

at a post planted near the northwest corner of Gus. Adolph's pre-emption and on Gerhard Ludwig's south boundary, and marked "J. H. Taylor's N.E. corner," running thence west 20 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 20 chains to Gus Adolph's west boundary; thence north 20 chains to point of commencement.

Located this 20th day of August, 1906.  
J. H. TAYLOR.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post marked "H. H. F.'s S.W. corner," placed at the northwest corner of lot 6901, following the eastern boundary of lot 6900, running 80 chains north; thence 30 chains east; thence 80 chains south; to the northeast corner of lot 6901; thence 30 chains west along the northern boundary of said lot 6901, to point of commencement, containing 60 acres, more or less.

Dated the 26th day of July, 1906.  
F. G. FAUQUIER, Agent.  
H. H. FAUQUIER.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, west of the Columbia river, in the West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked "Michael Yingling's northeast corner," said post being at the northwest corner of Miles Yingling's ranch, thence south 20 chains; thence east 20 chains to the place of commencement, containing 40 acres, more or less.

MICHAEL YINGLING  
KENNETH BURNETT, P.L.S., Agt.  
Dated at Nakusp, B. C., this 14th day of June, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in West Kootenay district, province of British Columbia, commencing at a post marked I. Marshall's N. W. corner, said post being 30 chains south of A. A. Burton's purchase claim N. E. corner, and 20 chains east, thence 40 chains south, thence 40 chains east, thence 40 chains north, thence 40 chains west to place of beginning, containing 100 acres, more or less.

IDA MARSHALL,  
per K. L. BURNETT.  
Located this 28th day of July.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post planted ten chains east of the southwest corner of Lot 6901, Group 1, thence south 20 chains; thence west 30 chains; thence north 20 chains; thence east 30 chains, to place of beginning.

Dated this 17th day of August, 1906.  
ALFRED BUNKER.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Lot 5076, Group 1, thence west 40 chains; thence north 30 chains to the Kootenay river; thence east 40 chains; thence south 20 chains west; thence 40 chains east, to place of beginning.

Dated this 17th day of August, 1906.  
M. C. MONAGHAN.

Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked "A. M. Pingie's S.E. post," thence 40 chains north of S.E. corner of lot 321, near south shore of West Kootenay lake; thence 40 chains west; thence 40 chains east; thence 40 chains south along shore line, to point of commencement, containing 100 acres, more or less.

Sept. 17, 1906.  
ERROL TRELEAVAN, Locator.  
S. E. OLIVER, Agent.

Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked "A. M. Pingie's S.E. post," thence 40 chains north of S.E. corner of lot 321, near south shore of West Kootenay lake; thence 40 chains west; thence 40 chains east; thence 40 chains south along shore line, to point of commencement, containing 100 acres, more or less.

Sept. 17, 1906.  
ERROL TRELEAVAN, Locator.  
S. E. OLIVER, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked "M.E.T.'s northwest post" and planted on the east line of Lot No. 3872, about one mile from Kootenay river on the south side, thence 80 chains south; thence 20 chains east; thence 30 chains north; thence 20 chains west, to point of beginning.

M. E. TAYLOR.  
Dated this 22nd day of August, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked "Gus Adolph's N.E. corner," said post being at the northeast corner of lot 6901, and at southeast corner of lot 6902, thence 20 chains south; thence 40 chains west; thence 20 chains north, to place of beginning, containing 80 acres.

G. A. BROWN.  
K. K. BERNERS, Agent.

Located this 13th day of August, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 80 acres of land, situated in West Kootenay district No. 1, as follows: Commencing at a post marked "Catherine Lang's N.E. corner post," situated at S.E. corner of lot 7194, Nine Mile creek, thence south 20 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 20 chains to the place of beginning.

CATHERINE LANG.  
A. G. LANG, Agent.

Waneta, B.C., July 31, 1906.

VOL. 5

## COUNSEL FOR THE MINERS

L. P. Eckstein Resiates Strikers' Side of the Case

Explains Meaning of the "Check Off" Complaint—Says Men Want to Live up to Their Contract

Fernie, B. C., Sept. 28.—No new developments have been made public in connection with the strike here, apparently marking time. After Sunday, Sept. 30, Fernie will be in darkness, the C. N. P. Electric Light & Power company having announced that notice that giving to the strike at Coal Creek, they will not be able to furnish light to the city of Fernie after that date.

