GOOD TONNAGE FROM ROSSLAND THE CHIEF ITEM

The ore shipments this last week were ecessarily away below the average for vell understood reasons. The output from Rossland camp alone was the chief item. The situation in the Boundary is dealt ith in another column. There news from East Kootenay at the close of

hews from East Rootenay at the close of the week.

Appended will be found the ore shipments and smetter receipts in detail for the past week and year to date in tons. ROSSLAND SHIPMENTS

Le Roi	2,517	106,7
Le Roi No. 2	633	22,17
Other mines		11,4
Total		263,47
SLOCAN-KOOTENAY SH		NTS
Sullivan	600	29,40
La Plata, milled		20,73
St. Eugene	363	23,15
Whitewater	44	2,4
Whitewater, milled	560	15,5
Poorman, milled	250	10,7
Queen, milled	185	9,0
Eva. milled	230	7,1
Second Relief, milled	145	6,8
Silver Dollar		6,2
North Star		2,6
Silver King	85	2,5
Vancouver	84	9
Rambler-Cariboo	23	3
Ferguson	38	30
Slocan Sovereign	26	
Wakefield	24	
American Boy	23	
Other mines		26,8

.... 3,453 163,872 The total shipments from the mines in above districts for the past week were 10, 543 tons and for the year to date 1.568,342

Trail, B.C.	
Centre Star 3,940	123,0
Le Roi No. 2 633	22,17
St. Eugene 363	11,79
North Star 124	2,6
Silver King 85	2,50
Vancouver 84	48
Rambler-Cariboo 23	36
Whitewater Deep 44	53
Slocan Sovereign 26	1
Wakefield 24	
American Boy 23	4
Ferguson 38	3
Other mines	85,8
	040.0

LE ROI SMELTER RECEIPTS

	N	lorthp	ort, Wa	ash.	
e Ro				2,517	86,240
irst '	Though	it		133	4,334
ueen.				24	306
					- 15
				0.000	04 000

MARYSVILLE SMELTER RECEIPTS

from the local and foreign mines for the past week were 8677 tons and for the year date 1.481.568 tons.

GRAND FORKS CIVIC AFFAIRS

One Lumber Company That is Working Big Force Steadily.

(Special to The Daily News) Grand Forks, Dec. 11 .- The following are the receipts from the various district ber, as reported to R. R. Gilpin, the chief

collector at Grand Forks: Grand Forks—\$1,531.64. Phoenix-\$1,748.15. Cascade-\$106.83.

Tota: __\$3,501.69. The city police commissioners and city council have locked horns on the question of dismissing one of the policemen, the force while the police commissioners to do so at the present time. At the last meeting of the city council a by-law to increase the city hotel licenses was ed down, so the licenses will remain as they are. In view of the rapidly approaching city election, in January, va ous names are being prominently mentioned in connection with the office of chief magistrate, amog which are mayor sh Alderman Sam Horner, and P McCallum, and ex-alderman Fred

At the fruit growers convention at Vancouver, Grand Forks won the first prize, being a gold medal in class one, and in class two second prize. The Grand Forks exhibits were represented on this occa-sion by James Rook, W. A. Wil lams and

At Cascade the Boundary Lumber comny is doing big work getting out logs million feet have beer already over one million feet have been out on the Cascade townsite alone and other million feet will be cut yet this winter, in addition to this fifty thousand ties are being cut by the same company the Grand Trunk Pacific railway This lumber company employs nearly one hundred men, many of whom are od employees of the Granby company.

MERCHANT'S DISAPPEARANCE.

Winnipeg, Dec. 10 .- Napoleon Comeau't, merchant of St. Jean, left home las Monday and was seen in the city Tuesday afternoon. Since that time nothing is known of his movements and he has disappeared as completely as though the earth had opened and swallowed him up. Comeault, who is about 45 years of age, supposed to have had about \$900 in his possession. All information should be sent to the provincial police at Winnipeg.

BANKER SUICIDES.

and

Chicago, Dec. 12.—A despatch to the nter-Ocean from Kankakee, Ill., says P. aston, 48 years old, cashier of the State Bank of Mercer, committed suicide today his bank by shooting himself in the When the recent call for the condition of all state banks in Illinois was made, Easton's bank was one of the best reports that was sent out from this on of the state.

PROVINCIAL SUBSIDIES

FINANCE MINISTER FIELDING'S SPEECH ON SUBJECT.

REPLIES TO BORDEN'S PLATFORM STATEMENTS.

A day or two ago we published a fair y port of finance minister Fielding's on the address, but that report did ve anything like adequate attention e minister's remarks on the subject rovincial subsidies and his reply to statements made by tory leader Bo

en as to British Columbia's claims.

