A third exhibit is from Arrow Park it the south end of lower Arrow lake. Here are some excellent examples of a sandy loam country at one time thought o he too dry for successful horticulture uch, however, is evidently not the case.

Then comes an exhibit from Columbia Gardens. This is another light soil, ir rigated. There are on exhibit water nelons, musk melons, nutmeg melons, almost subtropical fruits entirely, and yet have been grown in a country which year or two ago was merely bush

Straving aside for a moment, a glance land, grown at a height of 3,800 feet above sea level. This has already been nstitution the exhibit has come. The particular point is that fruit can be grown at altitudes which are aften inconsiderately regarded as not possible of successful horticulture

Apart from these district exhibits are plify other points along the Arrow lakes and Columbia river, such as Fire Valley Burton, Robson and Trail which are equally illustrative of the fertility of he Kootenay valleys.

Then again are the exhibits from Nelon and Kaslo, already insufficiently welt upon and where excellence is everywhere shown at th exhibition.

But a new district exhibit is that from the Slocan Valley, whose fruit this its first year is only a point or so below that of the south side of the West Arm of Kootenav lake. Creston has in a small exhibit not in

the least worthy of that district which s perhaps one of the very best valleys horticulture in the whole of Kootenay.

There are two remarkable exhibits from East Kootenay, the one from Marysville, exhibited by E. J. Clayton, grown at a height exceeding 3000 feet, thus again showing that the prolificness of the soil of Kootenay is not confined to its valley bottoms, and the other from Wattsburg. The latter is a remarkable illustration of what can be done by scientific irrigation. A. E. Watts, the ex-hibitor, is irrigating from above. He runs a drain through the middle of his ard, in which his trees are placed 30 feet apart in rows. Along each row is laid a smaller pipe and at intervals of 30 feet are standards, six feet high, surmounted by a sprinkler throwing water to a distance of 45 feet with a 15 pound ressure, available from almost any water tank. Hence the soil can be cul ivated with ease by ploughing tween the rows and at the same time can get sufficient moisture without wasting water, the foliage as well as the roots being given an f absorbing the necessary moisture.

So far the districts and their exhibits whether for competition of not. But yet nother interesting feature is the award of the Shaughnessy cup, given to the exhibition of the best and most varied produce from any one ranch. This was asily won by Mrs. J. Johnstone. The one exhibit in the annex is on of the best of the fair. Not only are nere fruit and vegetables but there are also the varied products of the gneral farm variety, eggs, milk, bacon, ham showing what one industrious Scot can

DOMINION FISH COMPANY.

Not Affected by Failure in the United States.

WINNIPEG. Sept. 22-Capt. Wm obinson, who left a week ago for Chi eago, in connection with the Booth Fish mpany's failure is back again in Winipeg having arrived home this morn Cant Robinson who is president the Dominion Fish company of Winlines has little to say about the failure of the big American company. He insists on the fact that the Dominion company is an entirely separate organization and whatever affects the Booth failure will have on the Canadian company will be sympathetic only. The Canadian company's business was done n a cash basis and in consequence as not affected by the failure.

"I am inclined to think," said Capt. Robinson "that the Booth company will reorganized and started again on a irmer footing than before. The probabilities are that way. However, hat may be, the Dominion Fish com eany will continue to do business and hatever effect the failure to reorgane the Booth company will have on he Dominion Fish company will only by reflection.

ANGLICAN MISSION BOARD.

Calls Upon the Various Western Dioceses Decided Upon.

OTTAWA, Sept. 24—General mission oard Anglican church met here last ight. Those present included Bishops nkham of Calgary, Reeves of Yukon nd Newham of Saskatchewan. eral treasurer reported receipts of .033. The grants for 1909 to the stern provinces was not struck as Pan-Anglican congress distribution es place in January and may affect tive conditions. Calls upon the tive conditions. Calls upon the eses for 1909 were made including skatchewan: \$1400; Calgary \$2900; enzie River \$200; Qu'Appelle \$3,-Yukon \$350: New Westminster Rupert's Land \$8568; Kootenay 1248; Columbia \$1500; Caledonia \$468; ee \$400; Athabasca \$144; Kee-

WATER POWER

There was present at the meeting of the city council last a delegation from the Canada Zinc company to protest of the city to permit the electric power being turned on over their power line. This delegation was made up of R Irving, F. T. Snyder, L. Pratt and J. Whittier, while J. H. Ward attended on behalf of the B. C. Telephone com

Before hearing the statements of the delegation the mayor read some correspondence on this matter. This began, read, with a letter from the manager of the telephone company protesting against the danger of turning power over the new line until that line

properly guarded.

