(Special to The Daily News) Ottawa, May 4.—Hon. A. B. Ayles-worth, gives notice that he will move a resolution fixing the salaries of the judges to be appointed to the court of appeal in British Columbia as follows; chief justice, \$7000; three justices of ap-

At the opening of the house today sir Wilfrid Laurier referred to the remarks made by David Henderson during the discussion of the estimates on Friday to the effect that the impression prevailed that should the government se cure supplies, all other legislation would be dropped. The premier informed the house that such an impression was erwith all legislation introduced or announced. He noted that although the house had been in supply on several occasions, but little headway was made. In order to meet the views expressed by Mr. Henderson, sir Wilfrid gave notice Franchises Act would be proceeded with on Tuesday.

Hon. R. L. Borden asked if the other

bills would be preceded with this ses-

The premier replied that he could no give a list offhand, but would supply the information asked for on Tuesday. The Manitoba boundaries will be taken up. During the hour given to the consid-

tion of provincial rights involved, that McGraney's bill to incorporate the Saskatchewan Power company be laid over for more information.

McCraney said that while they could secure the necessary legislation from the province, it would involve great delay. Being incorporated by the dominion would give certain rights as to South Saskatchewan river.

Hon. Frank Oliver answered regarding Lawson's Yukon Gold Mining company's advertisement. The advertisement was not drawn to the government's attention. He condemned the advertisement. He said the government had no information regarding the areas of claims, or regarding the statement that the company had purchased sufficient creek claims and upper level deposits to control the situation in that part of the Yukon. The government was not in a position to say inder what condition the company holds the claims, though governed by the Placer Mining Act. He denied that the so-called Treadgold concession had been transferred to the company. He also claimed that neither the government nor any member of the government had any communication with Lawson.

Hon. Wm. Templeman informed R. S. Lake that the defalcations of N. E. Harbottle, government exice officer at Edmonton aggregated \$6918. He was ap pointed May 1, 1903, on the recommend tion of the minister of inland revenue.

After recess, Mr. Blaine complained that the file of papers tabled by Hon. Mr. Brodeur had been taken from the customs clerk by the minister named. He cited a paper copied during the mort time the file was available, from which the paper of the more Patton agreed to it appeared than one Patton agreed to pay C. E. Cameron \$4 for every fire extinguisher sold the marine department. At first the order was for \$9000 worth of extinguishers; he thought there mus be a good profit attached.

P. Brodeur characterize Blaine's staement as unfair. On Friday he read the correspondence to show that he (Brodeur) flatly refused to purchase the extinguishers he was alleged to have bought or ordered. He tabled the file for the use of the conservative members, without giving up possession. If Mr. Blaine had read further he would have found that while the present gov-ernment was paying only \$14 for extinguishers the conservatives paid \$30 and further would he find that the late contract on hearing of the agreement fused to recognize the transaction. Regarding the file, it was removed to copy

t for judge Cassels' investigation. charge Later Blaine appealed to the premier years. have files for a reasonable length of that the settled policy of the conserva-

Before going into supply the premier referred to a Montreal despatch, published in the Toronto World to the efficies. He claimed that the conservative party was wedded indissolubly to fect that the premier was going to Montreal to consult wth general manager Hays about a mistake discovered in locating the G. T. P. line. The premier said there was not a shadow of reason sat slactory f ature of the Manitoba sysfor the despatch. It had never come to his knowledge nor engaged the attention anyone. He presumed the object of the writer was to create a suspicion and arouse the feelings of the people of Montreal and Toronto, which were not on

Hon. Mr. Lemieux gave notice that he had decided to adhere to the policy of will this week introduce a bill to provide for one-cent drop letters in cities.

(Special to The Daily News) Ottawa, May 5.—On the opening of the house today the premier outlined the legislation still to be introduced this session. Included in this outline are the following: A resolution respecting aid to the Hudson's Bay railway; the extension of the Manitoba boundaries amendments to the Civil Service Act; an act respecting Chinese immigration; an amendment to the Customs Act; an act in respect to the Yukon council, the robably to make the council elective instead of only partly elective as at

