THE EXTENSION OF BOUNDARIES

Premier's Resolution to Extend Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec Boundaries Passes Federal House.

Ottawa, July 13—The beginning of the last week of the session and the twelfth anniversary of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's assumption of the premiership was marked today by the carrying in the House of Commons, without division, of the premier's resolution respecting the extension of the boundaries of Maintoba, Ontario and Quebec. The proposed division of the districts of Keewatin and Ungava, among the three provinces, met with no serious criticism from the members of the House, the chief objection raised being on behalf of the Maritime provinces.

The opposition members from the east urged that the large addition of territory given to Quebec might lead to a great future increase of population in that province, thereby reducing the number of members allotted to the Maritime provinces by increasing the unit of representation in the Commons. Quebec, having the fixed representation under the British North America act, is the pivotal province in determining the representation of all the provinces. Therefore it was urged that in the resolution a clause should be inserted providing that the addition of territory to Quebec should not disturb the present representation of the other provinces.

Consider Point With Bill.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier pointed out that when the bill giving effect to the resolution came before parliament this point could be considered, and the Hon. Mr. Pugsley pointed out that in any event a legal interpretation of the B. N. A. act would show that in respect to determining the unit of representation the population of that part of the province included in the boundaries fixed at the time of confederation would be the basis of computation.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in moving the resolution, outlined the respective claims of Ontario and Manitoba to the territory north of them, in the Quebec case, there being no other province able to make any claim, geographically or otherwise, to the territory to be added.

Will Appeal to Reasonable Men.

The government was aware that both in Manitoba and Ontario it would be claimed by some that an injustice had been done, but after a most careful and prolonged consideration he had rejected the extreme contentions of the governments of two provinces, and had made a division which they believed would commend itself to the judgment of all reasonable men. They believed the request of Manitoba for money, in lieu of public lands in the new territory to be added to that province and over which the Dominion would still retain control, to be reasonable, but thought that the settlement in this regard should be a matter of negotiations between the provincial and Dominion governments.

The figures given during the course of the debate as to the territory proposed to be added to each province showed that Manitoba would get 180,000 square miles, Ontario 148,000 square miles and Quebec 466,000 square miles, of which 180,000 was water, while the land area was for the most part totally unadapted for habitation.

Boundary Extensions.

The resolutions extending the boundaries of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba were introduced by the premier. After stating the extension has been requested by the provinces he briefly discussed the alternatives before the government. He set aside the suggestion that the new provinces should be created in this territory on account of the comparative agricultural barrenness. There was some reasonably fertile land in the Saskatchewan valley in the land to be added to Manitoba, but otherwise the country was supposed to be unfertile. The mineral resources were promising but uncertain. Thus the government had the choice of continuing the present administration or extending the provincial boundaries. He then entered into an account of the negotiations between the provinces concerned. Saskatchewan had made a claim for part of Keefwatin, but the government believed the balance of the claim was clearly in favor of Manitoba. Ontario had asked for a share in Churchill harbor but that was impracticable as it would have meant the division of the city which would arise when the Hudson Bay railway was built.

Physical Boundaries.

The boundary chosen between Manitoba and Ontario was an attempt to follow the height of land between Nelson and the Severn rivers, but was varied by another height of land running from Hudson Bay. After enumerating the additions to the three provinces the premier said he was aware that this division was not satisfactory to all concerned. Manitoba wanted more but that had been geographically impracticable. Ontario was not satisfied but Ontario had enough wealth and glory to be generous. In reference to the financial side of the arrangement the premier thought Manitoba's claim was somewhat exaggerated. She was not a new province. Manitoba had already been given an allowance for her debt and public buildings and therefore was not in the same position as Alberta and Saskatchewan. The government, said the premier, had thought it proper to offer a grant in view of the increased territory, the amount to be settled later. In reference to Quebec, Premier Laurier said the addition of Ungava made it by far the largest province but he said the climatic condition were such that it was unlikely it would ever have any population.

