el Kitchen
smell, no smoke,
contrivances. The
tion
AME
tove
It will cook the most
e. Ready in a second.
et Top, with collapsible
rack, and every up-to-date
ginable. You want it, be-
il cook any dinner and not
oom. No heat, no smell,
o coal to bring in, no ashes
t. It does away with the
f cooking, and makes it a
Women with the light touch
specially appreciate it, be-
can immediately have a
imply by turning a handle.
r preparation. It not only
ble than coal, but it costs
lutely no smell, no smoke;
n't heat the kitchen.
l finish, with the turquoise
enameled chimneys, makes
rnamental and attractive.
1, 2 and 3 burners; the 2
er stoves can be had with
Cabinet.
r everywhere; if not at yours,
scriptive Circular to the nearest
mpany,

etables
tables is rapidly gain-
are is exercised in the
anned under the most
.....25¢
.....10¢
.....10¢
.....10¢
Grocery
AS STREETS

Victoria only paid that
egardless of the number of
one room.
or McKenzie asked that the
laid over for the present as
like to obtain more informa-
re voting, and this was
or Brethour introduced a
seconded by Councillor Ego,
vides that all municipal work
be done by contract. The
curred in this, and the mo-
carried.
or Ego at this stage moved
services of Mr. Hooton, the
man, be dispensed with, and
ing the motion Councillor
charged the road foreman
g work on the roads without
orization from the council,
ted the reeve with giving Mr.
nstructions to proceed with
ordered by the council. Coun-
thour stated that the foreman
him and informed him that
ork ordered was completed,
cillor Brethour stated to him
was sorry, but nothing could
until a meeting of the council,
ad committee, composed of
Hewitt (chairman) and him-
authorized work to be done
e amount of $50, the limit
statute that a committee can
thout first reporting to the
ve claimed he had the power
sed.
otion dismissing Mr. Hooton
put, the mover and seconder
r and the reeve and Council-
tt against, the reeve declared
n lost.
or Brethour immediately took
to this, claiming that as
r McKenzie did not vote his
uld be counted in the affirma-
lor McKenzie settled the ques-
saying that he was in favor
otion, the reeve insisting that
vote.
otion was then declared car-
applications will be received
w foreman, wages $3 per day.
e and Councillor Hewitt want-
ate to be $2.50. The wages of
was fixed at $2.50 per day and
uncil decided to allow cows to
the roads provided they were
ntil the 31st of July.
can at all times sacrifice plea-
duty, approaches sublimity.—

LAND ACT.
Form No. 9.
FORM OF NOTICE.
Land District. District of Coast
otice that Andrew Henderson, of
tiver, occupation, physician, in-
apply for permission to purchase
wing described lands: Commenc-
post planted at N. E. corner post
rock mound, about 100 feet from
on right limit of upper Powell
nce 40 chains south to post No.
mound, thence 20 chains west to
3 in rock mound, thence 40 chains
post No. 4 in rock mound, thence
east to place of beginning.
ANDREW HENDERSON.
th, 1910.

TENDERS will be received by
lersigned for the purchase of Lot
side Extension C of the Work Es-
nd buildings thereon, for sale un-
wer of sale in a certain mort-
up till noon on the 10th day of
910. The highest or any tender
t necessarily be accepted. S. A.
1210 Douglas street.

SESSION WAS MOMENTOUS ONE

IMPORTANT LEGISLATION PASSED AT OTTAWA

Birth of a Canadian Navy—Tariff Settlement Triumph for Hon. W. S. Fielding

Ottawa, May 5.—The session of parliament just closed will be earmarked in the political history of the Dominion as one of outstanding importance. It represents a record of legislature achievement, not great in bulk perhaps, but involving big and broad issues affecting the moral, economic and social welfare of the people, and possessing a significance indicative of Canada's growing power as a nation within the Empire. "By the posterity of the future," to use the Hiberian phrase of a member of the House of Commons who preaches the gospel of silence in many pages of Hansard, it will be recalled as the session which gave birth to the Canadian navy and marked the beginning of a new epoch in the history of the Dominion, which crowned the remarkable record of progress of the first decade of Canada's century with a phenomenal year of commercial prosperity, and which set an indelible seal upon the statesmanship of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and upon the wise and progressive administration of the government of which he is the distinguished leader.