This communication was followed by a letter from the mayor insisting that all proper precautions should be taken. reply there was a long lettetr from the Canada Zinc company declaring that the line was safe, the city electrician Brown having already declar-ed it to be so and his decision should e taken as final, and Mr. Snyder, in an enclosed report, set forth his reasons to think so at some length, Mr. Snyder in this report declared that the system employed by the Canada Zinc company was quite safe and that as far as the danger of high tension wires were concerned the city's high tension wires for years had been running in close connection with the telephone wires without any accident. No accident was at all likely. The letter from the Canada Zinc company also set forth that the delay imposed by the city on the opening of the industry was a serious drawback to the company and was also a loss to the district and to the city. The plant in operation would be spending something like \$400 a day in

Mayor Taylor then read a commun cation from himself inviting the presence of the Canada Zinc company at the meeting of the council of Sept. 21. R. Irving, called upon to make any further statement, declared that about everything had been fully set forth in the letter already read. As to the B. C. Telephone company they might take

Mr. Ward said that all he wanted was to see that his lines were safe. read correspondence to show that his company had taken up the matter with

better care of their own system.

the Canada Zinc from April last.

Mr. Snyder maintained that his com pany had spent \$1500 more than origin ally intended in the line so as to make it safe. \$1500 less would have built cheaper line and \$600 spent in cradle guards would then have covered the obections of Mr. Ward or of the city. Yet the company had made a better line than that and now were asked to put up cradle guards which were already

shown to be of no real protection.

The mayor said the charter under which the Canada Zinc company was acting was passed by the people and only the people could vary it. Moreover, if the Telephone company desired to do so all that they had to do was to take out an injunctiton. The trouble vas that the Telephone company might hold the city liable.

Mr. Snyder asked what the city pro-posed by way of safety devices, not admitting that the lines were not safe. Mayor Taylor said he had taken the advice of Cecil B. Smith who said the ruling of the railway commission in all cases of such disputes as the present was that there should be an extra wire fused at both ends, wrapped round the wires from pole to pole between which poles were the other wire systems to be crossed, and so strung that if a wire broke the extra wire would prevent its

Mr. Snyder said that there were practically no cases of breakage. Electrician Brown said that there were breakages of such wire as that used by the Canada Zinc company in the city system.

Mr. Snyder declared that Lorne A. Campbell of the West Kootenay Power and Light company had said there had been only one such breakage in ten years.

Electrician Brown did not think this to be the case.
R. Irving observed his company had

a ruling from the railway commission as to the crossing of the G. P. R.wires. There had been no exception taken to the system employed by the Canada Zinc company.

The mayor said that that ruling was

not to the point, there being no dispute. In cases of dispute the ruling was as he had stated, on the authority of C. B. Smith. Alderman Procter said that neither he nor he believed the mayor or

council, wished to prevent the company from going ahead and he thought some arrangement might be made.

Mr. Snyder stated he would like to meet Mr Smith and find out what was wanted to be done. Whatever was necessary the Canada Zinc company would like to get to work and do at

An attempt was then made to get Cecil B. Smith to the council meeting. This failed owing to Mr. Smith's absence from the hotel. A tentative arrangement was made to meet Mr. Smith at the hotel at a later hour.

L. Pratt said the Canada Zinc company was willing to do whatever was necessary but asked that while those precautions which might be ecessary were being taken the power uld be allowed to be turned on Alderman Procter moved that the

matter be left to Mr. Smith and if Mr. Smith said that the company might run the current, until proper precautions, if such were thought necessary, were taken, that the Canada Zinc company,

Ald. Patenaude seconded. Mayor Taylor protested that this was no proper motion as the council had no right to override the bylaw. He had no wish to hamper the company but he was afraid of loss of life or the burning

of residences if a wire were accidental-

Mr. Snyder interfected that the chances of breakage was a million to

Ald. Procter said the extra size the wire was a proper precaution. Ald. McMorris moved and Ald. Hale conded as an amendment that proper precautions to be taken be referred to Mr. Smith and his decision This carried unanimously

The city electrician and the dele-gation then went down to the Huma hotel to meet Mr. Smith.

