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e govern the timbe say some ince, probs to me to the mile red by tin lands durent started from a

large rev-ues. If, as enses have on 50 cent the use of to \$10 or for 21 years ust be cut, n times the not an inime as deeld a good say, there to simply owing that ulled out

on end, and such and far plus the so much ie royalty

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 14-Following the inlicated preference at yesterday's primary vote the republican county convention to-night adopted a resolution declaring for Theodore Roosevelt for president and in tructing its delegates to the state conthe guest ention to work to that end. The two men endorsed for delegates at large and rict delegates to the national convention were instructed to support Roosevelt and turn pledged themselves, if chosen, to vote for him first, last and all the time!

MINING ACTIVE

The shipments for the past week are somewhat smaller than those of last from all the camps. On the other hand the Boundary reports the shipping of ore from the Snowshoe mine tot the Trail smelter for fluxing purposes and in the Boundary the From the Slocan country the chief news s the floating of the Vancouver mine, as to which a meeting is being held this week in London, Paul S. Couldrey of the Le Roi No. 2 of Rossland, who has been looking after the Vancouver mine, having left Rossland for London in order to attend the meeting. In the meantime, while the Van has lost the Wakefield mill, which had leased up to te end of January last, is still developing the property. Or ult of the London meeting will de pend the further opening up of the pro-

perty. The Hewitt has now control of the Wakefield mill. It has built a tramwa rom the No. 6 level of the property to the nil, something over a mile long. It is not from the 300 to the 600 foot level will have to be built before this can be done. Orders have arrived from New York to have this completed at once but the order must wait until the disappearance of much of the

In the sheep creek district, south of Nelson, there is a good deal of activity. The Nuggett has sent forward some remarkably is also shipping well. The lease on the Second Relief has been surrendered but there are other applicants already in the field to take this up. In the meantime the property is still being operated. The Queen mine is also doing well and the new battery of stamps is being installed so as to increase the output.

From Ainsworth comes the news of the perties under the Krao mine. This is a arge deal involving a heavy expenditure its operations will make a big difference in one of the oldest camp in the silver lead

In Nelson the only news of note is the changing of hands of the Hall Mines smelter, although the Granite and Poorman mines in the vicinity of Nelson are doing remarkably well and have been shipping concentrates of exceptionally good value.

In Rossland camp there is also to be noted the same air of activity. The Evening Star is being worked on a small scale while operations are about to be started to develop the California continuation of the Le Roi No. 2 vein running through the be looking better than at any previous

time in its history.	
Following are the sl	hipments for the past
week and year to da	ite:
	SHIPMENTS
Mine	Week Year
Granby	
Sally	23 23
Total	
ROSSLAND	SHIPMENTS
Centre Star	3,107 20,859
Le Roi	1,500 9,261
Le Roi No. 2	
Evening Star	
Total	5,382 33,775
SLOCAN-KOOTEN	TAY SHIPMENTS
Sullivan	600 3,300
St. Eugene	
771	

Whitewater, milled. Poorman, milled . North Star North Star Vancouver Arlington, Erie Standard Richmond Nugget Emerald Maestro Mollie Hughes 27 Other mines

were 24,505 and for the year to date 136,567

GRANBY SMELTER RECEIPTS CONSOLIDATED CO.'S RECEIPTS

Trail, B. C.		
Centre Star	3,107	20,859
Le Roi No. 2	743	3,542
St. Eugene	329	2,851
North Star	68	360
Vancouver	. 21	332
Arlington, Erie	41	306
Standard	32	206
Richmond	76	173
Nugget	44	132
Emerald		118
Evening Star	32	113
Maestro	42	42
Granite	40	40
Mollie Hughes	27	27
Sally,	23	23
Other mines		944
		- A 000

LE ROI SMELTER RECEIPTS Northport, Wash. First Thought 30

9.840 ... 1.560 MARYSVILLE SMELTER RECEIPTS Marysville, B.C.

.. 675 3,705

or the past week were 23.895 tons and fo the year to date 181,180 tons.

MUST HAVE ROOSEVELT

INCLUDES AL

(Special to The Daily News) Ottawa, Feb. 11.—In the ho ting today the grain regulations were under discussion, R. L. Lake moving for an extension of the time for repays Lengthy discussion followed in which Lake was supported by Brodeur, R. L. Borden, Knowles and Herron.
Honorables, Oliver, Fielding, Paterson

and Messrs. Turaiff and McCraney re-Lake's motion was defeated by

98 to 58. R. L. Borden contributed some new features to the debate, the comparative expenses of honorables L. P. Brodeur and sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, Brodeur had stated that part of the expenses of sir Hibbert at the Behring sea commission had been paid by the British government. Borden said he had received denial from sir Hibbert, and asked for the authority on which Brodeur made the statement.

