BILL MINER, NOTORIOUS TRAIN ROBBER, TELLS STORY OF CAREER

After Escaping From Westminster Penitentiary He Went to Europe—Easily Caught in Georgia—His Pals Testified Against Him and He Was Sentenced to Twenty-Year Term—Pinkerton Detective Expects He Will Again Escape.

Gainesville, Ga., March 20.—In the "condemned cell" of the county jail here is confined the most remarkable man ever convicted in the Georgia courts, and one of the most notable criminals in the history of crime on this continent. He is none other than the famous Bill Miner, the train robber, the "lifer" who escaped from New Westminster penitentiary in British Columbia, a couple of years ago, after serving a short portion of his term for attempting to rob a C.P.R. train near Ducks, B.C.

Bill Miner is a study of psychology. A man of iron nerve and desperate courage, he never took life in all his wild career, not even when the door of liberty would have opened before him. His course has been marked by deeds of spontaneous kindness and a benevolence as reckless as his crimes. A little man, under-sized and of slight build, with grizzled grey moustache and steely eyes, his life's story reads stranger than fiction, as the following account, gleaned mostly from his own lips, shows:

Miner does not admit that he received any outside or inside aid in his escape from the penitentiary at New Westminster. He says he went to California after fleeing from Canada, and, to secure funds, held up and robbed a stage coach. He secured enough booty to insure himself a trip across the world in perfect luxury.

"I then made my way to Europe, where I spent about six months," he says, "returning to America, where I went dead broke from giving a poor widow most of my money in order to send her daughter to Hot Springs, Arkansas, for a treatment which would cure her of a seemingly hopeless case of rheumatism. The balance I lost in a gambling hell in a California town."

Born in Kentucky.

"Let us begin at the beginning," he said, in relating the details of his picturesque life. "I was born in the family of a prosperous and law-abiding farmer in Bowling Green, Kentucky, in the year 1843. I attended school until I became 16, when, like the majority of boys, I became imbued with the fever to go west. In company with two of my friends, I made for Texas, going on through to California, where my first robbery was turned. Becoming short of funds, we found ourselves in a hole, so they put it up to 'Bill,' as they called me."

Miner at once suggested train robbery, and as this meant another series of adventures to the trio of runaways, they at once began putting the plan into effect, and the authorities at a prominent California county seat were notified one day, shortly afterwards, that a stage-coach had been held up in about the nerviest style ever witnessed, and that $75,000 was stolen.

Miner says he gave the majority of the booty to his friends and secured them jobs, going into the vocation of mining. He was never caught for that first hold-up.

After finding the trick so easy he robbed several stage coaches, many of the jobs being turned by himself alone. He was very successful until he struck Oregon, where he was caught in the attempt to rob a stage. The only reason given for his capture was that he gave up rather than shoot a fellow-man, the driver, and Bill Miner doesn't regret his act as yet, for his skirts are as clear of murder as an angel's are of dirt.

He was sentenced to twenty-five years. However, on good behavior, he only served nine, and was freed. When he inhaled the breath of liberty, he found himself short of funds. Three days afterwards an express company of Oregon found itself $25,000 short from a safe rifled near San Francisco. A few weeks later found Bill Miner in the mining camps of Australia. From there he went to Turkey, and made the acquaintance of a slave dealer, who carried him around on his various slave-buying trips. Eventually he returned to America. Then followed several robberies of railway express cars in the United States and to escape pursuit he went to British Columbia and held up a C. P. R. train near Mission. He escaped capture and lived quietly for several years until he decided to hold up another C. P. R. train near Ducks. Pursuit resulted in his capture, conviction and life sentence at New Westminster. After his escape and trip to Europe he reached Pennsylvania in 1909 and got a job with a lumber concern in Philadelphia in the electrical department, and made good. He stayed with them until the spring of 1910, when he met a young man named Hunter, to whom he took a decided fancy. They roomed together until one day the feverish desire for excitement was too much for Miner, and he persuaded Hunter to go with him on the road. They left for Georgia, worked at saw mills, and picked up odd jobs here and there, walking and hoboing part of the time, and when a small stake was accumulated, taking to the cushions, until they got to Virginia, where they met a young fellow named Hanford, to whom they outlined their plans. Hanford left his parental threshold and joined the party.

