ELECTIONS AGT

OTTAWA, May 11-At the opening of he house today sir Frederick Borden on a question of privilege, took exception to an article in the Ottawa Citizen, wherein it was claimed that the minis-ter was withholding a report on the Ross rifle, and stating that the tests had proved the weapon an inferior one. The minister said he had produced the report which he made to the house in March, 1907.

Col. Worthington inquired if the Ross rifle compared favorably with the Lee-Metford in the royal school of musketry The minister claimed that all faults

had been remedied before the report reached the house. The contract price of the rifles, \$25, did not include the inspection fees, \$1.90. A million and a half had been paid for rifles up to date. In answer to Borden and Foster, Hon. L. P. Brodeur said that the Montcalm would be raised this week, and a preliminary examination was being held under water. Commander Spain will select two assessors and hold a further in-

In reply to W. F. Maclean, South York Hon. Frank Oliver stated that the gov-ernment had purchased 1,220,850 bushels of oats, 49,923 of barley and 576,534 of wheat for seed grain. He had no information yet as to the price paid or

where the grain was purchased.

Duncan Ross resumed the debate on Aylesworth's election bill, declaring that the man who had a right to vote must look to the dominion for a federal vote.

It was absolutely necessary for the dominion to have a franchise of its own. He declared that Dr. Roche, F. D. Monk and Hon. G. E. Foster had all changed their views, as they formerly pressed against all provincial lists. He declared the act, as he understood it, merely pro yided for a revision by a federal revising Ross said that in British Columbia the game of politics was played fairly. Out there they did not buy votes, switch ballots and the lists were fairly honest, though it was true that they were loaded with absentees and dead men's names. But since British Columbia had an attorney general who would attack the king if he could make ical capital out of it, he did not think it proper or honest that a returnshould be subject to an at-

Schaffner, Souris, followed, eulogizing the Manitoba act. He had heard incidentally that the government was will-ing to drop the application of the present measure to all other provinces than Manitoba. He wished to know why revision was provided and the act no done by judges or barristers appointed by judges so that politicians would have nothing to do with the work.

OTTAWA, May 11-Mr. Justice Casse this morning resumed his inquiry into the affairs of the marine and fisheries department. The only witness was Col. W. P. Anderson, chief engineer of the department who was examined by Geo. Watson, K.C., one of the counsel for the marine department. The witness had not read the whole report of the civil service commission, but he had read that part which referred to the integrity of the officials of the department. He had no knowledge of any-thing direct or indirect of the things charged in this part of the report, no lid he know of any advantages by contractors from discounts. His conscience was perfectly clear on this point.
Where construction work was not done by contract it was done by day labor which was more expensive but better for the country. The witness denied any knowledge of any irregularities or actions showing "lack of conscience" on the part of Messrs Stumbles, Doutre, W. J. Fraser, Cunningham, Roy and Cowan,

Capt. Spain, or Dr. Dawson.

The supreme court this morning dismissed the case of Rear v. the Imperial bank, a dispute over a check for \$1227, at the Vancouver branch of the Canadian bank of Commerce.

Dr. Schaffner continued wondering category as back townships of Ontario and pointed out that the present law was satisfactory where the provinces had liberal administrations. He pointed out that the writs were generally issued four weeks before the election and asked how could there be time to prepare the lists in that period. He also pointed out that the opposition were supported by cvery independent newspaper. He claimparrister revised the Manitoba list, giving the impression that partisans were ppointed, whereas judges, or barristers contended that most of the cases in the registering districts corresponded with or dishonestly. the polling booths and the cases where there were no postoffice addresses in member of the government held the the voters' list were rare. The minister pealed to me and I appeal to him also had charged that hundreds of dead men and absentees names were on the lists, whereas the lists are annually revised

Jackson, Selkirk, as a specimen of the Manitoba law, said that in '06 the provincial election, an average of 235 names were struck off or added in each of four constituencies. He complained of the instability of the Manitoba law for several years. The Greenway regime was not only better in law but in administration. He claimed it cost \$40 to get a list from the government. He took issue with Hon. Mr. Roger's figures as issue with Hon. Mr. Roger's figures as to those disfranchised in '04. He challenged Staples, who interpelated to point out one name left off in the Selkirk list,

where he himself was in charge. Staples interpolated that Hon. Mr. Rogers had said a line was drawn through the names and so disfranchised. Jackson claimed that of the names place where Rogers claimed 270 were struck off, none were struck off of those at Lac du Bonnets where the registration officer had gone after work coming of the attorney general to send in his books at once. These names, con-firmed and certified, were not on the list when they reached the polling of-

