

The annual meeting of the Nelson Agricultural and Industrial Society lasted the whole of vesterday afternoon until nearly 6 o'clock. There was an attendance of some 31 members only, although the membership is upwards of 500. The proceedings, although pro-tracted, were in harmony, the business transacted being the election of officers and the alteration of certain portions of the rules and regulations and also

of the constitution. C. W. Busk, presiding, opening the meeting, said that whereas last year the new directorate had accepted a liability of \$893 this year the new directorate would have a small surplus of \$32. Horse racing and drilling had proved so successful as drawing fea-tures at the late fair that he would rec-

mmend their retention as permanent features. Also Mr. Busk recommende later date for the annual meeting. e financial year ended on 31 and some little time should be allowd for the balancing and auditing of the accounts after the closing of the books. As it is the annual meeting takes place on the first Thursday in November, the two dates being often too close together permit of a perfect audit.

Secretary McMorris read the financial statement, showing receipts of \$7538.15 and expenditures of this amo less \$702.23 in the bank. Against this cash balance there are certain liabil-

Treasurer Reer shortly went over much the same ground. The election of officers was then proceeded with. For president there were placed in nomination C. W. Busk and J. E. Annable. On a ballot being taken the former was declared elected. Three boilots were cast the first two being a the. Yames Hyslop was elected vice-president, W. W. Beer treasurer and D. C. McMorris/secretary, without bal-lot. The following directors were elected upon ballot: F. W. Starkey, W. Rutherford, W. Pearcy, H. Selous, J. Kirkpatrick, A. D. Emory, J. Irving, Wright I Johnstone T E Annable, J. T. Bealby, R. W. Hulburt, T. G. Procter, J. McPhee, J. J. Malone, and F. J. Sammons. E. K. Beeston was re-elected auditor.

On the election of honorary officers Hon R. G. Tatlow was elected president. sir Thomas Shaughnessy vicepresident. Honorary directors, R. J. Long. of Creston: A. Lucas, Kaslo: J Trail; C. B. McAllister, Nakusp; W. Hunter, Silverton; M. Bur rell, Grand Forks; A. B. Mackenzie, Rossland; A. D. Wheeler, Ainsworth; F. Adie, Waneta; F. G. Fauquier, Fire Valley. Honorary lady directors, Mrs. W. W Beer, Mrs. W. Rutherford, Mrs. W. A. Nagle, Mrs W O. Rose, Mrs. H. Bird. It was then moved by G Ho stead and seconded by J A. Kirk-patrick that article 3, section A of the constitution be changed to read 20 honorary directors, five of whom to be la-

dies. Carried. Under this amendment of the constitution five more honorary directors were elected: Captain Paddon, Crawford Bay; Frank Tarry, Tarry; J. H. McCormick, Burton; J. D. Edmonton Howser Lake: J. St. Denis, Slocan For the last place there were three others in nomination, Procter, Gran-ite, and Robson. Several ballots were ite, and taken, the competition simmering down to Procter and Slocan City and the chair finally cast its vote in favor of

Slocan City. Moved by G. C. Hodge, seconded by I T Bealby that a special committee be appointed to draw rules and regnlations for the more advantageous dis play of the floral exhibits. After a lit-tle discussion this carried.

discussion this carried. Moved by G. Horstead, seconded by J. Kirkpatrick that in rule 3 in the rules and regulations the following words be added: "All plate fruit other than collections become the property of able discussion over this but on its be-

ing put to a vote it carried. Moved by G. Horstead, seconded by J. Kirkpatrick that article 10 of the titution be amended by altering the word "November" to "December. has the effect of throwing back the annual meeting one month. On discussion an amendment was proposed calling the meeting on the third Thursday instead of the first Thursday in November. Yet another amendment was that the financial year close on toher 20 and the date of the annual meeting remain the same. This latter carried

W. W. Beer proposed that in future exhibitors nay entry fees whether they had membership tickets or not. This found no seconder and was dropped. A third prize, on the recommendation of the judges, was awarded to R.