The coke ovens shut down today owing to shortness of stock, the bins being empty.

L. P. Eckstein, of Fernie, general counsel for the United Mine Workers of America, is in the city to attend the assizes. Discussing the strike situation at Fernie, he yesterday gave the following statement of the union's side of the case.

The strike is a culmination of many grievances which the miners claim to have, but more particularly and directly responsible for the situation is the employment of non-union men. The number of non-union miners and mine laborers has been steadily increasing, while secessions from the ranks of the union had become somewhat numerous. It is claimed by the miners that the company is largely responsible for this situation. In order to appreciate the facts it is necessary to understand the meaning of what is locally known as the "check-off" system. The agreement of May 23, 1905, it is provided by Article 5 as follows:

"The company will give to the United Mine Workers of America full and complete check-off system, that is to say, upon the individual request in writing of any of the company's employees, the company shall deduct such monies from their wages, each month as is designated for dues, assessments, fines, and initiation fees; in other words, the company will retain from the wages due employees, any sum they may have given orders upon the company for, in writing, payable to such officers of the United Mine Workers of America as may be designated in such orders."

"For the purpose of effectuating the intent of this article the whole agreement was annexed to a blank or minute book in which was written a memorandum in the following words:

"We, the undersigned employees of your company, hereby check off for ourselves the foregoing annexed contract and authorize The Crown's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited, to deduct from our wages each month, such sum or sums for dues, assessments, fines and initiation fees as may be designated to the company in writing from time to time by the lawfully authorized officers of the United Mine Workers of America, and to pay over such sum to the secretary of the local union of the United Mine Workers of America, for and on behalf of the United Mine Workers of America, in accordance with certain agreement entered into on the 23rd day of May, 1905, between the company and the men."

"Almost every man employed in and about the mines signed the book referred to and up to a recent period the company made the deductions authorized to be done in that way. It seems that word was passed among the men who had thus signed the book that such of them as wished to do so might revoke the authority thereby given by him, and it is charged that the company, to enable the men thus to cancel what they had done, provided another book or document for that purpose. Quite a number of men belonging to the union availed themselves of what, it is said, they were advised by the company they might do to cancel the right of the union to collect the monthly dues. In this way union men practically ceased to be such and, of course, became non-union employees. The free employment of non-union men and the encouragement which it is said the company held out to union men to leave the union, made it possible that non-union men would outnumber the organized force, or, in other words, the union would have to go out of existence."

"It is fair to the company to say that it denies very emphatically that it had anything to do with men withdrawing from the union, but still it is hard to make union men believe that it is entirely innocent in the matter."

"On the 5th of the present month international board member Joseph Sherrin, president of the district No. 1, met Mr. Lindsey and warned him that trouble would result if he sanctioned the course that was seemingly being upheld by his company, in allowing non-union men to withdraw from the underground which they were under by having signed the memorandum above quoted. Mr. Lindsey, so it is said by the miners' representatives, said that the delegates agreed that he might do this. Failing a settlement of this trouble and after giving one week's notice that they would not work with non-union men, the union men walked out."

"Besides this grievance, the miners claim that they have several others. They charge the company with acting mala fide in respect to the agreement which was entered into on the 23rd May 1905. Article 3 of that agreement provided the miners that in any case where it may appear that a member of the United Mine Workers of America has not been fairly treated, his grievance may be adjusted."

"There has been, so it is claimed by the miners, no chance given to a man claiming to be aggrieved to have his case heard under the terms of this article, but he has been allowed to work on the part of the company. It is claimed by the company that this article is as well applicable to the general body of men or to an individual and that any grievance arising on their part as an aggrieved party should be under such article, but the language seems clear that it has no application to a general grievance, but is confined to isolated and individual cases, e.g., where the company is less than schedule wages; it could invoke the procedure of article 2."

"Another grievance which the miners have is the attempted circumvention by the company of a judicial decision in favor of the working men. Where a man working by the day was discharged or quit, the company refused to pay him his regular wages until the regular pay day of the company. In this way a man might have to loaf around for a month or more waiting for his wages. The miners took one of these cases into court and won. The company had printed forms of agreement which it required all men entering its employ to sign, binding them by individual contract to abide the arbitrary rule of the company. The company was drawn up and enforced without any reference to representative labor."

