STILL UNENDED

(Special to The Daily News.) OTTAWA, May 18—At the opening of the house today Bergeron, Beauharnois, rose to a question of privilege, denying, as stated in the Regina Leader, that he had in any way assisted the provincial rights candidate against Turgeon. He and the opposition leader had scrupul-

ously kept out of provincial politics.

Hon. Frank Oliver introduced a bill to amend the Yukon act, explaining that its objects were (1) To provide for the council. (at present half are appointed): (2) to establish an auditor's office: (3) stablish an office for the public administration of estates.

Hon. G. P. Graham said that the report that part of the Transcontinental line at La Tuque was under water, owing to the engineers placing the line below to his attention. He would make enquiries. He also informed Mr. Borden was considering the advisability of purchasing rails from the Algoma company which would otherwise close for lack of orders. The Intercolonial was not buying at present.
Houghton, Lennox, said that of a

dozen delayed bills, the G.T.R. branch bills, which stood over, were responsible or two. Hon. G. P. Graham hoped the bill

would go through this week.

The finance minister informed J. L. Armstrong that the Canadian mine had

coined \$313,000 in silver of which \$28,000 and been sent to the assistant receivers general. The amount coined would be egulated by the demand. Toronto, was informed that

the French treaty date cannot be fixed until the treaty is ratified by the two French chambers. It had been passed

W. A. Galliher. Kootenay, resumed the debate on the Aylesworth election bill, arguing that although the dominion had delegated the franchise authority to Manitoba in '98 they had not divested themselves of the right, under certain onditions, to resume control and he was doing. He thought the premier's offer disposed of the objection that the bill was unfair to the conservatives.

Mr. Borden-What was the offer? Mr. Galliher-That every official, including the revising judges, connected with the preparation of the federal lists, should be absolutely beyond the control

of party politics.

Mr. Galliher declared that the singling out of Manitoba was justified by existconditions. He declared that if the true, it mattered little if they were paid for, and that the onus of prosecuting those remaining, if untrue, was on the Manitoba government, if some of the parties had skipped out. Complete lists should be made in B.C. every two

I. E. Armstrong, East Lambton, follaw, and condemning the attempt at interference, nor was he convinced by the arguments advanced of the government's side of the question. He deprecated the 'obstructionists." claiming that the stand of the opposition was patriotic. The government threatened dissolution; come: it will be welcome. It was high time we should have diss and let the government go into the dry dock of public opinion. Referring to the speech of Hon. Sydney Fisher, he said was strange that a government with majority, should be held up unless their cause was hope lessly wrong. He was of the opinion that Hon. Clifford Sifton was responsible for the measure, without which the west could not be carried by the government He advised the opposition to stand by their guns and refuse supply if necessary.

Hon. Frank Oliver argued that the chief defects of the Manitoba act were the revision provisions, the briefness registration period and the placing of names on the lists without personal application or affidavit. If it could be fairly claimed that the law was sat-isfactory, its administration was not. W. D. Staples, Macdonald, intervened a point of order as the minister of the interior was reading his speech. The speaker was obliged to declare

Mr. Oliver admitted his remarks were the lease to Griffin." written and said the objection raised was a sample of the opposition's methods of earrying, on the debate. He asked if the liberals were given fair play by the registration clerks appointed by the Mani-

toba government. Some cross firing then took place, Mr. Borden having been understood to say that the registration clerks were ap-

inted by the judges. Dr. Roche, Marquette, interrupted to say that both he and Mr. Borden had said they were appointed on the recom-

judges. Mr. Oliver said he regarded the regisclerks as partizans and the judges had nothing to do with their ap-

Hon. Frank Oliver dealt with naturaltration papers extensively, concluding that there should be prosecutions for perjury and either Rudeneski or Walton should go to jail. If the Manitoba ton should go to jail. If the Manitoba law was fair then there should be no objection in placing it under the jugdes. He was surprised at the opposition re-fusing to take their own medicine.

Bergeron said the bill was only a dodge to retain power. He objected to the clause relating to marking ballots and put in a plea for having the elecall on the same day. "I do not think they will have dissolution; the government dare not do it."

The premier-Why? Bergeron—Because your record is too

He appealed to the premier to withdraw the objectionable clause.
Dr. Roche, Halifax, objected to the

statement of Bergeron that there had been a partisan revision in Nova Scotia A Johnston, Cape Breton, said the opposition could show no impropriety in the Nova Scotia lists. On the contrary he could produce evidence that the opposition party had been guilty of im-

An Opposition Member-Where?