Below will be found that portion of

grant a commission meant a disturbance f the arrangement. My right hon, friend Mr. Fielding's speech, dealing with pro-(sir Wilfrid Laurier) said yesterday that vincia l subsidies, as contained in the no commission was better qualified to deal Hansard report: with that question than were the men at Hon. W. S. Fielding-My hon. friend that conference. They were men who had a general knowledge of affairs of the the leader of the opposition (Mr. R. L. Borden) has had something to say on the question of the provincial subsidies. In ungenerous spirit towards British Columhis speech at the Russell theatre the other bia. I can speak of that with the most night he said that I had had the audacity to speak of his action in British Columbia rfect certainty. I have said elsewhere, and I repeat now, that I went to some of the members of the conference before touching the subsidy to that province as an attempt to bribe the province. I said that, and I regret that I am obliged to t assembled, and asked them to consider British Columbia's claims as favorably adhere to the opinion I expressed. There as possible, to strain a point in her favor, s no doubt in the world that the attitude and treat her generously. And I am glad to say that they were disposed to do that, of the hon, gentleman on that question was a most unfortunate, a most unhappy to say that they were disposed to do that, and that a proposition was made to treat British Columbia generously. I do not want to pander to any particular section of the dominion. British Columbia is a big, rich province. Her people are not a party of children, and I do not believe they need a Paby Act for their protection. one, calculated to breed trouble amongst the several provinces of Canada. Let us glance at the history of these provincial subsidies. Twenty years ago an agitation began amongst the provinces for an increase of their allowances. The men enthey need a Baby Act for their protection. gaged in dominion affairs can easily im-They came into confederation of their own rine that it is not necessary to have a greater provincial revenue; but the men who had been engaged in the provincial free will, and if they are asked to live up to their bargain they have no right—to complain. But when the peculiar condilegislatures—and there are many of them here—know how restricted those legislation was known and the other provinces were disposed to treat them generously tures have been in their operations beand liberally, the premier of British Colof the lack of finances. I do not umbia should have responded and acceptwish to discuss the merits of our system of provincial subsidies. It is enough to ed the consideration with which he was say that all the provinces of the dominion reated. He wanted a commission, and the matter was considered. The conference considered it. Mr. Whitney considered complained that the share which they received from the public treasury was insufficient to enable them to carry on their business and that they appealed to the ered it. Again I say, the leader of the opposition has done his best to make the people of British Columbia believe that this was a quarrel between sir Wilfrid dominion government for a readjustment. When the conservative government was in power, they decined to listen to that ap-Laurier and the province of British Colimbia. It was not. My right hon, friend eal. Years rolled on, and, even after the prime minister took no part in that transaction that was not heartly superal party came into power, there were difficulties in the way of meeting ported by the hon. J. P. Whitney and all wishes expressed by the provinces the other conservatives present at that But, after a time, this government said onference. And that conference, not a to the provincial premiers: If you are able to agree among yourselves as to the liberal conference, but made up in the manner I have described, having heard Mr. McBride's argument, having heard distribution of this money, perhaps we can meet your views. Now that was a very reasonable proposition. This subsidy what he could say, passed this reso ution: question has been one of the most delicate "That in the opinion of the conference with which public men have had to deal is inadvisable that a claim in the way since the establishment of confederation. I remember very well that when what is called "better terms" were granted in 1869, 20 Nova Scotia, there was a very strong feeling of hostility in Ontario. was too big a province to feel the small amount which was given to Nova Scotia, but it was strongly disposed to claim that the granting of the sum was a breach of faith,-that these subsidies were in the nature of a treaty and should not be distributed except by common consent of the provinces. And, as years went on, and some grant was given—for sons to one or other of the prov-

inces, there was a feeling of jealousy,

rivalry; and no province has manifested

tario. Not that Ontario would care-as

have said-about the small sum in-

volved, for Ontario is a great rich prov-

ince, too big to think of that; but the

men in Ontario took it as a matter of principle, that these subsidies were a

treaty between the various provinces and

mon consent. So when we came to deal

with this matter with the provincial gov-

make difficulties, to cause dissatisfaction

and jealousy and rivalry. But if your pro-

vincial governments wil come together

agreement as to the distribution of this

money, we will take the matter up and

see what we can do for you. And to that

end a provincial convention was held in

this city about a year ago. As a result

of that conference, a scale of payments

Now, I turn to the attitude of my hon.

friend the leader of the opposition in

British Columbia. He goes to British

Columbia and tries to disturb the arrange-

the provincial premiers of the dominion

I complain of the hon, gentleman in this, not only that what he did was a disturb-

ance in itse f, but that he conveyed the

impression to the people of British Colum-

bia that this was a quarrel between the

British Columbia government and the lib-eral party. He tried to fead the people

of British Columbia to believe that they

were being oppressed by the government

of my right hon. friend (sir Wilfrid Laurier) and that when the hon. gentle-

man himself (Mr. R. L. Borden) and his

friends came into power, they would

grant relief from this thing that the

offence that I lay at his door. He knows

he was not fair, he was not candid in so

speaking. Who composed this convention?