They came to Lulu, Ga., where they secured employment in a saw mill, where they worked for about two months. Shortly after the trio left this employment the authorities at Lulu were notified of a daring robbery committed upon the express car of the Southwestern Limited, of the Southern railway, the big portable safe being looted and a large amount taken.

But no one suspected that the notorious Bill Miner was at his old game. The work of blowing the safe appeared to be crude and suspicion was directed at local men, until a man about 70 years of age was caught by two mountaineers near Gainesville, as a suspect.

He was brought to town, where a large party of railroad and express officials were awaiting arrests and the prisoner was declared by a Pinkerton detective to be "Old Bill" Miner. The suspect kept a closed mouth and would reveal nothing, but the two other men captured confessed and implicated Miner as being the leader. In town Miner was the target for thousands of curious eyes, anxious to get a glimpse of the first bandit who ever held up a train in Georgia. He was tried and sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary, mainly on the evidence of his companions in crime.

PATRICK'S LUMBER MILL SOLD.

Nelson, March 15.—For a consideration of a million dollars the Patrick Lumber Co., Ltd., yesterday conveyed to the British-Canadian Lumber Corporation, with headquarters at Montreal, its mill at Crescent Valley and its 9,000 acre tract of white pine, spruce and cedar timber on the east and west branches of the little Slocan river. These timber lands, which were conceded locally to be about the most valuable limits in the interior, are owned outright. The saw mill's capacity on an ordinary run is 30,000,000 feet per year and the plant is claimed to have no superior in the interior.

Storms Along Lake Superior.

Port Arthur, March 17.—Heavy falls of snow along te north shore of Lake Superior are delaying train traffic.

OBSERVE PEACE SUNDAY IN ENGLAND

London, March 19—Today has been observed as Peace Sunday. The Archbishop of York preached at Sheffield and from practically every pulpit in the Kingdom the sermon was devoted to eulogiums of President Taft and Sir Edward Grey for their arbitration proposals.

The free churches have arranged for a demonstration in support of the arbitration movement to be held in Albert Hall, April 1.

"OLD BILL" MINER, FAMOUS "BAD MAN" IN CAPTIVITY.—This picture taken in Gainesville, Georgia, shows "Old Bill" Miner, the most notorious train robber and express safe pilferer in America, in the custody of a burly sheriff, handcuffed. Miner is a grizzled old veteran in crime, seventy years old; yet he has never shot a man, and always been known for his free-handed generosity. He is an under-sized, slightly built fellow, with steely eyes, and a nerve like iron. This modern Jesse James makes friends when in custody, and already the Georgia ladies are sending him delicacies, and taking notice of him, as, indeed, did the women of New Westminster, B.C., before he escaped from there, where he was in prison on a life-term.

ONTARIO'S ESTIMATES TOTAL EIGHT MILLIONS

Provincial Treasurer Submits Estimate of Expenditures for 1912—It is Expected This Sum Will Be Swelled by Two Millions or More Later On.

Toronto, March 20.—Provincial Treasurer Matthewson submitted to the Legislature today the main estimates for the provincial year ending October 13, 1912. The total sum provided for is $8,099,911, but owing to the length of the period in advance for which provision has to be made, this amount will probably be swelled by two million or more dollars in the supplementary estimates of next session. The expenditures under the various heads are apportioned as follows:

Civil government $685,784, legislation $284,450, administration of justice $730,171, education $1,836,858, public institutions maintenance $1,272,657, agriculture $647,701, colonization and immigration $100,200, hospital and charities $373,000, maintenance and repairs of government and departmental buildings 131,850; public building (1) repairs, $82,900, (2) capital account, $555,300; public works, capital account, $70,700; colonization and mining roads, $133,000; charges on crown lands, $610,550; refunds account, $66,000; miscellaneous expenditures, $510,270.