Yet since Confederation has parliament been confronted with an issue more momentous and far-reaching than that raised by the probem of Canada's duty to the Empire in the matter of defence. How parliament proposed to face the issue is a story which had its beginning in March of last year when the House of Commons unanimously passed a resolution which will remain famous in the political annals of the country, pledging the Dominion to speedy action in co-operation with the Imperial navy. When the House met in November it was generally understood that as the result of the conference on defence in London which had been attended in the summer by Sir Frederick Borden and Hon. L. P. Brodeur, that the government's policy, in strict harmony with the resolutions of March, was to create the nucleus of a navy which, while at the call of the motherland in time of need, would be always controlled by the parliament of Canada. That also had been the policy of the opposition up to a point, but when the proposals of the government came to be laid before the House it was found that after a struggle to remain loyal to the express declaration to which the Conservatives had been a party, Mr. Borden had surrendered to the jingoistic element in his following and was prepared to nail his colors to the mast of a Dreadnought or to meet the need of the Empire by proxy, in the shape of a money contribution towards the purchase of one or two vessels of the Dreadnought type. A vote farce so sudden and complete was without a parallel in the political history of the Dominion and the spectacle which the opposition presented as they endeavored to cover their retreat from the position they had taken at the inception of the new defence movement was rendered no less inglorious by the divisions which developed within their own camp. While Mr. Borden and his flag-waving supporters clamored for Dreadnoughts, Mr. Monk and his small French Conservative following adopted a do-nothing attitude which they sought to excuse by demanding an appeal to the people, and with these two wings of the opposition thus in conflict other members of the party fell to proclaiming policies of their own, each differing from the other and spelling—

"Ruin upon ruin, rout on rout,
Confusion worse confounded."

On the other hand, the government determined to do their duty by the Empire but equally insistent upon preserving the autonomy of the Dominion, found behind them a solid party, the members of which, English speaking and French alike, enthusiastically acclaimed the policy of a Canadian navy, built in Canada, manned by Canadian seamen, and controlled by the parliament of Canada. The debate on the second reading of the naval service bill will rank as one of the longest and best in the history of the Commons, the brilliant opening by the prime minister setting a standard which was well maintained throughout the six weeks of talk that followed. In the end the opposition, after floundering along in hopeless confusion to defeat on their alternative proposals, made a despairing effort to effect a semblance of harmony by uniting on a resolution to give the navy bill the six months' hoist—an effort which proved as futile as any that had preceded it and which only served to emphasize their inconsistency.

Second in importance to the enactment of legislation creating a Canadian navy, was the solution of the difficulty which arose over the United States tariff, and which at one stage threatened to plunge the two countries on the American continent into a disastrous commercial war. When in the early part of the session Hon. W. S. Fielding announced the ratification by France of the treaty giving that country the benefit of the Canadian intermediate tariff and securing to the Dominion in return the advantage of minimum duties on Canadian exports, it was recognized that an important step had been taken in the direction of that fuller commercial freedom which has always been the aim of the present government, a step all the more appreciated because of its effect in cementing the entente cordiale between the two countries. And satisfaction with the well-defined and progressive commercial policy of the government was strengthened when not many weeks later Mr. Fielding proclaimed the abolition of the German surtax and the coming into force of an arrangement between Canada and Germany mutually beneficial. To the opposition criticism that Canada was flying in the face of the United States in effecting a treaty with France, the government replied that the Dominion had a right to frame and develop its own commercial policy in its own way, and that the making of treaties with other countries was a matter with which the United States had no concern. The wisdom of this attitude of self-respecting independence was justified by later events; by the opening of friendly negotiations by President Taft; by the neighborly response on the part of Mr. Fielding; by the mutually sympathetic spirit which developed, and by the amicable settlement arrived at, a settlement which secured commercial peace with honor and has paved the way for reciprocal trade relations between the two countries. The result of the negotiations was a diplomatic triumph for the minister of finance, and a victory of great importance to the industrial interests of the Dominion. Thus in one session of parliament the government may be said to have strengthened the cords which bind Canada to the motherland, cemented the entente cordiale with France, brought about a better understanding with Germany, and secured a basis of the most cordial relationship with the United States—surely a record of which the government and the people have reason to feel proud.

