retired unconquered; and Vauquelin covered his line of retreat by water as gallantly as he had made his own advance by land Thus France left Quebec with all the

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There's the call of the blood-of the best of our living, pulsing, quickening blood to lay-a call to every French and English ear -from this one ground alone- and therefore an irresistible appeal from all the battle-fields together. The causes of strife are long since outworn and cast aside; only its chivalry remains. The meaner passions, jealousies and schemes, arose and flourished most in courts, and parliaments, and mobs, of different countries, far asunder. But the finer essence of the fatherland was in the men who actually met in arms And here, now and forever, are the field, the memory and the inspiration of all that was most heroic in the contending races. From Champlain to Carleton, in many roublous times during 167 years, Quebec was the scene of fateful action for Iroquois and Huron; for French of every quarter, from Normandy and Brittany to Langue

doc and Soussillon; for French Canadians of the whole long waterway from the lakes and Mississippi to the St. Lawrence and Atlantic; for Americans from their 13 colonies; for all the kindred of the British sles-English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh Channel Islanders and Orcadians; and for Newfoundlanders, the first Anglo-Canadi ans, and the forerunners of the United Empire Loyalists.

Champlain in 1608 first built the Abitacion against the menace of the wilderness. In 1629 the Kirkes sailed up and took his Fort St. Louis in the name of Charles I., who granted the unconsidered trifle of "The Lordship and County of Canada," to his to his good friend sir William Alexander. But n 1690 the summons of sir William Phipps ictoriously answered by Frontena the mouth of my cannon." In 1759 Montcalm won his fourth victory by repulsing Wolfe at Montmorency; then both died on

the Plains, where Levis and Murray fought again next year.' Finally, on the last day of 1775 French and English first stood to gether on the British defense of Canada, under Carleton, against Montgomery and Arnold. This is our true wonder-tale of war; and we have nothing to fear from the Is it to be thought of that we should

fail to dediicate what our forefathers have so consecrated as the one field of glory to us all? Remember there is no question of barring modern progress-the energy for which we inherit from these very ances tors. No town should ever be made a mere "show place," devoted to the pettier kinds of touristry and dilettante antiquarian delight. But Quebec has room to set aside the most typical spots for commemoration, on this on the sound business principle of putting every site to its most efficient use o there remains nothing beyond the time and trouble and expense of making what will become, in fact and name, Battlefield Park. This will include the best of what must always be known as the Plains of Abraham, and the best of every other cener of action that can be preserved in whole, or part, or only in souvenir by means of a tablet. Appropriate limits with in these limits could be chosen to comment orate the names of eleven historic charact ters: Champlain, who founded Canada; Montcalm, Wolfe, Levis, Murray, Saunders and Vauquelin, who fought for her; Cook and Bougainville, the circumnavigators, who did her yeoman service; and Frontenac and Carleton who saved her in different ways, but to the same end.



All kinds, warranted true to name, clean, thrifty roses, flowering plants, shrubs 10c; cannas, dahlias, 5c, etc. Small fruit plants, largest assortment in Canada; 100 varieties; Wonderful Herbert' Raspberry. Tested cut Exp. Farm, Ottawa, yielded 10,250 quarts per acre: 12 plants, 50 boxes. Largest, best double cropper any ever introduced. It's poor business to buy a thing any.

where before you see our catalogue worth \$1, but it's free and saves you half. RIVERVIEW NURSERY CO., Box M., Woodstock Ont.

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LAWN OR CONSERVA-TORY. Reliable varieties at reasonable prices. No borers; no scale; no

fumigation: nor damage to stock. No windy agents to annoy you. Buy direct and get trees and and seeds that grow. Fertilizers, Bee Supplies, Spray Pumps, Spraying Materials, Cut-Flowers, etc. Oldest established

nurseries on the mainland of British Columbia. Catalogue free M. J. Henry's Nurserles Greenhouses-3010 Westminster Road, Vancouver, B. C.



Read Want Ads



Dr. Hall's Account of His Stewardship

IN THE VICTORIA HOUSE

USEFUL MEASURES THAT HAVE BEEN UNDERTAKEN FOR THE BENEFIT OF NELSON AND FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE PROV-INCE.