It was because of the trouble which men had in collecting their wages when they quit or were discharged that the agitators at Coal Creek for a fortnight pay day arose, the miners of Fernie initiating what was done in that respect.

The miners also object to the innovation of paying them by cheque instead of coin. Some protest was made against this innovation, which took place about three months ago, but it was not sufficiently important to raise any serious question.

"At the present time instead of paying the men by coin, the procedure adopted is to have the clerical force of the company, who are paid by the company, to cash the cheques. At one wicket the paymaster of the company distributes the cheques, while at the other the paymaster of the bank pays them. This innovation requires draft to be made every month upon the clerical force at Cranbrook. It is also claimed by the men that the wage schedule has not been adhered to."

Fernie, Sept. 28.—Unless the strike at Coal Creek is settled this week, the Mitchell miners will go out on strike to support the Coal Creek men.

FROM HONG KONG TO LIVERPOOL

C. P. R. Delivers Mail Within Contract

Time of Twenty-nine and a Half Days  
Montreal, Sept. 28.—The first overseas mail from the Orient to Great Britain have been delivered in Liverpool by the C. P. R. within the contract time of 29½ days. The Empress of Britain, which carried them from Quebec to Liverpool, left the Pacific by the Empress of India, which left Hong Kong August 30th at 4 p.m. and arrived at Vancouver at 6 p.m. September 17, were carried across Canada to Quebec in 88 hours on the C. P. R. overseas mail train, and sent home by the Empress of Britain, which left Quebec at 3:15 p.m. on September 21. The train therefore occupied in the trip from Hong Kong to Liverpool was only 29½ days, 4 hours, 35 minutes, or 7 hours and 25 minutes within the contract time. The C. P. R. has more than fulfilled its agreement with the postal authorities on both the east and west bound half circuits of the globe.

CANADIAN LABOR SITUATION

Ramsay McDonald's Report is Pessimistic in Tone

Montreal, Sept. 28.—A London cable says there is some evidence of disappointment in political labor circles at the cautious but almost pessimistic tone of Ramsay McDonald's report published in the House of Commons yesterday.

McDonald's view clearly is that the labor movement in Canada must first go through a nationalizing fire, and that what party will take in the silent but sullen conflict going on far below the surface of Canadian life between British and United States tones of life, and that in fact Canadian labor shall remain in the backwater of class conflict and the revolutionary methods of American socialism where it is in the United States today.

LONDON ELECTION FRAUDS

Toronto, Sept. 28.—John O'Gorman, formerly of London, now of Toronto, was arrested this morning on the premises of the Munroe Produce company, in which he is a partner. He is charged with crooked practices in connection with the dominion election in London in 1904, and the by-election in the same constituency in June, 1905. It is alleged O'Gorman promised to pay money to voters in an exhibition booth as to how certain voters cast their ballots. The case was adjourned until Monday, O'Gorman being allowed out on bail.

A CHALLENGE

(Kaslo Kootenayan)  
Kaslo sports, who are fruit growers, challenge the fruit growers along the Outlet to a contest for points in an exhibition of fruit, at the Kaslo Fruit Fair, 1907. Mr. Martin Burrell, of Grand Forks, to be judge. The conditions are: That a Kaslo representative shall accompany the representative of the Nelson district when the fruit is picked, and he shall mark all exhibits; Nelson shall have the same privilege with regard to Kaslo fruit. The contest to be defined as that now covered by the Kaslo District Horticultural & Fruit Growers' association, namely, the Kaslo electoral district, and the contest to be governed by a set of rules to be mutually agreed upon; the contest to be for the sum of \$1000 in cash; each side to place the winner of the contest on or before the first day of June, 1907.

TAFT WILL TAKE CHARGE

TO BE DECLARED PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR OF CUBA TODAY

COURSE UNAVOIDABLE IN VIEW OF LATEST EVENTS

Havana, Sept. 28.—American intervention in Cuba will shortly be an accomplished fact. President Roosevelt's peace commissioners, although clothed with full authority to take course pursued by the American commissioners, have been patient with the Cuban government, have patiently withheld their hands from this setting aside Cuban sovereignty until the last hope had disappeared. This stage of hopelessness was reached at a late hour tonight when the great majority of all three of the political parties refused to attend the session of congress, called to act upon the resignations of the American commissioners and declared definitely that they would have nothing more to do with the government of Cuba. As was expected there has been considerable denunciation of the course pursued by the American commissioners, who it has been alleged, have acted unfairly towards the Cuban people, but the great mass of the residents of Cuba, Cubans and Spaniards, and the great majority of the foreign residents welcome intervention.

