

PLAIN TALKING ABOUT GRAVEL

ALDERMEN DISCUSS IMPORTANT MATTERS

B. C. Sand and Gravel Co. Make Offer Which Council Will Accept.

There was some pretty plain speaking at the meeting of the streets, bridges and sewers committee Friday night in regard to the gravel contract. Some of the aldermen did not mince matters. That the council had made a mess of the business so far was practically agreed.

When it was decided to cancel the Haggerty contract it was left in the mayor's hands to see the B. C. Land & Gravel Company and ascertain what terms could be come to. The result was an offer which his worship communicated to the council Friday.

Ald. Henderson condemned the gravel which the city had been getting from Mount Talmie, and declared that no one but the city engineer thought it was any good. It was of poor quality and one-fourth or one-fifth more was required to make concrete.

Ald. Raymond said the men all said the same thing. There was no comparison between it and the gravel of the B. C. Land & Gravel Company supplied.

Some discussion followed as to whether the company should get the whole or a part of the contract. The mayor thought it would not be wise to agree to take all the gravel that was required from them, but on the other hand several aldermen pointed out that the city should know it could get the balance of the material before it possibly cut itself off from getting all it needed from the B. C. company.

When it was decided to accept the offer of the B. C. company, it was agreed that they get the contract for all the gravel the city needed.

Ald. Henderson seconded this. Ald. Stewart agreed with the mayor that it might not be desirable to bind the city to take all its supply from the company and he moved in amendment that a guarantee of at least 90 per cent be obtained from some other source if the city taking 100 per cent if it desired.

Ald. McKewen seconded this. Street Superintendent Warwick put in an appeal that if there was ten per cent obtained from some other source it should not be used for sidewalk work. He wanted to be assured that only the best material would be supplied for that.

In the end the committee left it to the mayor to accept the B. C. Land & Gravel Company's offer if they will take a guarantee that at least ninety per cent is taken from them.

Surveys Ignore Marks. A communication was read from F. A. Devereaux pointing out that some recent subdivision surveys in Quadra street overlapped the street, although the old monuments were in plain sight. The surveys had ignored these, as was frequently done, and paid no attention to street lines. He recommended that they be compelled to respect existing lines.

Ald. Henderson thought the matter should be brought to the attention of the government. He moved that as the plan is not correct the city refuses to accept it.

CITIZENS SCORED FOR MILITARY APATHY

Room For More Militia.

"As it is the leaders of commerce in Victoria ignore the militia," continued Col. Hall. "The strength of our one local regiment is 274, but we cannot bring strong arms to 300 in Hallifax; with the same population, they have 3,000 militiamen. We have 23 officers here, while in Halifax they have 123. But we talk of passing resolutions to give fifty cents or a dollar a head to build warships. Along Wharf street it is as if a notice was posted up in every office and warehouse: 'No militiaman need apply. I know of two militiamen who would be glad to accept their employment because they had the temerity to turn out on parade. I have had a return made up showing what houses employ militiamen, and I would like to make it public to show you business men what the facts are. There are several firms which are not on record in nine years as employing a member of the militia. The city employs one of these. Do you know how many of these do you think are in the militia service? Two!"

Room For More Militia. "I see no reason why two more regiments could not be raised here if we were alive to our duty, and all of us did our share in preparing to defend our city. We were keen about it those two 9.2 guns for Signal Hill would not be left lying in the ordnance sheds. If you want to contribute to Imperial defence contribute trained men and let the militia be the merchants and manufacturers of Victoria are so keen that they will pledge themselves that their employees will become trained men fit for the defence of our country."

Col. Hall concluded by moving the following resolution, which Lindley Crease seconded: "In order that we may show and maintain an active interest in questions of imperial defence we, the members of the Victoria Board of Trade, engage individually to use our best endeavors that at least ten per cent of our white employees shall always be militiamen. And we now state that it is our intention to endeavor to give militiamen preference in all civil employment, and whereby those contractors for civic work or supplies who employ the most militiamen shall, other things being equal, have the preference in the work or business."

