REFERRED BACK TO COMMITTEE

LATTER WANTED RELIEF FROM LABOR INQUIRY

Board Will Ask for Enforcement of Coastwise Regulations--Lord's Day Alliance Act Discussed.

(From Friday's Daily.

Some of the most vital matters connected with the immediate as well as with the future prosperity of British Columbia were discussed at the monthly meeting of the Board of Trade held Thursday afternoon. F. A. Pauline, the vice-president, occupied the chair, and the following members were present: Capt. Troup, W. R. Lawson, W. J. Pendray, A. E. Allen, Anton Henderson, J. A. Sayward, A. J. Knight, G. Wilson, C. Moresby, M. Leiser, D. R. Ker, W. T. Andrews, W. Laird, G. A. Kirk, C. H. Lugrin and J. J. Shallcross.

The first question to come before the meeting was the report of the special committee appointed to investigate the alleged scarcity of labor in the province. A. Henderson acted as spokesman and briefly recapitulated what the committee had done.

"We have tried," he said, "to get the information required, and to find out the best course to pursue to remedy the scarcity of labor. Our efforts have not met with the response that we expected. A number of letters were received, but none of them were satisfactory, and it is impossible for us to arrive at any definite conclusion. The situation cannot be correctly guaged. The truth of the matter is that such a committee is hardly strong enough; it does not carry sufficient weight. Unless sufficient information were gleaned it would be indiscreet on our part to offer a remedy. Vancouver has not come into line with us on the subject. Some letters received said that a royal commission should be appointed. My personal opinion is that a royal commission would be able to do something. At all events the information we have gathered is altogether too limited and we are unable to arrive at any definite conclusion."

The question was dealt with at some length, and in the course of the discussion Mr. Sayward said: "It would be only right for this board to ask the government to appoint a royal commission."

As J. Sayward seemed undecided whether the Dominion or the provincial governments should be asked, Captain Troup interjected with the pertinent question: "Does the remedy lie in our own province?"

Chairman Pauline here said that the first thing to determine was whether there is a scarcity of labor.

"It is evident," he said, "that the provincial government recognizes that there is, or it would not have made an agreement with the Salvation Army to bring out men."

Colonel Prior said that he thought that they all felt confident that there was a scarcity of labor and he had pleasure in proposing a resolution that the report be adopted and that the provincial government be asked to appoint a royal commission to inquire into the alleged scarcity of labor in the province. This was seconded by J. Sayward.

It was here discovered that the Vancouver Board of Trade had already commenced a memorial to be signed by a number of merchants and other employers of labor, to be forwarded to the Dominion and the provincial governments to induce them to take action in the matter. Investigation of the minute book showed that a letter had been received from Vancouver asking Victoria to take combined action in the matter. It transpired that this letter had been read at one meeting and having been discussed had then been referred to the next meeting of the board. A hunt through the minute book could discover no further mention of it.

It was then suggested that the report of the committee should be referred back to that body for a further investigation.

A. Henderson said that there was a feeling among a certain class that the Board of Trade was not the final tribunal. A committee of this kind cannot accomplish much. A memorial should be got up and should be signed by as many people as possible.

C. H. Lugrin here remarked that no matter had ever yet come up where opposition had not arisen.

"If we desire to assist, something ought to be done. The matter should be referred back to the committee. Some people hesitated to go forward, and talked of the alleged scarcity of labor. This board should not allow the matter to be dropped. It ought to have a central policy and carry it through. If it takes a subject like this up and shirks it, well then it is no board of trade."

A formal resolution that the matter be referred back to the committee for further investigation was then passed.

Coasting Laws.

The question of the coasting laws then came up for consideration, and Captain Troup was asked to give the meeting some enlightenment on the matters. He expalined that the coasting laws as they at present stood allowed American ships the same privileges as British, and that both classes of vessel were allowed to come into the port of Victoria and other British Columbian ports under the same conditions.

"The question," said Captain Troup, "was up before the Vancouver Board of Trade some years ago. Just recently it has dawned upon Vancouver that if the coasting laws remain uninforced all American traffic to and from Prince Rupert would go via Seattle, without touching any other British Columbia port. Throughout Vancouver there is a very strong feeling in favor of asking the Dominion government to enforce the laws as they stand. This board could well afford to endorse the opinion of the Vancouver Board of Trade. This, more especially in view of the face, that all the coasting trade makes its home here."