Johnston-In Colchester.

Laurier is willing to make in order to meet the wishes of the opposition.

(Special to The Daily News.)
OTTAWA, May 19.—This afternoon
in the commons J. G. Turriff took exception to a speech by H. B. Ames, in
Halifax, as reported by the Evening more good land was available in the area from which selection was permitted. Two years before the land sale was granted correspondence passed be-tween Hon. Clifford Sifton, then minis-ter of the interior, and A. B. Creelman, K. C., on behalf of the company, regarding a larger area to make selection

Turriff quoted a letter of Sifton's enclosing a map of the lands granted to other companies to the effect that they might select any available quarter sections. Subsequently other blocks, to-talling 12,000,000 acres from which selections might be made, were thrown open. When the Saskatchewan Land company was formed they urged that they should be allowed to choose from similar blocks but instead they were only allowed to choose from 4,500,000 acres. Out of the original land grants 2 000,000 acres were selected along the

C. N. R. Hon. G. E. Foster complained of Turriff's discourtesy in bringing up the matter without notice, saying he must not complain if he got a Roland for his Oliver. He cited-Section 29.6.2., originally a school section, now developed as a coal mine. The applications were received from G. H. Gilmour in 1900, J. F. Howard in 1901 and S. F. Griffin in 1902. These applicants were told that the lands were not available for lease In 1902 an order in council was passed permitting lease, which was granted Griffin, the last applicant, in November, none of the applications having been renewed. Gilmour was dissatisfied and forwarded \$96 for six months' rent, which was returned, and ne then brought suit. Turriff produced all the correspondence as directed from these three applicants. Among these letters was on from Howard, relinquishing his claim provided a lease was ranted to Griffin, and four letters, similease would be granted and urging haste. Turriff replied to John F. Howard, October 26, 1902: "Form of lease before department of justice. Am hastening matter us much as possible."

Foster said that Turriff swore at his

examination that this was all the correspondence which passed in regard to the lease. Foster, however, produced three more letters marked "private." The first of there was written from Turriff to Mr. Howard on Sept. 15, 1902, and was as follows: "The way the matter stands Gilmour might be considered the most entitled, although after orders n council providing for leasing were passed your application and his are on even dates. It will, however, be more satisfactory to Griffin and he can do as he says, get an assignment or withdrawal from Gilmour and we will issue a lease to him for the whole section. I trust that you can arrange this satisfactorily. not, let me know and I will see if I cannot do it my way. But I would much

prefer to have Gilmour withdraw. Two days later Mr. Turriff telegraphed Mr. Howard: "Do not act on my letter of the 15th, have written you today.' His letter was as follows: "Just wired

you today not to act on my letter of the 15th until you saw Griffin. Have just seen a friend of mine who tells me posquarter or a third interest in the bus ness and I do not want to put you in that position. And unless Grifin can get Gimour's withdrawal for a very trifling amount, it would be better not to go near him at all and we will issue Mr. Foster in commented in these

terms: "What right had the commissioner of lands, Mr. Turriff, who occupied a judicial position, to interest him-self as between Howard and Gilmour or Griffin? No more right than a judge would have to write one litigant discussing how to get the other litigant out of the way. What right had he to interfere to save Griffin from being held up for a fair price by Gilmour for his rights of concession? Turriff admitted the facts as stated. He said he scarcely knew Gilmour, but had met him once Howard was a friend of his who failed in business and wanted to start in coal mining. The question as to whether the applications were prior to the order in council would stand. At any rate two of them were withdrawn. He had not the slightest doubt but that they formed

Then turning to Foster, Turriff said:
"A man told me in Winnipeg that Gilunserviceable rifles were being served ur had two compromising letters of ne which he would publish if he did

ur to go plumb-

On going into supply Ames said that within three and a half years more than three thousand square miles of select timber, or more than half the area under lease, had passed into the hands of speculators. Of this a half or a quarter of the entire area fell into the hands of what he characterized as the Burrows-Fraser combination. According to returns 800 berths were supplied, all of saw timber in the three provinces. The ombination only lost one bid in 190. The Imperial pulp company never lost a bid. It was wholly unnecessary to dispose of these outlying limits for the country's needs. The people's property had been stolen and steps should be

closing of two checks was customary, and the fact that they were dated before OTTAWA, May 18—The conference between the two party leaders in reference to the bill is being continued. A caucus of the opposition has been called for tomorrow morning to consider the amendments to the bill that sir Wilfrid. only 17 berths from the government and of these he had only a half share in six, aggregating 534 miles, in addition to his half interest in the Imperial company. In answer to Ames, he said he was not counting 571A, as this was acquired from business rivals who had secured it from the conservatives. Two berths had no Mail of that city, to the effect that as soon as the Saskatchewan Land company had taken over the lands of the Qu'Appelle and Long Lake Railway and Steamship company the area from which the lands were to be taken would be anlarged. He explained with refer-