HOTEL HELD UP

Burglars Disturbed at Their Game Manage to Escape. BUFFALO, Sept. 21-Two men with their faces covered with handkerchiefs entered the Lenox hotel early today and with revolvers forced clerk George Smith and telephone operator Doyle leave their positions and then marched them into the basement where they locked them in a small room. Returning to the office the two men began a search for valuables. They secured on ceeded in opening the safe when Smith and Doyle, who had succeeded in liberating themselves raised an alarm and the holdup men fled and have not been

BAD TRAIN ACCIDENT.

Two Men Are Killed and More Than Fifty Injured.

ST LOUIS Sent 24-A phone me sage to the Post Despatch from Carthage, Mo., says: "Two men were killed and more than fifty persons were injured on the east bound 'Frisco passenger train on the Spring River, a mile north of this city today. The train was running at high speed when in rounding a sharp curve the engine left the tracks, all the cars following it. The engine turned over twice in the steen cent of fifty feet and plunged into the river. The engineer and fireman were drowned.

AEROPLANIST EXPERIENCES.

Wilbur Wright is Making More Re markable Records. LEMANS, France, Sept. 25—Wilbur Wright, the American aeroplanist made

a flight this morning that lasted for 36 22 miles at an average height of 45 feet. He came to the ground because his gasoline tank which had not been firmly closed was leaking.

The distance made by Mr. Wright, for the Michelin aero club prizes has been officially recorded at 39,905 metres Mr. Wright in France are trying to per suade him to fly across the English channel on the ground that such a feat would furnish the best evidence of his absolute confidence in his machine

HEAVY RATES

The Dominion Rallway Commission sitting at Winnipeg on Wednesday last proceeded with the argument in the Kootenay case, which was presented in January last by J. H. Ashdown. The object of the argument was on the one hand to show that the rates were exces-sive and discriminated in favor of Montreal against Winnipeg. In the case of the Ashdown company the increased rate meant an extra cost of \$3,412.27 in the year and compelled them to supply their branch house at Nelson from some where else than Winnipeg. Judge Ma-bee quoted an order of the board fixing the charge as at present existing. Mr. said he could not carry the missed, with leave to make a new applicaton setting forth whatever grievances the complainant thought he had, and the board had power to remedy.

Mr. Henderson, who appeared for the Winnipeg wholesalers, proceeding with the Kootenay case, said this branch was presented to the board by J. H. Ashdown on behalf of the Winnipeg board of trade, at the sitting at Winnipeg on January 7 last. He told the board that when the Crow's Nest Pass agreement was before the Dominion parliament and when it was at the point of being passed he went to Ottawa as a representative of the Winnipeg commercial interests to ask that protection be given to Winnipeg in that legislation. He saw Mr. Sifton, and then went to Montreal and there saw Mr., as he then was, Shaughnessy and made arrangement that Winnipeg was to be put on an equal footing, that the rates from those points into Winnipeg and from there out to Kootenay points, the sum of the local erates further than a reasonable handling charge . That was the basis of the rates then put in force.

Judge Mabee—The balance of the

hrough rates. Mr. Henderson—Yes, the balance of the through rates. Mr. Ashdown, made it clear that he and Winnipeg interests never objected to the rates being made general afterwards—applicable to all was suggested that Vancouver should be brought into line with Winnipeg—should be placed on an equally favorable basis as to shipments into. Kootenay. On iron commodities there was a rate from eastern Canada to Vancouver of 60 cents per 100 pounds, from Vancouver to Nelson it was 85 cents, making \$1.45. The old rate from eastern Canada was 65 cents to Winnipeg and from Winnipeg to Nelson 62 cents, making a total of \$1.27. So that Winnipeg had an advantage over Vancouver of the difference between \$1.45 and \$1.27. The direct rate from eastern Canada to Nelson \$1.21. The company were ordered to place Vancouver on an equal footing with Winnipeg. One way of doing this

they raised the rate by way of Winnipeg and allowed the Vancouver rate to re main as it was. RATE TOO LOW. Judge Mabee-The rate from Winni-

was to reduce the rate from Vancouver

to Nelson, which was excessively high, but instead they put up the price to

Nelson. They did not assist Vancouver

peg being too low was the cause of the

Mr. Henderson-We say the rate was not too low. There were two ways meet the case; one was to lower the rate from Vancouver to Nelson and the other to raise the rate from Winnipes to Nelson. They raised the land and water rate from Winnipes from 62 cents o \$1.09 and all rail from 58c to \$1.09 The effect was it costs from \$7 to \$10.8 per ton more to deliver iron com ties in Kootenay points by way of Win-nipeg than from Montreal direct to Vancouver and into Nelson again.