Colonel Prior asked if it was a fact that there were not enough British ships to carry on the trade.

This was not the reason Capt. Troup pointed out, but the fact that freight and passenger traffic could be carried by the Grand Trunk Pacific without ever once touching Canada until it reached Prince Rupert.

J. J. Shallcross asked if the C. P. R. would handle freight coming by the Northern Pacific railway.

Capt. Troup in answer said that he only represented one branch, but that he thought it highly probable that the company would.

C. H. Lugrin said that he should like to see the coasting laws put into force. In his opinion British Columbia was big enough and strong enough to stand on her own bottom.

The chairman opined that the minister of customs should be requested to put the coasting laws into operation at once.

It was then proposed by Mr. Pitts and seconded by Colonel Prior that provided an assurance could be got from the C. P. R. to carry freight from American ports, the government should be asked to put the coasting laws in force. This resolution was carried unanimously.

The Lord's Day Act.

Next on the tapis came the Lord's Day Observance Act. A letter was read from H. B. Thompson, M. P. P., asking the board to express an opinion on the matter. A desultory discussion followed, each of those present hesitating in pronouncing any definite opinion. The only pronouncement of any interest was made by C. H. Lugrin, who drew attention to the clause which made the assent of the attorney-general necessary before any prosecution could be carried out.

In his opinion this was putting an unfair onus on the attorney-general. "I think," he said, "that the whole provincial government should assume the responsibility of the act. The business in which I am engaged prevents me from proposing a resolution, but I think the board ought to express an opinion that the provincial government shall pass upon the act in the future."

The chairman then remarked that the board were not bound to deal with the matter then, and it was finally decided to postpone the discussion until Tuesday.

Eight-Hour Day.

A short discussion ensued on the eight-hour-day act now before the Dominion House. A letter was read from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association asking the board to put itself on record as opposed to the act. A resolution was finally adopted that the question of the duration of a working day lay between the employers and the employees. The secretary was instructed to forward this to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

The question of the repeal of the tax on commercial travellers did not evoke much enthusiasm. The trend of opinion showed that the meeting was in favor of the act, which was a tax of $50 every six months and brought in a revenue of $25,000.

Fruit Acreage on Island.

Prior to the adjournment of the meeting T. Cunningham, fruit inspector, delivered a short address with a view to getting the board to interest itself in the question of fruit acreage in the Island.

"There has come," he said, "a forward movement in the matter of orchard planting, which is likely to have a commercial bearing. Some of the finest orchards in British Columbia are near Victoria. Horticulture has an important bearing on the welfare of the province. It is a duty to see that no infected fruit comes into the province. In this we take a rational view and an infected fruit comes into the province. endeavor to protect our trees. It is to invite your co-operation that I am here to-day. In regard to the matter of compulsory spraying there have been many objections.

"There are thousands of acres of good fruit land near Victoria. We want the people protected both from the outside and the inside as no man has a right to keep an infected tree on his area.

"Since the 1st of March $10,000 worth of American apples were sold in Vancouver, while here we have the ground, and might have grown those apples here if the encouragement was forthcoming. There is no better fruit land than Vancouver Island. Okanagan is good, but apples which will keep better can be grown here. We want you to help the board of horticulture in advancing the interests of fruit growing in Vancouver Island."

In conclusion Mr. Cunningham stated that the apples, pears, plums, strawberries and other small fruit grown on the Island were the finest in Canada.

The chairman in reply told Mr. Cunningham that he could rest assured that he would have the co-operation of the board in the matter. The meeting then adjourned.

OFFICERS FOR YEAR.

Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., Completed Its Labors Yesterday.

(From Friday's Daily.

Before adjournment, the grand lodge, A. O. U. W., elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

Past Grand Master Workman—Bro. H. T. Devine.

Grand Master Workman—Bro. A. Gilchrist.

Grand Foreman—Bro. W. H. Smith.

Grand Overseer—Bro. G. L. Peck.

Grand Recorder—Bro. J. T. McIlmoyl.