A. G. Sargison said he was very much in favor of the resolution. His own experience in the militia was that it was almost a thankless job. He quoted Lord Milner as having said that the militia was a healthy public spirit was needed in Canada in matters of defence; that the government should not be blamed for such things as the non-mounting of the 42 guns when there was no such public feeling.

J. J. Shallcross suggested that as the meeting could hardly pledge all the members of the board the resolution should be referred to a special committee, which would make an arduous public interest, and perhaps formulate an even larger scheme. The figures given by Col. Hall as to the difficulty experienced in keeping up the one corps on Vancouver Island were commending, and showed the need of this matter being taken up.

Regrettable Lack of Support. Col. Prior heartily endorsed the remarks made by Col. Hall in what he termed a most excellent speech. He had himself spent some years in command of the regiment which Col. Hall now spoke of, and he knew what the difficulties were. It was regrettable that Victoria and Vancouver were each able to support only one corps and that so much trouble was found in securing recruits.

"I think far more young men would join the militia if it was not for the distasteful in which it is held by their elders," Col. Prior continued. "Not so many years ago it took a good deal of money to get into his uniform and walk down the street as a militiaman, and even today they are subjected to a lot of chaff that is hard on the men, especially the younger ones."

On the question of a direct contribution Col. Prior took the view that Canada should show, whatever the cause of the present crisis, that it was at the back of the motherland. Whether that contribution should be in the form of a loan or a grant of money was a matter on which the Dominion government was best able to decide. Col. Prior expressed himself as a strong advocate of compulsory training for the young men of the country and for the young men themselves. Nothing would so inspire them with confidence and energy and other many qualities, and it was much to be desired that it be adopted here and throughout the empire.

James Thomson said his was one Wharf street warehouse where a militiaman had always been given a preference.

E. A. Wallace was strongly in favor of contributing a vessel to the navy in the interests of the Empire. Should Send a Dreadnought. J. K. Rebbeck declared that Canada should send a Dreadnought to the navy and do it now. It would take twenty years to create a Canadian navy which could be of any service in war time. If we were to get vessels built and not man them nor handle the guns.

L. A. Genge agreed with Mr. Rebbeck, which is to be held in the Empire on the 16th inst. It will include the best local talent procurable, led by Prof. Nason, of Tacoma. The music has been chosen by Prof. Nason, and is the very latest. The players will be as follows: Leader (violin), Prof. Nason, of Tacoma; piano, Miss N. Thain; first violin, Fritz Homann; second violin, S. A. Bantly; flute and piccolo, H. Searle; clarinet, E. A. Muirnet; cello, W. North; double bass, H. Baly; horn, F. Foot; trombone, E. F. Geiger; drums and attachments, E. Anderson.

"(1) The time has arrived for the creation and development of a service-

BITHULITHIC IS IN FAVOR

Streets Ask For It

The merits of bithulithic pavement were discussed by the streets, bridges and sewers committee Friday night in view of the growing sentiment in favor of that class of street covering, which is shown by the petitions reaching the council. As far as expressed last night the aldermen as a whole think the pavement a good one.

Ald. Turner mentioned that the Pemberton road owners are getting a similar petition ready. Ald. McKewen expressed the opinion that the city should have nothing to do with the pavement, he having been informed that it had not been a success elsewhere.

Ald. Henderson thought it would be a good pavement for residential streets, but he was not sure about its value for heavy traffic, unless it was laid on a firm foundation.

The chairman was asked for an opinion from his observation while on a tour of inspection, and replied: "I consider the bithulithic pavement I have ever seen. It is better than asphalt, is less slippery, and I think will wear better. I have no hesitation in recommending it strongly."

Some correspondence between D. R. Ker and the manager of the Brackman, Ker mills at Edmonton, was read, forwarding a letter from A. J. Latourel, acting city engineer of the Alberta capital. That official stated that as far as his knowledge and experience went bithulithic was quite satisfactory.