There was a well attended meeting in the Miners' union hall last night when Dr. Hall went into a review of the work under-Hall went into a review of the work under-taken by him during the late session of the provincial legislature, and generally of the legislation that had been passed. The chair was taken by F. J. Deane, president of the Nelson Liberal association,

who after a few opening remarks, called upon Dr. Hall. Dr. Hall said he held it wise for each member to give his constituents an account of his stewardship of their interests. He said he would first refer to those bills which he had been actively concerned and afterwards would give a short review of the legislation passed ouring the ses-

The first matter touched upon by the speaker was that of the Master and Servants act. Here he introduced an amend-ment by which laborers could select their own physicians, even if they were not resident in cities of over 3000 inhabitants. The next matter was that of an amendment to the Municipal Clauses act, by which cities were empowered to sell public which cities were empowered to sen public plant, as for instance, Nelson would be given power to sell the old power plant. This he succeeded in getting made law. The third matter was one of far more there there is the set instanting as difficulty. It was that of introducing bill empowering the city of Nelson to sell ebentures for \$85,000 for an additional unit dependures for \$55,000 for an additional unit to the power plant. It was at first attempt-ed to put this measure through as a gov-ernment bill. To this the attorney general objected. Then an attempt was made to bring in an amendment to the Municipal Clauses act, dealing with the sinking fund by which the latter was to be dedu from the debt of the city. This was also ebjected to. After much trouble the bill was passed as a private bill and Nelson ow borrow the money required.

may now borrow the money required. Dr. Hall said he had then taken up the matter of the difficulty between the su-preme court judges and hence the non-holding of a statutory sitting in Nelson. He hoped that the difficulty had now been me and that there would be no fur-Dr. Hall explained that he had not taken

any active part in the criticism of the es-timates and the favo.itism shown to the government supporters and their consti-tuencies. Nelson was surrounded by gov-ernment constituencies. They were all liberally treated. All these constituencies were points served by Nelson. Anything benefitting them would benefit Nelson: Hence he said nothing against the estimates.

Dr. Hall then took up the general legis. lation, first referring to Hawthornthwaite's bill as to dangerous to industries. This appeared as if it deserved support, but on looking more closely into it Dr. Hall could not support it. Similarly with Parker Williams' bill as

to the procuring of employment outside of the province. This also looked as if it should be supported. But it did not attain the end at which it was aimed and have caused difficulty. Hence he did not support it. which have been published at length it A third act was that of A. E. McPhillips

forbidding the employment of persons un-der 15 years of age in the salmon factories. But the salmon factories only worked for two months and used Indian children, who matured more rapidly than did white peo-ple. Hence the speaker favored the exemption of salmon factories. Similarly with regard to white children packing apples. Children packed apples only in school holi-days. There was too much work done in the schools and the apple packing done the child.en no harm. This amendment he

supported. Hawthornthwaite had introduced an am endment exempting steam laund ies on the ground that steam laundries could not com-pete with the Chinese laundries if they might not employ children. Dr. Hall had also supported an amendment exempting

hospitals. He had also voted for a bill giving a charter to the Crow's Nest an Northern rail-way, giving D C. Corbin merely the right to open a railway to his coal mines. Mr. Hawthornthwaite opposed. Why, the speak-er did not know. It passed the railway committee by a narrow majority. There was a great deal of lobbying on this bill more than upon any other bill and finally

J. A. Macdonald introduced a bill enabling a resident of the province to enter the Old Man's Home although not 15 years resident. This was thrown out on a point of o: der

J. H. Hawthornthwaite introduced a bill regulating the hours of labor in shipbuilding to eight. This Dr. Hall had opposed on the ground that already the old country could build much cheaper than Canada rithout increasing the cost of Canadian la-

An act to amend the Coal Mines act was next referred to. On this Dr. Hall had re-ceived a wire from the Nelson board of trade asking for a delay. This delay he had requested, but had been refused. No amendments were accepted. The bill passed; but it will prove an injury to the inte: ior. The government would get five cents more out of each ton, but the public might have to pay 50 cents.

ada Zinc company \$10,000 was not right, in smuch as the government should not b the position of a lender. Still as the bill in this particular case, would be greatly to the advantage of the Slocan, he had supported it. J. A. Macdonald had introduced a num ber of amendments to the Grand Trunk Pacific act. These had all been voted