Grand Receiver—Bro. Wm. Scowcroft.

Grand Medical Examiner—Bro. Dewolf Smith, M. D.

Grand Trustees—Bros. Alex. Stewart and Geo. Adams.

Bros. A. Stewart, F. Davey and C. T. Wrigleswortb were appointed as the committee on finance. Bros. F. L. Dudley, F. W. Welsh and S. M. Eveleigh were appointed as committee on laws.

After passing several votes of thanks the grand lodge closed its fourteenth session by the singing of the National Anthem.

TWO MEN KILLED.

Kingston, March 14.—Ezra Palmater of Harlowe, was killed by being crushed by fractious colts. At Halleford, James Babcock was killed by a falling tree.

DEVELOPMENT OF CANADIAN WEST

J. S. DENNIS ADDRESSES LOCAL CANADIAN CLUB

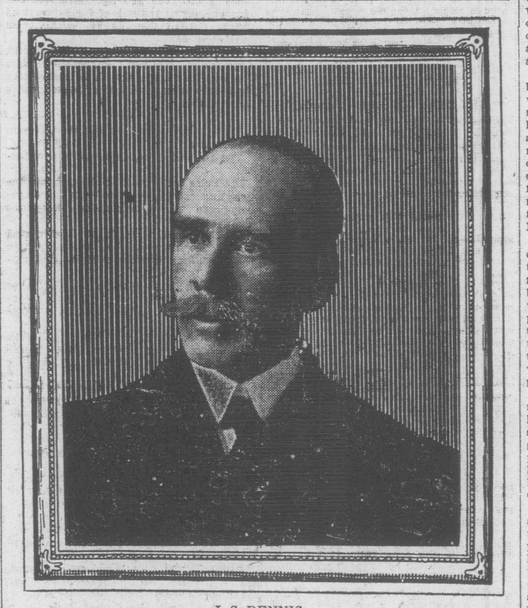
President Announces Formation of Similar Society at Halifax---Many Were Present.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The second luncheon of the Canadian Club was held on Friday at the Poodle Dog restaurant. The guest of the occasion was J. S. Dennis, land commissioner of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who has been peculiarly associated with the development of the western part of Canada for a number of years.

The president of the Canadian Club, A. W. McCurdy, presided, and the following were present:

J. M. Langley, J. Keith Wilson, H. Dallas Helmcken, D. R. Ker, A. J. C. Galletly, John Walsh, W. Leslie Clay, W. E. Staneand, J. Chas. McIntosh, W. Upton Runnalls, Geo. Phillips, W. S. Terry, A. T. Watt, Rev. Dr. Campbell, Frank I. Clarke, F. Napier Denison, P. T. Lampman, A. J. Morley, Arthur W. McCurdy, J. S. Dennis, Edward Gawler Prior, Wm. E. Laird, Alex. Peden, D. Stevens, R. L. Drury, H. A. Munn, Frank I. Clarke, W. H. P. Sweeney, Luke Pither, Jas. Forman, J. Stuart Yates, Frank Bunnell, F. H. Worlock, F. H. Eaton, H. R. McIntyre, John Nelson, J. S. Gibb, J. W. Irving, F. E. P. McMain, Alex. Flumerfelt, Lindley Crease, W. Blakemore, J. K. Worsfold, R. E. Brett, Rowland Machin, F. G. Fell, L. H. Hardie, J. B. H. Rickaby, J. A. Harvey, Harold Nation, W. F. Robertson, R. M. Palmer, A. D. Crease, Thos. Shotbolt, Chas. H. Lugrin, A. B. McNeill, R. B. McMicking, A. J. Brace, D. M. Rogers, Sydney Child, J. B. McKilligan, J. H. McGregor, F. S. Hussey, H. S. Crotty, J. W. Peppitt, Edward Mohun, D. MacRae, Joseph Peirson, R. Ford Verrinder, M. D., R. Erskine, Harold M. Daly (Vancouver), W. H. Redmond (Montreal), G. M. Fripp (Grand Forks), J. Black (Winnipeg), Robt. Dunn.



J. S. DENNIS.

In his speech introducing the speaker of the occasion, the president referred to a letter he had received from Premier McBride, expressing his regret at being unable to be present, but reiterating his interest in the society.