But while parliament was much occupied during the session with affairs of international importance, it was not neglectful of the eternal economy and domestic needs. Seldom has a piece of legislation introduced by a private member excited so much interest as the bill presented by Mr. H. H. Miller to suppress gambling on the race track and other forms of vice associated with gambling. The House of Commons addressed itself to a consideration of the measure with an earnestness which reflected the general demand for reform. After a preliminary discussion the bill was sent to a committee to be considered, and after parties interested in the proposed legislation had been heard and evidence taken it was returned without amendment to the House, where a stirring debate ended in the defeat of the measure as framed by the narrow margin of one vote. Despite this set-back which disappointed the forces of moral reform, the promoters of the bill, realizing that half a loaf is better than no bread, consented to a compromise by which the duration of race track meets is limited, handbook betting and pool-selling prohibited, the publication of tips made an offence, and other restrictions introduced.

Another addition to the statute book of great importance is the act ably piloted through the House by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, and designed to safeguard the interests of the consumers against the operations of combines, trusts or mergers that unduly enhance prices. Based on the principle of investigation and publicity which has worked so effectively in the Industrial Disputes Act, the new legislation is along the lines of progressive administration which has characterized the labor department since its inception, and is a tribute to the acumen, ability and courage of the young minister of labor.

No better illustration of the care and thoroughness with which the government frame new legislation could be had than the Insurance Act, which after four years of investigation, consideration and reconsideration, was finally passed in the closing stages of the session. First considered two years ago by the banking and commerce committee, which heard evidence at great length, the bill underwent further dissection and revision last session, and was eventually given third reading by the House of Commons. Then the Senate set to work upon it, and before a committee this session it was again overhauled, with results which finally commended themselves to both Houses.

The immigration policy of the government has developed by a gradual process of evolution regulated by experience, new laws being enforced from time to time to meet new conditions and to correct old faults. In order to bring all the regulations governing immigration within the scope of one statute, Hon. Frank Oliver had passed during the session an act which while codifying the immigration laws also imposed new restrictions having as their object the exclusion of undesirables. That the results are likely to be satisfactory is shown by the tide of immigration pouring into the west from Europe and the United States and by the improvement in the quality of the immigration.

Since Hon. Rudolphe Lemieux took hold of the reins in the post office department not a session has passed without some reform being inaugurated, and this session the postmaster-general added to his splendid record by placing on the statute book an act which when concurrent legislation is passed by the Imperial parliament will put the cable companies under the jurisdiction of the railway commission in respect of rates and which should prove an important step towards the cheapening and better regulation of the oversea telegraph service.

From the foregoing record of legislative achievement, aside from the post of minor bills introduced and passed, it will be seen that the parliament of 1909-10 was by no means idle and yet there is no denying the fact that the work done during the six months would not have suffered by a stricter regard for the economy of time. The necessity for doing something to expedite business and shorten the sessions having become too apparent to be longer ignored, the government agreed to the appointment of a special committee to revise the rules of the House of Commons, and the result of its labors, approved by parliament, will be seen next session when the new rules come into force.

In connection with private legislation dealt with during the session, it is of interest to note that the opinion of the conservation commission was sought on several bills dealing with the exploitation of waterpowers and the recommendations of the commission through the chairman, Hon. Clifford Sifton, had a large influence in either modifying or defeating attempts to secure for private exploitation valuable water power franchises and in properly safeguarding the interests of the general public against monopolistic control.

From the standpoint of Western Canada one of the chief items of interest was the announcement of the government's intention to proceed at once to the construction of the Hudson's Bay railway. This announcement was implemented by a vote of $500,000 to begin the construction this summer.

The session was an unusually strenuous one for the various committees, many of which sat early and late to overtake the ever-increasing work allotted to them. Among the special committees appointed in addition to those having in hand the revision of the rules and the Miller bill respectively, there was the committee which inquired into the Lumsden charges and which was deserted by the three Conservative members, Messrs. Barker, Lennox and Crothers, and a committee on the bill providing for an eight-hour day on public works. The investigations before the public accounts committee brought to light nothing upon which the Opposition could hang even the semblance of a scandal, the net result of their probing being the story of the Richlbucto sawdust wharf, which proved to be the story of a pretty good bargain struck by the department of public works.