Mr. Chrysler, representing the C. P. R.—Speaking always of car load lots. Mr. Henderson-We say that should not be admitted.

Judge Mabee asked how far it was from Vancouver to Nelson. Mr. McInnes-540 miles. Judge Mabee-How far from Winni-

peg to Nelson? Mr. McInnes-1,103 miles. Mr. Henderson said if 62 cents from Winnipeg to Nelson was reasonable and it had been in force many years; 85 cents from Vancouver to Nelson was too high. Judge Mabee—There is no evidence to show the rate from Vancouver to Nelson was unreasonably high.

PROOF OF REASONABLENESS. Mr. Henderson submitted that the fact of the length of time the rate had been What they asked in that case was one solution of the difficulty is that in the all rail they should leave the through rate as it now stands at \$1.26. Give a rate from Montreal to Winnipeg of 71 cents as it now is under the pre Nelson of, say, 59 cents, with the result of \$1.30. Then the present rate, Mon-treal to Vancouver 6 cents and the rate Vancouver to Nelson 60 cents. They were not particular as to a cent or so. They only asked that the tremendou difference be wiped out.

Judge Mabee-You get to the old pro-Mr. Henderson-Then call it a comnodity rate. Mr. Chrysler-Does Winnipeg produce

Mr. Henderson-Yes, just as much as Fort William does, or any point in eastern Canada does. There is a rolling mill here and a very important indus-try manufacturing iron. In the case of the Ashdown company, the advanced rate meant an additional annual expense of \$3,412.27. The result was they could not carry on their huse at Nelson as a branch house from Winningg, but mus upply it from somewhere else than

Judge Mabee-How could they have nedied this? Mr. Henderson—By reducing the rates rom Vancouver to Nelson. We say the fact that the rates had existed so long was proof of its unreasonableness. Answering the judge, he said the tariffs had placed Vancouver in no better position before, but it placed Winnipe ore unfavorable position than astern points. The company was throw ing all the business back to Montreal, to et, he supposed, the larger haul.

Proleeding further, he said the com

pany could not justify the 85 cent rate from Vancouver to Nelson. GROPING IN THE DARK.

Judge Mabee-We are always grop ng in the dark without any facts. You say the rates from Winnipeg to Van-couver was reasonable because they had peen in existence for ten vars, while on the other hand you say the rate from Vancouver to Nelson is unreasonable, and yet that has been in existence ten years. How can you claim that a long usage is proof of reasonab eness? Mr. Henderson said they were two dif-

ferent sets of circumstance Mabee-I find that on the Vancouver rate the company give evidence of the reasonableness of the rate based on the cost of maintenance being higher and traffic not so heavy as on other parts of the system, and the court ruled this had been proved and made an order

the rate, derson said that judgment did appear to show there was consideration of the rate. It is obvious Montreal is not entitled to any preference over Win-

nipeg. Judge Mabee—You ring up Montreal Mr. Henderson-Well, Montreal is in

town today. Judge Mabee-Montreal has an advantage over Winnipeg in that it is also a seaport. Was that rate applicable all

a seaport. Was that rate applicable at over eastern Ontario?

Mr. Henderson—It is. For instance a Hamilton house has a branch establishment at Nelson and they could deliver iron goods to their branch house at from \$8 to \$11 less than Mr. Ashdown could. While removing discrimination between Vancouver and Winnighton between Vancouver and Winnight. ination between Vancouver and Winn peg they had established discrimi between Montreal and Winnipeg. Judge Mabee asked how Mr. He son would get over the order he had

Mr. Henderson said he could not get over it. He asked the board to shelve the matter for the time and deal with think reasonable. He could not carry the case further.

Judge Mabee said the commission were of opinion the better way to dis-pose of the case was to dismiss the appolication, but giving leave to the ap-plicant to file a new application in ac-cordance with the practice and proceeding of the board in which he might fully and set forth whateve detail and set forth whatever grievances he thought he had and the board had power to remedy.

AMONG ODD FELLOWS.