W. Hulburt, for his district exhibit. Votes of thanks were passed to the press, judges, J. A. Kirkpatrick and F. Starkey. The general meeting then adjourned.

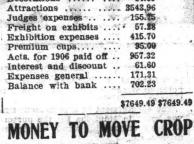
At a directors meeting, held directly rwards Messrs. Starkey, Emory and Annable were appointed a special committee to draft a slate of standing committees. It was also 'decided to send D. C. McMorris to attend the convention of secretaries of provincial fruit associations to be held at Vernon on November 14. Following is the year's financial statement: RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand from last year.\$ 111.24 Donations and subscriptions 1552.00 fembership tickets 1088.00

40.00 Privileges Provincial government grant .. 1000.00 243.40 Entrance fees 3177.20 Gate receipts Grand stand receipts 437.50 DISBURSEMENTS.

Drayage\$ 5.50 Labor 334.50

Printing and adver. ... 392.49 Repairs Insurance Prizes paid 526.30 New Wesminster Ex .. 207.70



WESTERN MEN ASK ASSISTANCE OF GOVERNMENT. FINANCE MINISTER SENDS FOR

SPECIAL REPORT. Winnipeg, Nov. 7.-A few days age a

well known grain firm wired the hon. W S. Fielding, drawing his attention to the condition of the grain trade in the west, owing to the stringency of the money mar ket and the reported reluctancy of the banks to advance money for the purchas of grain. The firm in question also requested that

the government should come to the assist-ance of the banks with sufficient money to enable the grain crop to be moved out. Last night a wire was received from Mr. Fieding by C. C. Caste, warehouse com Freing by C. C. Caste, warenouse com-missionen, and Frank Fowler, secretary of the clearing house association, asking for particulars of the conditions of the west, and for a general report. A number of grain men were interviewed

the conditions that are supposed to exist in the Canadian grain trade, and the opinions secured differ materially as to whether the banks are doing their duty or not. In past years firms purchasing whea

were rated on a certain basis by the banks for oredit. The firms in question could get credit to this amount for their business, but when this credit was exhausted it was possible to get an additional amount of credit. That is, that supposing a man was given credit up to \$100.000 and exhaust-ed it, he could apply to his bankers and ed it, he could apply to his bankers and would probably be allowed to increase his indebtedness an extra \$25,000 or \$50,000. This year the banks will not do this, it is said, but as soon as the original credit is exhausted, no more is advanced. The grain dealer can only purchase to the extent of his credit.

his credit. It is pointed out that by this crop move-ment is betarded, as the banks shut down on increased credit and to add to this, this price than last year. The grain man is thus doubly handicapped, as he has a fixed credit, and the purchasing value of his available money is reduced. In grain circles the opinion seems to pre

vail that there is just about enough mone available to carry on the ordinary run over trade but there is none for specu atio wheat.

MARKETING OF PRODUCE

GREAT PROBLEM NOW BEFORE PROVINCIAL FRUIT GROWERS.

HOW SOLUTION CAN BE ARRIVED AT BY CENTRAL EXCHANGE.

L. H. Hagar, the secretary-manager of the newly organized Fruit and Pro-duce Exchange of British Columbia, who has been in the city for the past few days on the business of the exchange, addressing the meeting of the Fruit Growers Association on Wednes-day evening, speaking to a represenve of The Daily News on the aims and objects of the new movement said "the great trouble with the fruit growers f the province is lack of organiza tion in their markets. Each man cuts the price of his neighbor and the fruit ciation of the one place is working against the fruit organization of an-other. Hence the prices which are commanded by B. C. fruit are away below what they should be and what they could be with the whole province worklife of the exchange we have succeeded in getting together about one-half of the province. One of the main districts which is still holding out is the Ok-anagan, but if the fruit growers of that district are not convinced by the result of last season's marketing they are not wise. The exchange has not been able to sell fruit at the price which it should have been able to have done. It cannot do so while other as-sociations quote lower prices in the same markets for the same product Yet, for all this, the exchange has sold fruit at higher prices, low as those prices are comparatively, than any other exchange or association in the

