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No. 13.

SHAUGHNESSY ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT

C. P. R. PRESIDENT'S SPEECH AT QUEBEC

Says the Company's Policy Is to Work for the Up-building of Canada.

Quebec, May 21.—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C. P. R., was the guest of the Quebec Board of Trade on Saturday evening at a banquet tendered him in the Chateau Frontenac, which will go down into history as the most successful affair of this kind in the history of the ancient capital. The occasion was the first sailing of the Canadian Pacific's magnificent new steamer Empress of Britain, which with over seven hundred passengers on board sailed for Liverpool at 3.45 Sunday afternoon.

Geo. E. Almyot, president of the board of trade, presided, having on his right hand the guest of the evening, while at the table of honor were also seated Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick, minister of justice; Hon. Sidney Fisher, minister of agriculture; Hon. L. P. Borden, minister of marine; Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, solicitor-general; R. L. Borden, leader of the opposition and many members of the Senate and House of Commons and the provincial legislature, while around the tables were gathered leading business men of the city.

When Sir Thomas rose to reply to a toast of his health, proposed by Chairman Almyot, there was a remarkable scene of enthusiasm, it being some moments before Sir Thomas was able to proceed.

Sir Thomas's speech was a plea for the development of Canadian industries and waterways, and set a keynote for the remaining speeches of the evening. He began by frankly informing the board present that the reason the Empress was not being taken to Montreal was that the channel was not deep enough. A steamship man would not willingly pay the cost of carrying his cargo 175 miles by rail to and from his vessel and, Sir Thomas added facetiously, "paying the extortionate rates charged by the railways" if he could avoid it.

Then followed an historical reminiscence of the development of the St. Lawrence route from the days of Jacques Cartier. To-day they had a new and distinct epoch marked by the advent of the Empress, larger, faster and more expensive in its service herebefore engaged in the trade, and they would solve the problem as to whether or not passenger travel could be attracted to the St. Lawrence in such volumes as to warrant even larger and speedier ships. However large the small subvention might be, the project would not be satisfactory until it possessed commercial stability. As for himself he thought that the possibilities of the route would surprise people.

To succeed there were a great many things necessary. The waterway must be buoyed and lighted so as to remove obstructions and elements of danger. Much had been done to improve the St. Lawrence route, but much remained. The United States was spending millions on the development of its Atlantic ports, and Canada must also do its utmost if we do not wish to lag behind. The well-being of the whole country was involved. People, if they were to follow the movement of a trainload of wheat from the northwest to the Atlantic would be surprised at the amount of labor the task required. There was no reason for jealousy between Canadian Atlantic ports. There would be business enough for them all and to spare. Get them to take care of the business so that the cost of handling the business will not be an extra tax.

In order to illustrate how business might be worked up he cited the case of St. John. In the season of 1895-96 the total tonnage of export freight loaded through the port of St. John was 32,605 tons, and in 1905 it had increased 363,321 tons, yet the wharfage facilities there were not such as yet to warrant for the name of being a modern port. Under existing conditions there was not another possible winter port on the Atlantic coast of Canada. Halifax was too far away from the point where the traffic originates.

Mr. Shipley went over the list of directors each year since 1881. As secretary of the company, Mr. McCabe had practical charge of this. After Goldman's accession to office he had not succeeded to quite all McCabe's powers.

The question of salaries revealed the fact that the late Mr. McCabe, as general manager, had a contract by which his salary went up as business increased. His emoluments were: 1891, \$1,600; 1892, \$1,800; 1893, \$2,200; 1894, \$2,400; 1895, \$2,700; 1896, \$3,000; 1897, \$3,300; 1898, \$3,600; 1899, \$3,900; 1900, \$4,200; 1901, \$4,500; 1902, \$4,800. In that time other salaries also increased up considerably. In 1902, the president was given \$4,000, the directors \$2,000. Among them was the new manager, Goldman, who received a salary beginning at \$5,000 and running to a maximum of \$12,000 per year. The vice-presidents received \$5,000 each; chairman of executive \$300, and medical director \$2,000.

PRINCESS ENA'S DEPARTURE.

Will Leave London For Spain on Thursday.

London, May 21.—The arrangements have been concluded for Princess Ena of Battenberg's farewell to her native land. She will start for Spain on Thursday. King Edward will give a family dinner at Buckingham palace Wednesday evening, and as Queen Alexandra will return to London from a cruise, the family gathering will be complete.