Burrows replied, saving that the en-

ence to the original grant in 1884 that after selecting 3,000,000 acres, Osler Hammond and Nanton said that no Pulp company paid \$114. He cited figures to prove that Farmer's mills turned out a great deal more than his, which could not hold up Farmer's in prices and quoted many figures to show tha dumber business was not all profit. He declared the values quoted by his opposition were absurd and after an argument with Ames on the price, paid Shaw Bros. (Ames said \$100,000). Burrows said the price was based on the cut only and was not paid yet. He declared Ames' authority knew as little about it as Ames himself.

OTTAWA, May 19-On the opening of the house today Mr. Turriff complained about some statements reported to have been made by Mr. Ames in a speech at Halifax. They were untrue.

Mr. Ames again brought up the timbe limit question. Since the matter had been last referred to in the house some new evidence had come to light presenting proof of the phenomenal success on the part of certain bidders in close relationship to the minister of the day. These demanded some rational explana-tion. Mr. Ames went into the matter in detail, his intention being to bring out happened either through coincidence or design leaving the impression in his mind that it was by design. He paid particular attention to Mr. Burrows and his operations and the Imperial Pulp company. This concern had practically the whole reserve supply within 150 miles of Edmonto Ames pointed out that half the available timber in the three western provinces was in the hands of speculators, the country having received but a tithe of its value. At the lowest estimate thes lands were worth three to five million dollars. A great national asset had been squandered and the speculators who had acquired these lands, relatives and close friends of members of the government were already millionaries and would now become multimillionaires through these transactions. Mr. Ames closed by demanding the appointment of an impar-tial non-partisan commission wholly free from political considerations to thorough ly investigate the department of the interior, and should it be proven that the people of Canada had been robbed, then steps should be taken to recover the

denied the statements made in reference to himself by Mr. Ames and said that the value of the limits in question had been greatly exaggerated by that gentleman. All the limits he had obtained had been secured before he became a member of parliament and he did not know why he had been singled out for attack by the opposition. His relationship to Mr. Sifton had nothing to do with the to be ashamed of.

Mr. Lake complained that aliases had been used in tendering for a number of limits. He moved a resolution calling for a full and unrestricted investigation in order that restitution might be made to the country of any limits obtained

by fraud,
Mr. Macdonald thought there was nothing to apologize for in the administra tion of the interior department and Mr. Bristol continued the discussion. Mr. Lake's amendment was lost on

division by a straight party vote of 91 to 46. The house will go into supply

(Special to The Daily News.) OTTAWA, May 21—Armand Lavergne Montmagny, created a diversion today in the commons by presenting a mammoth petition, signed by 46,865 French Canadians, requesting that the French language be placed on a par with the English as regards public utilities, time It required four pages to remove the petition. Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved that the

disappearance of the Stanstead election papers be investigated by the committee on privileges and elections.

Hon. G. P. Graham read a letter from the resident engineer of the La Tuque section denving the report that the National Transcontinental tracks there were under water. Not one foot was un der water except a temporary siding and done to the road bed.

the slightest doubt but that they formed a coalition between themselves. He had no interest in the concession. His dealings had been absolutely only in an official capacity."

On motion to go into supply Col. Worthington, Sherbrooke, said he had no desire to embarrass the government or to injury any industry, but the eviunserviceable rifles were being served to the militia. Col. Worthington then read a number of unfavorable comments mine which he would publish it he did not get the concessions. I replied; Tell by experts. Much had been made of the cry of the rifles "made in Canada" which would make us independent if cut off from Great Britain, but as a matter of fact from 17 to 26 component parts of the Ross rifle were made in the United States and some were actually being imported at the present time.