Who agreed to this scheme of distribu-

tion? Foremost among them was the

prime minister of the conservative prov-

the dominion are not in harmony with

the dominion government of today; and I suppose that it is not at all likely that

all the provincial governments will be in

at any time. We had at this conference

in Ottawa, Mr. Whitney, the premier of Ontario; Mr. Foy, attorney general; Mr.

Matheson, treasurer. We had Mr. Roblin,

ney general, representing the great con-

ervative province of Manitoba. We had

premier, and Mr. Colin Campbel, attor-

also, representing the other provinces,

their premiers and ministers whose names

are well known. Mr. McBride was here to represent British Columbia, and he is

He came forward with a determination that nothing you could do for him would

satisfy him. It is evident that he had not

come to get an arrangement for British

head of a conservative government

harmony with

ince of Ontario. All the governments

liberals were doing. That is the chief

ent made at that conference amongs

was adopted for the several proving

and reach something like a unanimous

ald not be disturbed except by com-

nts, we said: We do not want to

strongly as the province of On-

subsidies of any province be referred to arbitration. The position the government took was this. This is a delicate question as between the provinces. We remembered past differences, as to which I have aleady called the attention of the house. Now, we said, we are not going to get nto a quarrel with you on this matter but if you can come to something like an understanding—we would like it to be nanimous-then we will take the responsibility of asking par iament to vote this arge amount of money. We found in the end that hon, gentleman who represented British Columbia apparently was not satis-fied with anything except the appointment of a commission. Now I understand that there is no more right why that genleman should ask for a commission than that the premier of Ontario should ask for a commission. They had equal rights. They both came into the union voluntarily; and therefore I say that the hon. leman's idea that British Columbia had a right to get a commission is absolutely without foundation. This question had been dragging along for twenty years, nted to us that they The provinces represented to us that they needed the money, and there was almost an unanimous agreement. When Mr. Mc-Bride demanded a commission for British if we had granted him that commission we would have been obliged

anything that the conference would agree upon. He said: I want a royal com

sion to look into the case of British

Columbia. Now there was no reason why

we should grant a royal commission to

was a matter, as I have said, which had

provinces needed the money. The time

was ripe, not for commissions and further

inquiry, but for action. If it was right

with this arrangement, and I want a royal

ommission to investigate for Ontario?

inion. They were not prompted by an

And so with the premier of Quebec, the

that Mr. McBride shou'd be given a com-

once province and not to another.

been agitated for twenty years.

nce in the dominion who asked for it. STATEMENT OF LABOR UNION.

in fairness to grant it to any other prov-

Executive Committee of Grand Forks

Union No. 150, W. F. of M. (Special to The Daily News) Grand Forks, Dec. 10 .- Hearing that the Frand Forks Labor Union had charged certain parties with bringing in foreign labor, your correspondent asked the Excutive Committee of the local union for the facts, when the following signed statenent was made: "The Granby compan's whistle blew promptly at 7 o'clock Saturday morning and some seven or eight men sponded to its call. This is the first me since the 15th of November. Men are arriving daily and returning by the next trein Several extra policemen have been sworn in and are stationed around the smelter and railway depot. It looks as hough they expected trouble or are trying to make it as some of these officers of the law are demanding the buttons from the men's coats with a warning to keep moving. There is no need of any keep moving. action (ike this on the part of any employers of labor in the Boundary country The working men are intelligent, law abiding citizens. We consider the action taken by the Granby company a violation of article fifty-seven of the Lemieux Labor Disputes Act. Many of the men arriving assert that they have been hired in the United States, having received a free pass. This we consider a violation of the Alien Labor Law. As good citizens ve demand protection under the law of the country we live and toil and in and in conclusion ask the laboring class to govern themselves accordingly. "(Signed) EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

"Grand Forks Union 180, W. F. M.