Continuing, Mr. McCurdy remarked: "'I have much pleasure in announcing that since our last meeting a Canadian Club has been organized at Halifax, N. S., thus completing the chain of national clubs extending across Canada from ocean to ocean.

"We are fortunate in having as our guest to-day the representative of a Canadian institution which has created the greatest system for imperial development that the world has ever seen.

"I have the honor to present J. S. Dennis, of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who will address us upon that part of their vast system which applies to Western Canada."

Mr. Dennis, who was received with cheers, said: "Mr. Chairman and members of the Canadian Club, I can assure you that I appreciate very highly the invitation to be present here to-day. I am here not to speak on the subject of the C. P. R., but of that great question of the development of Western Canada. The subject is a vast one. The desire of the Victoria Canadian Club is to make its meetings of an informal character. So I must be short. I am not a public speaker, but will endeavor to lay before you certain facts in connection with the development of Western Canada as they present themselves to me.

"My life's work has been connected with what we claim to be the greater portion of greater Canada. Thirty-five years ago next month I came to Winnipeg. I have worked for the Dominion government and the Hudson's Bay Company, and latterly for the C. P. R. I am therefore intimately acquainted with the extent of the development of our great western country.

"The duty of the Canadian Clubs throughout Canada in connection with this development should be to inculcate a national spirit. Whether such a spirit exists, the success which has attended the Canadian Clubs, both good and new, justifies us in saying that the necessity exists. It is a gerat work to bring about and to foster that spirit without which we can never become great.

"Thirty-five years ago Western Canada was only a name. Those who fathered the confederation and who had the hardihood to foretell that the western portion would occupy the position that it now occupies, were classed as visionary. Thirty-five years ago Winnipeg was only a small village, reached by boats coming down the river. It was thought that the western limit of possible habitation lay about 60 miles to the west of Winnipeg. That vast country to the west was practically unknown. Of this province nothing was known except by the gold seeker. This province, which is more richly endowed by natural resources than any other in Canada, was spoken of as being somewhere near the North Pole, fit only for Eskimos to inhabit.

"Now I am going to allude to what I think is going to take place. (Applause.) After the railroad was in operation from the Atlantic to the Pacific large numbers of people commenced to travel over it. It was very hard to impress those with the idea why this road was built. They smiled when they heard of the great Saskatchewan valley, and with regard to British Columbia they thought that the only reason for the road was to provide a route from a timbered wilderness on the west to the barren lands of the plains. Its real work did not commence until some years after its completion."

After alluding to the work of the C. P. R. and Hudson's Bay Companies the speaker continued:

"The first real development followed the influx of settlers from the south—that is east of the mountains. This is now going to have a reflex action to the West of those mountains. At first only 8,000 people came in in one year from south of the line, while last year there were 248,000. (Cheers.) The movement is rolling up until it has assumed large proportions, and it has had this effect, that the country is attracting not only men from across the line, but emigration from northern Europe and Great Britain. The cause of this was the feeling that where there is anything good the Yankee goes after it. (Laughter.)

"My work, however, is to speak of the development of the country and the part the Canadian Club should take in it. Fifteen years ago there was no city of any size at Edmonton. In 1898 I assisted in founding the village of Saskatoon. Both of these are now great centres of trade. In a few years with the present development we shall be independent of the great country to the south or of Europe. I estimate that there is now a population of 900,000 in Saskatoon, Alberta and British Columbia, and it is increasing at the rate of a quarter of a million per annum. In these provinces there are 7,000 miles of railways in operation and 3,000 miles under construction. The bank clearings in the same district are $15,000,000. (Cheers.) We have finally a recognized position throughout the emigrating world as the greatest unoccupied area of land suitable for agriculture and horticulture, as well as the greatest natural resources in timber, coal, mining and fisheries in any portion of North America.

"We are now starting on what I think should be a new era of development.

"It is with reference to that that I should like to speak to you for a few minutes. We have not only disproved the erroneous idea that this great western country is unfit for cultivation and habitation, but we have proved that we can produce a larger average wheat crop than has ever been produced in North America.