The opposition leader followed, calling attention to the circumstances that no legislation was to follow these resolutions and that the matter was really left open. He quoted from the Manitoba Free Press stating that the school question was also held over for negotiation. He criticized the inadequacy of the information supplied by the premier and said the House was asked to commit itself on quite insufficient data. Mr. Borden declared in conclusion that Ungava might be reserved for the possible eventuality of Newfoundland joining confederation, as it could be much better administered from there.

G. W. Fowler (Con., Kings and Albert) protested on the part of the Maritime provinces on the ground that to give so much territory to Quebec would affect their representation.

Dr. Roche (Con. Marquette), reviewed the various attempts to secure larger boundaries for Manitoba; an early one seeking ports on Hudson Bay and Lake Superior, and advanced the statement that the people of Port Arthur counted themselves Westerners and would welcome the change. Some forty thousand miles, which Sir Oliver Mowat had been willing to let Manitoba have, were being given to Ontario. Nor did he see why Quebec was being consulted; they had been given a large grant without Manitoba being consulted in 1898.

The premier pointed out that the order-in-council was passed in July, 1896. Manitoba always claimed control of her own lands, but after the procedure in Alberta and Saskatchewan, thought it hopeless to press the old demand and asked for similar treatment. He also referred to the bringing of Keewatin into the North West Territories in 1905, the result being to bring it under the same educational regime and reopen the question of separate schools.

As to Ungava.

After some cross-firing the premier rose, premising that what might please Newfoundland might cause Quebec to oppose the entrance of Newfoundland into the confederation. The resolution had gone as far as possible and the House could not pass the bill without the consent of Manitoba.

In answer to W. D. Staples' (Con. Macdonald) inquiry, "Have you not been negotiating for the past four months?" the premier replied, "We had much to do and have been surprised by the demand for a money compensation."

The premier accepted the amendment of E. M. MacDonald, (Lib. Pictou) that nothing be done to impair the representation of any province in this House.

R. L. Borden briefly agreed to the desirability of defining Manitoba's boundaries but this did not in the slightest affect his suggestion that when Newfoundland enters Confederation portions of Ungava could be more conveniently administered as part of Newfoundland.

The Opposition voted for MacDonald's amendment, rendering a division unnecessary.

Prohibition of Opium.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux's bill to prohibit the manufacture of opium in Canada was rushed through without discussion. It provides that any one who makes or imports opium for other than medicinal purposes will be subject to imprisonment or fine, not exceeding one thousand dollars.

The C. A. P. Subsidy.

Hon. W. S. Fielding's bill to extend the subsidy to the Canadian Associated Press for a cable service was put through the committee stage and given a third reading. Mr. Fielding said that while there had been some criticism of the service, on the whole it had been satisfactory. While quite willing to admit that it might not be perfect Mr. Fielding argued that it had done much to free the Canadian Press of the stigma of having all its British and foreign news come through American channels where it was liable to become tainted.

W. F. Maclean (Con. East York), denied a statement made by J. G. H. Bergeron, (Con. Beauharnois) that the service was partisan. It had in many cases, he said, given Canadians the right view of news of interest to this country. It was a good service and would be improved, he said, by an arrangement which had recently been entered into by which the service would be distributed throughout the West by the Western Associated Press, thereby greatly extending its usefulness.

JAPAN IS DISPLEASED.

With the Anti-Asiatic Plank in the Democratic Platform.

Tokio, July, 13.—The ghost of the exclusion of the Japanese from the United States, which government officials had thought was laid by for the present by the Japanese voluntary restrictions upon emigration, has been raised again by the action of the Democratic national convention at Denver. The news of the anti-Asiatic plank in their platform by Democrats has been received with surprise and displeasure here. The phrasing of the statement of principle, reading: "We are opposed to the admission of Asiatics, for they cannot be assimilated by our people, and whose presence among us would raise a race issue, and involve us in diplomatic controversies with the Oriental powers," is believed to have been aimed directly at Japan.