In 1907 there were 18,715 yards laid in Edmonton, last year 33,318 yards, and this year there were 33,000 yards under contract. The cost of the pavement is \$3.15 a yard, laid on a bituminous base. In 1908 the price was increased to \$3.45 in consideration of its being laid on a six-inch concrete base, and the pavement laid over a concrete base. This year the price was \$3 a yard, laid on a five-inch concrete foundation, and guaranteed for five years.

"It is finally decided to notify the companies that unless they could undertake to keep the wharf up to the city would be forced by its dangerous condition to close it in the near future."

BIG STRIKE IN THE CARIBOU MINE

Discovery of Lead of Gold and High Grade Silver Ore Reported. Vancouver, April 1.—The discovery of a lead of gold and high-grade silver ore has just been reported in the Caribou mine, south of Caracas, Y. T. This mine is one of the claims of the big thing group, which is controlled by William Mackenzie, the railroad magnate, Col. Conrad and others.

The mine where the big pay strike is reported is in charge of William McDonald, and fifteen men are now employed in hauling an average of twelve tons of ore a day down to the company's concentrator.

The concentrator was erected last fall, and when Mr. Mackenzie declared that it was his intention to have it in operation during the winter months, he was laughed at by mining men. In spite of the theories of practical mining men, however, the concentrator, which was erected at a cost of \$50,000, has been in operation all winter, while for days at a time the temperature hovered about the 40-below-zero mark. Once the thermometer registered 58 below zero even then the concentrator was kept going.

The concentrator has been operated since last December and from 40 to 50 men have been continually employed in the Venus mine, where it is stationed, exclusively of the 20 men who were actually employed in operating the concentrator.

An average of 100 tons a day has been removed from the Venus mine during the past winter, principally high-grade silver ore with a small amount of gold, and the company reports that richer ore is being met with every day. The Venus mine is situated about 1,000 feet above Windy Arm, an outlet from Tagish lake, and is in charge of Fred Whitman.

JUVENILE COURT FOR THE CITY

DR. ERNEST HALL TELLS WHAT COULD BE DONE

In his lecture before the Young Men's Club at the Metropolitan Methodist church a week ago, Dr. Ernest Hall spoke of the ease with which a juvenile court could be established in this city. In an interview Friday Dr. Hall gave his opinion on the matter to a reporter as follows:

"The Dominion government has passed a good law dealing with this question, and there is no reason why we should not take advantage of it. If this law were put into force the parents would be held liable for the proper training of their children, who for they are not at present. The following section of the act makes that clear: 'Any person who knowingly or wilfully encourages, causes, abets, or contributes to the commission by a child of a delinquency, or who knowingly or wilfully does any act producing, promoting, or contributing to a child's being or becoming a juvenile delinquent, whether or not such person is the parent or guardian of the child, or who being the parent or guardian of the child and being able to do so, wilfully neglects to do that which would directly tend to prevent a child's being or becoming a juvenile delinquent, or to remove those conditions which render a child a juvenile delinquent, shall be liable, on summary conviction, before a juvenile court or a justice, to a fine not exceeding \$500 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, or to both fine and imprisonment.'"

"There are only two things needed in order that the Dominion act may be put into force here. The first is a proper detention home for the temporary confinement of juvenile delinquents, and the second is a juvenile court, or in the immediate vicinity of any police station, jail, lockup, or any other place where adults are or may be imprisoned. It might not be necessary to build a court house, as the court could be held in a suitable house which has just been rented, but here it might be possible to arrange with some suitable person to receive cases of this kind, making the home in the home house. There are not very many cases here in the course of a year, and if a probation officer were appointed, the number would be even fewer than at present."