"When I look back for twenty-five years and then note the cities now built where the buffalo once possessed the land, the vast areas devoted to agricultue; when I look backward eighteen years to the existing conditions in British Columbia, am I not justified in saying that we have dispelled that erroneous impression and proved that the great western country can invite people to come and possess it with every confidence.

"In connection with the development to which I look forward the Canadian Clubs should, in my opinion, make it their business to take a prominent part in guiding that development on proper lines. We are getting all nationalities and all creeds; we are assuming certain responsibilities. Even here in British Columbia you have been agitated for some time past by the question of Oriental immigration. But I am referring more particularly to the emigration of the Slavonic races to the provinces east of the Mainland.

"The work of this club should be to assimilate that population that these may become in time Canadian citizens. (Applause.) That is a work which must be done, and one in which governments cannot take part. These people must be made first Canadians, and must have awakened in them that spirit which has more than anything else made the United States the marvellous country it is to-day. We must make them, no matter what their nationality, Canadians first. It can and will be done through the medium of these clubs.

"Now, as to the future. The transportation problem will undergo a revolution in the near future. Sir John Macdonald in this city years ago stated that the time would come when the products of Western Canada would go West instead of East, and he had not the Panama Canal in his mind at that time. His utterance was, therefore, the more remarkable, and his statement attracted very little attention. Fifteen years later the question became a live one.

"The great western movement of traffic will have more to do with the rapid development of Western Canada in the future than anything that has taken place. Last year the ports to the south had sent to the Orient two million barrels of flour as well as fish and other manufactured products. Is it not fair to assume that we can produce equally good wheat and flour.

"Moreover, we can in the near future produce any manufactured goods and articles equal to those south of the line. Why, therefore, should we not be in a position to participate in that great western market. The demand is far in excess of the supply. That great western movement of traffic will more powerfully affect the development of Western Canada than anythineg since the construction of the C. P. R.

Mr. Dennis went on to state that he thought the time had gone by when the Manufacturers' Association of Eastern Canada really looked upon the middle west and western Canada as their own preserve, as a market which they can hope to retain. Naturally they are lothe to admit the fact, but they are compelled to do so.

"Here," he continued, "we have timber, fuel, wood, metals, everything which we require ourselves, as well as many things which they require. We have all the great bread stuffs, meats, all products of the forests, all the raw materials necessary to the production of farming machinery, all the products of the fisheries. We have the market for part of it and so the isolation of the middle west is a thing of the past with the inception of the industries on the Pacific coast.

"Who can say what the result of the construction of the two new transcontinentals will be? I have tried to estimate and to describe to you conditions before the inception of the C. P. R., and what its coming has meant. I am prepared to prophesy that with the creation of the two new roads, if we have the proportionate development with it, there are a number of gentlemen here, who will see western Canada with a population of ten million people.

"These great lines opening up a territory which until recent years people looked upon as useless, with their construction will dispel that erroneous regard of them. If there is the same proportionate development along these lines, their feeders and the vicinity. I believe that we all will see western Canada with a population of 10,000,000.

"But gentlemen, it is necessary to ask what we are doing to prepare for this development and to make this possible? In the west we have a population of about 300,000 people, we have weekly bank clearings of over $15,000,000, a grain crop, not counting wheat alone, but all grain products, of over 100,000,000; timber production which last year amounted to over 650,000,000 feet; a production from our mines in value over $20,000,000; while our production of coal, exclusive of the smaller fields of the new provinces, amounted to over 3,580,000 tons. This is the position in which we are in to-day, and it is necessary to ask what steps we are to take to prepare for the coming of these new millions.

"The development of British Columbia must be different from the territory east of the mountains. There they have a great prairie country where the settler has but to take the plough and proceed to work, but also there they have not the same natural resources nor the same climate. From its constitution it appeals to the agriculturist first of all.

"British Columbia with its natural resources, timber, mines, fisheries, etc., not to mention its climate, is more bountifully gifted than any other part of Canada. But what is necessary to its development?

"British Columbia is essentially a mountainous country. Its settlement must follow the valleys. It is a timber country and the area for settlement is limited. The fact, however, that you can in its southern portion, at least, produce almost trophical fruits offsets this condition in part, for there you will have intense cultivation, intense farming. For this very reason that British Columbia can produce everything that it requires itself, while from its natural advantages it can produce much that the other provinces of Canada cannot, there should be a greater exchange of products between it and each of the other provinces than between any two other provinces. In fact the demand has grown so much more quickly than British Columbia's capacity for meeting it, that this province may be said to have fallen down lementably.