The estimates for legislation are reduced $14,000, the decreases being sessional writers and messengers and library purchases. The administration of justice shows a saving of $4,000. The expenditures for education are lessened by $27,000, the principal reductions being $10,000 on new text books and $7,000 for technical education. Hospitals and charities get $14,000 more, divided between industrial schools and consumptive patients in municipal sanitariums.

Appropriations of $101,409 for government building maintenance, and $1,368,326 for miscellaneous are not required for 1912, and the new estimates for these departments are lessened by these amounts.

SCHEME IS BESET WITH DIFFICULTY

Glasgow Herald Advises Going Slowly on Federation Project. Other Cable News

Canadian Associated Press.

Glasgow, Mar. 17—The Herald says that Great Britain and her four daughter nations would find it difficult to work out a federal constitution, roughly parallel to that of Canada or Australia, or United South Africa, if they had no common fiscal system, which is an indispensable basis in all closely knit federations.

"It is clear," the Herald adds, "that the task of reorganizing the empire must be approached in a cautious and tentative fashion. Grandiose schemes will not stand the chance of serious treatment. There must be no attempt at forcing the pace."

Greenwood on Reciprocity.

London, Mar. 16—At the dinner of the Canadian club tonight Major General Sir Ronald Lane, answering to the toast of "The Army," spoke in favor of national service, saying that invasion was not only possible, but probable.

The chairman of the function, Hamar Greenwood, M.P., proposed "The Dominion of Canada," coupled with the name of Earl Grey, governor general. Mr. Greenwood remarked that Canada had received 84 per cent. of her immigration from Northern Europe and the immigrants were mostly on the land.

Speaking on the reciprocity question he said that because Canada was able to make treaties it should not be presumed that they would be in the interest of the British empire. Many distinguished guests were present.

Martin Not an Imperialist.

London, Mar. 17—Joseph Martin, M.P., writing to the Times says that the proposed imperial council scheme is uncalled for because the present relations between the self-governing colonies and the mother country are ideal and cannot be improved upon. The principles laid down by Lord Durham in his famous report on the Canadian question remain as sound today as when published, and any scheme of imperial federation must necessarily be in conflict with these principles.

London, Mar. 17—The Bishop of London, speaking at Cricklewood, said that during the autumn of 1910, after his return from Halifax, he had almost decided to offer himself as a missionary for service in Canada as an example to the church of the principles in which he believed. After praying over the matter for three months he had decided to stay in London.

London, Mar. 17—The Pall Mall Gazette says today: "Reciprocity with the U. S. A. is a policy which no considerable party in Canada desired for its own sake. Every indication of public feeling seems to prove that the Ottawa government were guilty of miscalculation and that the sanguine Canadian temperament declines as yet to abandon the goal of its real perceptions. The Canadian is an imperialist, not only by force of tradition and kinship, but because he feels that his allegiance to the empire will never interfere with the realization of these dreams which he cherishes.

"Canada, itself on the other hand, feels that too close relations to the United States present a serious risk in that the Dominion may be smothered in the embrace of peographical influences; this is not inevitable as some callow philosophers say, but the risk is very strong when one neighbor is ten times the size of the other. In the vigor of Canadian expansion individuality can be sustained only by a carefully discriminating, scientific economic policy. That is a truth which Canadian opinion seems to realize."

GREAT IMMIGRATION OF GERMANS INTO WESTERN CANADA THIS YEAR

The phenomenal immigration, particularly of Germans, into Western Canada, has put such a drain on the immigration staff at Winnipeg that Mr. Webster received on Saturday a wire from J. Bruce Walker, asking him to send to Winnipeg J. J. Moore, the German interpreter at Edmonton, to help them to cope for the next few weeks with the vast numbers of Germans coming into Canada, some of them direct, others from the American west, all land-hungry and many of them unable to speak English. Although he could ill be spared in view of the large numbers of Germans arriving here, Mr. Moore left for Winnipeg this morning to be gone three weeks. A new interpreter was at once obtained and an effort will be made to carry on the work as thoroughly as possible in spite of handicaps till Mr. Moore's return.