Hopes of the Rebekahs Shattered by

Grand Lodge. DENVER, Sept. 25—The hopes of the order of Rebekahs, the woman's auxliary of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. for a separate national legislative body have been shattered by the orable action by the committee to which their petition was assigned by The committee of the whole rand lodge reported its conclusions or evision of the sovereign gran which moans that the sub redinate encomments will have a nev al for next year

(Western Associated Press.)
BRANDON, Sept. 23—The name Hon. T. M. Daly, K. C., minister of the under Sir Mackenzie Bowell was the only one proposed to a large and representative conservative conver tion and the nomination was received with enthusiasm. Mr. Daly then tressed ahe convention briefly. Dr. J. Roche, ex-M. P. for Marquette, de-livered a speech, recalling that liberals preached free trade in opposition, but moderate tariff was now their cry.
deprecated the fact that the ou civil service is not included in the pre posed reform measure. At present side men were all electioneering. Dr. Roche then turned his attention to the timber deals, declaring that the talk of mpetition was a myth and accused Hon Clifford Sifton of gross favoritism in granting lands to Theadone A. Bur-rows, ex-M. P., his brother-in-law and

recited several instances of deals.

The liberal convention last night nominated Hon. Clifford Sifton for the fourth time, no other name being pro-posed. Resolutions of confidence in Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the government's railway policy and the administration of the Dominion were passed. Sifton spoke first of the tariff saying that it was a moderate one and slightly lower than before. Speaking of financial aspect he dwelt on the reased revenue. He then he recent legislation and said that the same regulations prevailed in the department of the interion as under r. M. Daly

LONDON, Sept. 23-R. L. Borden had a good reception from a large audience in the Princess rink last evening. The conservative leader made pointed attack upon J. G. Turriff, ex-M. P. and Theodore A. Burrows, ex-M connection with a number deals. Shifting to the marine depart ment he refererd to the civil ser ners' report. He defined the conservative tariff as one of reasonable The administration, said, had neglected the warning from the imperial government to protect Canada from Oriental immigration negotiating the Japanese treaty.

CLINTON, Ont.Oct. 23-The occasion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's visit, was a boliday and eight thousand heard, the premier speak. Sir Wilfrid said the campaign was an extraordinary one in as much as there was no great issue or grievance before the electorate. The ier referred to the allegati against the government comparing the abuse to that poured on Hon. Alexander aduse to that poured on Hon. Alexander MacKenzie and denied that he had stolen the political clothing of the conservatives. He had been, he said, successful in changing the idea of a tariff for one class only. Hon. George P. Graham followed, speaking of the mense trade growth.

TRURO, Sept. 23-John Stanfield, M. P. was yesterday renominated by the conservatives of Colchester. He accepted on condition that the convention ndorse the stand taken by Mr. Borlen with respect to purity in the conduct of the coming election. The convention agreed and passed a resolution

PRESCOTT, Sept. 23-Dr. J. Reid, ex-M. P. was nominatetd by the conservatives last night.

PORT ARTHUR, Sept. 23-There will be possibly four candidates for the emmons in Thunder Bay and Rainy River. The labor men have practically decided to bring out Mr. Furry, who is now attetnding the Trades and Labor congress at Halifax. The socialists will shortly hold a convention to discuss the matter.

HALIFAX, Sept. 23—At a meeting in the city hall last night, it was decided to form an electoral purity league and to hire a corps of professional de-tectives to see that the law is enforced during the coming election: An influe tial committee was formed on which the presidents of both the liberal and conservative county associations have places.

OTTAWA, Sept. 23-The returning officers for British Columbia constituencies are: Comox-Atlin, Jas. Lipsombe, Nanaimo; Kootenay, John Keen, Kaslo; Nanaimo, C. H. Barker, Nanaimo; New Westminster, Thomas J. Armstrong, sheriff, New Westminster; Vancouver. Thomas Henry MacKay, Victoria, Thomas J. Hick, Victoria; Yale-Cariboo, Dr. K. C. McDonald. Vernon

(Associated Press Despatch.) NEW WESTMINSTER, Sept. The Jardine faction of the divided local liberal party won a signal victory at a meeting last night for the purpose of electing delegates to the nominating convention next week only two Ken edy men being elected out of a total of forty eight delegates. As this urnishes nearly fifty per cent. of the delegates to the convention, the nom-ination of Robert Jardine as the liberal andidate is conceded on all sides. Jardine had been nominated in November of last year but resigned a few week ago because of the strenuous opposition of the Kennedy men.

TORONTO, Sept. 23-Mr. Borden in a great meeting in Massey hall made some sharp comments on a Globe edi-torial attacking Hon. George Foster, whom, he said, he had found to be an upright, honest and honorable man. Attorney general Bowser of British Columbia, Hon. W. J. Hanna and pre ier Roblin of Manitoba also delivered addresses. Mr. Roblin made a biting attack on the Globe.