Sunday school teacher, and dwelt on the fact that the red line prosecution was not rushed and concluded. The pro-posed bill would remedy evils in Mani-

Wright, Muskoka, held the debate until long after midnight taking up the Ontario side of the question and said he ailed to see the necessity of any new

Mackenzie King leaves tonight for Vancouver in connection with adjustment of the claims of the Chinese residents of Vancouver whose property was damaged in anti-Oriental riots last Sep-The department of trade and com-

merce has been advised of the conclusion of an agreement with the Union Steamship company of New Zealand for the continuance of the steamship service between Canada and Australia.

Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, chief justice of Canada, has been appointed one of the members of the judicial tribuani to meet at The Hague to determine the rights of American fishermen on the treaty coast of Canada and Newfoundland.

The police are looking for an Italian,

who on Saturday shot J. B. St. Jean. The man on being taken to the hospital was found to have a bullet wound in the shoulder. The bullet was removed and his friends hurried him away but the police have information and a charge of attempted murder may ensure if the Italian is cantured. ensue if the Italian is captured.

Hundreds of Polanders are arriving in Ottawa looking for work. The immigration department is full of their requests. Not one of them speaks English. Last week 300 were shipped to

Fort William on railway construction work and 300 more will go this week. He did not believe these prosecutions made against Leech it was because none could be made. It was the duty of every citizen to bring a charge and for the Manitoba government it was not only a duty, but a pleasure. It was necessary to revise the lists for there was a peril of a repetition of the position of '04. Some one must do the adjusting of the local lists of the dominion constituencies We did entrust it to returning officers but after consulting the minister of jus-tice we are prepared to accept the sug-gestion of my honorable friend from Marquette. In the event of a territory comprised or partly comprised within the electoral division, being changed and included in another division, whether newly created or not, one county court judge of the province shall be nominated by the lieutenant governor in council and shall sub-divide the names on the list of the electoral divisions as so finally revised according to the al-tered boundaries or limits, and make complete lists for the electoral divisions ted as oforesaid and appropriate the divided electors and allot the territory between suitable polling sub-divis-ions as shall be in the opinion of such judge just and equitable. The premier went on to say that it seemed fair to apply the provisions to Manitoba. R. L. Borden wished the provision to

be applied generally, not only to one province, and an argument followed as to the necessity of this.

Hon. G. E. Foster pointed out that the premier did not mention the districts whose boundaries were coterminous. The

remier did not see the operation in hese cases.

Dr. Roche was willing to accept the provision if it were made general and Manitoba not singled out.

(Special to The Dally News)
OTTAWA, May 11 — In the upper house today senator Landry was told that the National Transcontinental commission has purchased an office car for \$8000.

Senator Macdonald of British Columbia moved that in the opinion of the senate purchasing through middlemen by the government should be discontinued as extravagant, unfair to legitimate merchants and an unnecessary waste of public money, and that all sup-plies should be advertised for when the amount was over \$1000. The senator and that he had no desire to criticize any one or to make a charge against any official but be wanted to call attention to a system which had lasted too long He referred to engineer Mackenzie of from a middleman for \$14 girders which that man had only paid \$9 for. He had gone to the middleman instead of to dealers in those goods and had given a proit of \$5 on a \$900 order. Unless acting under the instructions of a minister this man should be dismissed. All who desire clean government should find no place for the middlemen who bring disovery independent newspaper. He claim-ed that the minister had said that a on the country generally. So long as the competitive system of contracts is not used or is used unfairly, there would be dishonesty as nearly every one who appointed by judges do the revising. He deals with the government thinks it quite proper to get all they can, honestly

> Hon. senator Scott stated that every to help frame an act which will place the entire machinery for the preparation of the lists in the hands of judicial authority and give satisfaction to all alike"
> The premier informed Foster that he had no intention of tampering with the secrecy of the bailot. It was to prevent people being baffled by technicalities He was willing to receive suggestions for a policy which would not interfere with the secrecy of the ballot, without

stifling the voice of the people. Hon, G. E. Foster followed the premier, taking the ground that the go ernment members offered no proof of any warrant for such a radical bill The minister of justice gave his attention to the clause taking over the franchise of Manitoba, British Columbia, new Onclause one was the only one the liberals had in mind. The bill was remarkable for what it did not contain. No provision was made for simultaneous polling in the general elections or for hold-ing bye-elections within a reasonable time. It failed to improve the machinery for the trial of election protests, to prevent civil servants from engaging i political contests or to provide adequate punishment for election crimes. /In vio-lating the secrecy of the ballot the government was opening the way for legal and the men were disfranchised. corruption, providing means by marking ulogized R. E. A. Leach who was a the vote to ascertain whether the bought

ion rose, kept 130 off the lists. He read affidavits in support of Rudenski's statements, Staples interrupting to ask how much he paid for it.