The principle of the bill to lend the Can-

down. The question was that of the Indian serve. Under the law, when the Indian reserve. Under the law, when the industry abandon their land that land reverts to the province. The act provides for the selling of 14.000 acres to the raliway for \$2.50 an acre. There was not sufficient water frontage at Kalin island itself; hence the additional acreage wanted. could not be started at the western end until sufficiently large terminal facilities were accorded. Now, within the next three ths 5000 or 6000 men would be employe around Prince Rupert (a voice: mostly Ja anese!) J. A. Macdonald asked that a portion of

the land should be immediately placed on the market; this was refused, Another amendment by the the opposition that crown lands should be sold only by public auction was also voted

lown. Yet another amendment was submitted preserving the right of mineral claims located as to the surface; this was also rejected. A further amendment by Mr. Macdona asking that the Grand Trunk in buying supplies should give p efference to British clumb's merchants, was rejected as was

also another demanding that the railway should pay the current rate of wages. On the whole, however, the agreeme with the Grand Trunk Pacific by the government , was the best the government has is vet made. H. E. Brewster (Alberni) introduced a bill securing miners' wages in case of bond-holders. That was defeated by the gov-

ernment who said that they would intro duce legislation next year dealing with the matter. Parker Williams brought in an act en

forcing the semi-monthly payment of wages This Dr. Hall supported and the governnent defeated. A number of amendments were recom mended by the municipal committee to the

Municipal Clauses act but the attorney general made other amendments in com-nittee of the whole. One amendment gave nunicipalities the power to put light and other wires under ground at their own cost. That is to say, it gave municipalities the control of their own streets. This amendment was approved by the municipal union meeting in Nanaimo. By a wave of

his hand W. J. Bowser wiped out the efficacy of the amendment. Then there was the Fisheries act affecting canneries, increasing the revenues of the province, by demanding that, they take out licenses. It was doubtful if the province had jurisdiction in the matter. As the tion in the matter., As the act reads the attorney general may refus

such a license if he chooses. An amendment to the civil service act was introduced by provincial secretary Young, giving pensions to civil servants The opposition objected on the ground of class legislation saying that the general public was as much entitled to a pension as government servants. The bill was then dropped as far as pensions were concerned. The part of the bill dealing with salaries carried, taking the service partly out of the control of the government. It should

be wholly taken out. M. C. McInnes introduced a health ac which Dr. Hall supported, providing for in-spection of mining and lumber camps. The government defeated this act. A general eight hour day was introduced in a bill by M. C. McInnes of Grand Forks.

This Dr. Hall opposed on the ground that the time was not ripe and because he was not sure of public opinion. If he found that public opinion in this constituency supported such a bill, next session he would port the measure. The division of the lands and works

department was a wise measure. The Anti-Asiatic bill had been commented upon very considerably. Dr. Hall went into the controversy at some length, dealing

the columns of The Daily News. Dr. Hall stigmatized the measure as a vote catcher It had been promised by Capt. Tatlow it he were elected. The promise had elected him. W. J. Bowser then played the same game with the same result; hence the Natal act, which was insincere in its, conception and in its drafting. The attorney general was shown that the act was repugnant to the terms of the British North America act but he persisted in shaping the wording of the act so as to make it yet more repugn

The opposition had supported the bill, thinking it would stop Hindu immigration This, however, it did not do, as the Ot-tawa government had passed an order in council regulating Hindu immigration.

Sir Wilfild Laurier had acted wisely in the matter and the steps his government had taken would effectually settle Jap immigration, c Dr. Hall said there were other matters,

I gendments and questions which took place in the house but these he would not go into. He had merely dealt with those bills over which there had been any contention. He would be pleased to answer any questions. (Applause.) Frank Phillips asked if the salaries of

members had been raised. Dr. Hall said the point had escaped his attention. The sessional indemnity had been raised. There were few opposers' to the bill. The indemnity had not been suf-ficient in many cases for members who had large constituencies. Hawthornthwaite had favored a raise to \$1500 instead of \$1200

Frank Phillips wanted to know how many of the men who voted to raise their own salary voted for an eight hour day.