PROGRESS OF DRUCE CASE London, Dec. 13-A sensational turn was riven to the hearing of the Druce case day when Mr. Atherlay Jones announced that the prosecution had decided not to rely upon the evidence of Robert C. Cald-Columbia; he had come there to find a of T. G. Druce.

grievance. He did not want to agree to FIELDING'S HARD

> ADDRESS. AGGRESSIVE COUNTER ATTACK ON

FINANCE MINISTER'S SPEECH ON

THE OPPOSITION. Hon. Mr. Fielding was greeted with cheers as he rose to continue the debate on the address. After a reference to the speech of hon. Mr. Foster, which he demission for British Columbia, why should not Mr. Whitney say: I am not satisfied scribed as a repetition of the attacks so ofter heard and which had found answer not on y in the house but in the country, he dealt with the criticisms of that gen tleman and the opposition lader respectpremier of Nova Scotia and the rest, To ing the cabinet charges, There was small prospect of the leader of the opposition being called upon to organize a cabinet, and the house might, therefore, devote a little time to considering how he came to occupy his present position. The hon. gentleman had extended sympathy to those on the liberal side of the house who had been passed over for gentlemen outside of the house, and had al uded to it as a great slight and a great indignity How was it, then, that the hon. gentleman from North Toronto, who had been much longer in the house and had labored faithfully in the vineyards, had been passed over when it came to a selection of a leader of the opposition? (Laughter,

Mr. Foster—A conundrum. Mr. Fielding—It is a conundrum, indeed. (Laughter.) There was the hon, gentleman from South Lanark (hon. John Haggart), who had been in the house a quarter of a century before the leader of the opposition came in and who had also been a cabinet minister. How did it come that he had been passed over (Laughter.) Then there was the hon. gentleman from Jacques Cartier (Mr. Monk) and from Beauharnois (Mr. Bergeron), they had both been longer in the but had been passed over for Mr. Borden. Did they lack ability or dignity or any other necessary qualification, or could it be possible that they were passed over because they came from the province of Quebec? "We on this side, thank heaven," he went on, "do not care what province a man comes from, what race or ereed. (Cheers.) The liberal party is big enough to take a man for the man's sake, regardless of race or of creed." (Re-

newed cheers.) Mr. Fielding went on, to the huge enjoyment of the government side, naming member after member of the opposition who had seniority of service over Mr. Borden, adding a word or two of appropriate comment on their characteristics, and asking in almost the identical words used yesterday by the opposition leader if they had been passed over because they did not measure up to the standard and whether they felt slighted and indignant. He then al uded to Mr. Borden's quotation from some editorials in The Halifax Chronicle, when Mr. Fielding was editor, in support of the contention that the lat-ter was inconsistent. The papers of that period, Mr. Fielding said, contained dynamite for Mr. Borden, who might find in them the report of the liberal meeting in which he had himself taken part. For himself, Mr. Fielding declared, he was not concerned with what he thought and did 25 years ago. What he thought and did

today concerned him most. Mr. Borden-I was citing you for the good sense you then displayed.

Mr. Fielding—Yes; but I am referring to the time the hon, gent eman had the good sense to be liberal. (Cheers.)

Replying to the criticism of the leader of the opposition regarding the increase of taxation, Mr. Fielding said that during the eleven years of conservative administration prior to 1896 the surpluses amounted to \$9,594,000 and the deficits amounted to \$12,339,000, or an average deficit of \$249, 000. The record of the present govern-ment for the past eleven years showed surpluses amounting to more than \$94,-000,000, or, deducting one deficit of \$519,000, a net surplus for that period of \$93,626,000. If they took the total valuation of goods imported and the total duties paid they would find that there was a substantial reduction in the rate of customs taxation. red with 1896. In the great mas of things used by the peop'e there was a substantial reduction of duties. If the leader of the opposition brought it down to the case of the individual man he ould find that in 1896 John Jones probably got one dol'ar a day-the National policy did not make him rich-and he paid a very small amount of taxation at that time. Why? Because he could not aford to buy the goods. He was content o wear one coat and to buy one barrel of flour, and he only paid the tax on one ut times had changed, and today John Jones got \$1.75 or \$1.50, and he cou'd afford o wear two coats and to buy two barrels f flour. Go to John Jones and ask him which of the two years was the better for him and his family. If the present government had been taxing the people enormously one would naturally ask why the leader of the opposition did not try o change it. The hon, gentleman had abandoned adequate protection and acepted the tariff policy of the government. Never was there a more complete sur-

ook place when the last revision of the tariff was brought down. Mr. Fielding dwe't on the fact that during his tour Mr. Borden, according to the report of one of his own supporters, 'skated over" the two very delicate questions of the tariff and the Northwest schools. Turning to the French treaty, he minister of finance scored the leader of the opposition severely for the lack of now wanted to claim them because they knowledge he had shown in speaking of found they were good. The people were reductions on the duties of champagne, alcohol and wines. The leader of the oposition had admitted that he did not mow anything about it, and to the ordiknow anything about it, and to the ordinary mind it might have seemed the prosperity. (Prolonged cheers.) part of wisdom not to have said anything this Halifax platform could hardly be decribed as an ordinary mind. (Liberal cheers.) The eader of the opposition had endeavored to make capital out of the fact that in the treaty there was mention of a reduction in the duty on champagne, and had suggested that it had been put there in deference to the prohibition views of the minister of agriculture. The fact was that the reduced duties on chamwell, the American witness who declared that he had arranged the mock funeral pagne were brought down in the old treaty by the member for North Toronto ported to be worse.