"There is yet another difficulty and that is the manner in which fruit is grown. There are too many apples grown which have little commercial Their presence takes the room of other varieties. Hence it is almost impossible to get together a carload of fruit of one variety. I have today an order for Spies in carload lots which cannot fill. Yet the price is higher than for mixed apples, even if they are of the one grade. There is hardly an orchard in the country which is on a commercial basis. Even the Coldstream ranch is on a tentative plan. When the orchard of senator Bostock at Ducks is bearing fully it. perhaps, will be the only orchard in the province which is grown on that commercial basis which is absolutely requisite if the higher prices are to be obtained. A carload of apples means 600 cases of 40 pounds each. This means the product of many trees, how many can easily be calculated, according to the variety. Of course the apples thus shipped need not be of the one grade but they must be

of the one variety. "Again this province is in a peculiar position. It can grow fruit which can-not be grown elsewhere. But to market that fruit it must be in a position to say to the buyer that the apples of fered are at a certain price and be cer-tain that that price will not be cut by anyone in the province. Hence the buyer must pay the price set or go

without the aples. The only cometi-tion the province would then have to fear would be the competition of the outside world. Now, as the outside world cannot grow many of the apples which British Columbia can raise; it follows that this province can set its price. For the demand is greater than follows that this province can set us price. For the demand is greater than the supply. But, it also follows that the variety of apples thus vended must be supplied in carload lots. This in turn means that the orchards must be et out accordingly in the beginning of things. It is useless to grow apples which can be grown cheaper elsewhere. It is a bad business to grow apples in sample lots which cannot be shipped by the carload and which, therfore, cannot cmmand the best prices which are offered by the best markets."

Going more particularly into the methods by which the Fruit and Pro-duce Exchange proposed to attain this happy result Mr. Hagar said: "If is proposed to form a central office through which all fruit and farm pro-duce of the province shall pass. This office, which has been fixed at Revelstoke, as a geographical centre, will act as a clearing medium and will also find a market and obtain the best prices, sure of not being met by home competition. It will be able to prevent any maket being over supplied. Its office is also to organize the producers and to instruct these local organizations in the best methods of shipping, packing and handling. "The idea is that each local organ-

ization should be handled by a capa-ble man devoting the whole of his time to that organization. He will furnish the central office from time to time, and at specified times, wiht a list of the fruit and produce he will be able to supply from his locality within, say, the following week. The central exthe following week. The central ex-change receives the market orders and instantly knows whence these orders can be supplied. An order is then wir-ed to the local organization whence the supply is to come and that asso-ciation forwards the fruit or produce to the point directed, at the same time educing the control office of the spin. to the point directed, at the same time advising the central office of the ship-ment. Notice is then sent to the con-signers from the central office and within 30 days from the date the price is received and transmitted to the ship-per, less the commission charged by th ecchange. The price is fixed by the central exchange and is regulated by the competition of outside points and the amount at hand locally. These prices are regularly notified to each the amount at hand locally. These prices are regularly notified to each local organization and are quoted f. o.). at the point of shipment. The cost of freight or express is paid by the consignee. Hence if a certain grade of apples is quoted at a certain price that price remains the same whether the point of shipment is Penticton, Nelson or Cranbrook. Only there is the dif-ference of freight to be reckoned upon for the local market, which local grow-ers could reckon upon. For instance. These each

most any price offered, will have re-versed his position.

"As to the commission charged, it is by per cent and can be run upon that basis. When the province is fully organized that commission will be made lower. For instance in Idaho, where he central exchange is now thorough-y organized, after effort lasting over six years, the commission charged but one per cent and yet is found be sufficient to pay all expenses."

GRAND FORKS NOTES.

Grand Forks, Nov. 6 .- The reported aut in the wages of the miners and employees of the Granby company has not as yet been put into execution, and although all kinds of rumors are cur-rent all the employees of the Granby company are still working for the same wages.