During the past week, out of 106 arrivals at the hall in Edmonton, 42 were Germans, few of whom could speak a word of English. The other nationalities were completely outnumbered. Americans 22, colored Americans 3, Hollanders 5, Swedes 9, Ruthenians 3, Scotch 2, Canadians 1, Russians 3, English 8, Bohemians 3, Danes 1, Hungarians 2, Poles 1, Irish 1, while out of the 43 arrivals recorded at the hall yesterday 33, or almost 75 per cent. were Germans.

GIVE PRESIDENT FREE HAND IN MAKING FUTURE TARIFF CHANGES

New Tariff Bill to be Introduced at Extra Session of Congress May go a Great Deal Further Than McCall Bill, Giving the President Power to Enter Into a Freer Commercial Relation With Canada in Respect to Articles Not Named in the Agreement.

Washington, Mar. 19—It is the expectation of Chairman Underwood that the Democratic members of the house commission on ways and means will begin work on tariff questions some time during the coming week, and that by the time the extraordinary session of congress is convened on April fourth, some plan will have been mapped out to govern the commission's procedure after the bill to carry out the Canadian reciprocity agreement has ben framed. The most complex question that will come before the commission is whether any tariff questions will be placed upon the Canadian bill as riders or whether such schedules as the commission decides should be revised shall be treated as separate measures.

The certainty that hearing will be demanded by producing and manufacturing interests affected by any proposed revision of the tariff may determine the ways and means committee not to complicate the Canadian question with consideration of such schedules as wool, cotton or agricultural implements. The majority of the committee is a unit in favor of the agreement and it is believed that the decision will be to keep it separate from other tariff matters and to take up the schedules after the Canadian bill has been sent to the senate.

May Exceed McCall Bill.

Contrary to the general report, Representative Peters, of Massachusetts, will not introduce the Canadian bill, which will be presented almost immediately upon the convening of the special session to carry out the terms of the agreement. That honor will fall to Chairman Underwood, following the practice of having revenue measures presented by the chairman of the ways and means committee. The bill, however, will be the one framed in the committee and will be known as a committee measure, although the prospects are that the Canadian bill will not carry general tariff revision as a rider. It is not improbable that it may go a great deal further than the McCall bill, which passed the house in the last session. At the same time, the McCall bill will be followed in so far as it was designed to carry out the terms of the agreement with Canada. The difference between that measure and the one which will come before the Democratic committee will be in the nature of an additional provision which would give to the president power to enter into a freer commercial relation with Canada in respect to articles not named by the agreement. Such a paragraph may be built upon the plan of section three of the Dingley act. The provision known as the trading section of the Dingley law enabled the president, without consulting with congress, to enter into negotiations with other countries for mutual tariff concessions on certain stipulated articles, even to the extent of suspending absolutely the imposition and collection of duties.

Give President Authority.

Most of the Democrats in congress are in favor of absolute free trade with Canada, but they realize that they have not the power to legislate to that end. Their course would be, therefore, to put the atuhority into the hands of the president to exercise at such times, as Canada, by action of its parliament might consent. Such a provision, it is said, would not in any way involve the existing agreement. The introduction of such a provision in the Canadian bill might necessitate a very slight change in the agreement itself. That agreement was patterned after the language of the Dingley act rather than the later Payne-Aldrich act. Under the former, the words, "Articles, the growth, product or manufacture of," were held by decisions of the general appraisers to be too broad. They permitted an introduction of articles which, assembled in a foreign country, were comprised of parts manufactured in countries to which the concession was not intended to apply. Cognizance of the fact was taken by the farmers of the Payne-Aldrich act and the word "wholly" was made a prefix to the words "the growth, product or manufacture of."

Ratify Canadian Agreement.

The effect was to narrow the application of the law to the original intent of congress. The Canadian agreement as negotiated by the two countries does not use the word "wholly." Many of the tariff experts regard this as an oversight and think it should be rectified.

In the event of the adoption of an additional section which would enable the president to extend the agreement at some future time, these experts would consider the use of the word "wholly" to be absolutely necessary.

Members of the ways and means committee mean to take steps to indicate their intention to proceed with a revision of the tariff in the event they fail to tack any revisions of schedules on the Canadian bill. They say they will make it clear that they will follow the Canadian bill with one or two schedules in any event and that the house will be held in session long enough to give the senate opportunity to act. It is the general opinion that the Canadian agreement will be sent in to the Senate by May 30th.

