

A DOGS
GOING SOUTHFOR PRIZES
CALIFORNIA STATEConnell Will Judge
and Setters in
Oakland.

(Saturday's Daily.)

Judge Cole's visit to judge the dogs at the local show has decided to take circuit instead of sending as far as Portland, A. P. McConnell, of this city, is the judge of the dog sets and pointers. He is even for the South, and taking with him, the Oakland show on Wednesday next, and entered 123 English setters, 20 Gordons and 30 point-

dogs going from here will be the Arbuthnot Dash; Mr. Rockline Flirt, A. Fair-land Jess; Harry Ella's Smith's Pomper Beaver Belle; Sam Goodacre's and Belle's Beauty, a fine circuit includes Oak-

land and Seattle. Then northern circuit, which in-

cludes New Westminster,

dogs will go to all of

Oakland they will be given

al handler, but after Mr.

he finished his duties as

land he will take charge

the local dogs cannot be ex-

in many prizes in the

so much interest is taken

ogs, yet the result may be

at any rate it will have the

ing the Californians to

of their dogs north next

conclusions at the Victoria

is the only result it will

in the trouble of taking in

IP COMBINE

D CANADIAN TRADE

on Investigates Dis-

ating Practices of

ound Conference.

(Saturday's Daily.)

March 21.—At the shipping

mission, which resumed its

week, some interesting in-

vas given on the subject of

from Liverpool. A

pers of general goods to

Winnipeg was represented

its directors who said that

transport from this country

from Liverpool was in the

the "Canadian North Atlantic

Conference, which com-

allian line, the Canadian Pa-

from Liverpool and Avon-

the Dominion lines, also the

and other lines from Glas-

gowcastle." Another group of

conference controlled the

in London. The result of the

had been to raise rates gen-

erally, but the rate per ton meas-

ure proportion had risen from

10s. and finally to 15s.

in gave it as his opinion that

for this rise was that there

petition. The rates for out-

port by the Cunard, Leyland

Star line, via Boston, were

deal with those of the con-

ference admitted that during

the years faster and finer steam-

ers put on from Liverpool by

the conference line, but as a

ats were smaller and slower,

orth Atlantic conference all

been closed up; competing

lines were forced to come in.

The rates since 1903 was 6s.

40 cubic feet, 28s. 4d. in 1907

24s. in 1903, and this was due

the advance in ocean propo-

rtment, the advance in ocean

rates had not been

with a parallel movement for

ates traffic carried by the con-

ference. And from a comparison

of two conferences could be

either the conference found it

ble to carry traffic at those

rates the loss sustained by the

of the U. S. cargo was being

Canadian traders, then the

avored German traders by

from Germany via Liverpool

British Canadian traffic. It is

certain that German trade

exploited to the detriment of

a manufacturer or merchant.

RY AMIDST WRECKAGE.

Amputated by Pocket Knife

Pinched Among Trunks

Debris.

April 2.—While pinched un-

derage following a collec-

tion freight and a Burling-

anger train at Spanish Lake,

yesterday, J. A. McKittick,

of a prisoner, who was later

at a hospital here, where it is

ill recover. Four others were

Miss Emma Renner, a trained

as a passenger, made a

of her veil, attached the

rod and gave McKittick mor-

ease the pain and stimu-

lation until he reached the hos-

pital, Louis.

Campbell-Bannerman
Resigns PremiershipEx-British Minister Was 40 Years in Par-
liament—Career Was Crowned
With Success.

Blarritz, April 6.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the British prime minister, has resigned. Herbert Henry Asquith, chancellor of the exchequer, has been named here for a conference with King Edward.

His Industrious Career.
London, April 6.—The resignation of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the first Liberal prime minister since Lord Roseberry gave up the office in 1895, had its dramatic phases. For much of the time the mixed forces which he had held together as a party appear also to be approaching the end of their political power. The Bannerman government, it has been stated, has been shattered by too many factions and too many fads. The elements of the opposition to Conservatism united to make cause against the old government, and when joined together in an administration, formed a working team of Home Rulers, Laborites, Socialists, Liberal Imperialists and Little Eng-

landers—the combination was found impossible. But it speaks much for C. B.'s leadership that this disintegration of his party has gone on so much more swiftly since the attack of heart trouble which occurred last fall in Bristol, where he had gone to make a political speech, and which removed from him the possibility of an active leadership.

Sir Henry was not only the leader of the House of Commons, but also its father, for he represented Stirling without interruption, ever since he entered the House in 1888 at the age of 32. Throughout his political life he has been a consistent and staunch advocate of radicalism and his political faith has never wavered. He did not derive his politics from his family, however, for his father, Sir Jas. Campbell, a prosperous Glasgow merchant, was one of the most devoted adherents of the Tory party in Scotland, while his brother sat for years in the House of Commons on the Conservative side.

He had a varied experience in government, holding the positions of financial secretary to the war office twice, secretary to the admiralty twice, secretary of state for war, and for a brief time in 1894-5 chief secretary for Ireland. At that trying period the Irish members were devoting all their efforts to making that office almost untenable, but Mr. Bannerman (he assumed the name of his maternal uncle, Bannerman, under a shadowy name) met all attacks with unfailing good will and ready wit.

He came more prominently before the public eye when his office was sought for by war in Gladstone's last gov-

ernment. His great administrative feat was to persuade the Duke of Cambridge to resign the position of commander-in-chief of the army. The Duke was extremely reluctant to retire, but he yielded to the war minister's tactful pressure and resigned. Four hours after the formalities had been completed, the Liberal government was defeated in the "Budget vote" and resigned. The Duke then wished to retract his decision, but it was too late. A long period of depression for the Liberals followed, and when Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt resigned the leadership of the party, Sir Henry was chosen in February, 1899, to be its leader.

Still more troublesome times were in store for the Liberals with the beginning of the Boer war, which made the historic battle between the imperialist and radical groups more acute than ever. A less resolute man would have thrown up the task in despair, but Sir Henry stuck to his post. He was, bitterly and savagely attacked, but he never lost his head under the greatest provocation, and in the face of the bitter criticism of Joseph Chamberlain he maintained his restraint. It was not until two years later that a chance was made by Mr. Chamberlain in the

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House gave him an opportunity to refer in detail to a conversation which had passed between him and Mr. Chamberlain before the war. From the tone of this conversation it was clear that Mr. Chamberlain had never anticipated a war, and had been "bluffing," and the fact that with this damaging weapon in his armory, Bannerman had refrained from any breach of personal confidence while smarting under the most stinging attacks, greatly raised him in the estimation of the House.