The vanguard of the Saskatchewan residents who have purchased blocks of land on the well known Johnson estate just east of the city limits in the person of C. C. Heven has arrived here from Indian Head and is highly qualified to take the superintendence of the planting of the orchard lands for the olony of new settlers, as Mr. Heven formerly occupied the position of head gardner at the government experimen-tal farm at Indian Head. It is stated that at least 25 families will move out here next spring from the Indian Head district and will occupy these choice orchard lands adjoining the city

limits. Just 24 by 36 inches will be the size of the jaws of the new ore crusher just being installed at the British Columbia Copper company's smelter at Green wood. A 100 horse power electric mo tor will furnish the necessary power to operate this crusher. Residents of Manitoba and the middle

residents of mantobs and the indust provinces are now flocking to Grand Forks to purchase orchard lands in the famous Kettle valley, as they fully re-alize that land can be had much cheaper this fall than next spring when the rush of land seekers is on. During the past week several important sales have

THE WEEKLY NEWS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1907

eral freight agent of the C. P. R., an-nounced this morning that the new freight tariffs, promised by traffic manager Peters recently, would go into effect on November 15th. The following are the comparative class rates: Vancouver to Nelson, old -\$1.98, \$1.58, \$1.26, 94 cents and 85 cents per hundred. New-\$1.72, \$1.43, \$1.15, 86 cents and 77 cents per hund-

ed. Maior Mirris, former assistant chief officer in Newfoundland has been des-ignated as the new head of the forces Ignated as the new head of the forces of the Salvation Army in this province and he will be inducted during the visit of commissioner Coombs to the coast the last of this month. It is also announced that a change has been made in the transfer of brig-adier Smeeton, and he will go either to New York or Chicago.

Vancouver, Nov. 7.-- A Dawson disvancouver, Nov, 7.—A Dawson dis-patch says: The first evidence in the case against Richard Hall, charged with stealing \$40,000 in gold from Daw-son en route to Fairbanks on the steamer Seattle, was presented in the preliminary trial, which began yester-day before E. C. Senkler. George Schoebhack of Dawson Marcov (1997) Schoenback of Dawson, manager of the Canadian detective bureau was the chief witness for the prosecution. He made public, for the first time Hall's side of the story, saying that Hall explained that the gold, which he handled exten-sively; was bought from George Kincaid, now dead, who is supposed to have been the thief in the case. Three large locked mail sacks and sixty smaller inner sacks were found under

a school building. It is now believed that half of the gold will be recovered. **BANK OF ENGLAND RATE**

DISCOUNT HAS NOW REACHED SEVEN PER CENT.

HAS NOT BEEN SO HIGH SINCE TROUBLES OF '73.

London, Nov. 7.-Lerd Avebury.

London, Nov. 7.-Lerd Avebury, chairman of the Central Association of English Bankers, said he thought the present bank rate would prove suffi-cient' and that it would be injudicious to raise it further. He further express-ed the opinion that it was prosperity of the United States which gave rise to the temporary difficulty ther. With £109,000 in gold received from the continent, the Bank of England's reserve was increased today by the net total of £973,000. The directors of the Bank of Eng-hand this morning put up the mini-mum discount rate from six to seven per cent. The only thing which could have been assurances from responsible quarters in New York that the situation which it is recognized is due to the exceptional demand upon capital in consequences of the great commercial activity in America is sufficiently will in hand to warrant the expectation that there would be an early cessation of the gold drain on the market. In the absence of such an assurance the Bank of England utilized the only weapon at hand to protect its reserves. It is real-hed, however, that even this high rate may not prevent shipments of gold to New York but it is hoped that it may for the local market, which local grow mer could rectron upon. For instance, the line of the Bank of En-hand this morning pull up the bank to tem-sar proves rule or the state that is stated that is to serve mer state the source of the state the state of the serve rule are the mark to source of the source of the serve rule are the mark to source of the source of the serve rule are the source of the source of the source of the serve rule are the source of the source of the source of the serve rule are the source of the source of the source of the serve rule are the source of the sour

continent and in America. On the oc-casion the rate eventually reached nine per cent but it guickly fell to four and one-half.

