PULL WANTED

OTTAWA, May 26.—At the opening of the house today R. L. Borden read a telegram stating that the government steamer Champlain was being used by Quebec liberals for election purposes.

The premier said he had no knowledge of the matter and in the absence of the minister of marine could give no direct answer. If he found it was being so used he would stop it.

Mr. Borden also asked if it were true that Halifax government emigration employees were endeavoring to divert emigrants from their intended destination.

Hon. Frank Oliver had no information about the matter which he characterized as highly improper.

On the motion to go into supply, Hon. G. E. Foster moved, "That the civil service should be based on merit and character alone and that appointment thereto shall be made only from candidates whose competency is established through open competition in examinations conducted under a non-partizan commission."

He pointed to the English and United States examples. In England the employees were under a special board or permanent department chief and removable only for cause, and that stated in writing. Politics or religion were not removable causes. In the United States competitive examinations and a commission of three nominated the three highest in order of merit, from whom the department head selects. Charges of partizanship among the employees were tried by an independent civil service commission. After citing Australia, where similar conditions exist, Mr. Foster turned to Canada declaring that the service had retrograded in the last fifteen years. The two principle reasons he adduced were, superannuation, which led to the retention of old, inefficient servants, and secondly the necessity of political pull in order to secure promotion. Replying to the premier Mr. Foster said that the United States had no superannuation though strong efforts had been made for it. They paid more generously. He declared the patronage system unquestionably was never so heartless or conscienceless as new though it might not be the fault of the present government.

He condemned Hon. Wm. Pugsley for handing his patronage over to a ward committee.

"But is not the minister answerable after all?" interposed Hon. Wm. Paterson.

"Is that the best defense the minister can make?" reorted Mr. Foster, "if so I am willing to leave it there." Continuing, Mr. Foster said the present system gave notice that it was useless to try unless the clerk belonged to the party in power.

The premier interposed "I have no such knowledge."

"But is that not the tendency?" questioned Mr. Foster, who summed up the whole result of the system as a lack of principle in the civil service.

R. L. Borden's attention was then directed to a despatch from Halifax announcing a campaign tour in the latter part of June. He said that no definite arrangements had been made for any such tour at present. It was more than likely that parliament will be in session not only during June but a considerable portion of July.

Hon. W. S. Fielding replied charging that almost without exception all these defects had been pointed out to the conservatives while in power, by civil service commissioners, but no action had been taken. He admitted that this was importing politics into the discussion but he did so only in self defence. The law regarding statutory advances was now as it always had been. There had been a change in the practice but he denied that there had been partizan discrimination. It had been held that advances depended on merit and that view had been duly carried out. The patronage evil had been exaggerated, but until they had competitive examination it must of necessity play its part in appointments. Regarding patronage committees it was necessary in making distant appointmen to take the advice from some one acquainted with the locality, so why object to name men so appointed so frequently as efficient as those appointed by other means. While agreeing in many points the minister of finance questioned the propriety of making a non-confidence motion at this juncture.

Dr. Sproul interposed, "You can accept it, and then it will not be a want of confidence motion."

Furthermore, continued Mr. Fielding, the government were on the eve of bringing down a civil service bill. It was on the order paper. Why then raise the abstract question? He hoped that having raised the issue, Mr. Foster would not find it necessary to press it to a vote.

Dr. Sproul followed in favor of the resolution.

Hon. H. R. Emmerson said the best civil servants were the practical men who had to work their way up, not graduates with little experience of life.

Speaking of patronage as a so-called evil, he declared that the opposition had as much influence in civil service matters as the government and that competitive examinations had not solved the problem in England where civil servants lacked initiative.

He declared the United States civil service was also of a lower standard than the Canadian.

G. W. Fowler did not agree. While it was true that a man might be a univeristy graduate and yet a fool, education great advantage when accompanied by horse sense. He strongly advocated competitive examinations.

R. L. Borden followed and justified Foster's motion, as the resolution had been on the order paper for months and due notice had been given. Regarding patronage, Borden said all appointments were made for political service rather than for fitness for the public service. Competitive examinations would not always result in the best man being chosen but it would raise the standard higher than any system of political pull. The service could never be efficient with half of the population barred by political reasons.

Premier Laurier followed the opposition leader, briefly stating while under ordinary conditions he would not have objected to the motion he considered it untimely. The motion had been on the paper for six months, was never brought up, and finally was withdrawn. But for the unavoidable absence of Hon. Sydney Fisher he would today have introduced a bill based on the recommendations of the civil service commission, when Foster could have moved his resolution. He agreed that the present system of appointments was not the best but the service contained a very efficient body of men. Canada was a young country and it would take time to bring about a system such as recommended by Foster to full effect. After 25 years the United States system was not complete. The present duty of parliament, said the premier, with a smile, is to vote supply to pay members of the service.