Preparations for American intervention were begun tonight. A telephone wire has been laid from the American embassy in Havana to the American consulate in Louisiana and when the order was received from secretary Taft thirty marines were landed and proceeded to the treasury building where they went on guard. The American captain, Schreder, of the battleship Virginia, brigadier general Funston and major Ladd planned with Messrs. Taft and Bacon for the guarding of the city tonight and tomorrow morning. The proclamation will be issued tomorrow. It will be signed by secretary Taft, by virtue of the authority vested in him by president Roosevelt. It will appoint secretary Taft provisional military governor of Cuba. He will assume control of the government, until he deems the country to be ready for civil government, whereupon he will call Lechinman Whitehead, governor of Puerto Rico, to act as civil governor here.

Two more American battleships are due here tomorrow and several cruisers with several hundred marines. It is expected that Palma will go to the States of soon as the reins of government are turned over to the Americans.

ONTARIO MARKSMAN IN TROUBLE

Toronto, Sept. 28.—J. C. Cockburn, one of Ontario's best shots was charged before the police magistrate today with the theft of a gun. Captain Tymon swore he had lent Cockburn a gun last May which he asked for and had only one him \$102. He asked Cockburn to return it but got no satisfaction. Detective Kennedy found the weapon in a pawn shop and the proprietor of the latter testified that Cockburn had pawned the gun with him last May for \$50. Cockburn was committed for trial.

PLOT WITHIN PALACE GROUNDS

St. Petersburg, Sept. 28.—A well laid plot against the life of the emperor was uncovered today by the arrest of two armed terrorists, a man and a woman, in the quarters of one of the palace secretaries within the palace grounds. The plot was discovered by the arrest of two armed terrorists, a man and a woman, in the quarters of one of the palace secretaries within the palace grounds. The plot was discovered by the arrest of two armed terrorists, a man and a woman, in the quarters of one of the palace secretaries within the palace grounds.

ROBBED TELEGRAPHERS' UNION

Montreal, Sept. 28.—In the court of King bench today Philip D. Hamel was charged with having, during two years ending Nov. 2, 1905, stolen \$8000, the property of eastern division No. 6 of the order of the Knights of Labor. The case has been pending since last March, and the hearing will extend over two or three days.

STRIPE OF TIN ROOFING, CORNICES, SHINGLES, and in fact all kinds of debris. Blinds were torn from their fastenings and windows smashed as though made of tissue paper. Many persons were seriously injured and cut by flying slate, tin and glass. The railroads have started wreckers to clean up and to repair tracks but the task is difficult. The office of the Western Union Telegraph company was six feet under water. Its batteries were flooded and it will be some time before there is no way at present to arrive at a correct estimate of the losses, owing to the disorder. All is confusion. The city was astir early this morning, however. The water had receded somewhat and everybody armed with buckets and brooms, worked hard for a restoration to normal conditions. Hundreds of bales of cotton floated through the main streets and were carried out to sea. The lowest barometer reading was 28.83 at 5.30 o'clock Thursday morning. The 1893 record was 29.18. The barometer rose steadily from 5.30 o'clock and at 4 p.m. read 29.41. The rainfall for two days was 6.47 inches. The average velocity of the wind, as officially announced by the weather bureau, was 55 miles an hour. The official record in 1893 was 73 miles an hour. Even with this marked difference in velocity, this year's storm did far greater damage to Mobile because the wind of Thursday was of longer duration, and more like a tornado, twisting everything in its path. Along the line of the Mobile and Ohio, huge trees are lying flat, with branches torn off and trunks twisted. Fruit trees all over southern Alabama are ruined. So also are the cotton and cane crops. One farmer said he would take \$75 for his cotton crop and felt that he had got a fair deal.

The roof of the Mobile Medical College was blown off. The college had a valuable museum, which was damaged. The girls' asylum and Creole school on Conti street are greatly damaged. The forists of Mobile lost heavily, but houses, plants and flowers being strewn along the streets for blocks.

The Mobile courthouse presents a wrecked appearance. The clock in the town was blown out by the wind. The water came up so rapidly that the railroad employees were unable to remove the baggage checked for transportation. Many trunks were seen floating down the bay.