New York, Nov. 7.—The action of the Bahk of England and the Bank of France in raising their discount rates today and the threatened action of the Bank of Germany tomorrow, was ac-cepted in New York as evidence that hereafter it will be necessary to fight nereafter it will be necessary to fight o obtain gold.

The rates fixed by the two European banks, however, seven per cent at the Bank of England and four per cent at the Bank of France, are regarded as evidences that the European banks ex-pect a severe pull up on their reserves from America and that it will require the most resolute steps to meet. While New York has already engaged in the movement of gold to the amount of \$39,175,000 the scant crops in Europe and the rapid outward movement of American products threaten to draw nore gold to this country in spite of he protective measures of the European banks.

The English bank rate has not been it seven per cent before since 1873 and t is exceptional for the French rate e 1873 and o be put as high as today because it s the well established policy of the Bank of France to obtain gold in or-der to afford a uniform rate of accommodation to commerce. The general feeling in financial circles here today was one of confidence in spite of the advances in European bank rates.

SOCIALISM AND SEX RELATIONS.

(London Spectator.) Instinctively most socialist theoriser have realized that the family is inimica have realised that the family is initial to socialism awong to the desire which it creates for the possession of private prop-erty, private life, and an existence based on individualism. Therefore, the family must be destroyed. But the family can-not not be destroyed without also the de-struction of usariage, for once let a man and woman blad themselves for life and bring up their children in a home and you bring up their children in a home and you

ways resulted in the advocacy of some form of promiscuity, open or covert, it is not the only reason why sexual communism has been advocated, and is advocated. Though the fact is not admitted or real-ized by most socialists, the demand for socialism is in reality a throw-back to primitive ideas and primitive instincts. The organization of the savage tribes is largely socialistic and communistic. It is true that we also find in the primitive community the beginning of very strong family in-stitutions, but these are the growing instruments destined to emancipate man-kind from the savagery of socialism. The

family was primitive man's path of escape from communism. When, however, man-kind wearles of the struggle towards the light of true civilization, as he does period-ically, the idea surges up in his mind that

Ind, wearies of the stringget towards the light of true civilization, as he does periodically, the idea surges up in his mind that he must retrace his steps. Though he gilds it with the name of progress, what the really means and desires is to get back to his old savagery in which all things were common and nothing uncean.
FRUIT GROWERS AGREE
WILL WORK IN HARMONY WITH THE PROVINCE.
ANNUAL MEDETING OF THE LOCAL ASSOCIATION.
The annual meeting of the Kootenay The annual meeting of the Kootenay Fruit Growens' Association was held last night at the old court house, between 60 and 70 members, out of a total membership of 141, being present. The meeting was somewhat protracted but was thoroughly harmonious, the asso-ciation being evidently in accord as to the wisdom of all setting together, not only the individual ranchers of the district, but also the other provincial associations. The meeting was addressed at some length in this matter by officials of the provincial fruit exchange and the better ordering of the marketing of the produce of the local association was practically agreed upon. The meeting opened with an address by the president, C. W. Busk, who remarked The annual meeting of the Kootenay that this great force, projected, possibly, from some source beyond human compre-bension is not the forerunner of electrical comprehension, invention and utility. Fin-ally, to complete the series up to this point, we have the telepost, strictly practical and of vastly greater utility that anything of the kind which has precede anyming of the kine which has preceded it. It perfects the telegraph by enormously facilitating and proportionately cheapening message transmission by automatic means, brings telephone wires into the telegraphic orbuit without interfering with their co-incident use for telephoning purposes, acomplishes the objects of the telegra recording transmitted messages, and pplements all three by a postal alliance The meeting opened with an address of the president, C. W. Busk, who remarked on the bad success, owing to the unprece-dented weather conditions of last season; recommended the calling in of unpath cap-ital and the changing of the annual meetto reach points beyond either telegraph or telephone communication. This would seem to complete the Tel-cycle, to which any new systems are more likely to have concentric than any eccentric relation.