1904, but that, he held, was already Hon. A. B. Aylesworth moved the secknown and dealt with by the house an ond reading of the act to amend the Do-minion Elections Act. He remarked that he would not waste time dealing with that phase. He went to to say that the at the introduction of the same some two opposition had been for a long time urgmonths ago discussion centered on ling for an amendment to the election clause 1, and he would, therefore, subat the same time, had not brought down ject to the opinions of the members, confine himself on this occasion to this a bill to simplify the controverted elecconnne nimser on this occasion to the section, leaving the other features for tions act. The leader of the opposition later discussion. This dealt with lists went on to submit the bill to an analytic and franchises over a considerable por-tion of the dominion. Roughly speak-ing in Ontario and the east, the assess-recy of the ballot, which he greatly deing, in Ontario and the east, the assessment of valuation lists of the municipaliplored. He pointed out that in Ayles worth's original speech in introducing the bill he had made no allusion to the ties formed the basis of the election lists, whereas in Manitoha and the west the lists were prepared upon a system of special situation in Manitoba and stated

registration, without any reference to over. Borden went on to criticize the provisions relating to the Manitoba pro-vincial boundary and said that the Maniassessment rolls. He sketched briefly the various changes in the franchise up to 1898, when the present law adopting the provincial lists was adopted. The ohe laws should be carried out properly. provided honest federal officers were appointed, and that these did not hand present opposition to the act was that occasioned by a substantive motion to the federal house declaring that under no circumstances should it interfere over their functions to liberal organizers. As to the contention of the minister of justice that the overlapping of federal and provincial constituencies not only in Manitoba but elsewhere. with the proparation of its own voters lists. The government then contended that the assessment rolls were guarantees of substantiability and fairness, and that municipal councils were necessarily acquainted with all the families in their

locality and in a position to make good

during the election of 1904 in Manitoba

and perhaps elsewhere from a system of

necessarily personal in force there. The

of provincial representation, so that to

four provincial, and the boundaries sel-

dom, in perhaps no single case, were co-

terminal. As a result throughout there

was overlapping, as these lists divided into registration districts without ref-

erence to property and in many cases the office was only given, which may not be in the same polling district where

the one registered is entitled to vote. The

minister read a number of names to show that, except to a man with local

knowledge, the provincial lists as pre-

pared are no guide. Some voters had no postoffice address. The dominion law

provided that where the lists were more

than a year old fresh ones must be made

n 1904 Manitoba made revisions (hith

ment in council) an annual affair,

rto only when ordered by the govern-

ing the provisions of the dominion act

for revision inapplicable and an election

ists, which had not been prepared wit

the view of dominion use, and conse-quently these lists proved absolutely in-applicable for the purpose. The minis-

ter then commented on the magnitude

of the western constituencies. With the brief time at their disposal returning of-

ficers, with scanty information at hand

used printed lists, crossing out the names of those voting at other polls, us

ing red ink for the purpose (Hear! Hear!), and we have from that day to

this the convenient catch phrase of the "thin, red line." Provincial officers did

exactly the same thing in preparing the lists but they used black ink.

W. J. Roche, Marquette, interpolated, asking what officials did this. Was it

the party organizers? As a matter of fact it was done by the judges of the

province.
Dr. Schaffner, Souris: "You do not

Hon. Mr. Speaker: "That is an im-

proper remark."

Mr. Aylesworth continued, saying he

was not attacking Manitoba officials or making a point of the color of the ink. The Manitoba act provided for the cross-

ing out of the more approach to be removed from the list though not in a way to make it illegible. It will be remembered that counsel who prosecuted the dominion returning officers confessed to a committee of the house that count from these being no provision in

apart from there being no provision in the law their actions were reasonable. The minister argued there was a neces-

sity when it was done. The question

now is whether parliament will author-ize officers to do what is necessaray un-less we throw overboard the provincial

list altogether and prepare our own. He pointed out at least one instance of a

voter whose name was crossed off be ing allowed to vote in 1904. Aylesworth

mpressed the house with the physica

features in the west encountered by the

returning officers (unknown swamps, etc.), which caused the redistribution

difficulty. After discussing what has happened at elections and the necessity

f amending the act accordingly, the

minister reviewed the proceedings against the returning officers who were

discharged this spring. The minister denied keeping the necessary papers

from prosecuting counsel, though this charge probably will be continued for

tive governments had been that the fed-

tive party was wedded indissolubly to

the policy of discarding provincial lists

and quo ed R. L. Borden, in 1898, to that

effect. He went on to say that the un-

tem was the short time permitted for revision, and quoted from the Manitoba

Free Press to prove the injustice of this

After dealing with this aspect he went on to describe the present system in

Manitoba of the preparation of voters

lists The government said Ayleswor.h.

to these all persons qualified to vote and striking out unqualified persons. It was provided that the lists so prepared,

subject to revision by a county court judge, should be distributed to the poll-

elections. That was the outline of the

first clause of the bill.