The end of the second session of the eleventh parliament finds the government strengthened as the result of their efficient administration and prudent and progressive legislation combined with tactful leadership, while the opposition had undoubtedly lost ground through reckless leadership, repeated blunders, and internal dissension. The disappearance of Mr. Foster from active political life provided Mr. Borden with an opportunity to do some house cleaning which will doubtless be continued next session, when in all probability a desperate effort will be made to secure the unity that has been so flagrantly lacking in the Conservative party during the session just ended. The sudden death of Dr. Barr, the member for Dufferin, was an event which caused a painful impression, and the illness of Hon. Mr. Brodeur, Mr. H. B. Ames, Mr. Monk, and Mr. Foster evoked much sympathy.

COUNCIL OF WOMEN HOLD BUSY MEETING

Resolution of Condolence With Dowager Queen—Presentation of Life-Membership

At the quarterly meeting of the Council of Women, held in the city hall Monday afternoon, it was decided to send a letter of condolence to Dowager Queen Alexandra, conveying the sympathy of the women of Victoria.

About thirty members and delegates were present, with Mrs. Cooper presiding. Considerable business was dealt with. Many communications were received.

Mrs. Cummings, secretary of the National Council, wrote, detailing the work of the national executive. Sir Richard Cartwright had promised to investigate the question of annuities for women being granted on the same terms as they were granted to men. The Indian Department feared that interference with the marriage regulations among British Columbia Indians would have a harmful effect and stated that conditions were improving. The Railway Commission stated that the prohibition of indecent language in trains was beyond its jurisdiction. It was decided to place the matter before the railroad companies.

The Council was notified that the National Council would meet in Halifax during the week beginning June 29th, and that a special rate could be obtained for delegates. Mrs. Andrews and Mrs. Day were appointed delegates to this meeting.

An invitation to attend the reception to Miss Bina M. West at the Alexandra Club rooms was received from the local Ladies of the Maccabees and accepted with thanks.

Mrs. MacNaughton, of Vancouver, wrote that the Vancouver Council had nominated Mrs. Griffin for the office of Provincial vice-president.

The preliminary agenda for the National Council was discussed and resolutions were endorsed asking that the earnings of prisoners be applied to the support of their wives and children; that the National Council advocate the enfranchisement of women; that undesirable immigration shall be prevented; that the National Council declare against the treating system; that supplementary reading among school children be systematically encouraged, and that curfew laws shall be enforced.

Amendments to the articles of the constitution, which related to finance were postponed for future consideration as it appeared that those suggested would interfere with the business of local councils. The meeting also refused to pass an amendment, the effect of which would be to give councils near the place of meeting an undue weight in the National Council.

Amendments asking for the definition of the duties of the vice-president of each province and for her election by the National Council were passed.

A report from Mrs. Andrews was received, stating that the postmaster had been interviewed on the subject of objectionable printed matter and that several dealers had been requested to remove from their windows postcards which the Council considered objectionable. Books in the lending library were under consideration.

A letter was received from Mrs. Richards, stating that the debt on the fair meeting had been paid by the City Council and the money in hand used to ornament the fair grounds. The committee having charge of the woman's building at the grounds was discharged by request of Mrs. Richards.

A pleasing feature of the meeting was the presentation of a life membership to Mrs. Jenkins.

SPEED LIMIT FIXED.

North Vancouver, May 9.—At the last session of the district council the speed limit for automobiles on the Capilano road was fixed at fifteen miles an hour on straight stretches, and four miles an hour turning corners. A great many complaints had been made of the excessive speed at which cars were being driven over the road, particularly that part between Canyon View and the waterworks dam.

No decision was reached regarding the location of the steel bridges that are to span the Capilano river pending the report of Engineer Cameron and his associates. The West Vancouver Improvement Society wrote recommending that the bridges be thrown across the upper end of King's island, as the most feasible route.

—The final sittings of the Fire Insurance Commission will be held in Victoria about the middle of June, and the commission's report will soon after be submitted to the government.

WIFE OF ACCUSED DOCTOR TESTIFIES

Mrs. Hyde Gives Evidence in Behalf of Husband, Charged With Murder

Kansas City, Mo., May 10.—Mrs. B. C. Hyde, wife of Dr. Hyde, charged with having murdered Colonel Thomas H. Swope and daughter of Mrs. Logan H. Swope, sister-in-law of the dead capitalist, went upon the witness stand yesterday in her husband's defence.