MONTREAL, Sept. 23—Following cominations for the comomns were Grenville, Dr. J. D. Reid.

tive; Berthier, Victor Allard, cons vative; Brome, Hon. Sydney Fisher, liberal; Terrebonne, T. Rinirit, liberal; Cape Breton, A. Johnston, liberal; Jacques Cartier, F. D. Monk, conservative; Quebec West, W. Power, liberal; Charlevoix, Hon. Radolph Lemieux, iberal; Lotbiniere, L. Pelletier,

KINGSTON, Sept. 23-Hon. larty, ex-M. P. for Kingston, notified the liberal association that he will no again be a candidate.

servative.

NEW MARKET. Sept. 23-North ork liberals today nominated Hon. B. Aylesworth.

DAMAGES AGAINST RAILWAY

Rights on the Covert Ranci Grand Forks News Notes. GRAND FORKS, Sept. 23.—St.)—Judgment in the Atwood

Valley lines case has been ren This case was for damages su tained by the plaintiff by the defendant running their lines of railway across the plaintiff's property on the North Fork branch of their railway. The case Nelson in February last, H. C. Han nington appearing for the plaintiff and D. Whiteside for the defendant Damages to the extent of \$1,250 were awarded to Mr. Atwood, the value of the right-of-way across the land, have

ing yet to be abitrated.

H. C. Hannington, counsel for the Eastern Townships bank and W. H. Covert leaves for Ottawa this week where the case of the two mentioned parties vs. Vaughan & McInnis for the water right of Fourth of July creek comes up for hearing before the Su preme Court of Canada. This is a very divided his property he guaranteed water to the purchasers, and as all of the property is at present under cultivation, much depends on the decision

of the supreme court.

Miss Dalby, one of the teachers
the public school has severed her co the public school has severed her con nection here, having received word tha her mother had died suddenly in Victoria. Dr Averill one of the pioneers

this city who has been in Alaska for the past few years has returned to the He was accompanied by his son

Chief Savage is in Westminster tending the annual convention of the British Columbia Fire chiefs Ed. Hardy of this city, has gone eas on a very important mission. Beforeturning he will take unto himself

wife and return to this city to mak

his home.

IS IN FIGHTING HUMOR

JOE MARTIN TELLS HIS ERS WHILE FRIENDS SOME TRUTHS

DEALS WITH GOVERNMENT'S RE-CORD SINCE IT GOT CONTROL

According to the Vancouver newsp pers the people of that city are showing considerable interest in Joe Martin's candidature. At his first rally held : the city hall Tuesday night of this we he had a large and enthusiastic audience, the building being packed and many being forced to stand during the whole time that Mr. Martin was speak ing. As might have been expected, Mr Martin dealt trenchantly with the ques tions of the day, especially condemning in his characteristic style the record of his erstwhile friends since sir Wilfrid

Laurier assumed office.

Mr. Martin, On rising to speak, was received with loud applause, which was redoubled when a little girl, Miss Aunie Armishaw, stepped forward and presented him with a bouquet of

Laurier assumed office.

"The white flower of a blameless life," Mr. Martin smiled. He said: little girl who handed me this bouque gave me with it a card bearing the inscription, 'A white Canada for the chidren's Sake.'" (Applause.)

Mr. Martin opened by telling his audience that he was still a liberal, but too good a liberal to support the present Laurier government. He thought, how ever, that the day had passed when people could be driven into flocks to vote for one or other of the two parties which Canada had known up to the present. The people of the west should orm a western party. There were nov 35 seats west of the Great Lakes and i they elected members of a westrn part t would give the west control of the country, for neither party would have more than 35 majority as the result of

He then turned his attention to the nanner in which the affairs of the liberal party were run in Vancouver. this point he is thus reported in the News-Advertiser

"He continued that when it was an nounced in the papers that he was to be a candidate, Mr. McInnis had come to him and asked him to withhold hi decision for a few days until he hear his views. Well, he had come to M McInnes' meeting in that hall and ha listened to him with pleasure, for he had a good voice and fine delivery and was in fact one of the best speakers in the west, but it stopped there. Becaus he had expected that Mr. McInnes ! going as far as he did would have stoo up and asserted his position, and de nounced what he had always called "th But I heard no such declaration from Mr. McInnes. He knew one thing I was irm upon was that I could never support a candidate for this city who was

as Mr. Macpherson had been for years, the tool and dummy of Mr. Kelly. I don't blame Mr. Kelly. He is not re believe that in 1893 he was a delegate convention that nominated Mr George H. Cowan as the candidate of city, and we have had an example of his rule exceeding anything that could be produced by what is called Tammany in New York.