The old question of Chinese exclusion has been dead for years, and so effective have the United States laws been that it is well understood that the number of Chinese in the United States is constantly decreasing. Considerable indignation is expressed among the more radical on the ground that the Democratic declaration is a violation of the treaty rights of Japan and is opposed to the principles of humanity that Japan believes should maintain in its relations with other Powers.

Among officials, however, little weight is given to the expressed hostility of Bryan's platform. The government of the Mikado is far-sighted and discerning enough to know that the exclusion of the Asiatic immigration is largely up to the labor element. Officials of the foreign department, who had charge of emigration to America since the San Francisco school incident two years ago, states that departures have been rigidly restricted to the so-called desirable classes, and Japan's voluntary agreement has been strictly adhered to.

Steamer Struck Rock.

Vancouver, B.C., July 13—The steamer Henrietta owned by McKenzie Bros., Vancouver, struck a rock early this morning while entering Nanaimo harbor. It had a large cargo and fifty horses for Prince Rupert and many of the latter were thrown by the shock and had to be shot. The vessel got off with the high tide and was towed into Nanaimo.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY FOR THE BRITISH MINERS

Second Reading of Bill Passes British Commons—Measure Bitterly Opposed by Unionists—Stock Argument is That Increased Prices Will Dislocate All British Industries.

London, July 13—The House of Commons yesterday concluded the committee stage of the old-age pension bill, which has been modified by the adoption of the sliding scale, the pensions varying with the amount of the recipient's personal income. The second reading of the miner's eight-hour day bill was passed. This measure provides for an average daily employment of eight hours, with both windings included in all the mines of the United Kingdom for five years. At the end of five years the time will be reduced by one winding. According to the evidence before the Eight-hour day commission the average time taken in lowering a complement of men from the bank to the bottom of the shaft is thirty minutes and the average time taken in raising them is fifty minutes. The men, therefore, stand to gain an average of forty minutes a day at the end of five years.

Bill Bitterly Opposed.

The bill has given rise to many heated debates in Parliament and in the country. The Unionists have all along opposed it fiercely, using a variety of arguments. Chief of these is that it will mean dearer coal and dearer gas, and will thus dislocate the entire industrial machinery of the country. Coal, the Unionists say, will cost from two to five shillings a ton more and gas two pence a thousand more than at present. They speak of class legislation, and say that for the sake of 900,000 miners a million iron workers are being fined, and a burden of from one to two million pounds annually is being laid on the country's merchant marine, while the extra coal charges of the British railways will be between 800,000 and 1,400,000 pounds each year. On the British manufacturer it is held that the effect of the bill will be equally disastrous in the cost of steam and electric power.

May Be Coal Shortage.

A mine manager, writing on the question recently, stated that in some mines the coal face is so far from the shaft that the new law would leave the miners but little over four hours' work below, as against over six hours at the present time. Such pits, now making only a very narrow margin of profit, would have to be abandoned, and as most of the existing collieries are at present working at top strain to supply the demand there might be a serious coal shortage. One of the collateral effects of the short hours will be more hurry, and consequently less care in timbering. Another will be the displacement of the older men, who, though their staying power is great, cannot do as much work in short spurts as the younger.

Conditions Warrant the Reform.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, the Minister in charge of the bill, and Mr. Russell Rea, chairman of the committee which has made an elaborate study of the whole question, both admit that the passing of the act will cause a period of embarrassment to the country at large. But they state that the conditions of work underground are such as to justify special consideration. Speaking to the question in Parliament, Mr. Gladstone, while admitting that there would be a temporary contraction of output, said that the lessening of the output did not necessarily mean a disastrous rise in price. There would be no difficulty in securing additional workers for the mines. Last year 48,000 men joined the collieries as underground workers. The reason for the bill was the health and welfare of the miners. The country had had a long time to prepare for this business, and had been working its boys ten hours a day quite long enough.

Labor Men's Attitude.