Mrs. Hyde told of her courtship by the doctor, which caused an estrangement between her mother and herself, and of her marriage which finally resulted in enmity between them, according to her testimony.

Mrs. Hyde wept as she described the death of Col. Moss Hunton. The colonel had been named as the prospective executor of the estate of Col. Swope, and the prosecution charged that Dr. Hyde purposely caused Hunton's removal, because, it is alleged, he stood in the way of Hyde's plans to gain the Swope millions.

Mrs. Hyde denied that Dr. Twyman, the Swope family physician, had warned Hyde not to draw too much blood from Hunton when the physicians were bleeding him.

Regarding the eight cases of typhoid fever in the Swope family, Mrs. Hyde said that Dr. Hyde had advised the Swopes for a year not to drink water from the water mains on the Swope premises.

The witness declared that she, on her own initiative, put the drinking water in their automobile before going to the Swope residence. She said that Dr. Hyde did not know that she had done so.

Mrs. Hyde denied that Thomas Swope had found capsules which he said Dr. Hyde had thrown away. She said he was in the house at the time he testified that he was outside the residence where he said he found the capsules.

SUSPECTED MURDERER IN HANDS OF POLICE

Man Arrested on Charge of Shooting Two Constables at Montreal

Montreal, May 10.—The police yesterday arrested Timothy Canby, on the charge of being the man who, last Friday night, shot and killed Constable Fortin and seriously wounded Constable O'Connell, of the police, the latter dying yesterday.

O'Connell found the man endeavoring to dispose of a number of pairs of rubber boots in a second hand shop, and attempted to arrest him. Fortin came to his assistance, whereupon the prisoner ceased his resistance and consented to accompany them to the station around the corner. When nearing the door he suddenly broke loose from his captors and, drawing a revolver, fired twice. The first bullet hit Fortin in the head, killing him instantly. The second lodged in O'Connell's stomach.

The man escaped by running through an adjoining lane. The police traced the boots to the warehouse of the Ames, Holden Co., two blocks from where the shooting took place, and when they found that Canby had handed in his resignation as night watchman on the plea that his wife had written to him to come home, and that on Friday night he had punched the watchman's clock at 8.45 p.m. and again at 9.26, instead of waiting the usual hour, evidently for the purpose of establishing an alibi, they considered they had evidence sufficient to justify them in the arrest, as Canby answered the description given by the witnesses of the shooting. Later, two second-hand men, to whom he had attempted to sell the boots, identified Canby, who protests his innocence.

PEACE CONGRESS.

Hartford, Conn., May 10.—Although unable to attend the New England peace and arbitration congress, which convened here yesterday, Ambassador James Bryce sent the following letter embodying his views on peace and arbitration:

"It is a matter of great regret to me that I cannot attend the meeting, owing to numerous other engagements which I have for the week in which it is to be held.

"I rejoice to know that a demonstration of opinion in favor of peace and arbitration so large and earnest as that which this conference is expected to give will proceed from the people of New England. The importance of the question itself cannot be exaggerated, and you are right in thinking that it ought to be constantly before public attention. Though the feelings disclosed at similar congresses in the past has been most encouraging, and though none now venture openly to oppose the propaganda, there are still some disquieting symptoms which cannot be ignored."

VESSELS DELAYED.

Sault Ste. Marie, May 10.—Low water in the St. Mary's river is working great delay to navigation. In spite of the fact that the locks on both sides of the river are in commission, there is a blockade of about 5 vessels above. All are loaded to the high-water mark last year, and consequently cannot get through the Poe lock, which has only 18 feet over the sills. Boats are not expected to load 19 feet hereafter, and as soon as the blockade is cleared away no further trouble is expected.

ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

Paris, May 10.—The second ballots for 229 seats in the Chamber of Deputies, taken Monday throughout France, passed quietly. The government has lost 14 votes. The Socialists have gained 14. The cabinet still has a safe majority. Boni de Castellane was defeated for re-election by the Radical Republican, Perchod. M. Jaurez, leader of the Socialists, was re-elected. Late returns show that of 196 deputies 116 go to the government, 44 to the Socialists and 36 to the parties of the Right.

MORE DUTY ON QUEBEC PRINT PAPER

U. S. Treasury Department Takes Action as Result of Province's New Policy

Washington, May 10.—To meet the new conditions imposed on May 1st by the province of Quebec on exports of pulp wood, the United States treasury department has made a decision removing the countervailing duty of 35 cents a ton on print paper made from pulp wood cut from the crown lands in that province.