SEEKING FRANCHISE.

Port Townsend Council Will Consider Application by Transcontinental Road.

Port Townsend, May 22.—The first real indication of railroad activity in this city for years became evident this afternoon when Mayor Hill issued a call for a special meeting of the city council this evening to consider the franchise asked for by a transcontinental road. Attorneys Coleman and Ballinger are acting for the applicants, but upon being requested refused to give any information. The news has not yet become public, but the excitement in real estate is due to-morrow.

OTTAWA WEDDING.

Marriage of Mr. L. S. Macoun and Miss Julia Maud Borden.

Ottawa, May 22.—One of the most brilliant events which has ever taken place inside the walls of the Dominion Methodist church took place this afternoon, when Miss Julia Maud Borden, second daughter of Sir Frederick Borden, was united in marriage to Mr. Leslie Stewart Macoun, son of Mr. John Macoun, of Belfast, Ireland. Rev. Geo. Salton, pastor of the church, officiated.

HON. W. S. FIELDING'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Ottawa, May 22.—Hon. W. S. Fielding commenced to deliver his budget speech shortly before 5 o'clock, and expects to finish by six.

LAKE STEAMERS.

Vessel Over Six Hundred and Forty Feet in Length Will Be Built.

Detroit, Mich., May 21.—At a banquet at the Detroit Hotel last night for the launching of the steamer Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, J. C. Wallace, president of the American Shipbuilding Co., in reply to a toast made the statement within three or four months his company would contract to build a steamer for the Great Lakes from 640 to 645 feet in length over all. He did not say who would order the vessel. This gigantic ship said Mr. Wallace, will be 625 feet keel. It will carry 14,000 tons of iron on a draft of 10 feet. Several steamers 600 feet in length are now building, and the first one, the J. Pierpont Morgan, will go into commission within a few weeks.

VENEZUELAN CABINET.

Caracas, Venezuela, May 17, via Port of Spain, Trinidad, May 21.—Acting President G6mez has appointed a new cabinet as follows: Minister of the Interior, Dr. Leopoldo Baptista; minister of finance, Francisco Perez; minister of war, General Diego Ferrer; minister of public instruction, Dr. Carlos Leon. General Alexander Sbarra has been appointed governor of the federal district.

INSURANCE INQUIRY.

Managing Director of North American Life Gives Evidence Before Commission.

Toronto, May 21.—The royal insurance commission met again today after a week's adjournment and began their new session with the North American Life. About this company much interest hinges as its affairs had no small part in bringing on the inquiry. Leopold Goldman, managing director of the company, was in the witness box to-day, and the evidence was largely preliminary, a recital of the provisions of the company's charter and its history since being incorporated in 1873. G. F. Shipley conducted the investigation.

Mr. Shipley went over the list of directors each year since 1881. As secretary of the company, Mr. McCabe had practical charge of this. After Goldman's accession to office he had not succeeded to quite all McCabe's powers.

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PRESTON AGAIN UNDER EXAMINATION

QUESTIONED BY THE MEMBER FOR NANAIMO

Regarding the Methods of the Labor Bureau of Which Leopold Was Head.

Ottawa, May 22.—At the agriculture committee to-day Ralph Smith examined W. T. R. Preston in regard to the Canadian labor bureau of which Leopold was the head.

He asked what Mr. Preston's instructions were in regard to sending out skilled labor by the bureau.

Witness replied that at the beginning his views were that the department had not such stringent views in regard to skilled labor coming to Canada as was brought to him later on. If there were any special instructions from the department when he went to England he was not aware of them. It might be his own fault. He explained how, on one occasion, Mr. Just, one of the clerks in his office, had prepared a stereotyped letter in answer to certain questions, one of which was that skilled labor should apply to the Canadian labor bureau. As soon as he knew of this circular he had it recalled. There were about 100 or 150 issued from his office. His attention to it was called by Mr. Smart.

Mr. Smith—Had you any connection with the bureau?

Mr. Preston—No.

Mr. Smith—Did you write to Mr. Dennis at Liverpool on the subject?

Mr. Preston—My letters on the subject are before the committee. They were stolen, and if you produce them they will speak for themselves.