The Labor members of Parliament, naturally ardent advocates of the bill, deny that the increased cost of coal will come anywhere near five shillings on the ton. On the contrary, it is more likely to be only three pence more at the pit. They urge the shorter hours on the ground of humanity. Year by year, they claim, adds to the discomfort of work in the mines owing to the temperature. A man cannot work nine hours a day in such conditions. He may remain below, but he cannot work.

NEW YORK ALARMED.

At the Popularity of the Daylight Bill in Britain.

New York, July 13.—Wall Street brokers, Stock Exchange members and financiers and their thousands of employees are beginning to be seriously concerned over the popularity in England of the daylight saving scheme. Big houses, with representatives in London, have been informed that Parliament is expected to act favorably upon the report of its committee indorsing the scheme, and there is much concern over the confusion in arbitrage and other international transactions if the business hours of London are advanced nearer to sunrise. William Sherer, manager of the New York clearing house, told a reporter that the business dealings of the London Stock Exxchange, New York Stock Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade were so interlaced that great confusion would surely arise if London put the daylight saving scheme into effect before the United States took it up.

"If confusion is to be avoided, New York and Chicago must follow London," said Mr. Sherer at the Clearing House to-day. "For my part, I would prefer to be at work at 7 and finish at 1 or even work from 6 to 12. There is no doubt that the cool hours after sunrise at this time of the year would permit of more work being accomplished under less trying conditions.

"At present the New York Stock Exchange has the advantage of London's opening prices before the trading begins here, and similarly Chicago knows the grain prices here before the day's trading opens there," continued Mr Sherer. "If the difference in time between New York and London is arbitrarily lessened, the immensity of transactions between the two financial centres would undoubtedly cause much loss until conditions were readjusted. If both financial capitals adopted changed hours simultaneously the inevitable confusion would wear off in a few days."

The necessity of changing the worktime schedules has commanded the attention of men in hundreds of administrative and executive positions, and they are appalled at the task.

"If the change is made universal, I think conditions will speedily adjust themselves," declared Manager Sherer. "At the Clearing House, for instance, the day's clearances would begin at 8 instead of 10 o'clock. If the day's checks and drafts could not all be put through heavy interest charges would be lost and gained."

A REVOLVING HOUSE.

To Be Built For New York Jeweller Who Wants Change of View.

New York, July 13.—A house that will turn around and around to suit the desire of the occupants is probably about the newest thing in domestic construction, but Clarence True, an architect, of 95 Liberty street, said yesterday that he had been considering the problem involved and expected shortly to begin drawing the plans. The house is to be built at Little Neck Bay, Long Island, for William Reiman, a jeweller, of 328 Fifth avenue, who for several years has wished for just such a summer home.

"Prior to my decision to build," said Mr. Reiman, "I made some experiments on the matter, and found that such a house was entirely practicable. I don't regard it as a fad, but as a piece of common sense. I can see no reason for being roasted or chilled in certain rooms of a house year after year; besides, there is the advantage of changing the view of the room by swinging the house around. In the hot months the living rooms, for instance, can be shifted to the point of the compass from which the wind is blowing at the time."

Mr. True, the architect, explained that he did not expect any insurmountable difficulties in design. "The house will be of wood," he said, "but whether it will be round or octagonal has not yet been decided. I have never heard of any revolving houses, but the principle is simply such as is used in a railroad turntable. The motive power will probably be electricity, and since the house will be mounted on ball bearings the idea is to have it swing about with almost no noise or jar. In the case of the plumbing, that will probably be solved by valve joint connection between the pipes and the mains in the cellar. The cost of the house completed, exclusive of the land, will be about $35,000, it is estimated.

JAPANESE PRESS ON ANTI-ASIATIC PLANK

Comments Guardedly and Diplomatically on the Asiatic Exclusion Feature of Bryan's Platform.—Believes it is Aimed at Them, and is a Sop to Labor.