At midnight Foster's motion was defeated by 72 to 30.

Foster immediately after protested against sitting longer. He wanted an explanation fairly promptly of the legislation wherein they differed.

Hon. W. Templeman said he wanted a little less than two and a half millions to pay 2000 men.

Foster objected that the government could have had the money many days ago but for obtruding obnoxious legislation.

Hon. W. S. Fielding said there was much legislation on the order paper and because the opposition objected to some of this they proposed to hold up the salaries of all civil servants.

After some cross-firing the premier said warmly: "You will hear more about the election act right now. You clamored to have appointments taken out of politics. I offered as a compromise to appoint judges to revise the electoral lists of Manitoba; you thereupon refused to pass any estimates."

Borden interposed that this was a misrepresentation. "The judges you propose to appoint now revise the lists."

Hon. W. Paetrson took the floor andn discussed the estimates.

At 2 o'clock the house was still sitting and had not passed a dollar.

(Special to The Daily News.)

OTTAWA, May 27.—At 4:15 this morning the commons adjourned after an all-night sitting in a fruitless effort on behalf of the government to pass the estimates of the minister of customs department, the opposition refusing to permit a vote to go through. Their position was outlined by Lennox, chief conservative whip, when he said: "Withdraw your Clauses 1 and 17 and we will give you supply immediately."

Hon. Wm. Patterson explained at midnight his desire to get part of his vote through, urging that unless they were passed 2000 employees of the department, scattered from Atlantic to Pacific, would not be able to draw their pay.

Hon. W. S. Fielding and other ministers claimed that the election bill was not under discussion and that the opposition was not, as they seemed to think, punishing the government, but were causing hardship for employees in the customs department.

For the opposition, Haughton, Lennox, referred to the negotiations at Ottawa between sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. R. P. Roblin and said the latter had gone home on the understanding announced in the public press that the objectionable portions of the Aylesworth election bill were to be withdrawn.

At this point Lennox was called to order and told to come back to the matter under discussion.

At 4:15 Hon. W. S. Fielding suggested that Mr. Paterson might consider whether it was worth while trying to press estimates then, who replied that he had been told by the honorable gentlemen opposite that there was nothing to criticize in his estimates and they would be passed in two minutes providing a certain bill was withdrawn. That bill, he claimed, was not under consideration, and he accused the opposition of obstructing the pay of 2000 men in his department and said there were other items on which the opposition could make a fight if they so desired. In consenting to an adjournment, he said he had done his best to get their pay for his men.

Hon. Mr. Foster asked what would be taken up when the house reassembled today.

Hon. Mr. Fielding—Supply.

Mr. Foster—I wish to give notice that when we go into supply again I will take up the matter of cold storage. It affects the department of militia and defence. (Laughter and cries of Oh! Oh!)

Hon. Mr. Fielding—If the honorable gentleman thinks the matter of cold storage is more important that the payment of the civil service it is right to discuss it.

The house then adjourned.

When the house met this afternoon the speaker announced the resignation of Armande Lavergne, Montmagny, who is entering the provincial arena.

Mr. Boyce, Algoma, asked if it were the intention to place the orders for the rails for the Transcontinental with the Algoma Steel company, which otherwise was temporarily suspending operation for lack of orders.

Hon. G. P. Graham responded that strong recommendations had been made to that end, but until parliament passed the appropriations it was impossible to consider the matter. Mr. Graham also informed Mr. Borden that their estimate of $63,427 as the average cost per mile of the G. T. P. included stations, engine houses and turntables, but not the Winnipeg nor Quebec terminals.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, replying to A. Claude Macdonell, south Toronto, said that the government expected to go on with the insurance bill as soon as progress was made with the more urgent matter of securing supplies for the government service.

A few minutes later, on E. N. Lewis urging the government to take over some amendments to the criminal code, sir Wilfrid Laurier responded: "What would be the use? The government cannot even get supply."

Replying to Lake, the postmaster general said he was unaware of any complaints as to loss of mail in the C.P.R. wrecks east of Kenora, but he would enquire.