Quebec was the one Canadian province which imposed an export tax of 25 cents a cord on pulp wood cut from crown lands. The recent action of the province in prohibiting the exportation of pulpwood naturally annulled the tax on such exports. The treasury department decision simply means that the new situation removes the countervailing duty of 35 cents a ton on print paper, and leaves pulpwood and print paper in the same situation in Quebec as has been prevailing in the province of Ontario, which also prohibits the export of pulp wood. This decision means in effect that from both provinces print paper from pulp wood cut from crown lands pays a tax of $2 per ton, the regular duty, plus the additional duty provided by the tariff bill, bringing the total duty on a ton of print paper from Canada to $5.75.

"The same restrictions exist on the importation of wood pulp as have existed before from both provinces. Wood pulp and pulp wood cut from private lands can be imported into the United States entirely free of duty, but the tariff on print paper made from pulp wood cut from private lands in Canada remains at the Payne law provision of $3.75 a ton.

CONSOLIDATED COMPANY ACQUIRES MINES

Force of Men to Be Put to Work on Molly Gibson Group—Week's Shipments

Nelson, May 9.—It is announced that the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Trail, of which W. H. Aldridge is the general manager, has acquired the property known as the Mollie Gibson group on Kokanee creek, just east of Nelson, and will put a force of men to work at once. The property is an extensive one and has been developed and operated by the Lapatete Mines, Ltd., until about eighteen months ago. The mine is well equipped with a mill and mine buildings, and genuine satisfaction is felt at the resumption of work on this well-known property.

Appended are details of ore shipments and smelter receipts for last week and the year to date:

Boundary.

	Week.	Year.
Granby	24,478	450,621
Snowshoe	2,865	66,790
Other mines	.....	146,098
Total	27,343	663,509

Rossland.

	Week.	Year.
Centre Star	4,970	69,969
Le Roi No. 2	635	11,044
Le Roi No. 2 (milled)	300	5,400
Le Roi	459	5,129
Other mines	...	263
Total	6,364	91,805

Slocan-Kootenay.

	Week.	Year.
St. Eugene (milled)	2,775	49,950
Whitewater (milled)	600	10,600
Van Roi (milled)	600	14,400
Kootenay Belle (milled)	70	1,260
Granite Poorman (milled)	250	4,500
Queen (milled)	420	7,560
Nugget (milled)	110	1,980
St. Eugene	281	6,656
Molly Hughes	31	327
Sullivan	385	3,904
Richmond-Eureka	73	1,690
Ferguson	59	325
Vail Roi	32	389
Silver King	118	1,323
Yankee Girl	54	2,264
Highland	4	102
Rambler-Cariboo	21	357
Other mines	..	20,093
Total	6,183	127,880

Total for week 39,890 tons, and for the year to date, 883,194 tons.

Smelter Receipts.

	Week.	Year.
Granby, Grand Forks	24,478	450,741
Consolidated Co., Trail	10,265	179,887
B. C. Cop. Co., Greenwood		145,935
Total	34,743	776,563

POLICE CHIEFS TO MEET IN AUGUST

One Hundred Delegates Expected to Attend Annual Convention at Vancouver

Vancouver, May 9.—The dates of the meeting of the police chiefs of Canada have been definitely announced and the convention is to be held here on August 3rd and 4th, in Pender hall. About 100 of the chief constables of the Dominion are expected to be present.

The letter fixing the dates was received by the police commissioners from the secretary of the Chief Constables Association of Canada, and they at once proceeded to lay plans for a great reception to the visitors. An attempt will be made to have the visiting chiefs stay here at least a week and in that time they will be taken on little excursions through the surrounding country and shown the beauties and delights of the coast district near Vancouver. A trip up Howe Sound will be one of the attractions to be offered them and a banquet in the Hotel Vancouver another. Chief Chamberlin has been empowered to make all arrangements.

Solitude is the mother country of the strong, and silence is their speech.—Ravignon.