The other provisions could be dis-

cussed in committee, or at a later stage of the debate.

R. L. Borden followed and claimed

that two-thirds of the speech of the min-ister of justice had been taken up with

the explanation of how persons were

disfranchised by the "thin red line" in

ing divisions to be used in the domini

want to hear.'

very dominion constituency that are

was prepared with a view

personal registration there possible, bu

Borden showed otherwise.

The leader of the opposition then went on to vigorously assail what he said the scope of the commission to cover the real objects of the bill, which he said was a senate measure, as that hr. Watson: "Yet we find in it statelists. This guarantees that everyone who should pay taxes will be on the list. It was pointed out to Mr. Borden that if he said was a senate measure, as that prepared by the government in 1904, they had not the courage to bring this proved unsatisfactory the dominion always had the power to resume control over its own lists. A difficulty arose down to the house. Without cause, and in denial of all their promises, they now proposed to make the lists for Manitoba and British Columbia by their

Some discussion took place between Borden and Greenway as to the time of registration in Manitoba and the for-mer's quotation from the Winnipeg Tribune, which he claimed opposed the Roblin government at the last election, o show that the provincial lists were

Continuing, Mr. Borden said provincial ists are to be d'sregarded in those two prorinces which happen to be under conservative governments. He quoted copiously to show that Laurier was always in favor

of provincial lists.

The house rose at 6 p.m. and after recess Mr. Borden continued his address, a report of which is unavoidably held over.

Ottawa, May 6.—The preliminary session of the commission of which Mr. justice Cassels is the head, to investigate the assertions made by the civil service commission as to the disposal of officers of the marine department were of an interesting nature. The only per-sons examined were Messrs. Fysche and Basin, of the civil service commission.

Two things were made apparent:

1. That the members of the civil service commission have nothing to add to the findings made in their report,

2. That there is no prospect of the enquiry being concluded before parlia-

ment prorogues.

Mr. justice Cassels made it clear that the exchequer court business had first claim on his time. The commission will meet on Monday and Tuesday, May 11 and 12, after which, owing to the ex-chequer court sittings, it may not be ossible to proceed till the middle of

At the opening of the enquiry the judge made a statement as to the scope of the enquiry, according to the terms of the commission, which he had received from the government. It was not in his power, he said, to enlarge its scope, and on the other hand, within its scope he felt it his duty to have a thorough in-vestigation. The civil service commis-sion's report had contained a statement that evidently some of the officials of the marine department were serving two masters, and succeeding with both cripture to the contrary notwithstanding. The report did not accuse any individual; but it was charged that the officials in some cases profited by the receipt of commissions on contracts into which the department had entered. Unortunately, however, the report had not mentioned any names, and it was con-sidered advisable in the interests of the

department and the country in general that immediate steps should be taken in order to determine what officials, if any, deserve condemnation, and to give any, deserve condemnation, and to give all an opportunity of meeting the charges implied. "Charges of a great and serious na-

ture have been made," said his lord-ship. "Every official of the marine and fisheries department is under a cloud of suspicion. As I understand the object of the commission is to enable each official of the department to have an opportunity to free himself from the charge, if the facts justify it, or if the facts sustain the truth of these charges, as to any official, then it should be found, and the guilty official reported.
"A difficulty presents itself in de-

termining the period of time which should be covered by the investi-gation. The civil service commission is not explicit as to the years embraced in their sweeping charge. I have read Dealing with the provision for a revision of the lists Mr. Ayle worth said through their report, as also dence and notes, and so far as I can gather the charges are mainly confined to the fiscal years of 1904-5-6-7. I think that investigation into the alleged wrong doings for these three years will suffice for the present. If during the progress of investigation it be shown that an investigation into years more remote, or to a subsequent period of 1907 be necessary, it can be taken up."
As to the scope of the enquiry his lordship said it was obvious that all contracts entered into by the department during the years under enquiry, either for work to be performed on the property of the dominion, or for supplies purchased, must be investigated; that the prices paid must be ascertained; that the current market rates for wages or He said no petitions had been received goods at the time of such contract or purchase should be ascertained, also the prices for large quantities, and the leged iniquities of their electoral acts, he prices for large quantities, and the

discounts which are usually allowed.