Hon. G. E. Foster said the Williams company, St. John, had applied to the marine department for a grant to their proposed cold storage for bait. This request was referred to the department of agriculture, which was then promoting a bill for the purpose. Meantime sir Fred Borden was in a million dollar cold storage company which was chartered in October, 1906, and in the following April Hon. Sydney Fisher wrote Mr. Williams that sir Frederick had made application for a subsidy, and said "I have viewed his application favorably." In view of this and other setbacks the Williams company abandoned their scheme, but in August Williams wrote to Laurier, taking the ground that it was a questionable proceeding for sir Frederick, as a cabinet minister, to enter competition with him as a business man. Sir Frederick was quoted as saying that "he would have influence enough to get my proposition side tracked"; also with saying that he, sir Frederick, hoped to get $30,000 from the dominion government and $60,000 from the New Brunswick government, which would enable to promoters to make a profit on the building contracts, which were to cost $70,000, and they would have their own plant beside. The active promoters were sir Frederick and his son-in-law, McCount, and they engaged R. J. Graham, Belleville, as a practical man.

Continuing, Mr. Foster said that sir Frederick Borden's company was formed while the cabinet was maturing a scheme for subsidies for cold storage and was an an applicant at the earliest possible moment. He referred to English precedent where a minister resigned because his business associates had small dealings with the government of the day. He concluded that it would be a graceful act even at this late date for the minister to resign.

Sir Frederick Borden made a brief but heated reply. He doubted Foster's capability as a censor of morals. Foster was fertile in seeing the wrong doings of others, but had himself once been designated the "chief of a nest of traitors." Then he referred to Aylesworth's charge last session against Foster.

"That was absolutely untrue," interjected Foster. "I have challenged the minister and he cannot prove it."

Continuing sir Frederick said that Foster was mentally as well as morally crooked.

The speaker being appealed to, the minister qualified his remark as meaning only crooked in a parliamentary sense.

Returning to the charges against himself, the minister of militia characterized the statements of Williams as absolutely foundationless from beginning to end, and declaring that Williams was a very disappointed man, unfair, dishonest and dishonorable and dismissed his statements with denial. In concluding he said he was ready to make oath in answer to the charges by Williams or any one else.

Hon. Sydney Fisher said that even if sir Frederick were a member of a company it would not interfere with his right to remain in the cabinet. He instanced the late Hon. T. W. White, a member at the same time of the Gazette Publishing company and sir John Macdonald's administration, also the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. Mr. Fisher denied that the minister of militia was a member of a bonus company, maintaining that all applicants were treated alike by his department. He concluded by expressing pride in the St. John contract.

G. W. Fowler spoke the few minutes until adjournment at 6 o'clock, saying that it was apparent that sir Frederick had been given an undue advantage.

The next prolonged night in the commons is likely to commence on Friday, as today's sittings were cut short by the 6 o'clock rule, and Thursday is a holiday. The expectation is that if the deadlock continues the sittings will be kept up till midnight on Saturday, both sides evidently being determined to keep up the struggle to the bitter end. The house was in a bad temper when it rose at 6 o'clock and both sides are arranging for a continuous supply of members, on the opposition side to keep up the struggle till Saturday midnight, and on the government side to preserve a quorum.

COMING INTO USE

Countless Buildings Are Now Being Made of Cement

In a preface to its annual house-building number the New York Cement Age says that during the past year considerable progress has been made in the design and construction of concrete houses. Twelve months ago there were many concrete block houses, a few monolithic houses of moderate cost, with here and there a costly mansion of solid concrete. Today there are countless block houses and a vast number of monolithic houses ranging in cost from three or four hundred dollars to hundreds of thousands. Architects everywhere are thoroughly interested in concrete and its possibilities and the result is manifest in recent improvements in design, which has included the block house as well as the more costly and pretentious monolithic structure. One noticeable feature is the increasing use of cement stucco. There is promise that this process will be eventually be applied to cheaper houses with great success. Another noteworthy feature is the discovery of the fact that in a number of instances concrete houses which at first admitted moisture freely have become waterproof with time This is a more important consideration than would appear at first thought, for dampness in concrete walls has been the chief objection cited by the opponents of concrete With the use of a reliable water proofing compound to start with, we are likely to hear less and less of the damp walls Another pleasing feature of recent progress is the distinct advance made in the use of concrete blocks Some of the finest residences in the country have been built of blocks and not blocks produed in fantastic or intricat or intricat shapes, but an honest and severely plain unit that has answered every purpose and treated frankly And in the matter of monolithic walls there has been a return to common sense as opposed to strained and bizarre treatment To sum up the situation. architects and builders are going right ahead with concrete house constrction producing admirable results in every sense of the word and matters have now reached the point where some insist that even the first cost of concrete may be brought down below that of wood, brick or stone

HONOR EMPIRE

Empire day in Nelson was honored on Sunday as it was never here honored before. It is only of late years that the significance of Empire and the relations which it bears to the late queen Victoria, has borne itself in upon men's minds. The presence in the west of the returned Canadians who went to the struggle in South Africa, the influx of English capital and the coming in of English immigrants has all helped in this regard. Better understood today than ever are the words of the Canadian statesman who declared that Canada was already a nation and had nothing to seek outside the empire, or the words of the Confederation act of the dominion in which is set upon record the desire of Canadians ever to remain under the one flag.