ing from November to January.

ing from November to January. The auditors report was read and laid on the table. James Johnstone, at the request of the meeting, addressed it upon the methods of the B. C. Central Exchange which or-ganization the association had joined. Mr. Johnstone said it was association should be handled by a secretary who understood and who could devote the whole of his time to the fruit. He pointed out that the exchange would have agents at the mar-

composed the whole of the state was doing a profitable business on a one per cent commission.
 The election of officers was then pro-ceeded with the following results: Presi-dent, C. W. Buske; directors, J. J. Camp-bell, R. W. Hulbert, J. Hysioff, O. B. Ap-pleton, G. Hallett, R. I. N. Power, C. H. Gainser, S. S. Fraser, J. W. Ford, C. Pad-don A. T. Davis, O. E. Wakefield; auditor.

don, A. T. Davis, O. E. Wakefield; auditor, E. K. Beeston; delegates to central asso-ciation, S. S. Fraser, J. Hyslop, A. T. Davis, J. W. Ford and D. A. Boyd. J. W. Ford gave notice of motion that in future directors be elected for two years; in future directors be elected for two years, that the six directors who receive the highest number of votes remain for two years on the board and at the next meet-ing six new directors be elected to take the place of those retiring. Notice of motion was given by D. C. McMorris to change the date of the an-nual meeting of the association to the first Wednesday in February. Some questions were asked as to a settlement of the results of the strawperry

diately afterwards James Hyslop was elected vice president and D. C. McMorris consented to hold the position of secretary-

treasurer until the directors had decided upon his successor upon the lines laid down at the general meeting. ANNIHILATING DISTANCE. Some Inventions Which Have Revolution

On the case going to the jury in Nelson they were asked to reply to ten uestions instead of returning a gen eral verdict, W. McCandlish be man. The jury agreed and replied. crop, the president replying that the mat-ter was still under advice. The meeting then adjourned. At the subsequent meeting of the newly elected directors which was held imme-Then they were discharged and co E. P. Davis on the one side and R. Macdonaid and S. S. Taylor on the other worried as to what the jury could have possibly meant by the answers they made. Much to the astonishme of the jury the construction finally placed upon their replies was that their verdict would have been favorable to Newsander. Mr. justice Duff then recored a judgment against Gieg-erich for \$5,361 and costs. Appeal was erich footset a judgment sganst ones taken to the full court and was heard by chief justice Hunter, Mr. justice Irving and Mr. justice Morrison. The appeal was allowed after hearing ar-gument from Messrs. Taylor and Davis but the chief justice dissented. Appeal was then taken by Newsander to the supreme court of Canada from which hearing Mr. justice Duff who in the meantime had been translated from the provincial bench, was barred being the trial judge. The judges hearing the trial judge. The judges hearing the case were chief justice Hidington, Mr. justice Girouard and Mr. justice MoLennan. They have dismissed the appeal with costs but the reasons have not as yet been fanded down. ized Inter-communication. The employment of the Greek tele, mean-ing far, or its abbreviaton tel, as the basis for a series of combinations with Greek or English nouns to supply names for the rapid and brilliant series of more or less rapid and wrilliant series of more or less useful inventions which have revolution-ized infercommunication, naturally sur-gests the idea underlying all of these de-vices, that of annihilating distance. In an interesting search by a journalist in New York City for new inventions in the electrical field, included in which west a visit to the Electrical Show eccently held at Maritan Scharz Garden some remarkat Madison Square Garden, some rem able facts were ascertained. The