"The appointment of a probation officer is the other necessity under the act. The salary for a suitable person would have to be provided by the city. This is the cost of maintaining the home where the juvenile delinquents would be kept, and the Children's Aid Society of the city could act as a committee to have oversight of the work, and the present magistrate would be judge of the juvenile court. In the latter connection it should be said that I consider the present magistrate a conscientious officer, who I believe to be in hearty sympathy with every movement for the curtailment of crime and the development of a higher type of citizenship, and I believe that a juvenile court established here as it is under Judge Lindsay in Denver would be perfectly safe under his supervision. Under the present conditions, however, it is impossible for Mr. Jay or anyone else to do justice to juvenile criminals."

"The cost seems to be the difficulty here, as it is in many other places. Judge Lindsay speaking on this question, says that assuming that the cost of the court were twice, or even five times, the amount it now is, for every \$1,000 spent there is \$10,000 saved to the city by the prevention of crime. All recognized jurists favor the plan. Judge Lindsay further says that one probation officer earnestly and enthusiastically engaged in his work can do more in a year to prevent crime than the best district attorney can do in five years in prosecuting criminals."

Continuing, the doctor said: "Crime is the result in very many cases of heredity, combined with unfavorable surroundings, and the product of our social system. Our penal system is wholly wrong. An authority who has studied the question says that the penitentiaries which are supposed to cure the criminal are just like the schools of crime. Since then, the conditions that develop vice are the result of society's errors, society must be responsible. The question then arises whether it would be better to spend a small amount to make useful citizens of the boys which the conditions in this city are attempting to destroy, or shall we help them to grow up so that they may be of use to the state. It is an important question, and I hope that our mayor and council will see fit to provide the small amount of money to deal with the matter."

"The funeral of the late David Connan took place Friday afternoon at 2:30 from the W. B. Smith undertaking parlors, Yates street. Rev. W. Leslie Clay conducted the services. The following acted as pallbearers: J. Ross, J. Ross, W. Cameron, W. Esjker, A. Hayes and A. Sutherland.

Constables Palmer and Carlow returned from New Westminster Thursday afternoon after delivering a prisoner to the jail and a Chinaman at the asylum. Sgt. Redgrave returned Thursday from Westminster, after having taken an insane Chinaman to the asylum.

"The month of April started with \$3,800 worth of building permits taken out yesterday afternoon at the city hall. They were issued to Mrs. C. F. Banfield for a five-roomed dwelling on Skinner street, to cost \$1,800; C. R. Thompson for a five-roomed house on Pembroke street, to cost \$1,700; and two rooms for James Petticrew on Washington street, to cost \$200, and two rooms for Daniel Arneson on Basil street, to cost \$100.

M. King, of this city, holds valuable lands in South.

M. King, of this city, the well-known timber cruiser, is not alone interested in the industry on Vancouver Island. During his trip to Mexico he became interested in timber there as well as in the mining properties. The areas are situated in the Sonora valley.

According to report the timber is hardwood and cruises between 10,000 and 15,000 feet to the acre. There is about one million acres of it available here, government owned, the price being 55 cents an acre. It is, however, open to taxation, but an effort is being made to secure an exemption clause in the deed, signed by the president, which will make the privilege worth

ROOSEVELT VISITS GOVERNOR OF GIBRALTAR

WHAT COULD BE DONE

Cordial greetings exchanged between the governor of Gibraltar and the former president, Mr. Roosevelt was shown through the government house and the garden by the governor himself. He expressed his delight with the residence and added that he was enchanted by his visit to Gibraltar.

Subsequently, accompanied by the governor and American Consul Sprague, Mr. Roosevelt drove in the governor's carriage out along the north front and up to the limit of the British territory. The party then returned to town and the governor bade Mr. Roosevelt farewell, wishing him good health and prosperity. Mr. Roosevelt replied with equal cordiality.

No official reception was accorded to Mr. Roosevelt on his own request. He informed the governor that he was travelling as a private citizen and asked that he be received as such.

On his way back to the Hamburg, Mr. Roosevelt made a brief inspection of the naval dry dock and the adjacent workshops.