(Mr. Foster), who at that time was also ist. (Laughter.) 'I might quote," said Mr. Fielding, "th old saying about fools venturing in where angels fear to tread, but truth will not permit me to call the leader of the opposition a fool, and truth will not perm

me to describe the member for North Toronto as an angel.' (Laughter.) Touching on the Halifax platform, Mr. Fielding reminded the opposition that the convention demanded by the Manitoba onservatives had been held, and con rasted the attitude of the opposit hat pegard with what the liberal party iid in 1893. "Then the leader of the or position had made some reference to the ostoffice. If the postoffice service gen rally was in a very inefficient condition today, in heaven's name what must have been its condition in 1896? There was not a department of the government which had made greater progress or which had

onvenience of the people than the postffice." The question of provincial subsidies nex engaged the attention of the minister of finance. Mr. Borden, he said, had taken xception to his statement that the 'eade of the opposition in his tour had attempt d to bribe a province.

ione more to improve the facilities and

"I regret," said Mr. Fleiding, "that I am obliged to adhere to that opinion. There is no doubt in the world that the attitude of the hon, gentleman on that question was most unfortunate and most and calculated to breed trouble between the various provinces." The leader of the opposition had gone to British Columbia and tried to disturb an arrangement which had been made at the remiers. What he (Mr. Fielding) co plained of was not only that which Mr. Borden did was in itself a disturbance of the arrangement, but he had conveyed the mpression to the people of British Columbia that the quarre' was one between th

province and the liberal party.

Mr. Fielding reminded the house that the arrangement was made not by the prime minister, but by the premier and attorney-general of Ontario, the premier and attorney-general of Manitoba, and representatives of other provinces. Nothing that the conference could do would have satisfied Mr. McBride. He did not go there to get an arrangement for Brit-ish Columbia. He went there to get a grievance. He wanted a committee, but British Columbia had no more right to ommittee than any other province.

Mr. Borden-Have they got their money? Mr. Fielding-Yes, and I may tell my ion, friend that the gladdest province of

all is Ontario. With regard to the Quebec bridge dis aster, after controverting the statemen made by Mr. Foster that a com been made between sir Wilfrid Laurier and the late Mr. Mercier, by which Que-bee was to get a subsidy if it gave the liberal party a majority, Mr. referred to the Quebec and pointed out that if Mr. Borden mar velled now that the contract had ever been given, he had not marvelled in 1903, when the project came before the house. On that occasion he allowed the matter to pass without a single word of plaint, and at a dinner since had taken credit for co-operating with the gover ment in bringing about the construction of the bridge. Mr. Fielding next deals with the opposition charge of corrupt and comp ained that Mr. Borden had been neither fair nor accurate. The liberal party did not fear any comparison with the record of the conseravti the matter of election trials. that among the prominent conservatives sir John Abbott, sir Hector Langevin, sir Charles Tupper and sir John Macdon had been unseated, the last mentione

twice. There was also the member for North Toronto. (Liberal cheers.) Mr. Foster—It was a very pure election. (Laughter.) Mr. Fielding recalled the incident of John Doe's testimony, how that witness testified that he had given \$80 and after-

wards \$20 for one parish, and how on the following morning the solicitors for Mr. Foster came forward and said "For heaven's sake don't go any farther; we shall throw up the sponge." (Laughter.) What, Mr. Fielding asked, happened to John Doe. Was he punished No. John Doe was appointed to one of the mos lucrative offices in the province of New Brunswick. (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. Fielding referred to the Colcheste bye-election, saying he was willing the poposition should take therefrom all po lible comfort. It was really a conserva tive seat, having on'y twice I by a liberal since 1874. It had been ar gued that the result of the recent by election was an indication of a change public feeling. He could not regard it as such, having been there during the cam paign, when he found the only change was the complaints of some people regard ing economies on the Intercolonial rail way. He begged to draw attention to the had been elected in Nova Scotia to the legislature and parliament 62 members. One was an independent liberal, six were conservatives, 55 were liberals, (Cheers,) Of federal bye-elections there had been since the last general election 38, of which render to the government than that which 29 had been carried by liberals. There were one or two who might not see eye to eye with the government, but of the whole number only six or seven were willing to call themselves (Cheers.) He felt that the people o country could be trusted to judge fairly between the government and the tion, which had obstructed the G. the British preference, and the tariff, and not to be hoodwinked, they had had 11 years of good liberal government, under which Canada had enjoyed as never be

COBALT TRAGEDY.

Cobalt. Dec. 12.-The residence of W Hewitt was destroyed by fire last night and his two little girls were suffocated. The parents were away when the fire broke out.