3.09

runner of these inventions was the tele-graph (literally far writer), which has been of incalculable value to the world, but restricted in its natural development but restricted in its natural development and still relatively crude and imperfect by reason of the fact that the habitual sefishness of monopoly has discouraged progress or absorbed and suppressed re-sults looking to economies, which it would shits jooking to economies, which it would have been necessary to share with the public. The telegraph was followed by the telephone (literal y far speaker), up to this time indispensible in the business and isocial life of every community. An out-growth of this might have been predicted srowin of mis might have been predicted is the telegraphone, the new sound trans-mitter and recorder which as a far speaker embodies the telegraph. Pethaps it is not enough an improvement upon either to be revolutionary. Wireless telegraphy, while still in an experimental state, such as to arouse the wonder and curiosity of the civilized world, proved to be the next step in the utilization of the marvelous elec-frical energy surrounding the earth. The next step along this line is telharmony,

GIEGERICH WINS APPEAL

END OF DUBLIN AND CORK LONG LITIGATION.

NEWSANDER'S MAINTENANCE CLAIM DEFEATED.

the case of Briggs versus Newsander therefore he, Newander, could not suf-fer any damage by any person assist-ing. The rationale of this was argued to be that as a court has decide Briggs to have been right how can Newsander say "I have suffered dam-age because I have been compelled by a court of justice to do justice to Briggs." The point was a new one and was carefully considered by supreme court of Canada. the

BACK- BANKS

Ottawa, Nov. 6 .- Hon. W. S. Fielding. minister of finance, was asked today by your correspondent for an expression of opinion as to the financial sit-uation generally, and particularly the complaints of the west respecting the alleged inability of the banks to finance the handling of the crops. Mr. Fielding said that he did not

think there was anything that could be said as to the general situation, in eddition to what had already been given to the country by the leading bankers. No doubt, he said, there were special circumstances which increased the monetary stringency in some quarters, but the general founda-tion of the difficulty was to be found in the fact that the business of the country had been expanding more rap-idly than the available capital. The difficulty was one of the penalties of

prosperity. As to the special condition of affairs in the west there was unfortunately a conflict of statements. On the one hand it was alleged that the bankers were fusing to supply the means necessary for the usual handling of the crops. On the other hand the leading bankers have stated through the press that the banks are giving accommodation for all immediate transactions and that it is only speculative business for which there is no funds. We are trying to ascertain the real facts of the case.

Mr. Fielding then went on to point out the difference in the banking sys-tem in Canada and the United States. He said that he had been asked why the finance minister of Canada did not supply funds to the banks as secretary Cortelyou did in the recent trouble in American cities. Mr. Fielding pointed out that the Canadian government was out that the Canadian government was doing every day what the American government only did under very great stress of circumstances, and that was to put government funds within the command of the banking institutions. The minister stated that the money re-ceived from the taxes and otherwise in the United States was hoarded up in the treasury vaults and only brought out when financial ruin threatened the financial institutions of the country. In financial institutions of the country. In Canada only enough money was kept Canada only enough money was kept on hand by the government to protect the ofreulation and the savings banks deposits, and the rest was left with the banks and could be used by them the same as other funds on deposit. The minister in closing the inferview, said that he did not wish to draw a comparison between the banking sys-tems of the two countries but simply wished to let the faots be clearly un-derstood that the government of Can-ada had not withdrawn funds from the general business of the country but was every day doing its utmost to help the financial stringency.

before Mr. justice Duff and a special jury. Defendant admitted that he had helped Briggs but showed that he had been forced into so doing, as otherwise Briggs had refused to sell him an in-terest in another mineral claim which he, Giegerich, was desirous of possess-ing. It was also contended on defend-ant's behalf that as Newsander lost in the case of Briggs wersus Newsander lost in all graduates or under-graduates are eligible for membership and are welome at any of the meetings of the club which are held monthly during

the year. This subject may also be of inter-est to others as well and any such are cordially invited to be present.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

Dread Disease Now on Decrease but Further Outbreak Looked for.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 8.-Cholera 1 verywhere on the decrease in Russia owing to the influence of the cold weather, and the danger this year is regarded as being over. It is considered certain, however, that cholera will reak out again with increased intensi ty next spring, and a conference has been called to meet in St. Petersburg to discuss preventive measures, especially the steps to be taken in order to check the spread of the disease along the great water courses in the interior of Russia.