The minister of militia interrupted to make a denial of this statement. There had been very unbusinesslike dealings with the Ross Rifle company, who got a valuable free site vance payments. It was stated that the factory was located in Quebec, under the guns of the fleet, but what fleet was not specified. Finally Col. Worthington moved "that the dealings of the depart-ment of militia and defence in connec-tion with the manufacture of the Ross No Compromise

(Special to The Daily News.) OTTAWA, May 19—The conser-vative caucus held this morning resulted in the decision of the oposition members not to sur-render. The slogan adopted was "fight, and no compromise. The only condition on which they will let the business of parliament proceed is the withdrawal of the obnoxious clause. If the govern-ment attempts to get supply, the opposition will block the effort by again bringing up the Ames tim ber limit charges. The government has no intention of capitulating and present indications are for a long and bitter fight with the shadow of dissolution looming more and more definitely in the background.

********* rifle, arm of defence, have displayed deplorable inefficiency and have been characterized by gross extravagance and im-providence, impairing public confidence in the efficiency of the weapon and the

Col. Worthington of bringing the arming of the militia to the low level of party warfare but doubted his ability to per-suade the militla of his patriotism in at-tacking the rifle with which they were armed. After dubbing Col. Worthington a "monomaniac" in charging that the Ross rifles are defective and dangerous, he declared that of the 42,000 now de-livered every rifle was serviceable and fit

livered every rifle was services.
for use in Canada when necessary.
"There are defects, I admit," said sir
Frederick. "Many of them could be prevented by more careful inspection but hardly any human inspection could dis-cover any weakness. I am not claiming that the rifle is perfect. There is no

perfect rifle in the world." Dealing with the charge that many of the parts of the Ross rifle are imported from the United States, sir Frederick said that the importation of parts is lin ited The time would come, he sai when all the parts of the rifle would be made in Canada. The minister said a great many manufacturing institutions in Canada would have to close their doors if they could not import not only raw material, but finished parts. He would have been content to have had Lee-Enfield rifles made in Canada but manufacturers would not come

The debate was adjourned. In the senate today sir Richard Cart-wright's bill to amend the Manitoba wright's bill to amend the Manitoba Grain Act was under discussion, sir Richard stating that the object was to extend the supervision on grain to ocean ports, which now ends at Fort William. Owing to the complaints of shortage, of-ficials had been appointed to give spe-cial attention to weights.

Senator Perley, in approving the bill, said he would suggest that the farmer should have the grain ready when the car was ordered and the railway should be compelled to furnish cars in good condition within 60 days.

Senator Bostock moved that the Shu-swap and Thompson River Booms company's bill, which has been reported against by the senate railroad commit-tee, be referred back to that committee for further consideration. He was of the opinion that the committee did not their report. Senator Ellis thought that the matter had been thoroughly considered in com-

sir MacKenzie Bowell thought it would be of no use to send the bill back to the committee unless the promoters were prepared to prove by son thing new that it did not infringe up provincial rights. The bill, in his opin ion, clearly infringed upon the provin-cial rights of British Columba. The motion to refer back was then

carried 29 to 15.

GOOD TIME

KOOTENAY CAN EQUAL THE BEST RESULTS ELSEWHERE

Roy C. Brock, secretary of the Koote nay Fruit Growers' association, was shown yesterday a published interview with W. S. Thornber, professor of hor-ticulture in the Washington state college at Pullman, on the possibilities of fruit growing in Washington state, the

interview in question appearing in a recent issue of the Spokesman-Review. "Prof. Thornber is an excellent authority on the subject on which he speaks," said Mr. Brock, "and I am glad you are going to reproduce the interview because in a way it will show our own people what can be done in the Kootenay in the way of fruit growing in time. When the professor speaks of an acre when the professor speaks of an acre world's markets. The following data was secured from two distinct sections of this region, and as soon as the dryers and evaporators get to handling this fruit, the upland regions will produce dried and evaporated cherries for the world's markets. The following data was secured from two distinct sections and illustrate what is posspeaks" said Mr Brock "and I am glad value of \$3806 net, I cannot vouch for the accuracy of the story. I have been in the orchard in question and have seen this fruit while still on the trees ever that the particular instance given must be a phenomenal case and not an average production. With care and proper regard to modern methods of fruit growing and fruit selling there is no reason why in a few years fruit growing in Kootenay will not lead all the other industries commercially and in every way. We are doing very nicely in this unsold. It should be understood, howreason why in a few years fruit growing in Kootenay will not lead all the other industries commercially and in every way. We are doing very nicely in this district at the present time and making good safe progress along the best lines."