Taking this into consideration the local lodge of the Sons of England some weeks ago decided upon a patriotic celebration and to this end invited to be present not only the members of their own lodge but all other Englishmen and also those who had fought or who were willing to fight for the Unity of the Empire, an idea which is now possessing the Anglo-Saxon race and which will ever be connected with the name of queen Victoria. Hence it follows that the companies of the local forces were invited to be present and it is not surprising to hear that the officers in charge of the First Nelson Boy's Brigade, the coming hope of the coming generation, begged permission to be present and that that permission was more than readily granted.

To any Briton who has read even a little of the history of his race the components of that parade of Sunday morning were a revelation of the loyalty that everywhere pervades an empire which is the largest the world has hitherto known. There were first and foremost the boys of the upspringing generation, boys who will be willing, beyond a peradventure, should the occasion arise, to fight the battles of their own kindred, even as the militia of a few years ago of the west and of the dominion of Canada volunteered to help in that struggle in South Africa where a false step might have meant much for the realization of that unity which every day is assuming greater importance in all British eyes.

Then there were the ranks of the local companies of the newly formed 102nd regiment, mostly youngsters, officered not by a separate caste, but by citizens well enough known in this city, drilled to take their turn whenever that turn was asked. Then came the rank and file of the Sons of England, men of English descent or of English parentage who, while not claiming for themselves a peculiar patriotism, for patriotism is, according to British annals, not peculiar to any one of its component nations, yet who stand today on a record of a thousand years and by the oaths of their order are ready at any time to make essay of their worthiness to fill the shoes of their illustrious predecessors. With them were men, in and out of uniform, whose records, whether emblazoned by medal, typified by uniform or known only to themselves or their immediate friends, would show that they had fought for the flag in countries all over the earth; sailors, soldiers, regulars, untried men, boys, each and all by their presence declaring themselves to be Britons of the same type as those who fought and lost and fought and won again, down through the centuries until today when they have inherited an empire before whose richness, numbers and liberty all others in the history of mankind pale.

Preceded by the city band the procession marched from the armory to the Anglican church where the leaders of the parade, Col.-Sgt. Kinahan of the 67th and Sergt. Luscombe of the 20th, stopped, each in charge of a color, guarded by an armed force in honor of that which those flags typified and between them marched every man, honoring by salute as he passed through not alone those flags but the old veterans who held them, men who brought back the days of the mutiny, of the famous march of Bobs Bahadur on Kandahar, and who were the representatives in themselves and in their regiments of fields that have been fought for their own and succeeding generations and also for the generations which preceded. There was not a man in the parade nor on the crowded sidewalks along the city on the way to the church who did not begin to comprehend what Empire day meant.

For those who entered the church, St. Saviour's, of the Anglican communion, much more was explained, much more was brought home. For that church, from whose colors the colors of the empire are derived, is about the oldest thing in old England. There were words said and ceremonies used which has been heard and said for centuries past by the ancestors of those who took part in that parade, ancestors who hardly knew how well they were building the empire of the Briton. The culminating point was the sermon by the Rev. F. H. Graham, who wore under his stole the collar of the order of the Sons of England, the district officer of whose grand lodge is. Preaching from the text "Her children shall rise up and call her blessed," Proverbs XXXI., 28, the rector said in part:

It with a profound sense of privilege and an almost deeper sense of unworthiness that I approach the task of speaking to you this morning of our late beloved queen, Victoria the Good, and of the development and destiny of that great empire which, by God's grace, achieved such influence and distinction during her long and glorious reign.

Each subject must cause a thrill of grateful pride in every loyal British heart, and linked as they are, and that most fittingly and with an almost sacred bond, on this great day, the birthday of the one and the feast day of the other, they furnish a field, so vast that one can only cover a tiny portion of its area and so important that to treat upon upon it seems almost impertinence.

Sydney Smith, preaching in St. Paul's cathedral on the first Sunday of her majesty's reign, described the new sovereign as "a patriot queen," who might be expected to live to ripe old age and to contribute largely to the happiness and prosperity of her people.