Tokio, July 14.—The Japanese press comments guardedly upon the exclusion plank introduced into the platform of the Democratic party at the Denver convention. The plank is generally construed as directed against the Japanese, although the wording as received here is somewhat general, referring simply to "Asiatic labor." That there is not more general manifestation of violent displeasure at the introduction of the plank may be attributed to the general belief here that the Democratic party in the United States is not particularly sincere in this pronouncement, and that the clause was thrust into the platform mainly for the purpose of satisfying the clamorings of the labor party. The "Nippon Shimbun," in an editorial, says it regrets that Bryan's repeated defeats have turned him into a mere ranting agitator.

The "Tokio Ashai," whose position is typical of that of the leading journals, says: "We refrain from commenting at length upon the exclusion plank adopted by the American Democratic party, owing to the fact that what we might say would probably result in fanning popular ill-feeling against the United States. We wish, however, to impress this one fact, that the attitude of the clause amounts to a denial of Japan's sincerity in the various statements and protestations which she made to the American government respecting the emigration of her subjects to the American states."

The Yokohama Japan Mail, the most influential English journal in the islands, naturally makes pro British capital out of the plank. It devotes a full column of its front page to the article, quoting a portion of Representative Hobson's speech and dwelling on the direct connection between the two matters. The Japan Herald comments briefly, saying the wording and tenor of the plank have an ugly sound.

TO OPEN WITH A WHOOP.

Democrats Plan Big Noise for Notification of Bryan of His Nomination.

Denver, July 12—When the Democratic national committee gets to Lincoln one of the things that will particularly be decided will be the time and place for the notification of Mr. Bryan of his nomination. There is a disposition among members to make that notification a big function and open the campaign with a whoop. They favor a joint notification of the presidential and vice-presidential candidates and for the first choice would select the Coliseum at Chicago as the place. They are yet to learn, however, what sort of campaign Bryan intends to make, and, of course, will follow his desire about the notification. It has practically been settled that the campaign headquarters for Bryan will be at Chicago. If Chicago is chosen there will be a branch headquarters at either New York or Washington.

ALBERTA WHEAT SHOWS THE HIGHEST STANDARD

First Number Issued of Census and Statistics Monthly, a Publication Whose Object is to Keep People of Canada Informed as to Condition of Crops and Live Stock.

Ottawa, July 13—The first number of the Census and Statistics Monthly, the object of the publication of which is to issue reports on the crops and live stock of the Dominion, has just been issued. It gives some account of the work of the department of agriculture for June as conducted by the commissioner of dairying and cold storage, the director of experimental farms, the seed commissioner, the veterinary director general of live stock and the chief officer of census and statistics. The leading article is a report on the condition of the crops and live stock at the end of June, based on information received from a large staff of practical farmers throughout the Dominion together with estimates of the areas of crops and the number of live stock computed from data of per cent. comparisons with statistics of last year. British Columbia is the only province for which report is not made. For although a staff of correspondents has been secured there, no data of agricultural statistics are available for comparison in that province later than those of the census of 1901.

Summary of Report.

The following summary of the report on the crops and live stock at the end of June, is given out today by Mr. A. Blue, chief officer of the Census and Statistics office. In reporting, correspondents were instructed to compare the present with last year measured on a per cent. basis for their several localities. If there was ten per cent. more of oats in crop for example, it would be denoted by 110, but if five per cent less it would be denoted by 95, and so if the number of milch cows was 15 per cent. more that would be denoted by 115, but if ten per cent. less it would be denoted by 90. As regards conditions they were instructed to make basis of their comparisons that of a standard which as applied to crops means condition for a full crop and as applied to live stock it means a healthy and thrifty state. In each case, correspondents were told 100 represents a standard condition and any number above or below will show a condition better or not as good as a standard.

Seeding Opened Early.