Mr. Smith—I am not dealing with stolen letters. But you encouraged the establishment of this bureau in London?

Mr. Preston said that to some extent he did, as Leopold sent agriculturists as well as skilled labor to Canada.

Mr. Smith read the views of the minister of the interior in regard to immigration being confined to agriculturists.

Mr. Preston said that he was aware of that later than the time mentioned.

Mr. Turiff—Did Leopold send skilled labor out getting positions for them first?

Mr. Preston said that he had impressed that upon Leopold, and in one

THE DUCHESS OF BEDFORD

CLEARING VICTORIA ON HER VOYAGE OF ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

'FRISCO BANKS RESUME BUSINESS

RECEIVING TELLERS BUSY ON OPENING DAY

There Was No Heavy Demands For Payments, but Considerable Money Was Deposited.

San Francisco, May 22.—The anticipated run on the banks yesterday did not materialize. When they opened in their town quarters they did so expecting a rush on the part of depositors, and were fully prepared to meet it. Instead of a heavy demand for payments, there was a much larger stream of depositors and each receiving teller was far busier than the paying teller.

Four More Deaths.

San Francisco, May 22.—Four deaths were added to the coroner's list of earthquake and fire victims yesterday, making the total number 395.

St. Petersburg, May 22.—Parliament will probably not meet again until May 25th, to-day being the fête day of St. Nicholas, the miracle worker, and May 24th being Ascension Day, another great holiday. The interim will be occupied by the committees in examining credentials of members and in preparations for the coming struggle over the agrarian question.

The attention of the country and of parliament is now riveted on this problem, all sides recognizing that the manner in which it is solved will largely determine the future course of events. The Liberal party which yesterday clamored for an open war of retaliation on account of the Emperor's refusal personally to receive the deputations appointed by the house, after sober reflection commend the course of parliament in overlooking the point of etiquette in favor of the serious work it expects to accomplish.

The Constitutional Democrats' agrarian project will be attacked by the right and left. The radical workmen and peasant group, which now numbers over seventy members, has been decided to make a fight for the complete abolition of private ownership and the establishment of a system providing for the full nationalization of land, while the members of the rights have a conservative land programme of their own, the details of which have not yet been given out. They are trying hard to induce the group of forty peasants, who are holding aloof from party affiliation, to join them. They are proceeding on the theory that the Constitutional Democrats and Extremists by excesses will discredit themselves before the country and bring about a reaction which will give the Conservatives a majority at the next election.

St. Petersburg, May 22.—The Jewish League for the realization of equal rights for their co-religionists is in session here. The attitude of the members in parliament will be defined and all questions relating to the Jews will be discussed. It is also proposed to make arrangements for holding a conference of all the semitic organizations of Russia.

Lenz, France, May 22.—Fire has again broken out in the Courrières mines, where the disaster of March 10th last occurred. The new outbreak is causing walls to fall. Steps are being taken to insure the safety of miners.



THE ARCTIC EXPLORERS. SOME OF THE MEMBERS OF EXPEDITION WHICH SAILED ON THE SCHOONER DUCHESS OF BEDFORD.

Sitting in front from left to right there are Ejnar Ditlevsen, of Denmark, artist and zoologist; Ernest de K. Leflingwell, B. A., Chicago University, geologist; Capt. Mikkelsen, organizer of the party; Dr. Howe, of Harvard University, physician; H. Parker, second mate (sitting on rail).

The rear from left to right are O. T. Huerson, a member of the crew, and E. Edwards, first mate of schooner, who will have command on the way back.

AGRARIAN QUESTION LOOMS UP LARGE

RUSSIAN MEMBERS PREPARE FOR STRUGGLE

Is Most Important Matter With Which Representatives Will Have to Deal.

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THREE THOUSAND HOMELESS.

Michigan Fires Are Practically Out—People Will Rebuild Homes.

Milwaukee, May 21.—A staff correspondent of the Sentinel who made a tour of the district in the upper peninsula of Michigan covered by the forest fires, in a special train, the first train to go through the district since the catastrophe, telegraphs that the fire appears to be practically out in all of the district.

The fire raged for a distance of sixty-four miles along the line of the Escanaba & Lake Superior railroad and for thirty miles beyond Charming, the western terminus of the road.