FOREST PRESERVATION  
HON. R. F. GREEN'S ADDRESS TO CONVENTION.  
LAYS SPECIAL STRESS ON DANGER FROM FIRE

In a speech delivered before the Forestry convention in Vancouver yesterday, Hon. R. F. Green, chief commissioner of lands and works, carefully reviewed the history of timber legislation in British Columbia. He first pointed out the great value of her vast timber wealth to the province, and indicated its remarkable extent by comparative figures. According to statistics, the lumber cut from 1880 to 1904, inclusive, (17 years) aggregated 2,598,000 feet—less than nothing compared with the grand total; and taking the average yearly cut for the 17 years, we find it that average were maintained for the next two hundred years, our forests would still be far from exhausted. This is a hopeful outlook for the people of British Columbia, and the new provinces lying east of the mountains, whose inhabitants must look to us for the supplies of lumber, but even with what seems at first blush an embarrassment of riches, we must not assume that this forestry treasure is inexhaustible. Prudently managed, it will last to the end of time, but if wasteful lumbering methods (so general in the past) are persisted in, and fires allowed to run unchecked, our magnificent forest heritage might be dissipated in a generation or two.

It was not until 1874 that the government of British Columbia took steps to preserve the forests. In that year what is known as the Bush Fire Act was passed. It provided that any person convicted of lighting fires in the woods during the months of June, July, August or September, and failing to thoroughly extinguish the same, should, in the case of damage, be liable to a fine of \$100, or three months' imprisonment. The same punishment was provided for persons allowing fires to spread from their own property to that of their neighbors, or to adjacent public lands. This act was inoperative, however, except in districts of which two-thirds of the residents petitioned the lieutenant governor-in-council for its enforcement. In 1887 the Bush Fire Act was made general throughout the province and in 1896 the lieutenant governor-in-council was given power to define any portion of the province as a fire district and it was made unlawful to set out, or start fires between the first of May and the first of October, except for the purpose of clearing land, cooking, obtaining warmth, or for any other lawful purpose.

Provisions were made in this act, and subsequent amendments passed, providing for safeguards against the spread of fires, and the penalties were increased to a maximum of \$200 and not less than \$50 in every case of conviction; half the fine going to the prosecutor. Convictions under the act do not bar the owner of the land from suing for damages. Railway companies are made liable for damage done through the medium of their locomotives, and it is laid down that all engines shall be equipped with approved appliances to prevent the escape of sparks and cinders. Neglect to provide such appliances constitutes an offence punishable by a fine of \$200 in

each case, as well as liability arising out of a civil action. Under the Act of 1897, every government agent, gold commissioner, timber inspector, forest ranger, mining recorder, provincial police officers or constable is constituted a fire guardian, and each of them is enjoined to prosecute every case which may come to his knowledge. Every pre-emptor of crown lands is furnished with a copy of the act at the time of his application. Enforcement of the law is difficult in a territory like British Columbia, and in a majority of cases evidence is difficult or impossible to obtain.

After reviewing previous legislation regarding the cutting of timber, Mr. Green went on to say: When the present government assumed office there were three methods by which a person could obtain the right to cut timber from crown lands, namely, under lease, under special license, and under a hand loggers' license. It was deemed advisable to simplify this state of affairs and in 1905 the provisions of the Land Act, authorizing the granting of a license were repealed, so that now the right to cut and carry away timber can only be granted by way of a license. The lumbermen, however, complained that they were handicapped in the new business, and industry resisted by reason that special licenses were not transferable and only renewable at the discretion of the chief commissioner and not as a matter of right; have that such a license, no stability of title, and that capital could not be secured under these conditions.

The government considered their complaints to be well founded, and by the act of 1905 it was provided that licenses then existing should be transferable, and the holders thereof could elect to have their licenses made renewable for 10 successive years at the same fee per annum as was then paid therefor, namely \$100 or \$115, as the license covered lands west or east of the Cascade mountains. The royalty payable on timber cut under such licenses was increased to 20 cents per thousand feet. The same act provided that all special timber licenses thereafter issued should be transferable and renewable for 10 successive years. This legislation has completely removed the complaints about the lack of stability of title under the license system. Millmen can now enter into large contracts and carry on their business with greater security, knowing that they can have their licenses renewed from year to year. Capital can now be secured and the result of this legislation has also proved most beneficial both to the lumbermen and the lumber industry, and therefore to the people as a whole.