Excepting in a few localities in the eastern provinces, the seeding season opened early, and fine growing weather prevailed in May and June. But in a country of such wide extent as Canada it was inevitable that a low rainfall would be reported for some parts. The high average per cent. of a standard condition, however, is proof of a rainfall fairly adequate. Wheat is reported high average standard of 83 for all provinces. It is 75 in Quebec and 81 in Ontario and New Brunswick, but in Alberta, it is 93, in Saskatchewan 90 and Manitoba 87. The increase of area in wheat over last year is 468,000 acres for Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, but in Ontario, Quebec and Prince Edward Island there is a decrease of 18,831 acres. Oats show an increase in area of 537,434, and a standard condition at the end of June of 90. Ontario's increase is the largest for any province, being 175,951 acres, but for the three Northwest provinces the increase is 282,047 acres. The area for all provinces is 7,942,943 acres which is 1,429,978 acres more than wheat.

Areas in Other Grains.

The barley area is 1,746,911 acres. This is only 10,132 acres more than last year and while there is an increase of 29,297 acres in Alberta there is a drop of 25,000 in Ontario. The per cent. of a standard condition is 85. The areas in rye and beans are relatively small and both show decreases. The former is reported with a standard condition of 89, and the latter with 74. The standard condition of peas is 82, and the area is 413,082 acres, which is 9,582 acres more than last year. Mixed grains have fallen off area by 20,621 acres, but they still occupy the large area of 2,583,225 acres. Quebec alone has 1,331,213 acres and Ontario 420,945 acres. The standard condition is 84. The crop of hay and clover shows larger area than any other field crop in the Dominion; the extent of it is 8,209,562 acres which is 483,227 acres more than last year. Ontario has 3,552,716 acres, Quebec 2,893,938 acres and the Maritime provinces 1,573909. In the Northwest farmers depend largely on native or prairie hay. The standard condition for the Dominion is 86 and that of pasture is 99.

COST OF OPERATION.

Of Railways Has Enormously Increased in Past Fifteen Years.

New York, July 13—By direction of the Manufacturers' Association of New York, Secretary James T. Hoile of that organization wrote recently to President W. H. Newman of the New York Central railroad, earnestly protesting against the proposed advance on all class and commodity rates by the railroads within the territory east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomaine rivers.

In the absence of President Newman, senior president, W. C. Brown, of the New York Central, replied to Secretary Hoile explaining at length the purpose of the proposed increase and the conditions out of which it has grown. He says the average wages paid railway employees increased in the last fifteen years from 33 1-3 to 50 per cent., while the average cost of practically every class of material of which railroads use large quantities increased 50 to 100 per cent. State and National legislation also increased the operating expenses of railroads by millions of dollars. A reduction in wages would, he says, produce one of the greatest strikes in history, entailing vast national disaster while the rate increased will scarcely be felt.

Halifax, July 13—The schooner Alice Gertrude, Captain Ryan, arrived from the Falkland Islands with a thousand seal skins. The schooner lost her first-mate, Arthur Griffin, Harry Pace and Lawrence Taff, during a squall.

TRAGIC END OF HONEYMOON.

Mrs. A. S. Sheppard, Calgary, Drowned While Bathing at Vancouver.

Vancouver, B.C., July 13—Mrs. A. S. Sheppard, twenty, the bride of a young Calgary real estate man, here on her honeymoon, with Miss Florine Anderson, sixteen, was bathing, when they got into a hole where there had been dredging going on, and both were drowned in sight of hundreds of holiday makers, despite of heroic efforts made to save them.

Dr. R. C. Reed rescued their little companion, Lota Reed, and nearly lost his own life in his efforts to save the victims.

Mrs. Sheppard's frantic struggles hindered the rescuers. Miss Anderson was a resident of this city.

A curious sidelight developed this evening on the double drowning tragedy, in which Mrs. Sheppard, of Calgary, was a victim. She was a bride of just one month. On June 13 the young woman whose maiden name was Jean Patterson, ran away from home with young Sheppard. They went to a small town south of Calgary and were married. They did not return home, but came to Vancouver to spend the honeymoon. The young husband is heartbroken. There is little chance of securing the bodies.

CHICAGO IN GRIP OF HEAT.