Mr. Roosevelt appears to have enjoyed his stop at Gibraltar greatly, his face wore a pleasant smile all the time he was on shore, and he was very much interested in the various races and creeds represented on the streets of the city, and commented on the harmony in which the people lived.

EVIDENCE AT INQUEST. Jury Brought in Verdict of Death by Drowning While Temporarily Insane. A coroner's jury Thursday afternoon returned a verdict of death by drowning while temporarily insane, at the inquest held on the circumstances surrounding the death of David A. Connan, who drowned himself in the Queen Hill park lake, Wednesday morning.

Evidence was given by Robert Pinkey of finding the clothing on the shore and seeing a man in the lake at about 7:40. He sent a young boy to call the police. Harry Lane, park caretaker, said the former witness had told him a man was in the lake. He had secured the boat and brought the body to shore. John Fabert, clerk at the Dominion hotel, said the deceased had come into the hotel office apparently in the worse of liquor, and handed him a pocketbook to give to the barber. He then went out hurriedly. Constable Harper identified the body.

The doctor read a letter, read at the inquest, addressed to M. Woods, barber, asking him to notify his brother, F. A. Connan, of 4 St. Mount street, Aberdeen, Scotland, of his death, and to give his mother's ring which he wore to his sister. He gave a rough statement of his effects and directions for their distribution.

THOMAS WATSON TO RUN "LITTLE PRINCESS" LINE Building a New Boat to Work with the Glady and Marjorie. Commencing Saturday, May 1st, Thomas Watson, who will resign from the office of fire chief April 30th, will operate the Little Princess line, a fleet of motor boats to ply for hire in the waters around Victoria and Esquimalt.

Three boats will be operated during the early part of May, and the fleet will be added to as the summer demand increases through the summer months.

The Princess Marjorie and the Princess Glady are the two first boats ready to go into commission. The third which is not yet named, is building in Victoria at present, and will be the most up-to-date launch of the three. The Marjorie is a thirty-five footer, sixteen-horse power, to carry thirty passengers. The Glady is a thirty footer, equipped with twelve-horse power engine, and will carry twenty-five passengers. The operation of the new pleasure boat line is for parties taking outings up the Gorge, to Esquimalt, Albert Head, Gordon Head and all the pleasure and picnicking grounds round Victoria.

"I have long had this proposition in mind," said Chief Watson this morning. "I think it is just what Victoria wants during the summer months, and no doubt the opportunity to take picnics by water to the many places round Victoria will be taken advantage of by the people of the city. I am building the third boat myself, and will turn it out as complete a little motor craft as any in the Sound waters. It is being specially built for passenger traffic, and the others, the Marjorie and the Glady, are up to date boats in every particular. I contemplate a busy season, and will send the Princess Marjorie and the Princess Glady into commission the day after I leave my present office of fire chief that is on May 1st. The boat will be ready shortly, and will be put on the water as soon as the season starts. I foresee that the Little Princess line will meet a demand in local waters that has not been catered for heretofore. I expect to have a big fleet by the time the season gets going, and the boats will be run in the manner necessary to ensure their popularity and support by the public. It will run the Marjorie or the Glady regularly from the Causeway for Gorge trips, and the other boats will be running trips on other routes round the harbor, and prospective resorters can up to the estimates the town had a bright future."

A meeting of Victoria Aerle, No. 12, F.O.E. was held Thursday evening, when it was decided to hold an "Old Times" smoker. The smoker will be held on Wednesday, April 14th, in the A. O. U. hall when an enjoyable time is anticipated. A good programme of music, songs and club-swinging is being prepared by an emergency committee. At last evening's meeting thirteen new candidates were initiated.