MYSTERIOUS WETASKIWIN FIRE

Threatened Large Part of City on East Side—Two Badly Burned.

Special to the Bulletin.

Wetaskiwin, March 18—A fire broke out in the large boarding house on Railway street, east, occupied by A. Knutson at 11.15, Thursday night, which at first appeared to threaten a large portion of the business section on the East side. However, by prompt action of the brigade, and the excellent fire pressure from the water mains, the flame was confined within the walls of the building. The origin of the fire is a mystery as it started in an ice house of the butcher shop, which had not been occupied for a couple of weeks. The occupants of the house barely escaped, in their night robes, through the windows, as the fire had reached the stairway before the alarm was given. The proprietor, Knutson and a boarder named Green were badly burned about the head. It is also understood that a lady broke her leg while jumping. All the contents of the building are entirely destroyed, while the building is badly gutted. The loss is covered by insurance.

Hamar Greenwood Engaged.

London, March 18—The engagement is announced of Miss Mabel Wyndham, of Alberta, Canada, and Hon. Lewis Cadagan, second son of the earl of that name. The engagement is also announced of Hamar Greenwood, M.P., who was born in Whitby, Canada to Margary Spencer, an English woman. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is expected to attend the wedding which will take place in London.

TROUBLE WITH TELEGRAPHERS

Labor Department Asks for Further Details of Difficulty With G.N.W.

Toronto, March 15—President Konenkamp, o fthe Commercial Telegraphers' today received a communication from the labor department of the Dominion Government asking for further details o fthe trouble between the operators and G.N.W.

"It is necessary," the letter says, "that we should have all details before a board of conciliation can be appointed."

The committee o fthe telegraphers think that with the evidence the labor department have there should be no need for further information.

"It looks," said one o fthem, "as if the Government wanted an opportunity to refuse our request." Today several more operators resigned, several others whose resignations were tendered, have withdrawn them, the company having promised them an increase of $10 a month.

TO SUCCEED DR. SAUNDERS.

C. C. James, of Toronto, May Be New Supt. of Experimental Farm.

Ottawa, March 15—It is stated that the position of director of experimental farms to be vacated shortly by Dr. William Saunders, of Ottawa, will be offered to C. C. Jones, of Toronto, deputy minister of agriculture for Ontario. Mr. James is a thorough expert in agricultural matters and has done good work for the Ontario Government.

Charged with Stealing S.A. Warrant.

London, March 15—Charged with taking a South African land warrant, the property of Chas. Ryckman, of this city, J. A. Moody, a well known broker in this city, St. Thomas and Toronto, was arrested this afternoon. Moody, it is alleged, sold the warrant to some man for $725. The arrest created a sensation here. Moody is in the cells with no bail yet granted.

Seven Years for Manslaughter.

Winnipeg, March 15—Nikolay Brycska, convicted of manslaughter for the death of Harry E. Spalding last November, the result of a fracas at the Pembina subway, Winnipeg, was this afternoon sentenced by Mr. Justice Richards to serve seven years in penitentiary at hard labor.

SPECIAL MEETING OF LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

A special, general meeting of the Edmonton Liberal Association has been called for Wednesday night at eight o'clock. The meeting will be held in the parlors of the Young Men's Liberal Club, McDougall Court, McDougall Avenue South. All members of the association and Liberals of the city are urgently requested to attend.

ROW IN ROBLIN HOTEL ENDS IN MAN'S DEATH

Gaston Monvoison Quarreled in Bar With N. Goivan Over a Woman and Drew a Revolver With Fatal Result—Police Are Searching.

Winnipeg, March 19—The police are searching for Gaston Monvoison, a Winnipeg horse dealer, who was implicated in a row at the Roblin Hotel, in which N. Giovan lost his life.

The two men, it is alleged, quarreled in the bar of the hotel over a woman and the argument becoming heated, revolvers were drawn, Giovan getting the worst of it.