TWO INDIANS ARE SENTENCED TO DEATH

Convicted at Clinton Assizes of Murder of Chinaman Two Years Ago

Ashcroft, May 9.—The murder charge against two Indians, Ernest Louis and Basil, for the killing of a Chinaman near Dog creek, was heard at the Clinton assizes, at which Mr. Justice Gregory presided. The crime was committed over two years ago, but the body was not discovered for several months. The two prisoners were arrested some months ago, but Ernest Louis escaped from custody at Clinton and, remaining at large for several months, could not be tried at the fall assizes. Basil was put upon his trial for the murder last October, but the jury disagreeing, the case was thrown over to this assize.

When the prisoners were put in the box their lawyer, James Murphy, objected to having them tried jointly and the crown attorney placed Ernest Louis first upon his trial. The evidence showed that the Chinaman had been shot through the body and locked in his cabin on the Fraser river. The two Indians having been arrested and separately imprisoned implicated each other. Ernest Louis made a full confession to the constable at Clinton last year, afterwards confirming the same before the stipendiary magistrate. Mr. Murphy strove hard to get this confession thrown out, but was overruled by the judge.

Corroborative evidence was produced by the crown, a complete story being presented by the able deputy attorney-general.

For the defence Mr. Murphy held that only the flimsiest circumstantial evidence had been adduced and that the crown had failed utterly to bring the crime home to his client.

In the summing up Mr. Justice Gregory dealt mainly with the question of the confession of Ernest Louis, saying that the question of how far the confession should be admitted for the jury themselves to settle, and that the responsibility was theirs and theirs alone.

The jury after being out, brought in a verdict of "Guilty of Murder." The jury added this rider also to the verdict and the judge ordered it to be forwarded to the attorney-general's department:

"It is the desire of the jury to draw attention to the total lack of police protection along the Fraser river from Lillooet up to Alkaali lake, thereby leaving the detection of crime to be a very difficult matter."

Basil, the other Indian implicated in the murder, was brought up the following morning. The question of admissability of a confession made by Basil to Constable Burr was again a matter of keen debate but the judge again ruled that the confession was admissible.

The same evidence was produced as in the case of Ernest Louis.

The jury retired and after a short deliberation returned with a verdict, "Guilty of Murder."

At the conclusion of the assizes the prisoners were brought in for sentence. The two Indians were sentenced to be hanged in the Kamloops jail on July 10th, 1910.

The prisoners' counsel, Mr. James Murphy, pleaded on their behalf for clemency on the ground of youthfulness and the judge promised tho forward the recommendation.

WOMEN AS MEMBERS OF CHURCH COURTS

Resolution Adopted by Annual Conference of the Kamloops Methodist District

Revelstoke, May 9.—The annual conference of the Kamloops district of the Methodist church was held here. Among the resolutions passed were:

Moved by Rev. T. H. Wright, seconded by Rev. J. W. Hedley, that this meeting memoralize the general conference through the annual conference to so amend the law of the church as to make it possible for women who are members of the church to be eligible for office in all the courts of our church.

Moved by Rev. J. P. Rice, seconded by Rev. W. W. Bromwic, that the meeting recommends to the general conference that "Amen" be used after the hymn as is done in other churches.

Rev. O. M. Sanford moved, Rev. W. W. Bromwich seconded, that this meeting memoralize the general conference to procure a new hymnal for use in the Methodist church.

Rev. T. H. Wright moved, Rev. F. S. Okell seconded, that we express our sympathy and satisfaction in the work now being done by the Methodist church in Italy.

A list of the value of the various church properties in the district was read as follows: Kamloops, $11,950; Nicola, $4,950; Ashcroft, $2,700; Lillooet, $2,630; Salmon Arm, $6,500; Revelstoke, $8,300; Trout Lake, $3,000; Golden, $2,750. In many parts churches and parsonages had been enlarged.

A resolution was passed that a preacher is necessary at Fort George, and if possible a man be sent up at once. A preacher is also required to take in the Notch Hill and Tappen centres.

Reports of church progress from all parts of the district were very promising.

The question of dividing up the services with other denominations was discussed, the meeting being strongly against sectarian rivalry, although competition was good and helped in the progress of the church.

VICTIM OF ACCIDENT BURIED.

Nanaimo, May 9.—The funeral of the late James Doherty, whose death on Thursday resulted from injuries received in No. 1 mine, took place from the family residence Haliburton street, Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock under the auspices of Ashlar Lodge A. F. & A. M. The funeral was well attended by fellow employees of the deceased, the funeral procession being headed by the Silver Cornet band. Rev. Mr. Boulton conducted services at the home and graveside.