After a cross-fire regarding the famous affidavits and check, the affidavit of George Walton regarding the inefficiency of registration clerks and the subsequent refusal to register 125 Galicians, he gave instances of a district, 24 by 18 miles, with one polling place.

The proposed bill should be passed.

Staples moved the adjournment of the debate.

OTTAWA, May 11-When the inquiry into the marine department was resum-ed this morning, before Mr justice Cas-sels, Col. Anderson was again on the stand. The feature of his evidence was the statement that there was only one man in the department whom he suspected, and that was J. F. Fraser, commissioner of lights, but he admitted, however, that he had nothing tangible on which to found his suspicion. He on which to found his suspicion. He denied knowledge of discounts or commissions being paid to any one in the department. He commented severely on civil service commission report, declaring that much of it was founded on misconception of facts. Chief engineer Analysis of the service winder. derson was the principal witness under examination. He had no information examination. He had no information concerning any misconduct of any official of the department. They were all thieves and liars according to street talk. Returning to J. F. Fraser, commissioner of lights, and the statement of the witness that the former had obtained his position by dishonorable metabole. And are a said. Fraser was fortained his position by dishonorable methods, Anderson said Fraser was formerly an assistant of his and had se-cured his appointment behind the back of his chief, and had been guilty of a breach of professional etiquette. He had disrupted his work. Anderson thought Fraser was placed in his position to exploit the use of calcium carbide for gas buoys and lighthouses.

Denials by half a dozen employees of

Denials by hair a dozen employees of the department of marine and fisheries of any knowledge of any tampering with official files or removing letters from the department were outstanding fea-tures of Mr. justice Cassels' inquiry into tures of Mr. justice Cassels' inquiry into the affairs of the department yesterday afternoon. It was said an anonymous letter had been sent to either Mr. justice Cassels or George Watson, K.C., warning them of such tampering but they both denied having received any such communication. Deputy minister Gourdeau admitted destroying some private papers he had in his office, but absolutely denied that any official doabsolutely denied that any official do-cuments had been made away with,

At the afternoon session Mr Wilson said the Ottawa Carbide company had lost \$135,000 since it had begun business. He denied that the late Hon. James Sutherland had had any interest in the case of the International Marine company. The business the company had had with the government had averaged about a quarter of a million according to the company had been according to the company of a million according to the company had been according to the company of the comp pany. The business are had averaged had with the government had averaged about a quarter of a million per year. The Canadian government had been charged the same prices as every other government. The judge said the witness need not tell how much the buoys cost him to make. At the conclusion of cost him to make. At the conclusion of the lists and the final revision should be in the hands of the judges who would appoint the dominion, nounced that he was leaving for the nounced that he was leaving for the all officials throughout the dominion, but such a bill should not be decided on until a thorough inquiry had been held until a thorough inquiry had been held

journed sine die.
It is understood that the Washington authorities are said to be agreeable to authorities are said to be agreeable submit to arbitration the case of the proposed diversion of St. Mary's river in the state of Montana into the Milk the river, so that justice may be done the settlers on both sides of the boundary. The inquiry into the charges of major Hodgins in connection with the construction of the Transcontinental rail-way, was adjourned until tomorrow. Major Hodgins reiterated that the root of all the trouble was the over-classifica-tion of the work. The commissioners wanted him to change his ideas as to classification, based on a good many years' experience. He refused and was

Dr. Robert Bell of the dominion geolosical survey, has been appointed by the Scottish meteorological society as their representative at the international congress which meets at Quebec the week ollowing the tercentenary celebration. Canadian exports to Mexico in 1904-05 were valued at \$26,195, but in 1905-06 they had increased to \$139,300 and last year to \$224,240.