Monvoisin made good his get-away, however, but as he is well known to the police, having on a previous occasion been arrested by the morality officer, his capture is imminent. He is a native of France, 37 years of age, heavily built, weighing 220 pounds and five feet nine and three-quarter inches in height. He has black hair, dark moustache and marked by a mole on each cheek, his eyes being dark blue. He has also a scar on the left thumb.

The details of the crime hitherto unobtainable show that the men quarrelled over a woman of the underworld traffic which had brought them under police surveillance. The plans of the two men evidently did not go well together for it occurred that they had frequently scraps. These reached a culmination when in the heat of their row, both pulled guns.

Giovan's caught in his coat, so Monvioson got in the first shot with deadly effect. A bullet hole afterwards found in the wall behind where Monvoison had stood evidenced the fact that Giovan must also have let blaze, though the police are puzzled as to what became of his revolver, it not being found anywhere near the dead body. At the first shot the occupants and customers made for the handiest exits while the bartenders bolted into the wine cellars below.

Thus, in the excitement, Monvoison managed to disappear. Before expiring, the sticken Giovan gave the police an ante-mortem statement, which is, however, withheld from publication. While searching for Monvoison, the police executed a general clean-up of his type of resident, determined to clean the city from them.

Monvoison was arrested 11 o'clock Sunday night, having shaved off his moustache to evade detection, the capture being made at a house on College street, St. James, a suburb of the city.

LAVOY APPROVES THE DEVELOPMENT LEAGUE

Board of Trade Unanimously Endorses Movement for United Action on the Part of Central Alberta—Daylight Train Service Agitation Takes Hold

Bulletin Special.

Lavoy, Mar. 16—The board of trade held an enthusiastic meeting here last night. Secretary Geo. Walz read a communication from the Edmonton board of trade regarding the Central Alberta Development league. After some discussion the members were practically unanimous in favor of supporting the league.

The question of the daylight train service was also mentioned but was left over for discussion and action at the next meeting on Monday night. The daylight passenger train between Stettler and Edmonton is a necessity if the town and district are to receive full advantage from the publicity campaign.

If each town acts on the matter the railway company may be led to see the need. Not many land-seekers looking over the country travel on the present mixed freight train.

In the Lavoy district there is still over 50,000 acres undeveloped farm land awaiting the actual settler.

M.P.P.'s Visit Civic Power Plant.

Winnipeg, March 16—The members of the Manitoba legislature were the guests of the city of Winnipeg on a visit to the civic power plant to Point du Bois today.

New World's Bowling Record.

Buffalo, March 16—The five-man bowling competition ended tonight at the Bonis, of Cleveland, who made a new world's record of 2569 pins on the third day of the tournament won first prize, a purse of $575.

General Manager of G. N. W.

Toronto, March 16.—George D. Perry has been appointed General Manager of the G. N. W. Telegraph company, in succession to the late I. McMichael. He has been with the company since it organization, filling successively the offices of stenographer, accountant, auditor, secretary-treasurer, and superintendent of supplies. He is a native of Whitby.

RUSSIAN MINISTER MURDERED IN PEKIN.

Cologne, Germany, Mar. 21 A despatch to the Cologne Gazette from Pekin reports that M. Korostovest, Russian minister to China, has been murdered in Pekin thus confirming the rumor which was current in St. Petersburg yesterday but which had not been confirmed at a late hour last night.

ROBLIN RECEIVES OTTAWA PROPOSAL

THE TERMS ON WHICH BOUNDARIES OF MANITOBA WILL BE ENLARGED.

Winnipeg, March 20—There was a flutter of excitement in the galleries of the Legislature this evening when Premier Roblin laid on the table the offer of the Ottawa Government received today anent the tegms of the Manitoba boundary extension.

The anticipations of a full dress debate were, however, disappointed for the premier after stating that the offer was a bitter disappointment to him said that he would move a resolution on the subject probably on Wednesday.

The reply of the Ottawa Government took the form of a resolution of the privy council endorsing the report of the special committee consisting of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fielding which had had the matter under consideration. This report is of considerable length and reviews the various stages of the negotiations.

The Financial Terms.