The premier promised to have enqui-

The balance of the evening was spent

in supply. The house adjourned at five minutes past midnight. In the senate senator Scott introduced

a bill to enable the government to make advances for seed grain for the west, it was put through all the stages and will receive the royal assent tomorrow.

In committee, the dominion land surveyors' bill was discussed and progress

was reported.

Bickerdike, Montreal, had read a third time his bill respecting the ministers' widows and orphans fund of the Cana-

dian Presbyterian church. In answer to R. L. Borden, the premier said he had no information to give as to when the bill for the extension of Manitoba's boundaries would be brough

Ottawa, Feb. 11.-In the house of commons today Mr. Lake brought up the question of seed grain for the northwest. In lookin gover the regulations Mr. Lake stated that he noticed that the repayment of the grain was only one year. It should be made three. Prices for seed grain in the west ranged from 90 cents o \$1 per bushel. One year's crop to provide for two years' expenses and would leave the conditions at the end of the year almost as bad as at prese Lake hoped that the report that the provincial governments were going to take chattel mortgages on the effects of those to whom the money was advanced, founded. Mr. Lake was of opinion that there should be no opening for petty tyranny in the distribution of the but that a thorough division should be made in three annual instalments, instead of in one year and that any person desiring to pay earlier should

In reply Mr. Oliver said it was not se infair that the settler should be expected to repay the advances out of the crop grown from the seed. The provincial governments had to repay at the end of the year, otherwise the amount would be deducted from the subsidies. Therefore it was right that the settler should pay in a like pe-

Mr. Borden supported Mr. Lake's mo-He expressed confidence in Mr. in whose hands the distribution

Mr. Knowles urged that the new comers as well a sthe old timers, should be included in the distribution.

Mr. Fielding thought it should be left

in the hands of Mr. Oliver. There was no ground for thinking that any stern or unjust measures of securing repayment up the discussion of the government inwould be adopted. He urged Mr. Lake

dustry in Canada, Leighton McCarthy bating and under severe penalties. They complaining that the industry suffered thought 50 per cent a fair and reasonable from a policy which allowed ships to go to the United States for repairs and return to Canadian ports free. He would were 2088 agents in this business in Canada

The government made no definite announcement of its policy.

(Special to The Daily News) Ottawa. Feb. 12.-In the house of comfound necessary to meet western con-

as to require two days' notice of dis-cussion of an issue on a motion to go into supply. McLean supported his mo-tion by citing a similar English rule, declaring that under the present prac-ment. He considered a 50 per cent reserve tice, members have often been taken by

speech, declaring he would oppose it.

The premier opposed the resolution under the present practice indifferent matters were often brought before the account of the west it was the intention to introduce the present practice.

house but even that was better than interfering with a rule of such long standing. As it was he asked McLeantobe satisfactors who who was a standard traders to combine for isfied with calling attention to his question and to withdraw his motion. Mc-Lean accepted the premier's suggestion. Dr. Schaffner, Souris, inquired what action was proposed by the government regarding the committee's report of an existing lumber combine in the west. replied that the provin-

hree questions regarding A. W. Fraser, K. C., whose name had been prominent in the timber limits debate. Two stood, but Aylesworth replied to Blain that Fraser had been paid by the depart-ment of justice, \$10,911.66 on behalf of

and firms, of which he was a member, received during the same period \$20,-903.55, and he is now engaged as counsel egarding the disputed accounts between the dominion and the provinces of Que bec and Ontario.

Three orders for original documents in connection with timber berths passed without discussion, members giving reasons in the exact words of the premier's former speech and adopting the sugges-tion that the documents be restored as soon as examined. A. Lancaster, Lineeln, introduced

a bill providing that the masters and mates on all vessels plying on inland waters and in the coasting trade be waters and in the coasting trade

British subjects. He pointed out that
the United States would not issue a cering agents on the continent of Europe the United States would not issue a cer-tificate or license except to American duly recorded by the immigration de-

both sides of the house.

Hon. H. P. Brodeur said he would Austria, Hungary and Finla

R. L. Borden suggested that the Bitch ish government be communicated with regarding the present clash of laws, Canada having the right to control her inland waters. The house rose at 6 to stimulate the efforts to send to Canada having the classes and charteness of the classes are classes of the classes ar

luty, met the objections raised when it was up before, by amendments, reducing the penalties by making the penalties to the seller not less than \$100, or more than \$500 or imprisonment, for not less than three or more than twelve months.