The judge paid a tribute of esteem to George H. Watson, K. C., senior coun-sel in the enquiry, and to Mr. Perron, the junior counsel. The investigation, his lordship continued, would be of a judicial character, and open to all. Mr. Watson replied that both he and Mr. Senator Choquette wished to appear on behalf of captain J. U. Gregory, the dvantage of counsel, there was at the present time no charges against Capt.

that these first remarks were glazed attention of the witness to that part of the bill as if it provided in terms, and provides for one cent drop letter in the report of the civil service commis-sion which called attention to the lack that this particular paragraph was written by him. "Would you mention one of the officials whom you look upon as being in that position," said Mr. Watson. "I am not called upon to do so," replied the witness. "I had hoped that you would be able to give us some information on this point," remarked the counsel, "I did not think it came in

ments as to dishonesty in the report of the commission."
Mr. Fysche: "Yes, but they have reference to the department as a whole. We were appointed as public detectives,

Mr. Watson remarked that he conended that the findings of the co sioners were put in a general way, and for the most part without reference to names.

Mr. Fysche: "It is one thing to find

out what a department as a whole man is doing, and another to find out what every particular member of the staff is "Mr. Watson: "But what concerns us

is the question of dishonesty or lack of conscience on the part of the officials.

will you give no evidence of dishonesty on the part of any official?"

Mr. Fysche: "We were appointed to investigate the condition of the civil service. All the information which we obtained has been published. Don't you think it to selving too much that the think it is asking too much that the members of the civil service commis-sion should be asked to trace the relation between their general remarks and the conduct of any particular official of the department?"

Despite the disinclination of the wit-

ness to committ himself, Mr. Wats persisted in his effort to get Mr. Fysc to particularize. He asked him to indi-cate that part of the report which might suggest dishonesty on the part of the deputy minister of the department, Col.

Mr. Fysche: "I do not think it is possible to answer that question." We went over a great many files, and much correspondence, and then quoted either in part, or verbatim. It is open for this court to consult them judgment was correct." consult them and see if our Mr. Watson: "But you have a fund

of information? "Mr. Fysche: "Yes, but we have indicated where we obtained it.' Mr. Watson: "But you are in a more Which facts you ascertained bear on the question of the dishonesty, or otherwise, of the deputy minister?"

Mr. Fysche: 'You have it all in the At this point the judge put his first "Have you any information which

does not appear in the report of the civil service commission," he enquired Mr. Fysche: "Nothing but hearsay. Mr. Watson: "Are there officials in

be guilty "
Mr. Watson: "Then give me the Mr. Fysche: "It is open to you to take the same trouble we took."
At this point the judge asked the witness of he realized the gravity of the charges, to which Mr. Fysche replied most emphatically: "I take the full re-sponsibility for them and so do my

At the afternoon sitting the examination of Mr. Fysche was continued along the same lines, but with no better re-

declined to name the officials whom he regarded as being dishonest. He said the report of the commission was in-

have no more to say.

Ottawa, May 6.-Continuing the debate on the Elections Act after recess yesterday Mr. Borden said that if the the federal government, after having adopted in 1908 the provincial lists, has come to the conclusion that the effect of the Manitoba enactments operated unfairly, it would have naturally brought such a matter to the attention of the Manitoba government and would have asked that the government produce legislation to reform such evils, b had not been done either by the federal authorities or by the Manitoba position. He went on to ask wha jections could there be to either the Manitoba or the British Columbia lists nor had one name been given by the

nor had one name been given by the minister of justice of one man who had been deprived of his vote.

There was no justification for the interception of the federal parliament. He then went on to relate how, under his own experience, proper voters had been accidentally disfranchised in Halifax Perron duly recognized the importance of the duties which devolved upon them. or Nova Scotia, but this did not necesernment must interfere in the operation of these provincial acts. The minister agent of the marine department at Que-bec, who had been suspended. Mr. jus-tice Cassels replied that while he was quite willing to grant every official dertake their duties, but he would say whose conduct was under suspicion the that these men need not be under the slightest apprehension so long as they Gregory, as far as this commission was concerned. Mr. Watson explained that as the present investigation had in a measure resulted from certain statewould be impossible for the conserva-tive party to get candidates in the field in either Manitoba or British Columments made in the civil service commission's report, the civil service commissioners had been asked to attend in order that the judge might have the advantage of any information which they could give.