"The manner in which things had been carried on in this city since the death of Mr. Maxwell is disgraceful. If you want anything you don't have to ask Mr. Macpherson, you have to ask Mr. Kelly. He is a merchant; all his goods are marked and he tells you the

price (Laughter.)

"He continued that it was no good Mr. Kelly. The only thing to do was to go to the heart of the trouble, hurl out of power the men who had dragged the principles of the great lib-eral party in the mire. They had sold fishing rights up the coast to Japanese ("Shame")." It was bad enough to sell postmasterships (laughter), but it was nfinitely worse when they laid thei rands on the pudiciary and trafficked in judships. Some time ago two lawyers in this city had been anxious for the position on the bench now occupied Mr. Justice Clement, but neither them got it, because they were told be-fore they got it they would have to put up \$5,000 towards the liberal campaign funds. But these men were now tunately supporting the Liberal candi

"For my part," said Mr. Martin, " would rather vote for the tory candi-date a hundred thousand times before I would allow a man to go down to tawa with my franchise to support government that carries on this kind of traffic." (Cheers.)

He then took Asiatic exclusion, arguing that the only way that the people of Vancouver could effectively place their views on that question on record was by electing him. He would proise them that no matter who was in power he would never give them any rest until this question was settled to the satisfaction of the people of British Columbia. He would like to remind them that it was the Laurier govern ment who appointed Hon. James Duns muir lieutenant governor of this pro-ince. He was not in favor of the head tax on Orientals; he believed in exluding them utterly.

He then took up sir Wilfrid Laurier's record on the school question, comparing what he done in the case of Manitoba with what he had done when

Alberta and Saskatchewan were made The News-Advertiser thus reports the

emainder of his speech: "Mr. Martin continued that there was carcely a plank in the liberal platforn He, (Mr. Martin) was called everything that was bad because he changed.

"Returning to the Asiatic question, it was said that Mr. Cowan hoped to get a satisfactory promise from Mr. Borden. Well, if it were given, and the conserv tives were returned to power, and he also were returned, he considerer this on of such paramount importance that if Mr. Borden and his government should pass an Exclusion Act, he would support them as long as they kept straight in that line. (Applause.)

"Mr. Martin then turned his attention for a time to the corruption of the pre-sent administration. The conservative ministry went out of office in 1896, com paratively poor men, but now what about our friends?

"Cries Of 'Sifton' "Mr. Martin said he would deal with fr. Sifton as he did with Mr. Kelly though he did not believe he was to nuch to blame as sir Wilfrid Laurier Sir Wilfrid might have seen that room after Mr. Sifton took office he began to spend lavishly and live at the rate of \$40,000 to \$50,000 a year, yet a short time before he became minister of in terior he tried to compromise a small judgment which the city of Winnipeg had against him for \$4,000 at the rate of 40 cents on the dollar. But Mr. Sirton, as minister of interior, had at his disposal a great part of the real estate assets of Canada. He compared the position with that of Hon. Mr. Fulton, chief commissioner of lands and works for this province.

"Suppose Mr. Fulton should suddenly develop half a dozen automobiles, fine horses and splendid mansions, don't you think we should ask Mr. McBride a few questions, and I think we should require sir Wilfrid Laurier to ask Mr. Sifton whether he got this wealth outside his

office. (Applause.) Sir Wilfrid Laurier should be the first to assist in inquiries where there were grounds for suspicion, but every time they found the government baulking these requests.

"He contrasted this policy with that of sir John Thompson in 1891, when scandals were broached. Sir John appointed a committee of one liberal and one conservative with full powers to act. As a result of that one of his supporters, Mr. McGreevy, was turned ou of parliament and put in gaol, and si Hecter Langevin was removed from of

"Let the Laurier government do the same and I will believe Mr. McInnes when he says there is no 'graft,' said Mr. Martin. The liberals talked of Mr. Martin. The liberals talked o economy. They pointed to the expendi ture of \$41,000,000 in the last year of onservative rule as enormous, yet during the last year the liberals had spent \$79,000,000. In the last ten years, the iberals, with wonderful luck and good times to aid them, had squandered a hundred million of dollars which properly would have cut the national debt. in half. They had increased their ex-penditure in many directions, but boasted that in immigration it was justified by the people they had brought in. But what kind of people had they brought in? The Asiatics were bad enough, but the Doukhobors and Galicians, and the cheap trash with which they had filled the prairie provinces, were equally bad Of course that was one place where the government was strong, because people supported whatever government was in power. It should be little com Mr. Borden got in all these people would turn tories. (Laughter.)