In the fiscal year 1905-06 which was the first year any revenue was received from timber, the amount received was \$1,100,000. In 1906-07 it was \$2,470,000. In 1907-08 to \$3,300,000, and in 1908-09, the last fiscal year from which reports have been issued, the revenue received amounted to \$4,000,000, being an increase of 260 per cent. of the total revenue of the province. It will thus be readily seen how important it is from a government standpoint that everything possible be done to encourage the lumber industry, and so large a proportion of the provincial revenue is derived.

CONFERENCE IS CLOSED

QUESTION OF PRECEDENCE AT STATE FUNCTIONS CONSIDERED

PROHIBITION OF GAMBLING AND CIGARETTE SMOKING

Montreal, Sept. 28.—The Methodist general conference concluded its session here last night to meet in Victoria, B. C., next if satisfactory railway rates are obtainable. At the final session a report of the committee on memorials declaring against the re-marriage of divorced persons was unanimously adopted. Conference adopted the report of the committee to the effect that no reference favors the abolition of the table of ecclesiastical precedence at state functions, but if impracticable, that the order of precedence for all domestic functions be based upon the numerical strength of the different denominations, as ascertained by the recent census, and that each body should furnish the government with a list of time to time with a list of its representatives. The report of the sociological committee was also adopted. The report regretted that the present social order was far from being an ideal expression of Christian brotherhood, and that the spirit of much of our commercial life was alien to that of the gospel. The report concluded with a recommendation for the establishment in churches of clubs or societies for the discussion of Christian citizenship and study of sociological questions. The report of the committee on temperance, prohibition and moral reform was also adopted. It explored the prevailing custom of ladies spending much time in playing games of chance, adding unhealthy excitement to the loss of money and other valuable, and the serious neglect of home life. Parliament called upon to legislate against gambling and cigarette smoking in the dominion.

TO PROTECT FISHERIES

Ottawa, Sept. 28.—R. G. Macpherson interviewed the Hon. Mr. Brodeur yesterday and brought his attention to the poachers from Seattle and the south who were catching halibut and other fish in Canadian waters and destroying fish life. Mr. Macpherson said he had looked into the matter personally and showed how necessary it was for prompt action by the department. Hon. Mr. Brodeur promised him to have a cruiser built on the Pacific coast and put into commission as soon as possible to put a stop to the poaching. He added that a cruiser would be equal to any on the Atlantic coast, and probably he would put two into commission.

Steady Progress on New Transcontinental—Big Prizes Offered Canadian Architects

(Special to The Daily News)  
Ottawa, Sept. 28.—It is understood that the transcontinental railway commission is arranging to call for tenders for about 500 miles of the new G. T. P. road. There are now 400 under construction. Tenders will be called for the 500 miles in November or early in December. By that time the surveys will be completed. The sections for which tenders will be called are as follows: (1) Superior Junction, eastward; (2) La Tuque, westward; (3) Quebec, east; (4) 200 miles east of Lake Umbagog, which will make 600 in all.

Two additional pulse judges have been appointed to the supreme court of the northwest territories. They are C. A. Stuart, Calgary, and T. C. Johnston, Regina. The appointments were put through at yesterday's meeting of the cabinet. The present court comprises a chief justice and five puisne judges. Henceforth it will be a chief justice and seven pulse judges.

Hon. Charles Hyman says he is to give four prizes for the architects who will supply the best designs for the new government departmental buildings on Sussex street, Ottawa. The first prize will be \$8000, second \$4000, third \$2000 and fourth \$1000. The design must be sketchy in plan and show approach, etc., with a foot bridge connecting the building with Major hill. The building will be five stories. There will be 225,000 superficial feet of floor room. One building will contain the department of justice, supreme court, exchequer court, railway department and a library common to all. The other buildings will contain departmental offices. Designs must be in the hands of the department by February 15. Only Canadian architects can compete.

The trade and commerce department has received a report which indicates the extent of the wheat yield in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. It is placed at 85,000,000 bushels, from 4,500,000 acres. It is said that the yield would have been considerably larger but for the hot wave in August, which was very severe. About 1,000,000 bushels of wheat were damaged from frost is reported from the Regina country.

ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED

New Anti-Tuberculosis Society Elects its Officers

At the organization meeting of the Anti-Tuberculosis society held last evening at the city hall there was but poor attendance on the part of the general public, but the medical faculty was present in force. Dr. Arthur, in the absence of the mayor, took the chair. The secretary of the meeting, Mrs. Arthur, read the report of the meeting. Mrs. Hall, Hawkey and Rose expressed a fear that the attendance was so poor as to perhaps prevent organization. Dr. Ellis thought the object of the meeting and professed himself willing to help.

Mrs. Squires expressed herself disappointed in the attendance, as the subject ought to be of general interest. Mrs. McConch said she was there for the Ladies Aid of the Presbyterian church and for the Women's Council.

Mrs. Arthur said she represented the Women's Council, which had proposed itself willing to lend its aid.

Rev. R. N. Powell said that, personally, he was ready to do all he could.

Dr. Arthur explained that the principal object of the proposed British society was the collection of funds, but another object, almost as important as the first, was to educate the general public on the subject of tuberculosis. This could be done by a course of lectures in the public schools. The climate of this province is everywhere recognized as favorable for the treatment of tuberculosis. Consequently consumptives were steadily coming into the city in larger and larger numbers. Something had to be done in self protection, to segregate these patients. Hence the idea of a hospital.

It bore the feeling of the meeting that it should organize at once, the election of officers proceeded, with the result that Dr. Arthur was appointed president, Dr. Hall, McConch, secretary, and Dr. Ellis, treasurer. It was decided that each society should, at its convenience, where not already done, appoint a member to represent the society on the executive committee. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and bylaws and outline a plan of operations. This committee included, captain McMorris, Rev. R. N. Powell, Dr. Hawkey, Mr. Arthur, Mr. Ellis, and Dr. Squires. They were to report in two weeks at a general meeting in the city hall. The meeting of the committee will take place at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 2.

## MILLIONS ARE LOST

Tremendous Damage Done by Hurricane in Florida

Pensacola and Mobile Practically Destroyed—Vesses' S Founder and Many Lives are Lost

Pensacola, Fla., via Flomaton, Ala., Sept. 28.—The worst hurricane to visit this city in its history raged here furiously last night and this morning and today, with a gale still blowing, the city presents a wrecked appearance. The damage is estimated at five million dollars. The loss of life will be very heavy among the mariners, but so far only one body has been recovered, a man named George Morgan, a fisherman. Other bodies are reported along the shore, but have not been recovered.

Last night the wind increased to 65 miles. From that time until 5 o'clock this morning it remained about 60 miles an hour. The tide from the bay backed into the city for blocks, destroying homes and making rivers out of the streets. When the gale was at its height, early this morning, with women and children running frantically about the streets in darkness an alarm of fire was sounded. The fire started in the Pitt hotel near the business district and the horses of the department refused to go out in the weather. With the tin roofs flying about them the firemen took the wagons by hand and rushed down the streets to the scene and after hours of work controlled the fire. This afternoon the water rose. Business districts were almost an indescribable scene. Of the 50 or 60 big steamers and vessels lying in the harbor before the storm, only five or six are there now. They have been washed ashore and all along the beach is a mass of wreckage of all descriptions. Thirty fishing vessels in port have been destroyed or damaged and three big fish houses with their wharves have been destroyed. Great ships of war have been driven through houses a block from the water front. Every house along the water front for a distance of ten miles has been destroyed and the water is still rising.

The tracks of the Terminal road to the navy yard and the Barancas have all been destroyed as all the trestles and bridges. No communication can be had with the navy yard. Every business house from the wharf on Palfox street to the union depot has been unroofed. There are no electric lights, electric cars, telegraph or even telephone service. The city is a mass of ruins. The houses have been blown down and the streets are a mass of ruins. The houses have been blown down and the streets are a mass of ruins.

Mobile, Ala., Sept. 28, via Meridian, Miss.—The loss of life here is variously estimated at from five to 50 persons. Many others are injured. Five thousand houses are damaged; the business quarter is devastated, and the property loss is fully \$5,000,000. This is the effect of the tropical hurricane of the last 48 hours in this city.

The storm struck Mobile Wednesday at midnight and raged for many hours, the wind reaching a velocity of 90 miles an hour. Water from Mobile bay was blown into the city by the gale and for a time the sea stood seven feet deep in the wholesale quarter from Royal street to the Alabama river. The loss of life is believed mainly to be among negroes. Shipping and stores help reached Mobile. The city is a mass of