A few weeks later lord John Russell, whose name is so intimately associated with the history of her reign, said: "We have had glorious female reigns. Those of Elizbeth and Anne led us to great victories. Let us now hope that we are going to have a female reign illustrious in its deeds of peace—an Elizabeth without her tyranny. An Anne without her weakness." And the stateman added an earnest hope that in three ways at least—by the total abolition of slavery, by a more enlightened method of punishment of crime, by the improved education of the people—"the reign of Victoria might prove celebrated among the nations of the earth and held in honor by posterity."

You know how abundantly these hopes found their fulfilment.

Do you know why they found such abundant fulfilment? Because her resolve was "I will be good" and her trust was in the name of the Lord her God.

Longer than any British ruler she lived, longer than any British ruler she reigned.

Deeply she suffered and thereby widely grew her sympathies.

Earnestly and patiently she wrought and thereby wisely and well she achieved.

Small she was of stature but great was she of courage, and greater still of kindness. For over three and sixty years she ruled the British peoples from the girl of 19 to the aged woman of 81.

Her court was pure; her life serene;
God gave her peace; her land reposed;
A thousand claims to reverence closed
In her as mother, wife and queen.

And statesmen at her council met.
Who knew the seasons when to take
Occasion by the hand and make
The bounds of freedom wider yet.

By shaping some august decree,
Which kept her throne unshken still
Broad-based upon her people's will
And compassed by the inviolate sea.

Whence came her power growing till it became great?

What and where was the source of that authority at once so benign, so wise and so dignified?

Surely it had its root in this that she realized continually that she herself was under authority—that over her and gulding her was the High and Holy One who inhabiteth Eternity, the King of Kings, the Lord of Lords, and by that recognition out of weakness she was made strong, and in that recognition she was blessed and prospered abundantly.

Think for a moment of a few of the noteworthy acts of her reign, especially in connection with the development of the Empire.

When Victoria came to the throne the total area of the British Empire (outside of the United Kingdom) was roughly 8,100,000 square miles with a population of 116,000,000. At her death the area (not counting Egypt and the Soudan) was estimated at 12,100,000 square miles with an estimated population of 240,000,000. The additions approximate in area 4,000,000 square miles; in population, 124,000,000 souls.

The first great political question to which the queen's ministers were compelled to direct her attention concerned her Empire Beyond the Seas. When the queen's reign opened the two races in Canada were alike impatient of British domination, and were at one in their desire for self government.

So keen was the feeling that rebellion broke out in both the French and English provinces. Lord Durham was sent out and given despotic authority. He crushed the rebellion and at the same time killed his political possibilities. And yet we owe lord Durham more than our fathers then knew. Before his humiliation he had solved the problem of the future of the Empire.

His report proved that the grant of self-government to British colonies was the sole safeguard of a permanent colonial empire, and that allegiance to the throne voluntarily resting in the natural patriotic sentiment of the colonists, and in no prescribed or compulsory obligation, was the strongest, if not the only practical means wherewith to bind the scattered and far-distant dependencies to the mother country.

In the 17th and 18 centuries there was not only a Greater Britain; there was also a Greater France, a Greater Spain, a Greater Portugal, a Greater Holland. Now the Greater Britain alone remains. Why? One reason surely is the adoption of the policy suggested in lord Durham's report.

It was in 1837 that lord Durham came to Canada from England and found rebellion.

In 1867, 30 years later, when the confederation of Canada was accomplished by the passing of the B.N.A. act, sir John Macdonald, granted an audience by the late queen, assured her that: "We have desired in this measure to declare in the most solemn and emphatic manner our resolve to be under the sovereignty of your majesty and your majesty's family forever."

And it was in 1897, 30 years later still, that sir Wilfrid Laurier went from Canada to England and was able to say as follows, at a banquet at which the then prince of Wales, our present king, presided:

"In my own country, and perhaps in England, it has been observed that Canada has a population which, in some instances exceeds, in many rivals, the population of independent nations, and it has been said that perhaps the time might come when Canada might become a nation of itself. My answer is this simply: Canada is a nation, Canada is free. Independence could give us no more rights than we have at present. England has proved at all times that she can fight her own battles, but if a day were ever to come when England was in danger, let the bugle sound, let the fires be lit on the hills and in all parts of the colonies, whatever the colonies can do the colonies will do to help her."

In 1897 that pledge was given and you know how splendidly it was redeemed only two short years later. Who can say in how large a measure this change of sentiment was due to queen Victoria's sense of imperial responsibility.

