Beer, Arthur and McCulloch,

Messrs. Crease, Starkey, and Ferguson were appointed a committee to wait on the council for a grant of \$500 to the library. Mrs. Buchan suggested that a special subcription be charged to employers who willing to subscribe for the sake of

their employees. The public meeting then adjourned and immediately was held a meeting of the di-rectors for the election of officers with the following result: President, Rev. J. H. Ferguson; vice-president, E. A. Crease; treasurer, Dr. Rose; secretary, Mrs. A. A. L. McCulloch; book committee, Mrs. Buchan, Mrs. Beer and Mrs. Riblet,