(Special to The Daily News) OTTAWA, May 13—At the opening of the house this afternoon R. L. Borden was informed by the premier that he could give no definite information as to what opportunity for investigation would be afforded in the marine department inquiry without consulting Mr. justice Cassels and counsel. He hoped the inquiry would be completed before

Hon. Mr. Fielding informed Mr. Foster that some amendments to the insur-ance bill were being prepared which would be present before the banking and commerce committee. Although the minister did not say so, the inference is that the bill will go through this ses-

sion.
Sir Fred Borden informed colonel Sam
ure. The motion carried. Hughes that annual camps and drills will be held as usual. The Quebec bat-

would raise the fears of every poor man working for corporations as it was possible that every vote would be known. He desired to know why the business of the country was held back and civil service salaries imperilled by not sooner destroying this bill of partisanship. It was an astounding thing that the prepared to make a statement. He understood that some city regiments had offered to perform their sanual drill and also go. would raise the fears of every poor man working for corporations as it was possible that every vote would be known. He desired to know why the business of the country was held back and civil service salaries imperilled by not sooner destroying this bill of partisanship. It was an astounding thing that the premier did not know until today that returning officers in two-thirds of the cases where names had been struck off.

They were not in places where the

cases where names had been struck off. They were not in places where the boundaries overlapped. He took up the defense of Leech, declaring that his work stamped him in the same class as Rudneski. He dealt with provincial electoral laws under liberals and analyzed the Manitoba act, concluding by declaring that the selection of two provinces for invidious legislation as deneaning, humiliating and insulting.

Burrows followed, and said he was not sure whether Foster accepted the not sure whether Foster accepted the premier's compromise or not. He read the declaration of Geo. Lowell to the effect that the conservatives disfranchised large numbers in '03 and by constitution and the specific surface of the western members, finally charging that this bill was inspired by Clifford Sifton and turned down by the then minister of justice sir Charles Fitzpatrick in 1903, and now resurrected chised large numbers in '03 and by contesting appeals until the court of revision rose, kept 130 off the lists. He read mer denial of knowledge of the contents

Staples had no objections.

When through reading it the premier rose to a point of order. "I said to my recollection no such bill was ever draft-

Staples then read the bill which as drafted, contained all the objectionable features of the present bill. When he had finished reading, Staples said that fortunately the minister of justice would not permit such an iniquitous and nefarious bill to become law.

The premier pointed out that all measures must come before the council and then be adopted and he had no recol-lestion of such a measure, but would

make inquiries.

Mr. Staples said: "According to my information a liberal lawyer of Winnipeg assisted in drafting the bill. The minister of justice refused to be a party.

out and why the government was anxious to get a slap at the province.

F. B. Carvell, Carleton, N.B., followed Staples, declaring that the condition of things in Manitoba would not be tolerat-ed in the eastern provinces by government members giving convincing proof of the faulty administration of the law and saying that for this reason was the introduction of this law. Carvell reviewed the speeches of the liberal members on the failure to prosecute the alleged "thin red line" offenders. He criticized Foster's inconsistency in recriticized Foster's inconsistency in regard to government officials taking part in elections which he had encouraged when in power. He declared that in stopping supplies the conservatives will aid rather than embarrass the liberals.

R. L. Borden pointed out to Carvell that plenty of reform was necessary in the New Brunswick lists, alluding to Rothesay which Carvell had not even Rothesay, which Carvell had not even mentioned. Carvell interpolated that these reforms

had been effected and repetition was rendered impossible.

Borden proceeded and reminded the liberals that they refused supplies in '96. He sald Nova Scotia conservatives would be delighted with a law similar to Manitoba. There assessors under a municipal basis often used discretion to the detriment of conservatives and the sheriffs who revised the lists were simp-

int all the provincial systems. then dealt exhaustively with the Nova Scotia franchise indicating the need of redress and added that frequent appeals had been made for it. With regard to the premier's proposal yesterday he would accept and regard it as desirable, subject to the withdrawal of the first paragraph. He did not consider it fair that two provinces whose laws were reasonable, should be picked out. urged that the secrecy of the ballot be maintained beyond a doubt, and he be-

lieved the premier favored this course.

The adjournment of the debate was moved by W. A. Galliher, Kootenay. In the senate senator McMullen moved that it was expedient to invite the commons to consider the advisability of arranging for a more equal division of le-gislation between the two houses and the adoption of rules to limit discussion and so expedite business. He de-clared that lengthy sessions were mak-ing first class men unwilling to serve as members and senators and the places would be taken by second and third class men. Debates were repeated in two

chambers.
Senator Macdonald, B.C. was of the opinion that the lengthy sessions were caused by the reticence of ministers who failed to realize that they were trustees

for the people.
Sir Richard Cartwright thought the sessions had lengthened because party leaders did not keep their men in good

order as in the past.
Senator Lougheed thought that the present system of conducting business present system of conducting business unsatisfactory and it would continue so until a premier was found strong enough to reform it. He criticized the lack of mutuality. Directors of great railways did not array themselves against the minority but all worked together for the advantage of the enterprises.