The earlier years of the late queen's reign saw the growth of the empire; the later years witnessed the growth of the imperial idea, and the growth of this imperial sentiment was as diffused as it was rapid. Its causes were manifold. The increased facilities and speed of travel and communication. The unqualified acceptance by the English government of the autonomous principle of colonial rule. The closer and more general intercourse, the improved political understanding, the dissipation of ancient jealousies—all these had their share.

But whatever the causes of the growth of the imperial idea, the queen was the center of it. The crown became the living symbol of imperial unity; every year events deepened the impression that the queen in her own person typified the common interest and the common sympathy which held the empire together by hoops of steel and the universal and impassioned sorrow which was evoked by her death was not only an expression of the deep and reverent affection in which her subjects held her, but a tightening and strengthening of the bonds of empire by the participation of each part in a common loss.

Since her death the imperial idea has gone marching on. It is not only a leaven that is leavening the British colonies, it is a legacy bequeathed by the great queen to her successors.

She herself never visited our dominion of Canada. Our present king has visited it once. But he who, if God spares him, as we pray He may, will be our future sovereign, has already been in our country five times and expects to visit it for the sixth time this coming June; and his face is as familiar to us as it is to those in the homeland. And if you would know how thoroughly the imperial idea has seized his royal highness the prince of Wales, then listen while I read to you part of a speech made by him on the 4th day of this very month of May, 1908, when he presided at the annual dinner of the Royal Colonial Institute. (Mr. Graham then quoted at length from the Times' report of this dinner.)

But if imperialism is to play its part, it must be vitalized by the supreme idea, the sense of sacrifice, the idea of duty, without which even the most zealous imperialism is but sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal.

We do well to recognize that to that gracious sovereign lady, queen Victoria, we owe a debt of loving, loyal thankfulness that so earnestly and so faithfully during the many years of her long reign, amid the difficulties of her task, and the trials of her life, she kept that lamp of loyalty to the highest, of truth to the best, burning in her own heart and fixed its light firmly in the hearts of her people. So that on this great day of her remembrance, we, her children, arise up and call her blessed. We endeavor by heaven's grace to be worthy of her memory; we count it no shame to asknowledge our imperial mission. And we cling humbly but steadfastly to the faith that so long as we are worthy we shall continue to be one of the instruments through whom God chooses to speak to mankind.

Such were in part the words of as eloquent a sermon upon as great a mundane subject as ever perhaps had been heard in Nelson's branch of the Anglican church. The service was long but none too long to the worshippers and listeners, to those who realized why they were there, who had in their hearts unspoken Kipling's prayer "Lest we forget."

How much the day was regarded is perhaps better exemplified by the service in the same church in the afternoon when the Eagles, perhaps the strongest order in the city, but an order which was founded of recent years in Seattle, paraded in great strength, filling the church to overflowing, acknowledging that they also were Britons and participators in the same glorious heritage, having the same common ancestry and rejoicing in the same old meteor flag. Preceded by the city band they marched in force through the streets of the city to the church in the afternoon and worshipped at a service whose central idea was the same as that of the morning and which was illustrated by Goss' beautiful anthem "O, Taste and See How Gracious the Lord Is."

Similarly through every church in the city there was a commemoration in one way or another of Victoria, that is of Empire day.

THE CHINESE DAMAGE BILL

IT WILL BE PAID BY DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

DEATH OF A WESTERN PIONEER OF PIONEERS.

VANCOUVER, May 26 — Twenty-six Indian chiefs left on the C.P.R. express this afternoon for Ottawa where they will interview the dominion government with a view to arriving at some amicable settlement regarding the lands at present occupied by the Indians in British Columbia.

Major Steart Mulvey died this morning after an illness of less than half an hour. Old age and heart failure were the direct causes. He was in his 70th year. Major Mulvey came here last summer from Winnipeg, where he had lived for 36 years, filling many public offices. The remains will be taken east for interment.

Major Mulvey was the father of Orangeism in westeru Canada; an officer in the Red river expeditionary force under sir Garnet Wolseley; second in command of a regiment in the uprising of the half breeds in Saskatchewan in 1885 and secretary of the Winnipeg school board for over a quarter of a century. He was a pioneer of pioneers in the upbuilding of the social, educational and military spirit in Winnipeg.

When the Chinese riot damage bill goes back to London from where it was recently sent to Ottawa, it will be marked paid by the dominion government, not by reason of any suggestion from the imperial government, but as a voluntary act on the part of the federal authorities. That bill, as presented to commissioner Mackenzie King, who today held his first session for its official revision, is $25,774, made up in three parts: Actual damage, $3277; resultant or consequential damage, $19,928, and the claims of the Chinese board of trade for gathering the information and in making up the claims, $6568. Six claims not on this list, which have been making flying trips between Washington, Pekin and London since the riots, will tomorrow be presented.