The question of the financial terms on which the boundary extension already offered should be granted is dealt with under several aspects. The expenses incurred by the federal government in developing that district, more particularly regarding work already done towards the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway by bridging the Saskatchewan, is dwelt on and the potential value of the crown lands discussed. By the last census, the area of that territory is some three to four thousand square miles mostly of Indian population and it is urged that the cost of administration per head of the new territory will decrease as the country becomes settled up.

The offer of the Ottawa Government is phrased as follows: "In consideration of these matters, the subcommittee recommends that so soon as the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba shall have consented to the proposed increase of its limits and shall have agreed to the terms and conditions hereinafter set out, parliament shall enact the boundary extension as previously offered."

The Main Condition.

The main condition is as follows: "That inasmuch as the said province will not have the public lands, mines and minerals and royalties incident thereto in the added territory as a source of revenue, there shall be paid half yearly in advance by Canada to the province in addition to any payments or allowances at present enjoyed, an annual sum based on the population of such added territory as ascertained at each census thereof, as follows. The sum payable until the population of such added territory reaches 100,000 shall be $200,000; thereafter until such population reaches 150,000 the sum shall be $250,000 and thereafter the sum shall be $300,000.

ATTACKED GEORGIAN BAY CANAL SCHEME

Canadian Society of Civil Engineers Passes Resolution Urging Government Not to Commit the Country to Project Until it Has Been Very Carefully Studied—Plain Talk by Engineer Kennedy.

Montreal, Mar. 17—A lively discussion on the Georgian Bay versus the Welland canal schemes was aroused at the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers' meeting last night after Mr. Henry Holgate had read a paper calling for a careful study of transportation problems before committing the country to any one project.

The feature of the evening was furnished when Mr. John Kennedy, the veteran consulting engineer of the harbor commission, declared that a prominent contractor had been manufacturing public opinion for the last two years in regard to the Georgian bay canal and that immense private interests were pushing the scheme. As a result a resolution was passed providing that the society should urge the government to study carefully the various schemes affecting the St. Lawrence and that a comprehensive report be issued on the subject before committing the country either to any scheme for damming the river or for canal transportation.

The resolution was moved by Prof. Hordt, of McGill, and seconded by Mr. Kennedy.

"We must remember that there is a very prominent contractor at Ottawa who has been for the past two years manufacturing public opinion; that a company has been at work on the Georgian Bay canal scheme for a long time, and that there are immense private interests pushing the matter. To put it mildly, the government is being forced into letting the country in for the construction of the Georgian Bay canal and everything else has been carefully and studiously left in the background to push that forward. As Canadians, I think we should not stand by and allow matters to go on in this way."

Mr. Kennedy's plain talk created a sensation and the resolution was unanimously carried by the society.

TELEPHONE ON THE BRAZEAU.

A telephone line down the Brazeau line from Bickerdike, the junction of that branch, with the main line to be constructed in the next few weeks for Phelan and Shirley, who have the whole of this section under contract. The line will be fifty-two miles long and will have on it ten telephones at different points where the company have caches or camps. It can be connected up with the government line at Bickerdike and will put the officers in the field in direct communication with the Edmonton office or vice versa. The Burnham-Frith Co. of this city have the contract for stringing the wires and installing the whole telephone system.

BUSINESS GOO[D] WESTERN CA[NADA]

Reviews of Trade Situati[on] Satisfactory Trade Con[ditions] Everywhere

Winnipeg, March 22.—The [offi]cial, in its weekly review of [the] situation in the west, will s[ay] row: A brief return visit of [wint]er has been responsible f[or a] comfortable feeling in busin[ess]. The possibility of a prematu[re] succeeding day of frosty tem[per]the anxiety is relieved. Gen[eral] is in good shape, and there [is a] sonable demand for all [kinds of] goods. Particular activity [is] in the building trade, of c[ourse,] the movement of supplies [for con]struction work is well unde[r way].

Money conditions show lit[tle] except that the banks are [willing to] allow their customers mor[e] than they did a few weeks [ago. The] supply of funds in London [and] York continues to be abu[ndant] this factor exercises some i[nfluence in] Canada. Rates are steady.