The debate was continued by several senators some of whom suggested clos-

OTTAWA, May 13.-The select par

Toronto, his cousin, for major Hodgins. The latter renewed his request that his fees should be paid by the crown. fees should be paid by the crown.
On motion of Samuel Barker, M. P.,
Hamilton, it was decided to produce
various papers bearing on the subject
in dispute from the Transcontinental

railway commission and other departmen's concerned.

A long argument ensued in regard to

public men.
Mr. Murphy argued that Hodgins

should prove his charges against chairman Parent and others and that the

short opportunity of conferring with him. He was not quite certain whether it was the desire of the committee that the major should state his charges more particularly, but if so, he was prepared to state them more definitely. He submitted, however, that after the charges were stated but before ly. He submitted, however, that after the charges were stated, but before evidence was taken, an order should be made for the production of estimates and the engineers' reports of the Grand Trunk Pacific, giving their point of view of the work. The main charge was as

timates were produced.

Mr. Macdonald asked whether major Hodgins accepted the responsibility for the letter and interviews which had ap-

peared in the newspapers.

Mr. Hodgins said there were some inaccuracies in the interviews.

Hon. S. N. Parent, chairman of the Transcontinental commission, protested against any new charges being admitted. He thought major Hodgins should

precedent.

Mr. Carvell objected. Nobody, he said, had asked major Hodgins to write these letters, and if he found himself in an unpleasant position he had himself to thank.

(Special to The Daily News.) OTTAWA May, 14.—In the house this afternoon Hon. G. E. Foster brought up the delay in the marine department enquiry and said that the commission was limited in its power and a vigorous prosecution of the enquiry was impossible from the fact that Mr. justice Cassels' time was most fully occupied by his exchequer court duties. The government was well aware that he can only carry on the inquiry in odd hours, yet they appointed Mr. justice Cassels. So far only three days had been covered and two witnesses examined. He quoted the judge's statement, showing that the enquiry would last for months, and in the meantime the charges of dishonesty were hanging over the heads of honest men in the department. A thorough and speedy investigation was needed. It was already indicated that the late James Sutherland, a member of the government alone.

Mr. King says: "Notwithstanding that parliament was in session and that pressure of their duties was exceptional, the time accorded by ministers was so considerable that it was possible, within the duration of four weeks, to effect such an interchange of views and to conduct such negotiations as affords reason for believing that a satisfactory understanding of the situation has been reached, in so far, at least, as an apreciation of Canada's position in regard to oriental immigration is concerned, and as may serve to revent such immigration from It which is known to the government alone.

Mr. King says: "Notwithstanding that the classe has a session and that pressure of their duties was exceptional, the time accorded by ministers was so considerable that it was possible, within the dential memorandum" accompanying it which is known to the government alone.

Mr. King says: "Notwithstanding that the classes of original memorandum" accompanying it which is known to the government alone.

Mr. King says: "Notwithstanding that the lime accorded by ministers was so considerable that it was possible, within the dimension of four weeks, to effect such an interchange of views and to conduct s

to that effect was on the order sheet, but owing to the obstruction of the opposition it had not been dealt with. The government had made repeated efforts to get supply but the opposition insisted on no supply till the election bill was brought down and he therefore made the suggestion of a bill only making provision for a deputy judge. In 12 years in parliament this was the first time it was within the power of the opposition to say when a government measure was to receive consideration.

act, and to such other countries as the governor in council from time to time by notification declares to be countries to the countries as the governor in council from time to time by notification declares to be countries as the governor in council from time to time governor in council from time to time Golden Circle" and became one of its chief officers. When the south was about ready to give up the conflict after report, "that the Indian emigration act solves the problem, so far as it relates to the importation of contract labor from India to Canada, and this is the one class to be feared, since the number of immigrants will be large. To render this law wholly effective so far as Canada is concerned, it would be sufficient to prohibit of Illinois, Missouri, Indiana and Ohio.

Borden said that the premier's speech was an attempt to excuse the delay. All the government needed was to introduce a measure, point out the urgency, and it would be passed in an hour.