AGAIN AT WORK

For the first time since last fall the B. C. Copper company's smelter is figuring in the weekly returns of mining and the output of the Boundary may, therefore, be expected to resume its normal level within the next few weeks. From the Slocan generally the shipments are light. This is owing to a variety of causes, chief among which is, however, deficient transportation. While the snow has gone from the lower levels of the mountains it is still in a transition stage on the upper portions of the wagon roads connecting with shipping mines.

There are several evidences of activity in various portions of the districts of the Slocan. A shipment of zinc ore has been made from the Whitewater mine to the Kansas smelters, taking advantage of the new decision as to the sulphide of zinc recently made on the tariff of the United States. The concentrator at the Blue Bell mine, another lead-zinc property, has started on what may be considered a steady run. This is really the opening of this property after an installment of up to date machinery.

On Poplar creek it is understood that an English syndicate has taken over the Lucky Jack and in the Lardeau the Silver Cup has begun sinking to a level 300 feet below its present deepest workings. Nearer to the Slocan, on the Surprise, Alex. Smith of Kaslo has restarted the long tunnel which is to open the vein at depth. On this crosscut already 2500 feet of work has been accomplished and it merely remains to complete the drive. The Surprise is next to the Last Chance and some good developments are looked for as the result of this work.

Following are the shipments for the past week and year to date:

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Mine	Week	Year
Granby	20,766	422,700
Mother Lode	2,000	2,000
Oro Denoro	480	480
Crescent	30	53
Other Mines		434
Total	23,276	436,722

ROSSLAND SHIPMENTS

Centre Star	2,647	68,380
Le Roi	1,589	31,538
Le Roi No. 2	316	12,320
Other Mines		500
Total	4,552	112,738

SLOCAN-KOOTENAY SHIPMENTS

St. Eugene	81	8,730
Whitewater, milled	290	5,740
Poorman, milled	250	4,380
Queen, milled	185	3,690
Second Relief, milled	145	2,100
Richmond	46	681
Rambler-Cariboo	42	587
Vancouver	20	521
Other Mines		41,476
Total	1,079	41,476

The total shipments for the past week were 28,907 and for the year todate 579,936 tons.

GRANBY SMELTER RECEIPTS
Grand Forks, B.C.

Granby	20,766	422,720

B. C. COPPER CO.'S RECEIPTS
Greenwood, B.C.

Mother Lode	2,000	2,000
Oro Denoro	480	480
Total	2,480	2,480

TRAIL SMELTER RECEIPTS
Trail, B.C.

Centre Star	2,647	68,380
Le Roi No. 2	316	12,300
St Eugene	81	8,730
Snowstorm	762	5,962
First Thought	144	1,854
Richmond	46	681
Rambler Cariboo	42	587
Vancouver	20	521
Crescent	30	53
Other mines		10,612
Total	4,088	109,205

LE ROI SMELTER RECEIPTS
Northport, Wash.

Le Roi	1,589	31,538
First Thought	151	1,920
Other Mines		335
Total	1,740	33,693

The total receipts at the various smelters for the past week were 29,074 tons and for the year to date 573,828 tons.

WORK OF A FIEND.

Man Arrested at Michel and Hurried to Fernie Jail.

(Special to The Daily News.)

MICHEL, May 26—David Walker, an Englishman, was arrested here today for an attempted criminal assault on a nine year old girl, a daughter of J. H. Gregory of this place. The girl and her brother were fishing in Michel creek near the big bridge when Walker approached them. He gave the boy some money to go to the store and buy candy and during the boy's absence he attempted his fiendish crime. A passerby attracted by the cries of the child, came to her rescue. Walker escaped but was captured a short time after in one of the boarding cars on the C.P.R. where he has been employed as a cook. A large crowd speedily gathered but by the prompt work of the police the prisoner was placed on the local train which was just then passing and taken to Fernie before any acts of violence could take place. Walker is reported to have a wife and two children in the old country.

HE SHOULD KNOW

Schwab Says Nothing Can Retard the Prosperity of the United States

DETROIT, May 29.—Speaking last night at the annual banquet which closed the convention of the International Boilermakers association, Chas. M. Schwab, formerly president of the U. S. Steel corporation, predicted that in 1910 the production of steel in this country would be 40 million tons as against 27 millions in 1907 Mr Schwab said that while there existed today the greatest depression ever known in the history of the steel trade, conditions were improving Nothing, he said, could retard the progress and prosperity of the United States

ENDS IT ALL.