The published interview with Prof. Thornber, referred to above, follows in its entirety:

Full groups of fruits from the orchards.

Full crops of fruits from the orchards that are now planted in the state would yield from 40 to 60 million dollars and if we continue to plant it is only a ques-tion of time until Washington will be the greatest fruit producing dstrict in the world.

The state has nearly 100,000 acres of orchard fruits and enough trees have been sold to plant 20,000 acres this to orchard crops during the next five

years that is being prepared for that years that is being prepared for that purpose, Washington will more than double its present at leage.

Prof. Thornier shows the possibilities of the land in the immediate vicinity of Spokane by mentioning that the gross

eccipts for an acre of dewberries grown inder irrigation, were \$1651 and that nearly a third of an acre of strawberries yielded \$200 worth of fruit in the spring crop and more than \$100 in the fall, making a gross yield of \$900 the acre. The remarkable growth of the indus try during the last six years is striking-evidence of the many opportunities open to ambitious investors and persistent and skilled home builders. The professor says: "And it is the opinion of the most conservative minds in the state that in a few years fruit growing will far exceed all other productive industries of Washington tries of Washington

"Practically every section of the state is adapted to the production of one or more kinds of fruit to a degree of perfection rarely found elsewhere. The com-position of our soils, the amount and intensity of our sunshine, the cool nights the warm days and the marked variation of altitudes in the state, all aid in making Washington the most cosmop fruit state in the union.

"These conditions extend the possibilities of the horticultural crops from the semi-tropical fruits and nuts, to the hardlest vegetables and long keeping winter apples and pears. The attractive color and superior quality of Washington fruits permit them to enter the most critical markets of the world. Improved methods of packing and marketing have yielded the highest prices t

"The state is naturally divided into three great horticultural regions—the coast, the inland valleys and the inland uplands Each of these has its own ne. culiar horticulture. The coast region, west of the Cascade mountains, is characterized by a heavy rainfall, a rich productive soil, a humid atmosphere and very mild winters. It is especially adapted to the culture of small fruits, outs and to a greater or less degree, apples and pears.

"It is truly the home of the red raspberry and blackberry. The red raspberry frequently produces canes from 10 to 12 feet high and yields from 400 to 800 crates the acre. The vine producing blackberry will produce canes from 18 to 40 feet in length and yield from 800 to 1200 crates the acre.
"The sweet cherriy is extensively cul-

tivated in this region, where it produces large crops of firm fruit which can be shipped to all parts of the United States and Mexico. The trees attain large size and often yield from 800 to 1000 pounds to the tree, bringing from 4 to 10 cents

per pound.

"The southern portion of this regionis extensively devoted to the production of prunes and, while there is no longer a prune growing boom, yet many growers are receiving creditable returns.

"Apples and pears are successfully grown in practically all parts of the region and while they have not become commercial factors to any extent, yet there is no reason why they should not "The inland walkers are characterized."

"The inland valleys are characterized by their rich soil, warm days, cool nights mild winters and altitude of 300 to 1000 feet. With irrigation these valleys at once become the most important comercial peach districts of the Uni States as well as very important pear and apple producing sections. Their yields are best shown by a few orchard statistics collected in these valleys.

"The lands of Yakima have given undoubtedly, the largest returns in money values ever received anywhere for fruit. Its prize pear orchard of 54 d'Anjou trees on two-thirds of an acre yielded 952 boxes, or a trifle over 16 boxes to the tree. The pears sold in the New the tree. The pears sold in the New York market at an average of \$4.30 a box, and netted the owner at the rate of \$3806 per acre. While this yield is remarkably large, yet we have verified statements for several other pear orchards that netted the owners from \$800 to \$2400 an acre during the season of

"The average yield of peaches on Nob Hill district of North Yakima last sea-PUSSIBILITIES FUK FKUII
son was \$200 an acre. This not only
includes a large number of small orchards, but also includes certain varieties that were far from productive during the past season.
"The inland upland region is east of

the Cascade mountains and is characterized by an altitude of from 1000 to 3000 feet, an annual average rainfall of about 19 inches, a deep, rich soil, retentive of moisture, cool nights, clear days. Be-sides peaches, pears and apples, these inland valleys are adapted to apricots, cherries, European as well as American grapes and all kinds of small fruits. "The commercial fruit growing of this region is confined almost entirely to the production of winter apples and pears. Sweet cherries, peaches and apri-cots may be grown in favored spots, but the sour cherry is one of the marvels of this region, and as soon as the dryers of this region and illustrate what is pos-

"A small unirrigated orchard of King of Tompkins County apples, in the vi-cinity of Spokane, yielded at the rate of 32 boxes of marketable fruit a tree,

two last returns are not large, they simply illustrate that apples are now being profitably grown on land that was formerly supposed to be too dry for successful wheat growing. Parts of these lands are rapidly becoming too valuable for general agriculture and sooner or later must be cut into small fruit and dairy farms.