Jackson, on a question of privilege, attempted to read a letter forcily denying he was elected by a dishonest returning officer as alleged by Foster turning officer as alleged by Foster turning officer as alleged by Foster turning officer as alleged by Foster to emigrate from India of their

salaries of British Columbia judges in the appeal court was read a first time. Hon. Frank Oliver's bill to authorize

the railway commission was given a third reading, a provision being inserted permitting single commissioners to hold enquiries and to report to the board, which can take action in respect thereto

man Parent and others and that the present sitting of the committee should not end without the major being put in the box to tell all he knew.

The conservative members of the committee and counsel for major Hadgins contended that major Hodgins should be allowed to handle the case in his own way.

At the initial meeting of the committee last week Mr. Geoffrion presided and the other members of the committee present were: Messrs. Carvell, Macdonald, (Pictou), Barker and Lennox.

Some parliamentary discussion took place as to the scope of the inquiry, and it was agreed that as far as possible the evidence should be confined to the chargest connected with R and F sec.

place as to the scope of the inquiry, and it was agreed that as far as possible the evidence should be confined to the charges connected with B. and F. sections of the Transcontinental.

Major Hodgins was asked whether he had any statement to make. Mr. Frank Hodgins, K. C., said he represented the major, and explained that major Hodgins arrived from Victoria only yesterday, and had only a short opportunity of conferring with him. He was not quite certain whether it was the desire of the committee that the government had come to no decision as to taking over the liabilities of the Quebec Bridge company as they had no authority to do so. Mr. Parent had refused a bonus of \$3000 voted him by the bridge company after the diaster. The company owes Parent nothing.

A debate as to flag flying was precipitated by senator Domville reading a design of the committee that the government had come to no decision as to taking over the liabilities of the committee that the government had come to no decision as to taking over the liabilities of the company over the liabilitie tated by senator Domville reading a despatch to the effect that the British premier had stated in the commons that he did not think it advisable to order all flags to be hoisted on public buildings on Empire day.

Hon. R. W. Scott said he had no intention to exercise the second of the second of

made for the production of estimates and the engineers' reports of the Grand Trunk Pacific, giving their point of view of the work. The main charge was as to over-classification of estimates, and that could not be proved unless the estimates were produced.

Hon. R. W. Scott said he had no intention to restrict flag flying in Canada. McKenzie Bowell declared he should let the British premier know that Canada would fly the Union Jack when it pleased; an expression of opinion from the Canadian parliament might not be out of place.

out of place.

Senator Cloran thought that if any man knew the proper time and place, it was the English premier. Premier Asquith was evidently of the opinion that true loyalty was not in the flag, but in the reliev of the government. but in the policy of the government.

OTTAWA, May 14.—The atmosphe

Hon. S. N. Parent, chairman of the Transcontinental commission, protested against any new charges being admitted. He thought major Hodgins should be asked to prove the charges he had made and these only. He also thought that if major Hodgins was to be represented by counsel the Transcontinental commission should also be considered.

Mr. Barker—This committee is not going to be dictated to by either Mr. Hodgins or Mr. Parent.

Mr. Hodgins said the facts proving major Hodgins' charges were on the files of the Transcontinental and Grand Trunk Pacific. There were serious omissions in the file brought down to parliament.

The chairman thought that when major Hodgins was on oath and asked for papers, it would be for the committee to consider whether they should be produced. Every facility would be given.

Mr. Hodgins then suggested that

mittee to consider whether they should be produced. Every facility would be given.

Mr. Hodgins then suggested that counsel should be retained for major Hodgins at the expense of the government, quoting the Gamey case as a precedent.

at midnight in order to do so.

The supply granted runs out today and if the business of the country is to be continued it is necessary for the government to secure another extension from the opposition. Whether it will be able to do so without giving away on the Aylesworth bill remains to be developed.

QTTAWA, May 14.-W. L. Mackenzie kings report upon his mission to England to confer with the British authorities on the subject of immigration to Canada from India, has been issued in form of a blue book.

form of a blue book.

aiready indicated that the late James Sutheriand, a member of the government, and a company sold carbide to the government. This connection he intended to exploit. Another company was deing bushness with the government, of which company a present member of the cabinet is a member.

The premier objected, saying it was out of order to discuss matters under consideration of a select committee of the house; also to refer to evidence given before a commission of enquiry appointed by the government. The company in which the late James Sutherland was interested was altogether separate from the one with which the government, had dealings. The point as to

appointed by the government. The company in which the late James Sutherland was interested was altogether separate from the one with which the government had dealings. The point as to the delay in the marine enquiry was well taken. In order to expedite court business registrar Audit would be given the powers of a deputy judge and a bill to that effect was on the order sheet, but owing to the obstruction of the oppo-

nying he was elected by a dishonest returning officer, as alleged by Foster.