THE ADAM MINES ARE VERY RICH

CAPITALISTS BACK FROM QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S

G. R. Cummings Tells of the Resources on Northern Group of Islands. "I think a great deal of British Columbia," said G. K. Cummings, the New York capitalist, to a Times reporter Friday night, when interviewed at the Empress Hotel. "You'll think a good deal of British Columbia. Many moneyed men are looking this way for investments, and that is a good sign. Some places are developing perhaps a little faster than others are going a little slow, but if things are averaged up it is my opinion that British Columbia is well worthy of the investigation of legitimate capitalists."

Mr. Cummings returned from the Queen Charlotte Islands the night before last on the Princess Beatrice. He has been spending three months there in company with his brother, his son and two noted mining men, H. H. Clarke being the owner of the famous Bullfrog camp near Goldfield in Nevada, and Dr. Behnson, the second largest owner in the Tonopah mining camp. Mr. Cummings' father and mother have been residing here during his absence, and they all intend to remain here for some time longer, as they like Victoria.

During their visit to the Queen Charlotte Islands the party visited every part of the coast and all the night before last on the Princess Beatrice. He has been spending three months there in company with his brother, his son and two noted mining men, H. H. Clarke being the owner of the famous Bullfrog camp near Goldfield in Nevada, and Dr. Behnson, the second largest owner in the Tonopah mining camp. Mr. Cummings' father and mother have been residing here during his absence, and they all intend to remain here for some time longer, as they like Victoria.

Speaking of the mining on the islands, Mr. Cummings said: "There is no doubt but that the islands are highly mineralized, and there are a number of very fine prospects there, but the only mine so far is the one at Ikoda Bay. You have heard of the new strike at that mine. I suppose, it is certainly a genuine one. There was a shipment of the ore came down on the steamer with us. It is a little early to say what there is of it, for it has not yet been shown in its vein form; but it is a most important development. It was found by putting in a crosscut near the end of the tunnel. The Japs had installed a compressed air plant for working their drills when the crosscut was started, and it was not long before they struck the ore."

"The west coast of the islands," continued Mr. Cummings, "is practically unprospected. This year, however, great preparations are being made by Indians and white men to go into that part of the islands, and the result should be worth watching. Most promising reports have come in from both Moreby and Graham Islands, and someone is pretty sure to make a strike. When this happens there will be a rush to the country."

"The best copper belt so far seems to be around Tasso Harbor. At cockpit there are some good showings in larger quantities than at Tasso, but the latter is of higher grade. Gold seems to be distributed over Graham Island, but only in negligible quantities."

Speaking of the country as a farming possibility, the capitalist said that there seemed, so far as he could gather, to be two districts where there were pretty good farming lands with the settlers were well satisfied. One of these was the country around Masset Inlet. At the latter place there was good communication by water, as the inlet ran a long way into the land. The soil was rich, and this seemed to be the most satisfactory settlement on the island. He had also talked with the people from Lawn Hill, and they seemed to be a progressive lot of people, but were without a harbor, and had to pack the supplies in with great difficulty. He thought they were working hard and deserved some support from the government in the way of transportation facilities, such as a road to Skidegate or to Queen Charlotte City.

"I would like to see the necessities of life. Settlers of this kind, he said, were the brawn and sinew of the country, and should be encouraged."

Of the land said to be on the east coast, Mr. Cummings gave his opinion that it was not there. They had travelled all down the coast, and had tried to get inland, but the country was nothing but muskeg and swamp. From the information gathered from the government reports, he said that he had travelled all down the coast, and had tried to get inland, but the country was nothing but muskeg and swamp. From the information gathered from the government reports, he said that he had travelled all down the coast, and had tried to get inland, but the country was nothing but muskeg and swamp.

Speaking of Queen Charlotte City, the New Yorker said that it was the best place for a townsite on the whole island. He had also talked with the people from Lawn Hill, and they seemed to be a progressive lot of people, but were without a harbor, and had to pack the supplies in with great difficulty. He thought they were working hard and deserved some support from the government in the way of transportation facilities, such as a road to Skidegate or to Queen Charlotte City.