The recent conviction and sentencing by judge Wilson of nine Italians at Fernie on conspiracy charges arising out of the formation in that city of a branch of the famous and mysterious "Black Hand" society is a matter of absorbing interest. As a result of the case a number of decidedly undesirable citizens have been deprived of their

liberty for a considerable length of

time and the society has, for the time being at least, been successfully stamp The case from its inception to the closing of the trial discloses features of a decidedly interesting and sensa-tional nature of which a representative of the Daily News was able to obtain some particulars yesterday from W. A. Macdonald, K. C., crown counsel in the case, on his return from Fernie, and also from chief of police Gook of Fer-nie, who was in Nelson with the pris-

prior to the great Fernie fire a num Spokane. As these men did not seek employment and acted in a suspicious manner, a number of them were rested as vagrants. On one of the prisoners a book was found containing a list of names. This led to further enquiries and ultimately the authorities became convinced that they had to deal with a branch of the notorious

"Black Hand" society.
The charge laid against the ers was, in the first place, that of conspiring to form in the city of Fernie, a sciety to be known as the "Black Hand" society having for its objects the unlawful intimidation of other per-sons and the extorting of money from them by threats of using violence and-personal injury. Further general charges of extorting money by threats and conspiring by the same means to and conspiring by the same means to compel other persons to join the so-ciety, were laid as well as particular and specific charges of committing the same offences with respect to four men named Frank Marasco, Nicolo Cardamone, Joe Quartiere and Antonio

The trial lasted four days and the evidence proved startling. Eighteen witnesses altogether were examined and it was only with the greatest of difficulty that Mr. Macdonald was able to bring out the testimony in its en-tirety. In the long run, with the exercise of extreme patience and discretition it was shown that there was ample evidence on which to convict the ac cused, but still the fact that the wit nesses were all Italians, who were in most cases palpably afraid of the dire consequences that might ensue from their disclosing all they knew, and the further fact that an interpreter had to be used, made the task a laborious

until, at the close, a chain of evidence had been established that clearly pointed out their guilt.

Various instances of extorting money by threats were proven, the amount ranging from \$5 to \$40. Further, evidence showed how several parties were forced into joining the society, full particulars of the method of initiation being disclosed. This would appear to be of a two-fold na-

The ceremony connected with the first degree was called "Picciotto" and was comparatively simple. All present divested themselves of any weapon which they might have concealed on their persons, a guard being left over these. A circle was then formed to the new member that the space in the centre of the circle represented an abyss in which everything spoken was understood to be forever buried. incantation in an unknown tongue the leader of the society followed the new comer had it carefully pointed out to him that the consequences of betraying his comrades would be very disagreeable to him. A fraternal kiss

all round wound up the ceremony. The conferring of the final degree or "Carmeristo" degree admitting a man to full membership in the society was

gruesome indeed.

A circle was formed as in the vious case; but, on the floor in the space, five knives were placed on the ground with the points radiating to the outside of the circle. Upon these a handkerchief was placed, leaving the points exposed, and on top of that a stiletto was placed. Lots were ther drawn and the man upon whom the choice fell had to bare his arm whilse his neighbor seized the stiletto and stabbed him in the wrist untill the

blood flowed freely. Again the cabalistic incantations were brought into play and, while these were being recited, the candidate for initiation had to suck the blood that was spurting from the wrist of the man

who had been stabbed. Not only were these horrible and disgusting details elicited; but it was further proved by the evidence of one Antonio Ambrosio that, when he had been forced to join the same society in Cherry Valley away down east in Pennsylvania, a similar initiation oath was administered.

At the close of the case, judge Wilson rendered a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners; the sentences varying according to the degree of guilt from seven years in the penitentiary to six month in gaol.

Makes Direct Challenge

TORONTO, Sept. 25—In an article in the Globe, J. A. MacDonald, managing editor, under his own signature says if premier Roblin's charges as to the Crow's Nest Pass railway and the Globe and Mr. Jaffray's connection therewith are true, he will resign. He leaves the issue to Mr. Willison, editor of the News, and former editor of the Globe, who was on the platfi when Mr. Roblin made his charges. platform