"The weak point of British Columbia, and of any other country which depends upon colonization by an agricultural community, is, first, the fact that there must be a campaign carried on for a number of years to dispel false ideas as to conditions there. This has already been done, and already people have been convinced that British Columbia is a place where a man can make a living. The trouble now is in placing the people when they do arrive. The C. P. R. and the government agencies are being flooded with applications from people who are flocking in here for lands. In addition to the immigration from foreign countries British Columbia is now getting the overflow from the people of the prairie provinces.

"British Columbia is not serving the great work which east of the mountains cost the Dominion government over $17,000,000 in surveying the land and in ascertaining its nature. When a settler comes to one of those other provinces he can go to the government land agency and he can obtain full particulars as to the nature of the land, the pre-empted areas and full particulars as to just what areas are available.

"Here there is none of that. We have attracted the people, but we don't know what to do with them now that we have got them.

"Just imagine when you have a man here. You tell him to go on find his own land, and you give him absolutely no data nor particulars as to what land he may have, and you are hazy in your particulars as to what land is available for settlement.

"My belief is that the time has come when the government of British Columbia must do something as a government to obtain accurate particulars of the valleys and regions available for settlement.

"Base line surveys should be run throughout the country, properly marked, with the pre-empted areas plainly indicated, those pre-empted areas which are now like a wet blanket over the entire province. The surveyors should also plainly indicate the nature of the soil and the condition in the different regions.

"By adding the cost to the government of performing this service, to the selling price of the land, it will amount to not one-tenth of what it costs the immigrant to find it out in the manner he is forced to follow now.

"British Columbia in a sense has been asleep as compared with the other provinces in this vital matter. But the awakening will be so loud that you will all hear it."

After stating that in his belief all that was necessary to ensure a population of 10,000,000 was good guidance on the part of the government, the banks, clubs, etc., of the West, Mr. Dennis referred at some length to the irrigation projects of the C. P. R.

The settlers upon the irrigated lands in Alberta, which were being divided into small holdings, would alone consume all the fruit that the present fruit growing areas of the province of British Columbia could supply.

At the conclusion of his address a vote of thanks, moved by C. H. Lugrin, seconded by Col. Prior, was tendered the speaker by the president of the club, C. H. McCurdy.

ABRAHAM HUMMEL TELLS HIS STORY

After Long Fight Jerome Succeeds in Getting Lawyer on the Witness Stand.

New York, March 15.—With Attorney Delmas fighting him every inch of the way, District Attorney Jerome to-day secured from Abraham Hummel his complete story as to the affidavit which it is alleged Evelyn Thaw made in the lawyer's office in 1903, charging Harry K. Thaw with beating her when she told him the statement that Stanford White had drugged and ruined her was not true. The Hummel testimony came during the afternoon session of the trial to-day, and Mr. Delmas, after first objecting broadly to all of Hummel's testimony, offered a specific objection to each question put by the prosecutor. Justice Fitzgerald overruled every objection, and Mr. Delmas has his objection to the rulings noted on the record.

Evelyn Nesbitt Thaw herself was called to the stand in the effort of the defence to keep Hummel silent. She declared she had called upon Hummel in his professional capacity and to seek his advice as a lawyer. Stanford White had taken her to the lawyer's office with that end in view. Justice Fitzgerald declared that, admitting the proposition of counsel and client that Mrs. Thaw herself had waived the professional privilege by taking the stand early in the case and giving her version of what transpired at Hummel's office, the bond of secrecy once removed could not be re-established.

Unsuccessful in blocking Hummel's testimony, Attorney Delmas in cross-examination of the witness, brought from his own lips the fact that he had been convicted in December in the very court room in which Thaw is being tried, on a charge of conspiracy. He further admitted that two indictments for subornation of perjury are pending against him, and that one of these indictments charges him with having caused a false affidavit to be made.