It seems certain now that 2,000 persons are homeless in that district, and that 1,000 are left destitute at Quinnesec. The Quinnesec fire, however, was of a different origin than the Escanaba fire, having started in a field where men were pulling stumps and burning debris.

This fire spread into the city, wiped out all the buildings except three residences and the paper mills. Then the fire spread into the timber and, running north for forty miles, finally joining the flames sweeping east of Escanaba.

It was also learned that Woodlawn and Kingsley, on the Escanaba & Lake Superior railroad, and Perkins, on the Northwestern road, were destroyed.

The strip burned along the Escanaba & Lake Superior line appears to be thirty miles wide.

Stories of heroic battles against the flames are numerous. Dozens of towns were saved only by the most desperate struggle with the flames. Northland, a town of 1,000 inhabitants, was three or four times threatened. The fire was checked each time at a distance of only ten yards from the houses on the outskirts.

A remarkable feature of the fire is the fact that nearly all the refugees are not disheartened, but are determined to return and begin over. They have only the clothes they wear, but say this is the fortune of the frontiersman, and that if their homes are lost, at least the fire has cleared the land for them, and this much labor is saved.

CONTINUES TO IMPROVE.

The Pope Allowed to Leave His Bedroom.

Rome, May 22.—The improvement in the condition of the Pope continues, and the attack of gout is considered to have ended. He was able to-day to descend to the apartment where he gives his audiences, which is on the floor below the one where he sleeps, and received Cardinal Merry Del Val, the papal secretary of state; Mgr. Bilelet, major domo of the Vatican; and Cardinal Katschthaler, Archbishop of Salzburg, with whom he conversed for some time. The Pontiff joked about his illness, saying that he had been much amused by certain reports in the press reporting him as being at death's door.

FIGHT WITH COSSACKS.

Four Peasants Reported to Have Been Killed and 20 Wounded.

Simbirsk, Eastern Russia, May 22.—A fight between Cossacks and peasants, resulting from the efforts of the authorities to suppress an agrarian disorder, has occurred in this vicinity. It is reported that four peasants were killed and 20 wounded.

LIEUT.-COL. GRANT ENTERS ON DUTY

COMMANDS PERMANENT ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

The New Officer Will Also Act P. M. O. For This Military District.

Lieut.-Col. Grant, formerly P. M. O. of No. 4 Medical District, with headquarters at Ottawa, arrived in the city Monday night. He has been appointed to the command of the Permanent Army Medical Corps here on the taking over of the military establishment at Work Point barracks by the Dominion authorities. In addition to his duties with the P. A. M. C., Lieut.-Col. Grant becomes principal medical officer for the military district, with headquarters at Victoria.

The duties which he will have as commanding officer of the P. A. M. C. calls for the supervision of the hospital and the sanitary arrangements at the barracks. His assistant will be Dr. Hart, of this city, who has been given the rank of captain. There is also connected with the service Ward Master Brown, formerly of Kingston, and an assistant ward master will also be appointed.

As P. M. O. of the district Lieut.-Col. Grant takes over the duties formerly filled by Lieut.-Col. Codd, of Winnipeg, who acted for the districts having headquarters at that city and at Victoria. Lieut.-Col. Grant has had considerable experience as P. M. O. at Ottawa in organizing the ambulance unit for that military district. He anticipates that a unit of this branch will also be organized in this district, and is prepared to give every assistance in such a work. The unit would be composed of about 50 officers and 100 men. It would probably be represented in various cities of the province rather than all the members belonging to one centre.

Lieut.-Col. Grant is accompanied by his son, and will, as soon as he obtains a suitable home in the city, be followed by Mrs. Grant and the remainder of his family. No quarters are furnished him at the barracks, and he will reside in the city. He was surgeon of a battery, Kingston, at the time of the Northwest rebellion of 1865, and saw active service there. Later he became identified with the Governor-General's Foot Guards at Ottawa, and for four years past has been P. M. O. of No. 4 Military District.

Lieut.-Col. Grant says the Dominion military authorities are organizing all branches of the service along the lines of the Imperial army, and the policy is to continue all these services, such as the Army Ordnance Corps and others.

The new officer has already entered upon his duties at the barracks. Lieut.-Col. English is still acting as commandant.

The German naval league at a meeting in Hamburg decided to send a telegram to Emperor William calling upon him to see that additions are made to the German army and navy, the increase being justified as the best guarantee of peace.