Terrific Heat Wave Responsible Yesterday for Nine Fatalities.

Chicago, Ills., July 12.—Three deaths and one prostration, which is expected to prove fatal, were added today to the list of victims of the hot wave that held Chicago under its smothering breath during all last week. Terrifying heat such as has never been known in Chicago since July 21, 1901, the hottest day ever known in this city, was responsible yesterday for nine fatalities, including one murder and two suicides. The known prostrations are estimated at more than 200. This included about ninety soldiers, members of the Seventh Regiment I.N.G. They had marched from summer camp at Logan Square to Grant Park, where drill was to be given. All along the line of march the companies were losing men who had been overcome, and upon Michigan avenue being reached over two score of them collapsed, almost at the same moment.

VESTIBULE FLOOR GAVE WAY.

Accident in Cleveland Cathedral.—Children Precipitated Into Basement

Cleveland, Ohio, July 12.—Several children and a number of women were injured and the rest of the congregation panic stricken this morning when the floor of the vestibule of St. Patrick's Cathedral gave way and precipitated a part of the congregation into the basement of the church. The accident occurred just as one hundred children were filing out of the church. The middle of the vestibule first sank beneath them and then with a crash dropped into the basement. Children, and their mothers and sisters who were with them, were piled in a mass in the centre of the hole. The police and firemen were called. With ladders and ropes the women and children, several of whom fainted, were pulled out of the hole. No one was seriously hurt.

Austrian's Revenge Frustrated.

Port Arthur, July 11—Ten Austrians arrested on a charge of rioting at Onion Lake dam, appeared at the police court this morning and were remanded. The trial is set for Tuesday. It developed that they planned to blow up the dam and the plot was frustrated by the removal of the fuse and caps from the lines they had laid down, just in time to prevent what would have been a terrible catastrophe. Joe Clarence, their foreman, at whom their anger was directed, is sure he would have been murdered had the infuriated men found him. The gang was caught red-handed by the police. Some of the men were armed.

Suspected of Robbing Safe.

Lethbridge, July 12—A man has been arrested on suspicion of robbing the C., P. R. sheds' safe. The police are not communicative but the man was without money before he knew the combination of the safe, and when arrested had forty dollars. Others are suspected.

Ralph Smith's Opponent Named.

Vancouver, B.C., July 12—Frank Sheppard, of Nanaimo, was nominated at the Conservative convention at Ladysmith yesterday to contest the federal constituency of Nanaimo against Ralph Smith, Liberal and J. H. Hawthornwaite, Socialist at the next Dominion election.

Bought With Worthless Check.

St. Catherines, Ont., July 13—A prosperous looking stranger walked into Michael Kane's grocery store Friday afternoon and offered to buy out the business. He tendered a check and took possession, and also the cash receipts of the first day's business, skipping out before the worthless check was presented at the bank on Saturday.

Forest Fires Near Sherbrooke.

Sherbrooke, Que., July 13.—Forest fires are raging in the vicinity of Lake Magog, ten miles from here. A large quantity of timber cut for pulpwood has been destroyed, and with the high winds and no rain, the situation is serious. The smoke is thick here, and driving across the valley. Heavy loss is reported from other districts.

Montreal's Chinatown.

Montreal, July 11—At the inquest opened into the opium den death of Mark Malone, alias Frank Enright, the verdict was that he was killed by Crooked Neck Smith, whose real name name is Horace Pratter. The people asked for an adjournment, which was granted. It is expected the case will lead to sensational disclosures, regarding Montreal's chinatown and its unlicensed iniquities, the police coming in for a lot of criticism for conditions so long prevalent and unchecked.

CONTINUE ARGUMENT IN LUMBER APPEAL

Deputy Attorney General Woods Occupies Saturday and Monday in Presenting Crown's Case in Lumber Combine Prosecution to the Supreme Court.

Bulletin Special.