"I would like to see the necessities of life. Settlers of this kind, he said, were the brawn and sinew of the country, and should be encouraged."

Of the land said to be on the east coast, Mr. Cummings gave his opinion that it was not there. They had travelled all down the coast, and had tried to get inland, but the country was nothing but muskeg and swamp. From the information gathered from the government reports, he said that he had travelled all down the coast, and had tried to get inland, but the country was nothing but muskeg and swamp.

Speaking of Queen Charlotte City, the New Yorker said that it was the best place for a townsite on the whole island. He had also talked with the people from Lawn Hill, and they seemed to be a progressive lot of people, but were without a harbor, and had to pack the supplies in with great difficulty. He thought they were working hard and deserved some support from the government in the way of transportation facilities, such as a road to Skidegate or to Queen Charlotte City.

APATHY

ng Service in Trade Favors Navy.

Had many points to One was that it saved them making experiments tips. The money which for the ships would help country in providing new our ship-building funds developed, and all the ing, equipping and arm- at be available, to reach heavy government subse- necessary. There would step of providing dock- tion sufficient to take in the British fleet. Com- ran side by side with here in Victoria, he citizens of the Empire government at Ottawa t in whatever was done, individual duty.

Hall said he was rather what the opinions of and to say "I am not in of imperial defence, as intimately connected army and navy, and it impossible to disassociate would only take a sup- up of the whole statu- it was more important to rish community, and ad devoted all his spare lth service. This was a and personal contribu- fore important and im- ny offer to give a day's construction of a war- said he stood in the iso- of being the only mem- of trade who held a the militia service. Com- could devote some of their thing themselves in a part in the defence of the co- defence arti- Equilmait drydock de- tely on the Fifth Regi- nization of that work a matter for such men meeting, and in it com- could do good service. (Continued on page 2.)

PROTEST

AINST PAYNE BILL

clude Possibility of ence and Decrease d's Revenue. D. C., April 2.—The voice for the first time in the legislative halls of as a voice raised in pro- the system of free trade bill seeks to estab- Philippines. Standing in the House of Representa- Camp de Leon, resident from the island posses- sited Stags, criticized the free trade, because he cause a decrease in the the islands, and act upon such a way as to preclude of independence. Speak- ing and vouching their O'Camp de Leon plead- certain to Pass. D. C., April 2.—The Re- ders of the house to-day, a careful canvass, ex- tute confidence in their as the tariff bill whenever to put it up on its passage. now is to put the bill on next Wednesday, the 7th

ER ARRAIGNED

NEW YORK COURT

of World Defendants

Panama Label Suit.

April 2.—Investigation of canal label charge against World was resumed be- grand jury in this city the direction of Stuart special assistant attorney- come over from Washing- purpose. It is reported that of the new inquiry was ments in this city against the World, recently indicted on, in order that their be held in New York in- sioning. sses subpoenaed to appear grand jury today included business manager of the ond Clarke, vice-president Publishing Company, ches the World; C. C. cretary to Joseph Pulitzer; C. X. White the assist- Earl Harding and David porters, and John Hadwin, in the World building.

OR AND AEROPLANIST.

King Victor Em- phed Wilbur Wright, in private audi- proplianist, in conversa- Wright showed his in- in the subject of aerial Mr. Wright thanked the

April 2.—King Victor Em- phed Wilbur Wright, in private audi- proplianist, in conversa- Wright showed his in- in the subject of aerial Mr. Wright thanked the

April 2.—King Victor Em- phed Wilbur Wright, in private audi- proplianist, in conversa- Wright showed his in- in the subject of aerial Mr. Wright thanked the

April 2.—King Victor Em- phed Wilbur Wright, in private audi- proplianist, in conversa- Wright showed his in- in the subject of aerial Mr. Wright thanked the

April 2.—King Victor Em- phed Wilbur Wright, in private audi- proplianist, in conversa- Wright showed his in- in the subject of aerial Mr. Wright thanked the