LORD KELVIN'S HEALTH London, Dec. 12-Grave anxiety is felt nere regarding the condition of lord Kelvin, the famous scientist. He has been ill for some time and today he was

AN IMPORTANT MEETING

WEIGHTY RESOLUTIONS BEFORE BOARD OF TRADE

MANY MATTERS ARE TO BE DEALT WITH LOCALLY

The meeting of the local board of trade on Thursday next is one of the most important, if not the most important of its rdinary meetings throughout the year. At that meeting must be discussed the resolutions which it is prepared to send up t the associated boards' meeting in Moyie resolutions can be passed definitely by that convention each board of trade must have had a copy of the resolutions to come up before it so that it is in a posi tion to instruct its delegates. Other re-solutions passed by the associated boards must be referred back to the individua boards for endorsement before having the effect of resolutions passed which have

een properly presented. There were a number of matters dealt with by what has been called the Ko nay parliament at its convention this year in Greenwood, some of which have passed into law and some of which have dropped because of the efflux of time. Many of these did not emanate from this city and therefore this city is hardly conerned, though concurring in their passage, in attending to them, knowing that the poard of trade looking after them at the last convention will in all probability do so at the coming session.

One of the matters, which was referred to last year in the address of the vice president, but which was not the subject of a resolution, has in the meantime come more definitely before the eyes of he public and it is likely that this will be made the subject of a resolution, either coming from Nelson, as chiefly concerned, or from some other board, as the whole of this part of the province is affected. Reference is made to the freight rates. What Mr. Starkey said was: The underlying Mr. Starkey said was: The underlying idea of reform is to have a mileage basis more strictly observed in the various sche dules of freight rates." Since the meeting in Greenwood Nelson has gone a long way n this direction and is at the present presenting its case to the railway comm sion, the chairman of which has himself given a tentative declaration of his approval of some such basis. The mileage basis is, however, not to apply to local rates from distributing centers, which system permits of much juggling of scheules, but rather to a broad mileage basis icross the whole continent which, being pon an intelligible principle, admits of eady adjustment to the varying condi

The time worn applications for the esablishment of experimental farms, both by the dominion and provincial governents, hitherto neglected, will again be presented, as will also the petition for itional fruit inspectors to prevent the enspringing into prominence in this country.

Then again there is the question of the of which is sought. The resolution will pro pably be pressed much harded at Moyle than it was at Greenwood, the price of

lead having dropped considerably during the past few months. the past few months.

At the last convention a resolution was passed asking each individual board to present a report at Moyie as to what it

was prepared to do towards furnishing parate Kootenay exhibit of the inde ries of these districts at the Alaska-Yukon fair, which is to take place next sum mer at Seattle. As Nelson is the of most of the work that is being done in southeast British Columbia, it naturally will be expected to take a lead in this matter. The Alaska-Yukon exposition is planned to be on the same scale as those at Buffalo, St. Louis, etc., and will be visited by thousands of people, who will be then close to hand to the Kootenay country. The Kootenay country, -it was felt at Greenwood last March should be well represented. The government certainly be asked to help but the Kooteays must do most of the work for itself if it expects to gain anything on such an

Yet another matter, one of more than ocal importance, although the events of the year, have shown it also to be of supreme local importance, is the re-passage of a resolution dealing with the establish recently this matter has been taken up by Victoria and the whole subject has inder discussion in the old country since the two visits last summer of British jour

The public ownership of telepho assed last March at Greenwood, has med more largely since that date and will again be dealt with in all probability. Another matter coming from Nelson was he reservation made in C.P.R. deeds of land to settlers and others which were claimed to be unfair and on which no ac-Last year, for the first time in the his-

ory of the associated boards the ques tion of roads, trail and bridges in districts was taken up and dealt with as whole. It was felt that much of the work that was being done was being done piecemeal, such as for instance, the road along the north shore of the arm of Koot-enay lake between Nelson and Procter, and too often what was done and what vas left undone had not so much reference as it should have had to the local needs but rather to the locality's political oclivities. Hence, each district was reuested to bring forward in order the public works it most urgently needed and the convention would then chose a list of the most pressing needs of the whole territory covered by it and submit them to the government, such request having the full weight of the associated boards behind it. important pieces of new business will also come before the meeting Thursday. One will have reference to the system of timber licenses and an effort made to obtain legislation which will prevent any peculator holding great districts covered

The other matter is one specially emnating from the president of the associated boards, G. O. Buchanan. An ex-

with timber undeveloped for year after

dividual boards and from the collective act, with suggestions from them all as

to how the act can be in any way improved cacy. This, of course, is not a question of politics, but is sought in view of the troubles the Kootenay has suffered, in common with other parts of Canada,

TO BUY NEW BRUNSWICK

HON. WM. PUGSLEY TELLS OF TORY CORRUPTION IN 1904.