The commission of the law, accomplish in 1908 or 1909 what was accomplished without the sanction of the law in 1904. The did submit to the prime minister At the outset of his examination of the did submit to the prime minister Mr. Fysche, Mr. Watson directed the that the opposition was entitled to treat

than supporters of the government, should be enrolled in Manitoba or British Columbia. The leader of the oppo-sition concluded by making an appeal for similar treatment for Manitoba and British Columbia as the other provinces for similar treatments for similar treatments. British Columbia as the other provinces. Greenway followed Borden and took the position that there was no provision making lists for the constant making lists for the constant. the opposition to furnish 50 names of those left off the lists in Manitoba in the last federal election.

Alcorn, Prince Edward, followed and the adjournment of the debate was moved by Bole at 12:20 this morning.

Ottawa, May 6 .- Sir Wilfrid Laurier says there is not the slightest founda-tion for the newspaper reports that the Quebec bridge will be rebuilt from Batiscan instead of from Cape Rouge From what he knew of the St. Lawrence, the premier said he thought that it would be twice as wide at Batiscan as it was at Cape Rouge.

Hon. Frank Oliver gives notice of a

bill to give authority to exchange certain school lands in Manitoba for other dominion lands.

It is now understood on good author-

ity that the militia department will can-cel the Quebec tercentenary regulations and that city corps will go in full strength to the ancient capital. City corps will drill at headquarters 12 days as heretofore, be inspected as usual dur-ing June, and receive 12 days' drill pay for rthis term for as many as are drilled For going to Quebec, each regiment will receive free transportation and subsistence. This is now arranged in place of each regiment getting but four days' pay for Quebec and nothing for home drills. The new move is the result of opposition from every part of eastern Canada, made forcibly to sir Frederick Borden. During the present season, it is stat-

ed on good authority, the N. be extended as far north as a line drawn from Great Slave lake to Chesterfield inlet, on Hudson bay, and as a prelimi-nary step in the matter inspector Pelletier will be sent out from Edmon during the summer months on a trip of 2400 miles, the greater part of which has to be made by canoe. Inspector Pelle-tier expects to be back in Winnipeg by November if conditions are favorable. If the route from Slave lake to Chesterfield inlet proves as favorable as anticipated it will be used regularly by police patrols. During the past winter American whalers operating in the Arctic ocean adjacent to MacKenzie river and eastward along the coast have, for the first time on record, acknowledged Canadian authority in these remote regions by the payment of customs, a principle which is important as establishing the undoubted ownership of these northern

Before the public accounts committee today the examination was continued of chief engineer MacKenzie, of the Inter-Celonial railway in respect to the Wallberg contracts with the railway depart-ment. The witness was asked to explain how it was that Wallberg was paid 58 cents per yard for excavations and \$12.75 for concrete work at Moncton, while the Rhodes Curry company at Amherst got only 35 cents and \$7 respectively for the same work. MacKenzie said the figures were right but the work was done under different contracts. He maintained that no defects developed in connection with the construction of the buildings at Moncton. Some changes had been made in certain foundation plans which increased the value of Wallberg's contract by \$10,000. He had altered plans without consulting the department, but he though he had pointed out the changes to deputy minister Butout the changes to deputy minister But-ler on one occasion when he was on the ground. MacKenzie said the con-tract was made before the site was de-

cided on.

The government's proposed amendment to the Chinese Act will permit of Chinese being fined or deported when they get into Canada by evading the \$500 head tax.

he dominion authorities.

The house of commons spent most of the day on Mr. Aylesworth's bill to amend the Election Act.

Mr. Bole, of Winnipeg, was the first speaker and he said that 450 Galicians speaker and he said that 450 Galicians had been naturalized in a bunch in Manitoba before the last provincial elections. He read a number of affidavits to the effect that voters had been fraudulently placed upon the lists.

Mr. Haggart suggested that Mr. Bole should lay these affidavits on the table of the house, but this Mr. Bole declined

to do. Mr. Haggart then appealed to the speaker, who declared that it was customary to place on the table docu-ments read in the course of the debate. ments read in the course of the ueback.

Mr. Boyce, of Algoma, declared that a challenge had been thrown out in Manitoba to the effect that if irregularities could be shown in the preparation of the federal government in sending E. L. Howell to defend the threatened official that the final action of the federal government in sending E. L. Howell to defend the threatened official than the matter into a political trial, challenge had been thrown out in Man-tioba to the effect that if irregularities could be shown in the preparation of lists the elections would be allowed to lists the elections would be allowed to go by acclamation. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Bole had kept back affidavits which he claimed showed that names had been placed on the lists by fraudulent means. Mr. Boyce then entered at length into an explanation of the man-ner in which, he alleged, the Ross and Laurier governments sought to manipulate the preparations of the voters' lists late the preparations of the voters lists in Northern Ontario previous to the last elections, and that the irregularities then attempted would be carried much farther if the present bill passed. Mr. Boyce declared that had he known, when Mr. Fielding asked for an eighth of the supply bill, that it was the intention of the government to introduce the present bill government to introduce the present bill he would have been in the house night and day for the purpose of opposing it, a statement which drew loud cheers from the opposition side of the house. Mr. Conmee, Rainy River, said the bill was not perfect but it would do much to prevent the irregularities of which Mr. Boyce had complained.