Some cross firing followed between Borden, Foster, and Jackson, the speaker finally ruling out the latter and requiring Jackson to withdraw some of his expressions.

Aylesworth's bill to provide for the salaries of British Columbia judges in the appeal court was read a first time. A long argument ensued in regard to the production of certain papers which were asked for in support of major Hodgins' charges.

The liberal members of the committee thought major Hodgins should have been sure of his facts before criticising public men.

Hon. Frank Oliver's bill to authorize the exchange of certain western school lands was given a third reading.

Oliver's bill to amends the Yukon Placer Mining Act was reported from the committee.

Hon. G. P. Graham's bill to reorganize time.

Hon. Frank Oliver's bill to authorize former the same regulation and warnings issued by the government of India, and greater care which it may reasonably be expected steamship companies will exercise in future, should prove a real deterrent."

It is understood that unless contains the committee.

Hon. Frank Oliver's bill to authorize the exchange of certain western school lands was given a third reading.

Oliver's bill to amends the Yukon Placer Mining Act was reported from the committee.

Hon. G. P. Graham's bill to reorganize the exchange of certain western school lands was given a third reading.

Oliver's bill to amends the Yukon Placer Mining Act was reported from the committee.

Hon. G. P. Graham's bill to reorganize the exchange of certain western school lands was given a third reading.

It is understood that unless contains the prove an effective bar, whilst as to the former the same regulation and warnings issued by the government of India, and greater care which it may reasonably be expected steamship companies.

It is understood that unless contains the provent of the pro prove an effective bar, whilst as to the

act, as now drafted, one of the most important of the new features will be the elimination of the present system of an-nual statutory increases. Instead of the nual statutory increases. Instead of the arrangement which has hitherto existed, whereby all employees on the permanent staff get regularly yearly increases with the readynament that gets is nent staff get regularly yearly increases until the maximum for their class is reached, the government proposes that hereafter the increases shall only be granted each year on the recommendation of the deputy ministers. Thus the businesslike principles will be adopted of rewarding the civil service. ed of rewarding the civil service employees on the basis of merit alone, and the drones in the service will have to be content with the minimum amount allowed for the respective classes. It is also the intention to reclassify the whole service and it is tated that the service, and it is stated that the present service, and it is stated that the present intention to divide the service into two main classes and the clerical or writer class. In the former will be included all officials who hold responsible positions requiring the exercise of executive ability and the oversight of various departments or branches. This clerical class will, as the term suggests, include the greater body of the service who are the greater body of the service, who are employed principally in doing clerical work under the supervision of the high-er officials.

One of the chief difficulties now be-fore the government in the matter of making a final draft of the bill is in onnection with the classification of hose now on the civil service list under these respective divisions. It is under-stood that the minimum salary now al-lowed in the different classes of the service will be increase in the total act, and that the increase in the total expenditure for salaries will hereafter be considerably offset by the fact that only a proportion of the total number of employees will get the regular yearly increases now granted.

Another feature of the bill which tends to put the whole service on a more businessilic basic will be the appraisance.

to put the whole service on a more businesslike basis will be the appointment of all new members of the permanent staff by competitive examinations, under the direction of an independent and entirely non-partisan commission, according to the system that now prevails in Great Britain. It is further understood that these appointments will be at first only temporary, pending proof being shown that the appointee is able to do the work required satisfactorily.

he bill will probably be meady for submission to parliament this week.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Profit for Past Year-Leading Metho-

MONTREAL, May 15-The Dominion Iron and Steel company's officials today received a cablegram from the solicitors in London holding the Dominion Coal company's solicitors responsible for the delay in the hearing of the steel case before the privy council. The coal com-pany, according to the cable has not yet completed the printing of the record which they are obliged to print in order which they are obliged to print in order to permit of filing the case within the prescribed date. This is in direct contradiction to the cables received by the Dominion Coal company from their London solicitors, who placed all blame for the delay on the steel company.

The annual statement of the Bank of Montreal for the year ending April 30 shows a net profit of 31 623 529

shows a net profit of \$1,623,529. John Dillon, vice-president of the Gould Cold Storage company and one of the best known Methodists of this city, died suddenly today, aged 70 years. Frank W. Starthy, manager of the Union Bank of Canada in this city, has resigned to accept a prominent position with the Traders' Bank of Canada at

Toronto.