Hon. McKenzle Bowell advised a still

further reduction of the penalties,, but making a substantial minimum, compulsory. Hon. R. W. Scott agreed with McKenzie Bowell's proposal. It would prevent ma-gistrates occasionally found opposed to mperance, from turning the act into ridicule by imposing absurdly small penalties Senator Watson moved that the commi tee rise. Senator McMullen objected as that would kill the bill, and his motion

carried by 24 to 13. In committee on the land surveyors bil t was moved to strike out the clause enabling surveyors from other parts of th empire to qualify after residing a year in the country and passing and examination in law and special subjects.

Senator Scott agreed to drop the clause saying that it put outsiders in a better position than provincial surveyors. Senator Power objected against the exclusion of qualified engineers from other

parts of the empire. Senator Casgrain declared that they were not to be excluded. The section was drop

ped and the bill reported.

Chief justice Fitzpatrick, as deputy gov ernor general, attended the senate and gave assent to the following bills: Ontario-Pacific railway, Manitoba and Northwestern railway, British Columbia Southern railway, Campbellford, Lake Ontario and Western railway, Esquimalt and Nanaimorallway, and a bill authorizizng advances for the purchse of seed for the west.

Ottawa, Feb. 12-The commons banking Mr. McCraney said the farmers were insurance managers' association, policynot asking for charity and that the holders' association, Canadan life com-whole transaction should be on a business under provincial charters, British life After speeches by honorable Mr. Pat- companies, Ontario local fire insurance erson, Henderson, and colonel Pugh the agent's association, life underwriters' asmotion was defeated by 94 to 54, a ma-

ent of the shipbuilding in- clause in the insurance act to forbid reort the bonusing of ship building and every one of them supported the insertion of the clause to this effect. Mr. Campbell also endorsed the proposal in the bill to cut out foreign insurance, other than by companies holding Canadian licenses, but thought there should be an amendment so as to allow agents who

mons today Hon. Frank Oliver withdrew got enough business in Canada to go outthe government's Immigration act, explaining that it was proposed to introduce another measure later, containing Mortgage association, asked that loan comclauses, the remodelling being pany debentures be included in the list of necessary to meet western conpanies and was supported by E. B. Osler. An unusual incident today was the M.P., Toronto, who declared that there resolution, moved by A. K. McLean, was no security in Canada which stood so Lunenburg, to amend the house rules so high. Leonard argued that loan debentures

In the house of commons today the pro-The opposition leader objected to the posal to dam the St. Lawrence river near esolution as a violation of the immemoresolution as a violation of the immemo-rial rights of members of the house was brought up by Mr. Gervais, who suction.

Gilbert K. McIntyre, South Perth, had formerly seconded this resolution, but done it would only be after full consideration between declaring he would oppose it. in England and Canada since confedera- ceeded in obtaining a statement both from tion by parliament.

Mr. Oliver withdrew the bill to amend

their trade protection in the same way as

their employees can. The bill was read a

(Special to The Daily News)
Ottawa, Feb. 23.—The Canadian government has sent instructions to the agent of the department of justice in cial attorney generals were repsonsible and that ore had already taken action. British Columbia to promptly take legal action, either by habeas corpus proceed-

Marshall, Elgin, and Blain, Peel, asked ings or otherwise, to restrain the proings or otherwise, to restrain the pro-vincial authorities from any attempt to enforce against Japanese immigrants the penalties imposed by the Natal act, just passed at Victoria. Under this act the province takes the power to imprison or fine immi-grants from Japan or China who land

ment or justice, \$10,911.56 on behalf of all the departments, since 1896.

As an offset, P. H. Mackennie, South Bruce, secured the reply that W. D. test presented in the act. As the act is Hogg, K. C., for several years president of the Ottawa Conservative association, clearly ultra vires the courts can at once grant the release of any immigrant whom the province attempts to penalize and recourse for damages for illegal arrest may be had against the province. As soon as an official copy of the act reaches Ottawa it will be promptly dis-

Meanwhile assurances have been sent by cable to the Japanese government that the action of the British Columbia legislature will not be allowed in any way to interfere with the rights of Jan anese subjects in Canada as guaranteed by treaty.

An order in council has been passed doubling the bonus for immigrants coming to Canada who intend to follow farming or railway construction work tritizens.

The bill was warmly supported on both sides of the house.

partment. The bonus paid to agents in France, Belgium, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Germany, Switzerland, mark, Norway, Germany, Mark, Mar Hon. H. P. Brodeur said ne would consent to the second reading, though he feared the bill would clash with the British Merchants' Shipping act of '94. He would himself introduce a bill later to meet the question.