MEETING THE FLEET

Victorians Greet American Ships-The VICTORIA, May 21—Large numbers of people went to the water front at Beacon nill tonight to watch the illumination

of the second division of the United States battleship squadron lying at Port Angeles, plainly visible from this city this evening. Much interest was displayed in the arrival of the battleship squadron in the straits this morning, several power launches going out with parties to meet the incoming fleet. The evidence in the Carter-Garesche

case was resumed today in the police ture of the previous day. The girl in re-examination by the crown, identified photograph of Hendricks, the Vancou ver procurer, as the man who was in-troduced to her as Vandeville's brother Hendricks was recently indicted for let-ting houses for immoral purposes in Vancouver and jumped his bail. City solicitor Mann gave evidence with

regard to the settlement of the civil action threatened by the mother, for whom he acted, against Garesche, whom he acted, against Garesche. He disclaimed knowledge of the fact that an abortion had been committed. Garesche paid \$750 through him to the mother. This was to enable the girl to take a husbred course to the control of the cont usiness course at the convent.

Dr. Frank Hall testified that he had examined the girl and from her condi-tion suspected that an abortion had been

committed. He would not swear that it had been caused by an operation. Dr. Sauge of Vancouver, who treated the giri will be called to testify tomor-

MEN GO OUT AT MICHEL ALL OTHER DIFFICULTIES HAVE BEEN SETTLED

HAPPENINGS AT FERNIE AND IN THE PASS

(Special to The Daily News) FERNIE, May 18 .- There was trouble at the Michel colliery today, the men having failed to report for work this morning. The reason given by the min-ers for such action is that a man who had signed on and been given his tool

had signed on and been given his cou-had been discriminated against by be-ing refused work in the mines.

President Sherman, of the U. M. of A., visited Michel last night and strongly urged the men to resume work. No definite decision has been announced as

definite decision has been announced as yet, but it is hoped that an amicable settlement of the trouble will be arrived at immediately.

The chances of an appreciable improvement in labor conditions at the Coal Creek mines are very bright, as it is probable that No. 9 mine, which has been closed for two months, will be in full operation again in a few days. The company offered to reopen this mine on company offered to reopen this mine on certain terms, and at a meeting of the local miners union, it was decided to accept the schedule presented for their consideration. The operation of the mine will give employment to a great many men who have been out of work many men who have been out of work for some time and the relieve the situa-tion considerably. The trouble that has existed at the new mine at Sitkum for

existed at the new mine at Sitkum for the past few days has been amicably settled and the men will return to work immediately. Everything points to a very busy and prosperous season.

On Friday night while the eastbound Soo-Spokane Flyer was approaching the station, the engineer discovered a man lying on the track. He applied the brakes and was fortunately able to bring the train to a standstill within a few feet of where the man was lying. few feet of where the man was lying. He was found to be hopelessly intoxi-cated and unconscious of his dangerous post on. He was handed over to the police and later taken to the jail.

The mudslide on the Great Northern rallway between here and Swinton is still delaying all traffic on that line into Fernie. It was much larger than at first reported and though a steam shovel has been constantly at work since shortly after it occurred, there is still a great deal to be done before the line is cleared. Work at the mines will not be interfered with as a string of

ed by the Fernie Football club: Honorary president, J. D. Hurd; honorary vice president, Charles Simister; president R. H. Moore; vice president, Patrick Hughes; secretary-treasurer, James rick Hughes; secretary-treasurer, James McCullough; committee, J. Neil, J. S. Stewart, Sr., James Chesney, J. Marr, H. Barr, J. Barr, W. Evans, J. Stewart, Jr., T. Anderson and J. McNicholas. The Italian band gave a most enjoyable open air concert on Victoria avenue last evening. The program consisted of excellently rendered classical and also

popular airs.