Mr. Jerome protested against the witness "being dragged through the humiliating details" of his trial, but Justice Fitzgerald declined to interfere. Then Mr. Delmas asked Hummel if he had not heard the speech made by District Attorney Jerome when sentence was about to be imposed, when Jerome urged the court to pass the longest and heaviest sentence within its power on Hummel, "who has been a menace to the community for 20 years."

Justice Fitzgerald sustained an objection to this.

Asked if Mr. Jerome was pressing the charges against him, the witness replied with spirit: "He certainly is."

Hummel's testimony in brief was to the effect that Evelyn Nesbit told him among other things that Thaw had beaten her when she had refused to sign papers he had prepared, charging Stanford White with her betrayal, that he had dictated a statement to a stenographer in the presence of Miss Nesbit and Stanford White, that he gave the affidavit to two of his clerks to take to Miss Nesbit in the Madison Square Garden tower, and one day the paper was returned to him with Evelyn Nesbit's signature attached. He kept the affidavit until Miss Nesbit called and demanded it. He refused to give it to her, and turned it over to Stanford White, advising him to have a photographic copy made. Hummel first said he had himself arranged for photographing the affidavit, and that the photographer came to his office. A few moment's later, however, he contradicted himself on this point, saying he did not make arrangements; that the photographer did not come to his office; and that he had not so testified. After Stanford White had the copy made, he returned the original of the affidavit, the photographic negatives to the prints made from the negatives to Hummel, who swore to-day that he subsequently delivered the original affidavit to Miss Nesbit, and has not seen it since.

SETTLERS FOR CANADIAN WEST

HUNDREDS ARRIVED AT WINNIPEG THURSDAY

Fatal Accidents in East--Man's Body Found on Prairie--Nova Scotia Finances.

Winnipeg, March 14.—Five passenger trains arrived in the city over the main line of the Canadian Pacific from the East to-day. Colonists and settlers for the West were on all these trains. There were 200 Scotchmen for railway work and eight hundred settlers. Farmers are besieging the offices every day for help and all desiring work were snapped up.

Visiting West.

Winnipeg, March 14.—His Lordship, Bishop Vay de Vaya who was a guest at Government House, Regina, has left for Lethbridge, where he is to meet the Hungarian miners. One of his objects in making the trip West is to meet his many compatriots who have settled in this country and inquire as to their condition. He stayed off at Esterhazy for a couple of days and was given a very cordial reception. His Lordship was pleased at the progress Hungarians are making, and is confident they will prove to be a valuable acquisition to our population. After leaving Lethbridge he will proceed to Vancouver, from where he will sail for Korea. In that country one of the many things he will do will be to lay the corner stone of a hospital which he has founded there.

Indian Lands For Sale.

Winnipeg, March 14.—The Indian department has decided to sell 54,000 acres of the Crooked Lake reserve, at Broadview, Saskatchewan, and 10,000 acres on the Cote reserve, near Kamsack, on the C. N. R., all surrendered Indian lands. The Indians by popular vote decided to sell, the department acting as their agent.

True Bill.

Winnipeg, March 14.—The grand jury yesterday afternoon returned a true bill against John Love, J. G. McHugh and J. C. Gage, members of the Grain Exchange, charged with conspiring in restraint of trade. The accused will elect to be tried before a judge.

Is Improving.

Winnipeg, March 14.—Hon. Walter Scott, premier of Saskatchewan, after spending some time in Nassau, Bahamas, left on March 12th for Hamilton, Bermuda, to remain some time. Mr. Scott is rapidly recovering.

Body Found.

Saskatoon, March 14.—The body of a man named James Coarsan was found on the prairie out in the Humboldt district, on March 3rd. Word of the unfortunate affair was sent to Sergt. Loggin, of the R. N. W. M. P., at Saskatoon, yesterday, and to-day Constables Gray and Currie were dispatched out over the prairie to bring in the remains and make a full investigation. The body was found 60 miles southeast of Saskatoon. Corsan was missing from his lonely shack since January 27th, or at least that was the last day he was seen alive. On that day he was noticed passing a country store in the locality.

Found Dead.

Maple Creek, Alta., March 14.—The body of Joseph Wilson, a farmer, who left home to go for a load of wood, was found in a bush 20 miles from here to-day. He had been missing three days. No details are available.