Abstria, Huggal's and Fatter be the same as the bonus paid to booking agents in Great Britain, viz. One pound sterling for each adult viz. One pound sterling for each person under 18 years of age. It has been found that o meet the question.
R. L. Borden suggested that the Britten B inland waters. The house rose at to stimulate the efforts we sent to stimulate the efforts of the classes and character specified. In order to enlist the full sympathy and interest of the selectful sympathy and interest of the classes and character specified. In order to enlist the full sympathy and interest of the classes and character specified. work of promoting im ada the government has decided to pu them on the same footing as British agents. A bonus will be payable only on immigrants landing at Canadian ports, excepting those landing at Portland, Maine, during the winter.

(Special to The Daily News)

Ottawa, Feb. 13.—In the house today Hon. Frank Oliver informed Reid of Granville that though negotiations with the Calgary Transmission company were on foot, no rights had been granted at Kananaskis falls on Bow river, also that there were no Indian lands in which the government was interested at or nea Westminster. In reply to Lennox, he said no closed 21 year grazing leases had been granted in townships 12 to 19, ranges 15 to 21 west, fourth merdian, Alberta. The minister of the interior informed Dr. Roche that the press re-port regarding the appointment of R. E.

port regarding the appointment of it. Ex-Leitch was accurate in the main.

Foster said, "Is it inaccurate as re-gards that fellow Leitch?" Oliver re-plied, "Leitch is employed."

"What is the matter with Wagner?"

called out Bennett of Simcoe. Oliver nswered, "Nothing, as far as I am

Later, during the debate on New Brunswick politics, Foster remarked it was fortunate for the minister of finance that the appointment of Leitch was not known before the passing of the seed estimates or it would not have gone

through so quickly.

The opposition leader enquired when the tills mentioned in the speech from the thone will be introduced. The preier replied that the Telegraph and Telephone measure will probably be down next week and that the Election act was about ready: that Fielding would give notice of the Annuities measure on Monday, and that the Manitoba daries legislation had been delayed by

new representations from Manitoba which has changed the situation. Crockett, of York, N. B., called at tention to the manner in which federal patronage is being used to influence elections in New Brunswick. charged that the postmastership at St. John and the collectorship at Fredericmotion was deteated by a state of the government.

All the western liberals voted with the government.

The house then went into committee The house then went into committee to the committee of the fire insurance agents bell, on behalf of the fire insurance agents was now going around with the local was now going around with the local was now going around with the local states a electing sites for public candidates s electing sites for public

buildings. Laurier said that as far as he knew there was no intention of disposing of those offices as charged. Lemieux dened that the St. John postnastership had been promised the candi-

Closing the debate Foster said even now was in New Brunswick, not on federal business but on the hustings in a

provincial contest. Daniel will propose an amendment to the B.N.A. act, so that representatives of any province may not fall below the number assigned by the confederation. Hon. Frank

Oliver will introduce a new immigration bill on Monday. In the senate bills were given a third reading respecting the C.P.R., Niagara-Grand Island brdge company; Lindsay, Bobcaygeon railway company; Macleod, Cardston, Montesano railway, company; South Ontario, Pacific railway; Kamloops and Yellowhead Pass railway, Edmont Dunyegan and B.C. railway; Boundary, ops and Cariboo Central railway.

and the Calgary and Fernie railway. As a sequel to the refusal of the public accounts committee to allow Foster to produce certain letters as evidence in the in-quiry into the Ontario Sub-target company, Blain of Peel, moved that any action of the public accounts committee majority ending to restrict enquiry, shall be sub-

ject to the house.

Laurier opposed the resolution on the round that it might be made ineffe by one member dissenting from the rest of the committee. R. L. Borden pointed out that there had cer only one case since '96 where an ap-

peal to the house had been refused. He

said the opposition was not contending for any departure from precedent, but rather for a strict adherence to rule. Bennett said that no committee of the beinett said that no committee of the house occupied so much attention as the public accounts, proceedings of which dealt the demand for any extension of time with dishonest expenditures. The interests of the people demanded that they should know where their money was going to, but the inquiry was denied by the government. Gorman said no one took Bennett serious-ly and really the difficulties had come from

tories in the government employ but agreed

it was a mistake not to answer question

in any committee, for a refusal only got the party into further trouble. Foster gave several instances of ques-tions which had been refused answers. Hon. W. S. Fielding said the majority uled, and if they were thought too arro

gant, that majority were directly respon-sible to the people.