Mr. Conmee still had the floor when the house adjourned at 6 o'clock.

Before this debate was resumed Mr. Lemieur, postmaster general, introduced a bill to amend the Postoffice Act. It

ing and delivery system exists. It also provides for the appointment of a finan-cial postoffice superintendent, who will supervise and audit the books of the

lution providing for the payment of salaries to judges to be appointed the court of appeals in the province British Columbia, the chief justice to receive \$7000, and the three judges of appeal \$6000 each.

(Special to The Daily News)
Ottawa, May 7.—In the upper house
today senator Baird moved a resolution
declaring it advisable to appoint a commission of representatives of all provincial legislatures and other persons con-cerned with the crown lands of Canada to report on the best means for the preservation of Canada's forest, in view of the large amount or logs and pulp wood annually exported from Canada He declared that Canada had great, but not inexhaustible, areas of timber. Fire had wrought great destruction but organized efforts to end this were now being made. Canada, according to official figures, has sent 650,000 cords of pulp wood to the United States in 1907. At four dollars a cord this was worth rts to end this were now b \$2,600,000. If it had been made into pulp in Canada it would have been worth seven doilars a cord, or a total of \$4,550,000. If made into paper in Canada it would have been worth \$20,000,000 Senator Edwards declared fire had wrought 20 times more destruction than the lumberman's axe had ever inflicted

on Canada's forests. Had fire been kept moderation, as much lumber could have been taken out and the forests would today remain practically intact. Senator McMullen adjourned the de

Senator Domville called the attention of the government to the desirability of financial assistance being given ship builders.
Sir Richard Cartwright said the ques

tion deserved and would receive the at-tention of the government.

A bill granting a divorce to Edith May Gillmore was read a third time to-

day.

In the commons today Conmee resumed the debate on the Aylesworth election bill, citing instances where enumerators appointed by the Ontario government were employed by govern-ment candidates. In another case at For Williams no one was aware that the enumerator was at work at all. The history and records of the courts should preclude the opposition from attacking the bill on the ground of past corrup-

Dr. Roche, Marquette, declared the was nothing in the bill to minimize Manitoba and British Columbia griev-ances, if any existed. Greenway's assertions were absolutely unfounded and were only surpassed by the shameful imputations of Bole. He challenged Greenway's statement that some people had travelled a hundred miles to register. The province was splendidly supplied with registration places and he declared it was impossible to unlawfully get on the lists without committing persure.

get on the lists without committing perjury.

John Crawford, Portage La Prairie, asked about the three men at Morris.

Roche replied that these names were put on the wrong form but the judge offered the names put on the list, declaring that no mere technicality should stand in the way. No complaints had been made in the legislature as to the way the lists had been prepared and the opposition leader, the Hon. Mr. Mickle, in the legislature declared them to be the cleanest he had ever seen, and Mickle's only complaint was the heavy expense of the annual revisions, but expense of the annual revisions, but the conservatives were unwilling to let a matter of expense interfere with fair declined to name the officials whom he regarded as being dishonest. He said the report of the commission was intended to reflect on the whole department. Mr. Watson: "All the officers?"
Mr. Basin: "The department as a whole."

Later on he said: "I would not wish anyone to believe that I mean the minister as well. I mean the deputy and the whole department. Our report is there, and we want to stick to it. We have no more to say."

tract was made before the site was detailed was decided on.

The government's proposed amendment to the Chinese Act will permit of Chinese Act will permit of Chinese heing fined or deported when they get into Canada by evading the would be remedied. He charged Greenwith inconsistency in attacking the residence qualification and declared Bole's affidavits as not bearing the impress of truth. He stated to Roducekl, who signed one of the affidavits, was a criminal elevators under the control of the dominion authorities. affidavits were sold to George Walton, liberal organizer, and have latter's check for \$25 in payment of these affidavits. Original will be wired you at Ottawa. Do not lose check, as I wish to eash it some day. Insist on at Ottawa. Do not lore check, as I wish to cash it some day. Insist on Bole reading other affidavits for which Roduceki is responsible. Affidavits by all parties named will be published to night or tomorrow to show the statements by Bole and Roduceki are absolutely false."