Calgary, July 14.—S. R. Woods, deputy attorney general, is still conducting his resume of the lumber investigation in the appeal of W. H. Clark, of Edmonton, before the Supreme Court en banc. All day yesterday was given to the hearing, and it is expected that all day today will be occupied, and Wednesday night is set as the earliest close of the case.

On Saturday morning, Deputy Attorney-General Woods continued his argument in the Lumber combine appeal case before the Supreme Court sitting en banc, showing that W. H. Clark, of Edmonton, was connected with the western association from 1901 to 1906. Mr. Woods stated that Mr. Clark had been made a member of the advisory board of the association in 1904, and while in the capacity had refused to accept application for membership of certain dealers. What they called "unfriendly" dealers were boycotted by members in accordance with the by-laws of the association, and although the clause was afterwards expunged from the constitution, the practice is not shown to have been stopped. Clark had been made a director of the Western association in 1906.

He then went on to deal with the Alberta association and quoted from Secretary Cockburn's (of the Western association) evidence where he said that he was present at a meeting called by Mr. Thomas, which had been arranged presumably for a member of the Western association, but he said that a great many of those present were not members of the association. There seemed to exist an established plan to form a separate association, and a discussion arose in which those in favor of separation argued that the Western Association was too distant to afford them sufficient protection. Mr. Cockburn had further said that there were none present at the meeting whom he took to be agents of mountain millers. Mr. Clark was not present. Mr. Wells, then secretary of the Mountain Millers' Association, identified the minutes of the meeting held at Nelson on the 8th of January, 1906, at which it was said that the formation of a properly conducted Retail Dealers' Association in Alberta would be a benefit to the whole lumber industry. Mr. John had offered to call a meeting in Calgary for the purpose.

Referring then to this meeting, which had been held in Calgary, Mr. Woods said the proceedings at the meeting had been run by representatives of the mountain mills in the face of concerted opposition from the Alberta dealers, who had no desire to leave the Western association. The directors of this Alberta Association were expected to canvass for members in their individual districts, and Mr. McDonald, at Edmonton, was especially desired to canvas along the C.N.R. Mr. Green, who was secretary at Edmonton, was to have done this, but before he did so he was succeeded as secretary by Mr. Helliwell. On October 4th Mr. Grogan sent Mr. Helliwell a list of members of the association, and Mr. Woods especially drew their lordships' attention to this fact. Mr. Woods then went on to name certain dealers who had been debarred from membership, amongst them Filtness, Gordon & Gordon. Filtness had twice applied for membership in Edmonton. Before trying to get in the Alberta Association he sent his application for membership in the association to the local board at Edmonton. It was sent on to Mr. Grogan at Calgary and was refused.

Mr. Woods then dealt with the application of Gordon & Gordon and its refusal. They owned at the time about two cars of lumber, and when they had tried to get some more from the mountain mills they had been advised to join the Alberta Association, and Mr. Gordon had declared in his evidence that their stock had been quite sufficient to meet all demands from their community.

WILL COAL FAMINE OF 1906-07 BE REPEATED?

Reports From Various Prairie West Districts Are to Effect No Coal is Being Stocked, and With Probable Car Shortage This Fall Coal Famine May Be Serious.

Winnipeg, July 13.—Reports gathered from various parts of the prairie west outline a rather serious prospect in regard to the fuel supply for next winter. Following the serious shortage in the winter of 1906-7 the coal dealers and the consuming public stocked up largely last summer, but the winter turned out so unusually mild that the need for these precautions was not apparent. The railways last winter had an abundance of rolling stock, owing to the light crop, and there was never anything approaching a fuel famine in any district.

This summer, however, partly owing to the financial stringency, which forbids dealers carrying large stocks and prevents consumers laying in even an average supply ahead and partly owing to last winter's pleasant experience, practically no coal is being brought into the principal districts from the western mines.

At the same time, it is already clear the railways will likely be blocked in an attempt to handle the immense crop this fall, and in a month or two a large movement of coal will be impossible. If, therefore, a severe winter follows the situation may become serious.