Alberta Legislature.

Edmonton, March 14.—Alberta legislature will prorogue to-morrow, having completed the entire programme of important legislation.

House Prorogued.

Quebec, March 14.—The house prorogued this afternoon with the usual ceremonies.

Thrown From Horse.

Woodstock, Ont., March 14.—While in search of an escaped convict, Police Constable Archie Howe was killed last night near Beachville. His horses went over an embankment in the dark, and he was thrown out and his back broken.

Finances of Nova Scotia.

Halifax, March 14.—Before the House of Assembly Premier Murray submitted the financial returns of the last fiscal year. The revenue was $1,391,629, and the expenditure $1,275,588. The revenue from mine royalties was $643,457, which is nearly one-half the total receipts. The Premier touched gingerly on the public management of coal mines, and suggested that such a policy would mean loss of royalties. He was hopeful that in nine or ten years the coal royalties would double.

For Northwest.

Toronto, March 14.—Three special Grand Trunk trains left this afternoon en route to North Bay with about 1,200 settlers for the Northwest.

Appeals Dismissed.

Toronto, March 14.—The court of appeals of Ontario to-day dismissed the appeal of the Central Supply Association from the judgment of Judge Clute, finding its members guilty of conspiracy in restraint of trade, and fining them $5,000 each. The Supply Association was an organization of plumbers, who pooled ten dozen contracts and otherwise endeavored to stifle competition. The court also quashed the conviction of C. M. Hays, general manager of the Grand Trunk, for failure of the railway to provide a two-cent rate and third-class carriages.

Burned to Death.

Quebec, March 14.—Jean Bureau, 4 years old, was burned to death at St. George de Beauce while left alone in the house. He was playing with matches.

HUGE H

Over One Hu Quatsin

(From Saturday'

A huge deposit of bog tite has just been disco tributary of the North sino Sound. One hundr claims have been located al discoverers, George John McNeal, while tw the Scandinavian colony terson and Evans, have other claims adjoining staked by the origin covering in all 5,600 ac to be one of the richest on the island, fully one-ing as high as hematite.

Exhausted by the la strain of the past two urged by the magnitude covery, they worked al day, staking and surve which they are assured rich, George Jackson and timber cruisers, prospec ing men, arrived in thi from Quatsino Sound ples of the hematite ir now at the provincial assay.

The opinion has long deposits of rich iron those already located, l tion of the island, but that they were too sma

NO SCARCITY OF LABO

PUBLIC MEETING HE BY UNIONS

Resolution Was Adop Number of Speec Been Deliver

(From Saturday's

The public meeting hel tite in Labor hall, under th the Laborers' Protectiv consider the alleged sca in the province, was f tended. The president Trades and Labor Counc ters, presided, and at the the meeting the follow moved by A. R. Sherk Wm. McKay, was unani ed:

"Whereas an agitati gress in this province object the creation of workingmen from any soever, on the plea that present time a serious bor in the province;

"And, whereas the a scarcity of labor is not facts, as a sufficient su is found to be availabl of work; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that this m proves of the said agit of cheap labor and goes denying the existence labor shortage; and be

"Resolved that this me the resolution adopted b vention of the Trades a gress of Canada on As tion, which reads in par

"'1. That the organize Canada desire to see C by a free, enlightened, m and lawabiding class o recognize that this can by the influx of immigra countries.

"'2. That this influx spontaneous movement grants, themselves, and we declare against any sisted immigration or th bonuses for that purpose

"'3. That while every be had for the welfare seek our shores, the fir tion should be the welfa adian people and the b our common country, a consideration requires th certain nationalities an people who, either by non-assimilative qualific customs or want of an good which their coming are not a desirable acqu citizenship.

"'4. That among the cl not desirable acquisition Chinamen, Hindus and atic peoples.'"

Mr. Watters, in his op stated his conviction th no scarcity of labor in Any employer who offer found no difficulty in ob labor he required. The movement which is tak present is the effort of to deluge the province grants, overstock the lab that he may be able to work at starvation wage

A. Johnson, the preside borers' Protective Union, speaker. At some lengt referred to the necessit standing together in a present to defend thei maintained that the pre of affairs in British Co blessing to all classes. some concerns which have men standing o