Roche dilated at soem length on the opposition view of the "thin red line."

E. M. Macdonald asked why Manitoba's attorney general entered a nolle

ba's attorney general entered a nolle nosequi in the case Roche was magni-

Howell to defend the threatened official turned the matter into a political trial, and with an appeal there would be a cry of prosecution. After warning the premier that the opposition would be justified in refusing supplies unless the bill were withdrawn, Roche moved a resolution to the effect that the Dominions Election Act should be effect. minions Election Act should be effectu-ally amended during the resent session to prevent corrupt practices and ensure honest elections but that the discrimina-tion against Manitoba and British Co-lumbia, contained in the first clause of the proposed bill, was not founded upon any inquiry, evidence, report or other sufficient information, and is a radical departure from the principle of accepting the provincial lists and is invidious and unjustifiable. Crawford followed, asserting that the

premier had the warmest support of Manitoba in the proposed legislation and stated that Roche had misrepresented the time allowed for revision. He had stated that four days were allowed in Beautiful Plains and 12 in Gladstone while the time was respectively three and eight days. Roche admitted he had made a mis-

Crawford proceeded, and declared that conditions were unbearable. Though he objected to the Manitoba law, it was The administration was taken from judges and officials and controll the executive council. He declared the returning officers had made the best of a position they should never have been were appointed by law.

Lancaster objected.
McDonald, Pictou, pointed out that chief justice Howell made the same statement before a special committee.

Crawford then went on to illustrate the difficulty officials had in locating voters in Portage la Prairie, where there were seven provincial constituencies. He contrasted the present law with the Greenway regime to show that there was more time for revision even then, and the new bill provided ample time. Personally, he would be better pleas the Manitoba act of 1902 was followed, but that was much changed, and the present bill was the best possible in the interest of justice. Crowford moved the adjournment of the debate at 11:30

Ottawa. May 7-The senate banking and

commerce committe resumed consideration of senator Campbell's bill to prevent steam-

heard and he declared that American goods were not carried from Canadian ports at better rates or terms than Canadian goods from Canadian ports. The condition was just reversed, Canadian goods being carried for less than American goods. In reply to sir Mackenzie Bowell who asked why ocean carriers should not be subject to the same Hability for damage as was imposed on railways and all inland carriers. Watts replied that railways were common car-riers and every nation in the world which built up any tonnage, had not treated ships as common carriers by contract. The exception to this was the United States which had only a small tonnage and by the Har per act treated a ship as a common carrier. This was done as a blow to foreign tonnage. Mr. Watts said that to pass the bill would not benefit Canadian shipping however, place Canadian shipping at seri ous disadvantage compared with rivals in other countries. If the bill passed a Canadian ship owner would have to insure himself against liability at a rate on not less than 2500 tons. On large ships this would amount to several thousand dollars a cargo and it might be necessary to refuse to accept delicate classes of cargo. Watt ex-pressed the opinion that the Canadian mil-ler had started an a puntitive expedition

borated Watt's views. The committee adjourned without reaching any conclusion.

The special pensions committee of the commons met this morning and decided to call Prof. Mayor of Toronto university; Prof. Shortt of Queen's university, and J. D. O'Donoghue, K.C., legal adviser to the country, to organized labor bodies of the country, to appear before the committee and present their views regarding the adoption of an old War Eagle ... First Thought

age pension system in the dominion.
It is understood that the amendments to
the Manitoba grain inspection act will make
provision for the establishment in Winnipeg of a sample grain market, through which miller and others may purchase grain on sample instead of depending on

standard grades.