INVITES MR. BORDEN TO HAVE IN VESTIGATION MADE

Hon. Wm. Pugsley, the minister of public works, attended the Ottawa liberal nomination meeting here last week and exploded the political bomb he has been In effect he said he had been asked to join the Blair cabal of 1904, but refused and that later on he discovered that with unlimited funds an attempt had been

made to buy a tory majority in New

Mr. Pugsley, who was given a rousing

greeting, referred at some length to the charges he had made regarding the corrupt use of conservative campaign funds in the election of 1904, and to Mr. Borden's inconclusive reply thereto by asking for a general investigation of the election expenditures by a royal commission which he knew could not be legally appointed When Mr. Borden started on his tour he declared in a pitiful manner that his party's losses in Nova Scotia were due to the lavish expenditure of liberal money and to "wholesale and retail election thieving," as Mr. Foster put it. Knowing, as he did, the real facts of the case Mr. Pugsley had felt it his duty to expose the deliberate hypocrisy of these gentle-men. While in Woodstock, N.B., during the campaign of 1904 a leading conservative had stated that Mr. Blair was going to resign, and stump the country for the conservatives. This was before the public had an inkling of what afterwards happened. Later Dr. Pugsley had received telegram from a prominent conservative stating that Mr. Blair had resigned, that nt conservative La Presse had been bought and asking him to join forces with Mr. Blair. "I naturally declined," he said. This was followed by the conservatives pouring into New Brun-swick a vaster sum of money than had ever before been seen in any campaign. St. John alone got between \$35,000 and \$40,000. Similar large amounts went to

the conservative organization of West-moreland to defeat Hon. Mr. Emmerson, to Carleton and to other constituencies all over the province. It was an unprecedented attempt to corrupt New Bruns wick. He had made the statement that there was no shadow of doubt that these funds were being handled by a small conservative coterie in charge of the campaign with Mr. Borden's knowledge, and that of a total fund of half a million St. John got \$25,000. The conservative party was not the party of purity it pretended to be. If Mr. Borden desired to bring an action for libel, he would prove his statements. "If Mr. Borden," he said, "desires that

I should be more explicit, I am perfectly willing to be more explicit. If he asks the name of the gentleman who got the \$25,000 I shall be perfectly happy to give him the name and the name of the bank and the day on which it was received. On the 24th of October five thousand dollars was received, and on the 27th of October. a week before the elections \$27,000 was received, the whole going into one constituency. In the bye-election in Shelburn, N.S., which was conducted as a purity campaign by Dr. Weldon, a New Brunsrvative candidate among the speakers, said that the only money spent in his campaign had been his own. That man's partner had been the very man who

had got the \$25,000." Mr. Borden could easily find out if these statements were true, but instead of call-ing for an investigation of these definite ing for a royal co general fishing expedition. He knew that under the law the only occasion when a roval commission could be granted was or the presentation of a peti ment within 60 days after the return o the writ. "Let him bring an action for libel," said Mr. Pugsley, "and if these ents are untrue I will bear the costs of an investigation and not the cour If I have only made reckless charges that cannot be substantiated, I shall have to resign from parliament and go back into

private life. Reverting, in conclusion to the charge by Mr. Foster that he had fence in 1896, not knowing whether he was or a liberal, Dr. Pugsley declared that in 1896 he had left the co servative party because, like hundreds of others in New Brunswick he had felt he could no longer follow Mr. Foster's lead ership. "I left before the general elections and I left never to return."

ROYAL MARRIAGE.

Prince George of Greece, and Princes Marie Bonaparte United. Athens, Dec. 12.-With the splendid and elaborate ceremony of the Greek church, the religious ceremony, uniting in mar-

riage prince George of Greece, second son of the king of Greece, and princess Marie Bonaparte, was performed at the cathedral here today in the presence of the king and queen of Greece, a gathering of high state dignitaries and the members of the diplomatic corps. The civil marriage ceremony took place in France on November 21. This was merely a formality, as the not recognize validity of civic marriages.

GRAIN RECEIPTS

Winnipeg, Dec. 12.-The grain receipts at points on the line of the C. P. R. on Tuesday amounted to 354,000 husbels, 306,000 other grains. On tthe corresponding day of last year the receipts were 112,000 of wheat and 18,000 of other grains. The total grain receipts to date this year have amounted to 19,781,000 bushels of wheat and 4,203,000 bushels of other grains. Receipts passing Winnipeg were only 193 ression of opinion is desired from the in- cars, the smallest in many weeks,

EXECUTIVE APPOINTED

STANDING COMMITTEES STRUCK FOR THE YEAR

DIRECTORS OF AGRICULTURAL AS-SOCIATION MEET

At a meeting of the directors of the Nelson Agricultural and Industrial associa-tion yesterday afternoon at the offices of the secretary, D. C. McMorris, F. A. Starkey was reappointed managing director, an executive was appointed with full powers to act.. and standing committees were struck for the year. The standing com-mittees are as follows, the first named in

Poultry-W. S. Pearcy, W. R. Ruther-Fruit-A. D. Emory, J. Hyslop, F. J.