McLean of Lunenburg, said it was only fair that there should be come restrictions regarding the admissability of evidence, though he admitted in certain cases the minority should have the right of appeal

o the house. Hon. Frank Oliver will move on Monday to author'ze the governor general in council to grant South African volunteers half sec-tions of land under the homestesd act, or in lieu thereof a scrip of \$180, to be accepted ounts committee today, E. A. Walberg of Montreal, declared that he made a profit of \$4500 in the sale of cranes for the tercolonial railway at Levis.

TO PRESERVE TIMBER

BUCHANAN'S PLEA FOR NO FURTHER CHANGES

STRONGLY OPPOSED TO ASKED FOR EXTENSION

Editor, The Daily News-In December last the provincial government by order in council suspended the operation of the clauses of the Land act having reference to the issue of special licenses and handlicenses for the cutting of

According to published statements the government has, during the last three years, issued licenses covering 6,500,000 cres of land, or somewhat over 10,000 icenses covering each one mile square or 640 acres of land. Those, however, who know anything

of the subject of timber cruising, know that during the last three years and esecially last year, the timber cruisers to the number of hundreds of thousands coured every corner of the province and before the reserve was announced timber staking had almost ceased be-cause nothing well worth staking could any more be found.

while it is probable, and is to be devoutly hoped that in remote and inaccessible parts, the province still owns many a section of choice timber, it is certain that it such activities. oversight on the part of the cruisers.
Until the session of 1903-4 licenses
were issued formerly for 1000 acres and more recently for 640 only) for the cut ting of timber, but these were annual only, and carried no specific promise of only, and carried no specific promise of renewal. From 1897 until 1905 leases (some for 21 and some for 30 years) were granted. In the later years these were subject to public competition. There were in these, restrictions as to area to be held by one person, this being based upon cutting capacity of an appur-

tanent mill, and conditions of continuous operation. In the session of 1903-4 timber licenses were made renewable for five years. In the session of 1905 all existing licenses were made renewable for 16 years, and licenses to be thereafter issued were de-

clared to be renewable for 21 years.
License fees, which were at first \$50 per annum for 1000 acres, were advanced to \$140 for coast, and \$115 for interior districts, for sections of 640 acres. In 1905 the provision for leases was repealed, thus eliminating from the statutes the feature of public competition, except that a power (never exer-

cised) was continued to the chief commissioner to submit tracts applied for under license to public tender.

In the session of 1907 timber lands carrying 8000 feet per acre at the coast, or 5000 feet east of the Cascades, were withdrawn from sale or preemption.

Personal licenses to hand-loggers to cut timber upon any government land

by payment of \$10.00 per annum have

tion is one eminently wise. The regrettable feature is that the step

was not taken at least one year earlier.
At the lowest possible computation (10.000 feet per acre), the timber upon ,500,000 acres of recently licensed lands sequal to 65 billion feet, and it is likely o be double that quantity. Upon the 6.500,000 acre lands held under crown grant leases, and dominion government leases in the 40-mile belt along the C. P. R. main line there is perhaps as much more, making a total of 100 to 200 billion feet of timber in private hands, with the

most of it subject to rental.

The market available to the province both by land and sea as is shown by the returns of last year, took from us only 495 million feet, less than half a billion. A quantity of timber, therefore, equal to some hundreds of years of the present cut of the mills of the province has been put under licenses which have 21 years or less to run, or to vary the form of expression, markets must be found capable of taking from us at le imes as much per annum as we sold ast year, in order to allow our license holders to clear off their areas within the time for which the licenses are

Under these circumstances an agitation has sprung up which asks as the price of its appeasement an amendment to the Land act which will make all 21 year licenses good for 42 years.

That the situation is a serious

that the case is urgent—that the demand of the timber stakers is made in al good faith—that it will be insistent and persistent—that if refused this year, it will be presented next year and the -that it will enter the cal field and become a dominant factor making and unmaking governments and oppositions—all of this we well concede and prepare for. It may also be at once recognized that

is a demand for perpetual tenure. If the refusal of the government to ex end the time limit at the end of 21 against it at the end of 42 years would be still stronger.

Let us look for a moment at the inter-

est in the question of the general public From far and near is arising the cry that the timber resources of the world are ap-proaching extinction. The official organ of the forestry commission of the United States says (Nov., 1907): "The long foretold lumber famine is no longer an object o future dread, it is here."