Before the public accounts con today commissioner Young of the Trans-continental railway commission, was ex-amined in regard to purchase of land in St. Boniface for railway terminals, from Keene a Winnipeg hotel keeper. Young said every precaution was taken to prevent premature information leaking out as to the intended site. He had eventually made the purchase by taking options from Keer An adjacent block of land had been offer ed him at \$725 an acre but subsequently it passed to Hon. Mr. Rogers and E. K. Mac-kenzle of Moose Jaw, who in turn offered

FERNIE HAPPENINGS (Special to The Daily News) Fernie, Moy 24—Industrial conditions in the Pass, though not in as flourishing a condition as might be desired, nevertheless are showing a slight and hopeful tendency towards improvement. At the Coal Creek mines there are still a considerable num-HELPFUL ADDITION TO I mines there are suit a considerable ham-ber of men out of employment but at the Michel colliery it is probable that the company will this week have places for many of the miners who unfortunately have lately been idle and the payroll at that have lately been idle and the payroll at that place will be materially increased. Great activity prevails at Hoomer, where the Pacific Coal company is busily engaged in the construction of their plant and development of the mines, and where the erection of numerous houses and stores is rapidly being carried on. The building trade in Fernie is also in a healthy condition, there being enough contracts in sight at the present time to keep the trade fully occupied till the fall and there is a strong probability that the government will improve this already satisfactory state of affairs by commencing the erection of the armory

this already satisfactory state of attains by commencing the erection of the armory for the Kootenay Rifles, which have been so long promised. Altogether the prospects for the summer season are decidedly bright The streets of the town were illuminated with electric light last night for the first time and was a decided improvement. The system has been installed since last fall but it is only recently that an agreemen has been arrived at between the city and the Coal company, who own the plant that supplies the power. There are not yet a sufficient number of lights, especially on the side streets, but it is only a matter of a short time before Fernie will be one of the best lighted cities in the interior WHOPING COUGH. "In February our daughter had the whooping cough. Mr. Lane of Hartland, and said it gave his customers the best

druggists and dealers. VETERANS WANT LAND Montreal, May 8.—At a neeting of the South African vetersans tonight it was resolved to forward to the dominion government a petition for the allotment of land in the northwest to each soldier.

satisfaction. We found it as he said and can recommend it to anyone having children

troubled with whooping cough," says Mrs. A. Gross of Durand, Mich. For sale by all

OUTLOOK

The shipments for the pas The shipments for the past Boundary and from the Ross about normal, Rossland bein cess of its average shipme renewal of activity upon the the other hand the shipme districts east of the Coluntather less than usual and lower than at any time for months. This is entirely existate of the roads which I mud or which have been ca mud or which have been c the snowslides of the spr week or so the Slocan mine sumed their ordinary rate of will, as more properties are ed than was the case at this send out a greater tonnage eral years past.

In this regard it is gratium to take an interest in the

mining in the Kootenay to Ymir mine which has been for months past, has again s for which the management fully working. In the sam also to be noted that there is cess of American capital i of the Queen mine by Wi Altogether the Sheep creek which is commanding the a mining public at the present week and year to date:

BOUNDARY SHIPM Other mines

ROSSLAND SHIPM Centre Star ... Le Roi No. 2

SLOCAN-KOOTENAY S St. Eugene Whitewater, milled Poorman, milled Queen, milled Second Relief, milled Rambler-Cariboo Silver Cup True Fidsure Red Eagle ..

The total shipments for were 27,104 and for the year

GRANBY SMELTER CONSOLIDATED CO.'S I

Le Roi No. 2 Eva Silver Cup True Fissur Red Eagle

Other mines LE ROI SMELTER RE

Northport, Was

First Though for the past week were 27,300 the year to date 381,986 tons.

PROFITABLE

HOW TO OBTAIN BEST FOR INVESTMENT

RANCHER

From an experienced p ned her ways of would recommend all its ho to those who keep a small simple natural conditions.

in the laying compartment try house means no end of annoyance. You may peneggs and remove those othe add to the clutch, but egg to be broken by the crowd hens upon one nest; and more serious annoyance. more serious annoyance.
leaves her nest each forence
eggs may be aired and fres
she has her dusthath and
tins. Another hen, eager
her egg an attractive nestful
ettar's nices. The sitter's her egg an attractive nestful sitter's place. The sitter r not see her eggs, and, pro some fussing, takes the ner the hen who counts eggs i bred. The broodness of tion settles upon her, and until next morning will she the surper goes her cackling ing the clutch of eggs in the to grow stone cold and wor Therefore, it is of the gre tage to have a separate room sitters can be isolated from hens, and nothing worse t change of nests need follow

A small extra house, too far from one's own bas profitable for this and othe times the large poultry ho an end partitioned off with an end partitioned off with this purpose. In other case used for storing feed can In my own experience, a dr, ed stable in which horses a kept, affords an ideal place tion. Hens will not sit well a small coop, or where it is or damp. No matter how co light and warm a cellar ma light and warm a cellar ma never yet known anyone to results from hens set there chance to make for hersel an isolated place, let her sit ing to luck, though rats, si