English Authoress Commits Suicide at Washington

WASHINGTON, May 29—Mrs. Mary Hinton, formerly of London, England, once a frequent contributor to English and American magazines, committed suicide at her home here today by asphyxiation. She was 53 years old. One of her recent statements was that "life is something we have the privilege of ending when we choose. When I think it is time to die, I shall end it all."

OVER THE

(From Tuesday's D

Every year the Kootenay

its toll of human life.

On Sunday at noon three

were added to the list of tho

death in the river. John

the province over as "P

Sharples and John Richmo

An eye-witness of the acc

the employees at the city

gives the following account

"We were just sitting do

when some one called out

the boat across' and lookin

the row boat used as a fer

crossing, coming over. Padd

rowing, Jack Sharples was s

stern and a young English

John Richmond was sitting

I noticed that the boat was f

stream than she should be f

tion where I saw her, but I d

much about that at the mom

where we were sitting I co

up stream, but did not wat

after first glancing at it. W

with our meal and in a few m

cook came rushing in from

screaming out 'They're goin

falls' and we all rushed outs

"By this time the rowboa

three men and two dogs on

got into swift water. Paddy

gling with all his might at th

vain attempt to get to shor

frail craft was being swept ste

stream, going more swiftly ev

towards the edge of the first

"As the rowboat came do

rushing waters just above

for the city plant. Sharples s

able to control himself long

made a leap over the boat's si

frantic effort to swim to the

temptingly close at hand. Sha

upset the boat and all three

seen struggling in the wate

Miles managed to drag himse

the bottom of the overturned

there he lay at full length.

caught hold of the painter and

ing on to it for dear life, whil

abandoning the boat altogether

ing a last mighty effort to

rocks. As the group swept pa

take Sharples had reached

couple of feet, as far as we

of the sharp point where the

forebay juts out. He made o

ate effort to clutch the rocks

seemed to give up in despair

hurried with the rest down t

nearer the inevitable plunge

first falls.

All this took only a few mo

happen and there was nothing

do to help the unfortunate me

other second the boat seemed t

it reached the crest of the falls

it pitched over and disappea

Paddy still clinging to the uptu

tom, Richmond being drawn alon

ing the painter and Sharples no

alongside.

"We all rushed down below

but never saw a trace of the m

The boat or what was left of it,

in the eddy below the falls lat

afternoon."

Searching parties were up a

the river all Sunday afternoon

of yesterday but,when darkness

night no trace of the men or of

dogs that were with the party

found.

While not at its extreme heigh

river is running strongly at the

time and it is supposed that Pad

grown careless from long fa

with the crossing, allowed the

get drawn into the rapids, almo

out noticing it and only found

danger when it was too late.

The news of the disaster c

profound impression in this city

became known. Many stories we

ing about and the number drow

cording to rumor, varied from tw

persons.

The late John Miles was kn

over the province. In his way h

character and his life had been

of adventure and excitement.

Paterson of Fairview first met

when the latter sailed with him

steamer Alexander at the coast

tail of 1878. In 1879 Miles was a

liceman in Victoria. Later he t

as the locator of what is now k

Halcyon and later still he had

yard at Revelstoke.

In the Kootenays Paddy was

the first to arrirve at Ainsworth

Nelson had as yet no existence.

cated the Paradise group to the

the city and has worked them of

ever since. He was the first p

constable regularly stationed in

and when in charge of the gaol

by the name of Woods, awaiting

a charge of murdering another m

named Wood or Woods, manage

duce him, Miles, to stoop down t

lookat the kitchen stove, wh

Woods' was attending, and then

Miles, grappled with him and thr

into one of the cells, locked him

made off. Woods was subsequen

tured and hanged.

Very many stories are told of

but all old timers unite in say

he was a brave, resolute man, sh

devoid of fear and when on th

force a most excellent officer.

ceased leaves a son and married d

and it is said it was his intenti

east this summer to visit ther

some years Paddy has been looki

a ranch of his near the city pl

and "Miles' Ferry" and "Miles'

ing" are as well known here as

itself. The deceased was said t

years of age.

Jack Sharples was a powerfu

man, standing six feet and a g

round athlete, having played foo

the local team in several match

was at one time an instructor

Coldstream Guards and served

recent South African war. He w

35 years of age and unmarried.

John Richmond was a young

man, 22 years of age and unmar

had only came to Kootenay rece

has relatives in the old country

A further search will be mad

for the three bodies.

OLYMPIC TRIALS

CALGARY, May 29.—McLe

speedy young man from Str