Above an editorial item in the same num-ber is printed a caption: "We Must not Strip Canada." In her timber resources British Colum-

bia has-or at any rate three years ago had-and asset of enormous value. During the last year the province of On-tario received for a timber berth in Georgian bay district, a cash bonus if \$12.8 per thousand feet; and for a berth on the Montreal river, two years' drive above Ot tawa, for rather inferior timber, \$10.60 per thousand feet. Similar quotations are being heard of from Wisconsin and Minne

With the certainty that in a few years (probably less than twenty) our timber, at any rate our magnificent yellow fr, and lear cedar will have reached similar tumpage values, the province had nothing to do but sit tight and wait for the time when the world would be at her feet, At \$1 per thousand feet B.C. would receive for much of her timber lands \$250

per acre, equal to \$160,000 per section. The ale of 100 square miles would pay the provincial debt and 20 sections per annum would supply the present revenue require-

Nor does it appear from the record that the propriety of this course was lost sight of. The system of annual license was calculated to provide to mill men a supply such as they from year to year needed, while reserving to the legislature the right at any session to vary the terms under which the license was granted. The advance to five years, then to 16 and then to 21 indicates the steps, by which the gov-ernment was induced by the lumbermen to lengthen the term, with a view of giving such stability of tenure as would warrant the erection of mills, and give time for the logging of such an area as is generally within reach of a dry land mill.

It was never contemplated by the legis-lature, that advantage would be taken of the privilege to the extent of grabbing under it, all the available timber lands of the province-ten times as much as can manufactured within the life of the censes-and then ask that this would be followed by a demand for surrender by the government of all reversionary rights.

In return for the extension of time sought, it is proposed that the government retain the right to increase from time to time the royalty which is payable upon the manufacture of the lumber, the rate of which is now 50 cents per thousand feet.

The speculators in timber limits well know that they are effectually protected against any decisive advance of royalty. There are now and always will be many mills that have access only to inferior timber, or to such as is expensive from a was proposed the legislature was promptly asked to meet a delegation of men who most emphatically protested, and many of whom were prepared to demonstrate that they could stand no increase of burden. It is a fact that the rental fee of \$115 now imposed in the interior is as compared to the fee of \$140 imposed at the coast, ex-cessively high. But these things are not a reason why the government should not derive a premium by way of a bonus from the sale of some of the immensely valuable tracts. The term of the present licenses

should be strictly adhered to and the act when amended should provide:

1. A system of permit, whereby mills with no accessible timber other than gov-ernment timber, can have their actual

needs supplied. 2. The absolute reserve for a long term 3. The sale of the right to a license when it becomes expedient to again issue licenses to the bidder of the highest cash bonus. The sale to be by public auction after due notice.

4. Privision that in the case of an are

upon which license fees have been pald fir a full term and which have been in the been a feature of all acts, but this privilege is withdrawn by the recent order in council.

In the opinion of many persons (one of whom is myself) the action of the government in absolutely withdrawing the council acts of the fees paid with interest.

J. Makil, who came here last fall has required to Lethbridge where he has served a position. During his stay here damage; that an adverse bidder shall be required to reimburse the ousted holder to the extent of the fees paid with interest.

J. Makil, who came here last fall has reutired to Lethbridge where he has served a position. During his stay here damage; that an adverse bidder shall be required to reimburse the ousted holder to the extent of the fees paid with interest.

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J. Wakil, who came here last fall has reutired to Lethbridge where he has served a position. During his stay here damage; that an adverse bidder shall be required to reimburse the ousted holder to the extent of the fees paid with interest.

J. Wakil, who came here last fall has reutired to Lethbridge where he has served a position. During his stay here where he has served a position. timber lands from every form of alienament with power to return to the holde of licenses, the fees paid for one, two three years, upon presentation of the censes for cancellation. The hardsl which it is suggested is likely to fall upon innocent stakers, who located timber far in advance of present requirements lould be thereby neutralized, and the province would have made a most desirable invest-

It is probable that already the bulk of the timber staked within the last three years has found its way into the hands of non-residents and alien speculators. The stakers have received for their holding but a nominal consideration, the fact that the licenses carried no promise of renewal beyond 21 years, having been fully dis-counted. Any concession made now by which an increased value is given to these holdings will accrue ehiefly to the profit of foreign speculators and entrench them more firmly in a position from which in years to come they will extort by way of stumpage from the lumber manufacturer of that day the last dollar that the business will stand.

G. O. BUCHANAN. Nelson, Feb. 13, 1908.

TOBACCO TRUST New York, Feb. 13-There has never bee any agreement between the American To acco company and the Imperial Toba npany of England, but competition be tween them should cease according to estimony given today by E. S. Carter, ouyer for the Imperial company. Carte appeared as a witness in thegovernment's ivestigation for the American Tobacco mpany, which is being prosecu United States commissioner Shields

DUTY ON LICORICE Constantinople, Feb. 13-The dispute o the government and the exporters of licorice root has now been adjusted, thanks to the American embassy at Constantinople. ractically the monopoly of this trade i in the hands of an American firm has objected to the excessive duty charged on the roots. In order to facilitate the collection of the tithe on this article, the gove ernment has gived the tax, nominally 12 1-2 cent, at 2 1-2 paras per oke, equivalent

to one farthing per 300 pounds. With the ent decline in the price of licorice this inconsiderable charie represented practi-ally 20 per cent of the value of the root to the company, and it demanded either a reduction or leave to paf in kind.