FOR THE WIDOW

Procter People Raise a Purse of \$100 (Special to The Daily News)
PROCTER, May 22.—Grant McMea

has spent several days securing a list og subscribers to a fund for the benefit of Mrs. Dunn, the widow of the unfor-tunate man who was drowned a fortnight ago. The subscriptions given which amounted to the sum of \$100.50 are entirely apart from anything that the lumber company is doing. All the subscribers reside in Procter and in-clude some of the men on the C. P. R. steamers. The list is given as follows: \$10, T. G. Procter, G. H. McKean, G. Snow; \$5, James Walker, D. A. Boyd, A. G. Gallup, Oliver & Edmonson; \$2.50; F. J. Sammons, Capt. F. Orr, R. S. Thomas, W. H. Smellie(Henry Steel, O. G. Alfema, W. Anderson; \$2, George Sharp, Mrs. Greenwood, W. H. Lunn, J. Simpson, Mrs. Chave; \$1.50, H. A. McMillan; \$1, C. Huscroft, F. Fawett, E. Wilson, F. Nicholls, F. Dalrymple, N. McLeod, J. McLeod, D. Webster, P. J. Harris, H. Bedford, G. M. Fox, B. H. Fox, E. Harrop, R. D. Munroe, A. Mc-Kay, J. Peachy, F. McKinnon, J. Fer-guson, D. Pollock, H. Newcomer, H. G. Selmes, M. McKinnon, J. Nicholls, J. W.

ANTWERP, May 21.-The worst rail. road catastrophe ever recorded in Belgium took place near Contich, six miles south of Antwerp, this morning when, because of a misplaced switch, the ex press running at 50 miles an hour crashed into a train loaded with pilgrims on a siding. Every car in the pilgrims' train, excepting the foremost one, was telescoped. The cars were literally ground to pieces and practically all the passengers were either killed or badly injured. About 50 dead people have already been removed from the wreckage and succor is being extended to more than a hundred injured. Surgeons, nurses and doctors arrived early from Antwerp at the scene of the wreck. Shrieking and helpless wounded persons are still pinned under the de-bris and the scene is one of horror that

eggars description.

The station at Contich has been converted into a temporary morgue and hospital and is rapidly filling up with the dead and wounded.

The work of rescue is being admirably handled and everything possible is being done to alleviate the suffering of the injured. All the clergy and physicians of Contich and the soldiers from the neighboring barracks are taking part in the work. In addition to the surgeons who have hurried down from Antwerp an ambulance corps

Amiens also is on the scene.

It now appears that the locomotive of the express train jumped the track and plunged into and completely wrecked the last three passenger coaches of the train on the siding. This train was carrying an excursion of pilgrims to a local shrine.

The collision occurred just as the ex-

press from Antwerp to Brussels was entering the depot at Contich. The train loaded with pilgrims was bound for Turnhout.

Contich is a junction on the main line between Antwerp and Brussels. It is a town of 35,000 people. Serious railroad accidents in Belgium have been rare, the most notable of recent years being one at Ottignies in 1895, when 17 persons were killed, and another at Forest, near Brussels, in 1899, when 21 persons were killed and over 100 in-

The extracting of the dead and wound-ed from the debris appalled even the stoutest of the rescuers. The spectacle was horrible. Many of the bodies had lost all human shape, and heads, arms and legs were ground by the wheels and scattered through the wreckage. Three decapitated bodies were found 20 feet from the track. Up to 4 o'clock this afternoon 38 dead and 79 injured, three of whom died later, had been recovered. The occupants of the cars were mostly workmen and peasants. The wounded are being transferred from Contich to Antwerp and Brussels from Contich to Antwerp and Brussels as rapidly as possible. There are several women among the dead. A second class coach was overturned by the force of the colision. The bodies of the wounded were so pinned down by wreckage that the rescuers had to use axes to get the victims free. The signal man at Contich saw that his switch was not working just as the Antwerp expre came thundering down the line. leaped from the window of his signal station and heroically ran down the track toward the oncoming train wav-ing a red flag. His efforts, however, were too late to avert à disaster.

ANTWERP, May 21 .- A later account says: The exact number of victims had not been determined up to a late hour tonight owing to the difficulty in re moving the bodies from the debris, the latest estimate placing the number as 60 killed and 100 wounded.

The sides of the express cars were torn from their fastenings, the floors presently collapsing, thus precipitating line is cleared. Work at the mines will not be interfered with as a string of empty cars were brought in today over the Canadian Pacific railway from Morrissey Junction, and more are expected tomorrow.