With the understanding that he re-With the understanding that he refund the money taken from foreigners on the promise of securing them employment, judge Choquet today dismissed the case against Samuel Lathowtzy, who was arrested on Tueeday on the complaint of about 80 Poles and Galicians that he exacted a fee of \$2 promising to secure them work, but that on their return on the appointed morning he and his clerk had called the police to disperse them.

OLD SOLDIER'S DEATH

Man Who Exposed Work of the Golden Circle in American War

CHICAGO, May 15 - Felix Grundy Stitdger, the exposer of the "Golden Cir-cle," dropped dead at his home here on Monday night and was buried today. He Monday night and was buried today. He was scarcely known by his neighbors and having only a small acquaintance with the civil war veterans of Chicago, his death attracted little attention here. If he had passed away 45 years ago, general Grant might have taken two more summers in Richmond.

Stitdger was a secret service man during the last two years of the war. He worked his way into that notorious secret order of southerners in the northern

cret order of southerners in the northern states known as the "Knights of the Golden Circle" and became one of its

GETTING

of the board of trade I much business of gener was discussed. The note the proceedings, however dorsement of the report rate committee and a pa lution forwarding that Railway Commission wither waiting upon the

ther waiting upon the C.
Those present: F. D.
ident, E. K. Beeston,
Byers, E. B. McDermid,
ald, A. Lean, F. M. La;
T. Stark, A. W. Dyer, V.
W. Busk, W. G. Gillett,
G. Nelson, D. Slade, J. I.
G. Horstead.
After the reading of the After the reading of t respondence was read bet of trade and the Railwa with reference to Kootena The commission wanted ter the Kootenay would a

cision as between Portas Winnipeg and whether th would consent to the boar constituted making a dec constituted making a dec matter submitted to board stituted. To this reply Nelson would agree to might prejudice its caus nothing of the case between Prairie and Winnipeg and son board had prepared would like to submit it to sioners. At the same time fer the commission to he sioners. At the same time fer the commission to he the west, rather than at of The Victoria board of the Nelson board that the resolution endorsing the sented by the silver-lead as to an extension of the

the C. P. R. as to the ch the C. P. R. as to the ch upon Kootenay lake, a had promptly been made of the board. A motio thanking the C. P. R. Next was taken up the proper telephone service a service which was pro obtaining of 35 annua Thees subscribers having the B. C. Telephone com-municated with. The co-promising to install the mer but would not hold of mer but would not hold or reducing the rate, \$4 per near future. Six months in advance or a note signe-of for payment within 30 cable across the lake w have to be obtained from

have to be obtained from installation of the service be completed before Augu A letter from the Dom thorities at Calgary notificommittee that the C. P. a single fare for exhibitors A letter was read from Industrial exhibition aski son exhibit.

son exhibit.

A letter was read wh sent to the Spokane chamerce as to a business in to Spokane. A reply wos ing that Spokane would we thank time.

at any time.

A letter was read from board of trade saying to offered by the Prince Ru company were not situate minus of the Grand Trur aight miles south

minus of the Grand Trur eight miles south.

Another letter was read son citizen saying that a lands in the West Ar through because the prochasers had been informed was generally swampy.

The publicity committee they had taken over from Club. The receipts to dat and the expenditure \$406.4 a debt undischarged of monthly subscription amo 50. An illustrated leafl to be published on Kooten ing. The publicity commin receipt of many letters prospective settlers. The report of the com

opted and J. M. Lay was as treasurer of the comm consenting.

J. P. Wells reported as the special committee on excursion that the Grewould place three sleepe would place three sleepe posal of the board on te and would charge \$8 for the

100 excursionists being g It was suggested that or June 11 be selected, the leaving on Thursday nigh on Sunday morning.
G. W. Wells moved an seconded that the excursi June 11, and that a spec

June 11, and that a spec report on its feasibility meeting of the board to be 20th. This carried and M Wells, Anstie, Byers, Gille were appointed as a common that they had a full Kootenay case and suganow be laid before the rasion. A visit was expected. sion. A visit was expec Peters but so far that visi paid. As to a uniform and rate of cartage rec the Eastern Manufactur the committee suggest endorsed.

endorsed.
I. G. Nelson complained way commissioners so fa the Nelson board of tra The president of the boduring the winter the C. ed for the deferring of the of this report until they tonferred with the boar been done but so far the clais had visited everywhere.

H. Byers moved and S. onded that the report of be adopted and that the be carried out.

Mr. Byers remarked it

wait any longer upon the clals. That waiting had for three or four years a nothing. The motion The resolution passed tive of the Associated Bo