The government refused the latter alte native, although provided for in the regulations, showing a strong disinc deadlock for some time past and the vention of the embassy an agreement has been arrived at on the bas's of a fixed duty

CANADIAN WINS EASILY

BURNS DEFEATED PALMER IN FOURTH ROUND.

ENGLISHMAN WAS HOPELESSLY OUTCLASSED.

London, Feb. 10 .- Tommy Burns, the Canadian heavyweight pugilist tonight knocked out Jack Palmer of Newcastle, the English champion in the fourth round of what was scheduled to be a twenty round contest for the heavytwenty round contest for the heavyweight championship. Some 2,000 persons saw the fight, which took place at "Wonderland," a big music hall on the east side, but it was a one-sided affair up to the sound of the gong in the middle of the fourth round when Palmer fell on his knees and was counted out. The referee might have given a de-

The fight was for \$2,500 a side and 75 per cent of the gate receipts. The odds were six to four on Burns but there was very little betting. There was no takers for bets offered by Palmer that the people were accustomed to have been forbidden by the latest the model of the latest testing. he would stay six rounds .

ACTIVITY AT HARROP. West Arm Ranchers are Making Good Showing-New Settlers.

(Special to The Daily News)
Harrop, Feb. 10.—This district is undoubtedly a scene of great activity at present. The mildness of the weather combined with the considerable amount of planting and seeding which must, of or planting and seeding which must, or necessity, be done early this spring is probably the reason for this. Several new settlers have taken up their residence in this destrict during the past few weeks and there are several residences under construction at present.

Mr. Ross, who only six weeks ago

purchased 30 acres from Frank Risden, has already erected a good house and

expects to be in a position to plant a portion of his land early this spring.

J. Knauf, who came here last fall has

Robert Quinn, wife and children, are now permanently resident here. Mr. Quinn having arrived last Saturday. Quinn having arrived last Saturday.

J. W. Jessup and J. G. Whiteacre of Vancouver spent yesterday and today here looking over several properties with a view to purcyhasing: Both expressed favorable opinions of this district and it is understood that it is now only a matter of deciding on which property or properties that will nurproperty or properties they

It is stated that the government will erect a school house here this spring. A suitable building having been secured for use in the meantime.

Gordon Hallett is spending a few days

in Kaslo. Clarence Ogilvie and George Smith, each having several men at work getting out logs for the Nelson shingle mill.

EXERCISES OF APES Hanover Paper Strongly Objects to the I

troduction of the "Cake Walk" Hanover, Prussia, Feb. 14-"Americ the greatest corrupter of dancing," Hanover Courier declares. "Among the corrupting dances introduced from vestern continent the most abominable i the 'cake walk.' People who dance this must be degraded and enjoy their degra-dation. The can-can and the cake walk are both signs of depravity in the people dancing them. The cake walk and other American dances are the physical exercises of apes.

"Contrast the minuet and the cake walk! Beauty and the Beast; on one side the highest poetry of the dance, fragrant and soft as flowers, on the other, horr'ble, grotesque, self-mocking contortions, which instead of beauty, give grimacing ugliness. "In place of exquisite art we have the distortions of a sinking race. The reason for this decay in the dancing of the Ameri-

cans is the gradual disappearance of the finer feelings in their lives. Brutal men, men engaged in such fearful strugles for life and for victory over others cannot dance, just as angry men cannot.

"And true grace in dancing is only the prerogative of an aristrocatic people. They

may be peasants, but they must be aristocrats to dance with grace, aristocrats in their hearts if not in their blood."

BIG DOUKHOBOR

THOUSAND PILGRIMS WILL START IN SPRING

UNDER VEREGIN'S LEADERSHIP SEEK BETTER LAND

Winnipeg, Feb. 12.—Everything points to a big Doukhobor pilgrimage in the near future and the probabilities are that some ten thousand of these strange people will start out in the spring on a long march looking for a better land, who has served in the Siberian mines for political offences, conditions have rapidly gone from bad to worse and so strong is the Doukhobors' belief in their leader that they are at all times willing and ready to obey his every command.
When the Doukhobor women first came to this country the skill of many of them in making laces and embroidery was much admired. They are now forbidden to such work, the community leaders, under instructions from Veregin, refusing to supply the materials for such work and dispose of the goods, while it the Doukhobors communism has not proved a success for the reason every-thing owned by the people has been being kept by the commune leaders. In

dle of the fourth round when Palmer fell on his knees and was counted out.