The first consignment of cottages which are being moved from Sitkum to Fernie arrived today. They were loaded on flatcars on the M. F. & M. Ry. and made the journey safely. They will be entered to such scene, were sickened at on flatcars on the M. F. & M. Ry, and made the journey safely. They will be placed in position on Victoria avenue this week.

The following officers have been elected by the Fernie Football club: Hono-

coaches. At one place a dismembered hand was found clutching one of the supports of the torn car. One body was found lying across the boiler of a locomotive, crushed into a shapeless mass. The majority of the dead could not be recognized, either being decapitated or their heads horribly crushed.

The judicial authorities of Antwerp arrived at the scene and began an investigation. They ordered the signal men in charge of the switches placed under arrest although it is believed by the authorities that they were blameless. The engineer and fireman of the express were killed at their posts.

Prince Albert went to Contich this evening and visited the injured. He

evening and visited the injured. He cancelled an engagement to preside at a banquet at Antwerp.
With regard to the cause of the collision a railroad official stated tonight that the switches were being repaired and that a workman who had been placed at the temporary hand switch appeared either to have made a mistake or the switch failed to act. The engineer a banquet at Antwerp.

GRAND FORKS LIBERALS

Decide on Post Office Site and Pass

neer, it is thought, saw the danger and applied the brakes but it was too late

to avoid the disaster.

(Special to The Daily News.) GRAND FORKS, May 21-At a meet ing of the Grand Forks liberal associa-tion held here last night several loca-tions for the new postoffice were voted on but before the close of the meeting a unanimous vote was taken in favor of locating the public building on the Gor lot at the corner of Bridge and Fourth streets. This location is ideally situated for the postoffice, being on high land and practically in the center of the city. It is stated that this location can be purchased for \$3000. The choosing of this site meets with general approval.

LOOKING

There has been a secrease in the shipments ous districts in this sectionice which has been duprovements in the trails conditions at the smel Forks, where some chan in hand of late. A furthe be looked for from the near future. Also, as the per company is opening ties and cleaning up its should be a contribution source later in the week.

In Rossland camp the some good ore found upouthe Bluebird has been shease has been taken upowhich is likely to be produced. results. The premier pr to be in good shape, esp Roi No. 2 and the Centre In the Slocan there is a going on although the low ver is hampering operat other hand, the news reshipment of sulphide of the United States free of distinct tendency to encou ment inasmuch as the mir lead and zinc are now in get values for their zinc in ing to be penalized for it
The Silver King has re
tion on a small scale, whi
larged at a later date

There has been an imp made upon the Granite si erties in the vicinity of i will also have an effect in i will also have an effect in i output when proper arran be made. Within a short the Queen mine, in the district, which has lat hands, will be in a positithe output of its mill and also to occur with the properties in the Slocan Slocan lake there is a good in progress and some big obeing put through their which will materially help the tonnage mined. Al mining prospects, despite of metals, is more cheerfubeen for many months pas Following are the ship

Centre Star Le Roi No. 2..

SLOCAN-KOOTENAY S Poorman, milled Queen, milled Second Relief, milled North Star Richmond-Eureka Rambler-Cariboo ...

Slocan Star

were 31,585 and for the year GRANBY SMELTER

CONSOLIDATED CO.'S Trail, B. C. St. Eugene Snowstorm First Thought North Star Richmond-Eureka Rambler-Cariboo Vancouver :....

Granite . Bluebird. Other mines LE ROI SMELTER RI Northport, Wa

First Thought . The total receipts at the va for the past week were 31,951 the year to date 544,754 tons

RECORD BUN Lusitania Making Averag 25.02 Knots an Ho LONDON, May 21—The pany declares that up to 1 20th the liner Lusitania, w 20th the liner Lusitania, w
Daunt Rock on Sunday at 1
New York, had covered 1898
average speed of 25.02 kn
It is understood that the pi
being run under the observ
builders of the vessel with
conforming to the speed spe

the government. DIAMOND DRILL

Nearly Six Miles Accompl Granby Mines (Special to The Dally PHOENIX, May 18—Nea of diamond drilling has b to the first of this month a mines, Phoenix. Probably group of mines in British (had so many bores made, the hill practically riddled apertures, the work goes st the Boyle Bros., the cont have done it all for the pany for nearly four years.

The following figures what has been accompils Granby company in diam the total up to May 1 being

feet as follows: Previous