FALL IN IIN

(Special to The Daily News) Vancouver, Nov. 6.—The board trade has unanimously adopted following resolutions: Whereas, the Associated Press

hes received by Canadian new pers consist in the great part eith ultra North American news filte local happenings throughout the rican Union, which have small i est for Canadians. Whereas, there is an abundant lantic submarine cable service to

Whereas, the city of Vancouve practically the transmission terminis the Pacific cable, while we receive Australian news.

Whereas, commercial intercourse tween Canada and Australia is rap Whereas, the best inter-imperial of meetion possible to be obtained for change of news is much to be desi Be it resolved that in the opinion

the Vancouver board of trade the has come when arrangements sh be entered into for the establishmen an inter-imperial news agency; and, solved further, that this is a mat so much importance to Canada in p ticular, that the co-operation of Dominion and various provincial g ernments be asked, to consider question and to further its object such means as to them may seem Copies of this resolution were ord to be sent to the premier of Car and of all colonies, the colonial retary at London, the premiers every Canadian province and all ch bers of commerce wherever comm cation could be established. Prof. Odium is supporting the n ure and said the reports filtered for the past 25 years, often out ously misrepresented British idea changes being made at the direct British "tail twisters" on the ted British ideas. ide of the line.

COAL LANDS FINDIN

FULL TEXT OF JUDGE WILSO JUDGMENT.

DECISION IN FAVOR OF THE CR. BROOK GROUP.

The finding of judge Wilson certain applications for coal lan East Kootenay was briefly anno Appended will be found the jud in full.

Appended will be found the judge in full. Certain applications herein have brought before me under the Mines Act, and as a result of those plications five sets of claimants beared at the hearing. These claimants beared at the hearing. These claimants onlows: (1). The Leckie-Tu Broup, (2). The Bowman-Leos group, (3). The Greenwood gr (4), The Granbrook group, (5). Waits group. The application in grad, to the last group only is for order leading to a lease under amendment of 1907. I will, therefore, first deal with facts as a leaged by the claimant each group. The first in priorit the Bowman-Leonard. The facts a leged by the claimants are that located their ground (long previo discovered by them to be oil bear in August, 1896; that after proper tion they immediately started for government office at Donaid, some miles away, in order to have the n astr applications filed, and notices ed and advertised; that on the they were informed that the gov ment agent for the district was the the lower country, and that they mediately went to his camp and ered him the necessary fees and application for their license; that mediately went to his camp and ered him the necessary fees and application for their license; that duly malled copies of the notices to government agent's office for po under the Coal Mines Act. The go ment agent refused the application tender on the ground that the land under reserve and could not be so oil lands, or otherwise dealt with applicants, after repeated attemp have their applications accepted, to to the inevitable, and did nothing ther at that time in regard to applications. In 1904 however, he that the country was open and the plications were being made for lic there, they, without re-staking, and in the usual course and took al proper, necessary steps by advert and otherwise, and had granted to the license in the form provide the special order in council app June, 1904, and that the same been renewed from year to year facts as alleged I find as a fact true. This location only covers

ground on Sage creek. 2. The second location as a was that of the Wast group in was that of the Wast group in 1900. The facts as alleged are the applicants properly located, they made the usual application tendered the necessary fees to the artment at Victoria, B. C.; that were informed that the land wa der reserve and that no license be granted; that they attended o officials of the department on n ous occasions and had further o pondence from that time until pondence from that time until that in 1904 the applicants duly tised their notices, filed the applic in the office of the governmen it Fort Steele; posted notices government office and had the license under the 1904 order in o granted to them and the same been renewed from year to year only fact in dispute in this ma the question of proper staking, that matter, staking at all. Of point a great mass of evidence h tendered. I must find as a fac Watt did not make proper sta 900. It is inexplicable to me how