The referee might have given a decision in the first miniute of the contest as Palmer was a beaten man from the moment be entered the ring. Burns climbed under the ropes smiling and showed his customary confidence while Palmer displayed great nervousness.

Without any preliminary sparring Burns went after his man and the first round had hardly begun before the Englishman was on his knees. He took the count twice and during the rest of the round was busily engaged in covering himself. This was repeated in each of the other rounds, Palmer being hopelessly outclassed and apparently without ability to deliver a telling blow or defend hkimself, and in the final round was sent to the floor several times and at last was barely able to drag himself to his knees where he remained with his elbows on the floor several times and at last was barely able to drag himself to his knees where he remained to be some time an edict was issued forbidding the records.

times and at last was barely able to drag himself to his knees where he remained with his elbows on the floor until after the count of ten had been counted off.

Jim Roche, who had been backed by a syndicate headed by Richard Croker, the former Tammany leader to fight Burns in Dublin on St. Patrick's day, was a spectator at the ringside tonight. His only comment was: "Palmer fights like an old woman, while Burns is a master of the art and besides is in splendid condition."

The fight was for \$2,500 a side and matches and at the same time an edict was issued forbidding the people to keep such things. Last fall another special order was sent out forbidding the people to keep such things. Last fall another special order was sent out forbidding the people to keep them, ducks or turkeys and ordering them to at once sell all they had; the result was the market was glutted and poultry, no matter of what kind, was dispended of at 10 and 15 cents per head. Shortly after Christmas looking glasses were forbidden and agents sent around to collect everything in the form

the people were accustomed to do has been forbidden by the latest crisqued; also the making of pancases, which were so universally used that they might almost be called the Doukhobors' national food. For food what has now been introduced by the commune is a been introduced by the commu-compound of 12 different ingr raw potatoes, raw onions, raw carrots, raw turnips, etc. A sort of vinegar called "quass' is poured over this mixture as a relish. Three years ago a man was sent through the Doukhobor villages to round up all the cattle which were sold, as he told the people, that thoroughbred stock might be su in their place, but so far no tho bred stock has arrived and the from the sale of the cattle was never re-turned to them. Every morning the people come together and a teacupful people come together and a teacupful is given to each person if the supply is adequate enough and if not it is divided equally around. A man was sent from Veregin, the Doukhobor seat of government, to buy grain instead of which he preached to the people that they should live on raw vegetables but did not follow out his words of advice for he spent his time at an hotel in Langham one of the towns situated ad-

lages. All the grain grown by the Doubhobors is handled by the overseers and
commune officials but the people who
till the soil never see one cent from the
proceeds of the sales made. In the
spring some hundreds of them go out
to work on railroad construction and
this money also goes to enrich the commune funds.

The condition of the Doukhobors near
Prince Albert is pitiful in the extreme. The condition of the Doukhobors near Prince Albert is pitiful in the extreme. There 500 men, women and children are living in two houses. They have a space seven feet wide extending in a line around the building. Every man, woman and child has a width of three feet and they have to get into their woman and child has a width of three feet and they have to get into their bunks from the front, and those few people who have seen it describe the conditions there as being worse than in any lumber camp they have ever seen. There is not room for all in these two dwellings so those that work in the brickyard are obliged to sleep and live in the garret or on top of the bathhouse, which they have to vacate when it is heated. All eat at a long table in the centre of the house. This is strongly contrasted to the conditions under which they lived a year ago, when each had contrasted to the conditions under which they lived a year ago, when each had their own home and furniture while they painted and made various fancy work articles. A year ago a number of these people left the community and decided to "go it alone," no matter what the consequences might be; today each has his homestead, stock, farm implements and a comfortable home which is not under the rule of the commune leaders.

It is believed that these many edicts are to prepare the Doukhobors for another pilgrimage in order that they may go and leave the commune plans in the hands of their leaders. Some months ago an edict forbade them to own more clothes than they could wear at one time and also forbade them to register their births, deaths and marriages, and in many other ways have drifted from the paths of civilization, all it is said, in preparation for their march.

FIGHT WAS A DRAW

Balt more, Feb. 14-Willie Fitzgerald of Brooklyn and Fred Landols of San Francisco fought 15 rounds to a draw tonight before the Eureka athletic club.