"Trade is satisfactory at [this season] with great activity in shipm[ents from] wholesale warehouses. Bu[siness men] here are convinced that t[his] season is likely to be a ver[y prosper]ous one for the whole wes[t and are] laying their plans for [busi]ness.

Dun's Review for W[eek.]

New York, Mar. 17—In[ter]adian trade dispatches to [Dun's Re]view from branch offices [of R. G.] Dun & Co., the leading tr[ade agency] of the Dominion of Canad[a report] trade generally continues [to make] further progress with the [coming] spring. At some points, ho[wever, it is] ably in the east, some c[omplaints are] heard that activity has no[t keen]with the rapidity expecte[d by some] theles, even at these citi[es there is] a normal demand for stap[le goods] for the fact that comparis[ons are] made with last year, which [was] the most active on record, [there will] be little disappointment re[garding the] volume of business. At Mo[ntreal] wholesale trade is hardly [up to ex]pectations, though sales o[f staples] are well maintained, and [the] hardware and structural m[aterial] transactions are light, w[hile cotton] and knitting mills are still [busy.] The demand for footwea[r is] light as it is between sea[sons, in] consequence leather move[s but] hides are dull.

At Quebec, while trade [has not] shown any considerable im[provement] during the week, some [staple] goods have been received [with bet]pects for general activity [and] ered good. Building ope[rations are] commencing and the dem[and for all] kinds of staples such as gr[oceries,] goods, leather, grain and [produce] is of good proportions.

The demand for general [merchan]dise at Toronto increases s[eason by sea]son advances, the movem[ent of dry] goods, groceries, hardwar[e and building] materials and agricultural [implements] making a comparison with [last] year ago. Little change [in] leather and hides are dull.

London reports that p[rospects] for spring are general and [retail deal]ers report usiness condi[tions satis]factory. Agricultural pro[spects are] good, which stimulate the [general] confidence in practically al[l lines.]

The general situation a[t Ottawa] is very satisfactory, increa[sed activ]ity appearing with the [approach of] spring. Shippers are pr[epared for] the opening of navigation [and manu]facturers are busy, labor is w[ell employ]ed and the business outloo[k is fav]ed with much confidence.

In the far west optimi[sm still] continue to be most notic[eable. Win]nipeg notes increasing [demand for] clothing, furnishing goods [and dry]ery, while good orders a[re re]ceived for hardware and b[uilding ma]terials, and permits issued [show] a marked increase over [last year.] Some increase in receipts [of] wheat is reported and a [large ele]ment of low grade from th[e farms.]

At Regina, confidence [is] most departments of trad[e, with a] general distribution of m[oney] greater than for some tim[e past.]

All indications at Edm[onton point] to an early spring and th[e outlook is] promising. Retail trade [is good,] the wholesale movement [will] exceed that of last year.

Calgary reports goo[d orders] prompt delivery but som[e hesitancy] towards conservatism.

Business at Vancouver [shows con]stantial progress, especia[lly in dry] goods, groceries and foo[d lines. It is] a notable feature is bui[lding permits] and the increasing activ[ity in lum]ber and other materials. [The retail] trade has been stimulated [by the] weather.

At Victoria the outlook [is good,] the prevailing feeling is [confi]dence in the future.

The earnings of all C[anadian] roads reporting to date [for the] week in March exhibit [an increase] over the same period of [last year of] 8.1 per cent. Canadian [roads had] the week number 30 c[against] 34 last week and 28 the [corresponding] week last year.

LIVERYMAN DROP[PED DEAD]

Thompson Morrison D[ied suddenly] in Winnipeg—Was V[ery Well Known]

Winnipeg, Man., [March 20.—]Thompson Morrison, p[roprietor of the] Winnipeg livery barn, [was found un]conscious at 1.30 this [morning in] the street outside the [Alexandra] Hotel, and, being carri[ed into the] hotel, died before med[ical aid could] reach him. He was [married] and resided at the ho[tel where he] died. He had lived [in Winnipeg] for many years, comi[ng from] Seaforth, Ontario. [He] was a bachelor and w[ould seem to] be very wealthy, but [his rel]atives in Winnipeg.