Vegetables-J. Johnstone, A. B. Shannon

each case being the chairman:

R. W. Hulbert. Bread and preserves_J. McPhee, Mrs. Nagle and Mrs. H. Bird.

Floral-J. T. Bealby, H. Selous, Mrs.

Rutherford. Fine arts-W. R. Rutherford, Mrs. W. Fancy work-W. W. Beer, Mrs. Rose

Mrs. W .W. Beer Manufacturers-J. J. Malone.

Minerals—T. G. Procter, Harry Wright. Sports—J. E. Annable, J. J. Malone, J. . Kirkpatrick.

Building and grounds—J. A. Kirkpatrick. Finance—J. A. Irving, J. A. Kirkpatrick Printing and advertising—J. A. Irving, D. C. McMorris and J. E. Annable, Decorations—Chief Deasy.

A resolution was passed by the hoard giving the power to the executive committee to act in all matters of detail and further that no sum of \$100 should be exized without the sanction of the execu-tive. The executive is formed of the fol-lowing officers: President, C. W. Busk; ecretary, D. C. McMorris; treasurer, W key, chairman of finance, J. A. Irving; and chairman of sports, J. E. Annable. An appropriation was made by the directors for the collection of a fruit and ge eral exhibit for the Dominion Fair at Calgary next July.

DUNN-EVANS

Marriage of Former Missionary in South-

The Guelph Daily Mercury of D.cember 3, announces the marriage of Rev. A'ex Dunn, formerly a well known and greatly respected missionary in the south-ern B.C. field. Says the Mercury:

A very pretty wedding was quietly solemnized this afternoon (Dec. 3) at 3 o'clock at the residence of Frederick Evans, Arthur street, when his daughter, Jessie, was united in holy matrimony to Rev. Alexander Dunn, M.A., B.D., of

Calgary, Alta. The caremony was performed by Rev. J. R. Harcourt, assisted by Rev. David Lang, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of St. John, s.N.B., and Rev. Mr. Watt, Congregational church, city, the first two gentlemen being college chums and close personal friends of the groom.

bride wore a handsome gown of

pearl taffeta and lace and carried a sheaf bouquet of pink roses. They were unattended. After the reception the young coup'e left for a short trip to eastern points. They will sail for India early in the new year and will take up their residence at Indoor, where Mr. Dunn has been appointed to the staff of the Presbyterian college, which has for its object the train-

ing of native teachers. Mr. Dunn is a graduate of Manitoba college, and subsequently received his degree of B.D. at New York Seminary.

umbia, and eaves there many old friends who view with regret his departure which leaves such a large gap in the ranks of ing for an investigation of these definite charges he was evading the issue by call-his manly qualities, as well as high schol p. so eminently fitted him

FOR MUTUAL BENEFIT,

Postmasters of British Columbia Form an

A convention called by Ira Stratton, editor of Postal Current, Stonewall, Man., of all the postmasters of British Columbia, was held last Wednesday at the Hotel Revelstoke, says the Revelstoke Herald. Although the number of visitors antic pated fell below the mark, the attendance was nevertheless representative, while a large number of postmasters sent their fees. The object of the convention was o organize a B. C. Association of Post masters as has been done in eastern Can-ada, which will take up all matters in connection with postoffice work, that will ostmasters. The general convention will be held at Revelstoke, as the most central ion, while district meetings will be neld at other points during the year. Coperation of all districts is looked for and t is the aim of the association to conserve the interests of the postmasters and where representation nent is necessary, to send delegates. Considerable discussion took place as to the standing of postmasters in regard to the work entailed in the postoffice, and it was shown that in a very cases did the tain the service such as the public are now demanding. Mr. Stratton the public know very little of the inner life of a post office and that the bulk of the work entailed brought the ter no returns. He said that the association would do all they could to put up as efficient a service as possible. The folowing officers were elected: President-W. T. Slavin, Kamloops

Vice-Pres.-G. Kennedy, New Westmin

Sec.-Cris. B. Lefroy, Vernon Executive-A. McRae, Revelstoke; G. H. Hall, Grand Forks.

MANITOBA LEGISLATURE

Winnipeg, Dec. 12-At a cabinet counci nere this afternoon an order in council was passed calling the legislature for the despatch of business on Thursday, Jan. 2nd.