IMPORTANT CITY CONTRACTS

MANY TENDERS ARE BEING CALLED FOR

Bids Are Now Asked for Work of Paving a Number of Leading Streets

Some important civic contracts will be let within the next few weeks. Wm. W. Northcott, purchasing agent for the corporation, is calling for tenders which will be received up to Friday, May 20th, for paving with asphalt, and construction of the necessary sidewalks, curbs and gutters, the following streets: Linden avenue, from Fort street to Dallas road; St. Charles street, from Fort street to Rockland avenue; Southgate street, from Vancouver to Cook; Cook from Pakington to May street. Plans and specifications may be seen and form of tender may be had at the office of the purchasing agent. The letting of these important contracts will inaugurate a new policy for street construction in Victoria and for that reason is of the highest importance.

Work will be commenced shortly also on a new system of ornamental street lighting which has for a long time been under construction. The purchasing agent has received the last of the tenders for such quantities of lamp standards as may be required during the year 1910 for street lighting purposes, as per drawing and specifications as prepared by the electrical superintendent, H. Hutchison. The streets which are to be thus improved are Douglas from Humboldt to Fisguard, Yates street from Government to Blanchard, and rows of these ornamental lights are also to be erected on the front of the causeway and along Belleville street from the causeway to the C. P. R. offices.

Important alterations are also to be made at once to two of the district fire halls. The purchasing agent is calling for tenders, which will be received up to Monday, May 16th, for additions and alterations to the Yates street and Victoria West halls. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the official mentioned.

Some important improvements and alterations are contemplated in connection with the sewerage system, and in this connection the purchasing agent has called for tenders which will be opened at the next meeting of the council for the supply and erection of a Volute sewerage pump and electric motor, and an automacic starter.

The complaints which were recently made regarding the failure of the city to include in the cement sidewalks the names of streets, has resulted in the purchasing agent issuing an advertisement calling for tenders, which will be received up to Monday, May 16th, for the furnishing of 4,000 tile letters; also for 100 street signs, all as per plans and specifications which may be seen at his office.

KING GEORGE'S MAIL DRIVER TO PAY FINE

Went Over Rock Bay Bridge Faster Than a Walking Pace

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

E. S. Woodward, driver of his Majesty's mail, was fined $5 in the police court this morning for driving the mail cart over the Rock Bay bridge at a greater speed than a walk.

Woodward said his duties compelled him to make time all the way. He was in charge of the mail collection and had to get it to the central office for sorting in time for its distribution. He complained that if he had to walk his horse across the bridge the mails would be late. When fined he said he had no money to pay the fine and was given a week to find it.

When the case was called a letter was read from the mail driver saying he had to collect the mails and could not appear. He asked that the case be set for another date. Magistrate Jay said the excuse was not sufficient and ordered that Woodward come to court to-morrow. Before the court proceedings terminated, however, he arrived.

Capt. Macdonald, of the Garrison, was fined a similar sum for a similar offence. The chief of police said Capt. Macdonald's military duties detained hhm and he would plead guilty for him. The magistrate accepted the excuse.

Juliet Webber was fined $25 for being an inmate of a house on Chatham street. She counted out the money in dollars and halves.

John McLean went to jail for a month, having been found guilty of stealing a box of cigars from the Colonist hotel. He was drunk at the time of the theft and was found lying on the sidewalk on Simcoe street with the cigars in his pockets.

Wong Yung went to jail for one year for maintaining an opium joint on Theatre alley, in which the opium fiend, Georgia Baker, had been found.

WILL BE DEPORTED.

San Francisco, Cal., May 10.—Marriage of a foreign born woman to a native born American does not prevent the deportation of the woman if she is found to be undesirable, according to a decision handed down by Judge Morrow, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The decision was rendered in the case of Wong Chun, a Chinese slave girl, who was ordered deported from America, and who, after appealing her case to the United States District court, married a native born Chinaman.

Judge Morrow's decision was so worded that it would apply the same ruling to all foreign born people who are declared subjects for deportation.

—Citizens on Harbinger avenue have been much annoyed by sneak thieves entering their gardens and pulling out plants by the roots and carrying them off. The police have been notified, and it is expected that the guilty parties will be discovered shortly.