Dr. Hall said there were just four, the three socialists and Jardine of Esquimalt. A Voice-Why would not an 8-hour day increase the number of men employed. Dr. Hall explained in his opinion that many industries could not operate if their expenses increased. Frank Phillips wanted to know whether

he did not think it was for the working (Continued on Page Four) '



United States Accepts the Invitation

SPECTACLE AT YOKOHAMA

FULL STRENGTH OF JAPAN MAY GREET U. S. FLEET, WHICH MAY INCREASE ITS NUMBERS BY ADDING THE FEW SHIPS UPON THE PACIFIC.

London, March 20 .- The announce nent that the United States has accepted the invitation of the Japanese gov ernment for the Atlantic battleship fleet to visit Japan excites interest here hot only as putting an end to the fric tion and war talk but as a signifi-cant naval demonstration.

It is anticipated that Japan will asemble her fleet at full strength at Yokohama to greet the visitors. If only the U. S. Atlantic fleet makes the journey there will be a fine spectacle but if, as is considered not unlikely, the if, as is considered not univery, the entire force of the U. S. navy now in the Pacific goes to Yokohama, will, the Daily Mail rémarks, be a spectacle never parallelled in the water of the Far East It will be welcomed by all as a sign that British diplomacy has been successful in avoiding serious friction between the two great naval powers of the Pacific, the one England's al.y and the other England's friend.

other England's friend. The Daily News, in an editorial, re-gards the cruise of the U. S. battleships around the world as a visible expression of world politics and a happy omen for the future. The newspapers also comment from the naval view point upon the first remarkable world cruise of American ships.

Washington, March 20 .- The Japanese government has extended an invitation to the United States government to have the Atlantic battleship fleet visit any port in Japan on its tour around the world. This invitation was received at the Japanese embassy here yesterday, and was at once transmitted to secretary of state Root. The question of its acceptance or decline was considered by the president and his cabinet today and it is understood that the invitation will be at once accepted.

Later-The United States battleship fleet is to visit Japan. The desire of the emperor of the Island Kingdom to play host to the "big sixteen" was laid before United States secretary of state Root yesterday by baron Y. Takahira, the Japanese ambassador. The invita-tion, which was couched in most cordial terms, was the subject of consideration by president Roosevelt and cabine today. Secretary Root was instructed to accept the invitation and the acceptance was laid before the ambassado tonight

It is likely that China will be the next to hid for a look at the fleet and it is probable that the invitation will be ac cepted.

REVIVAL IN ROSSLAND

SCRAMBLE FOR LEASES ON ALL SOUTH BELT MINES

SMELTER CARLOAD OF COPPER WORTH \$32,000

Rossland, March 20.-There is a general scramble among prospectors for leases on south belt properties and every one of the old workings, which have been abandoned for several years, will be thoroughly prospected so soon as the snow goes. Fifty dollar galena ore is being taken

om the Bluebird. The richest car of copper matte ever shipped from British Columbia was sent from the Consolidated Mining and Smelting company's smelter at Tiail this week to the Tacoma refinery. The car was wo.th a little more than \$32,000 and contained 41 per cent copper. 35 unces of silver and 45 ounces of gold to the ton. The company is shipping about 15 cars of matte a month. The shipments are attributed to the high grade of the ore being taken from the ower levels of the War Eagle, which from two to three ounces of gold. The company is preparing to increase the shipments from the War Eagle and Centre Star by about 100 tons daily, bringing the daily tonnage from these two properties to between 500 and

At the Trail smelter the installation of the electric feeds for the furnaces has been completed and similar feeds will be installed for the lead furnaces. development on the new rich strike of gold ore on the lower levels of the Le Roi is bringing gratifying re-sults and will have a beneficial effect on the values of Le Roi shipments.

CREST OF THE FLOOD

Pittsburg, March 20 .- The creat of the ood in this city was reached early today, when 27 feet three inches was registered. The rivers remained stationary for hours. Cold weather last night, which has frozen up many of the small streams, prevented a flood of greater proportion. The damage here oughout western Pennsylvannia is widespread and heavy.

SPOKANE MEN WILL JOURNEY CALGARY WILL TAKE SPECIAL TRAIN ON NIGHT OF JULY 2

EXPOSITION

(Special to The Daily News.) Spokane, March 20 .- Trustees of th okane chamber of commerce at an executive meeting March 17, accepted the invitation by E. L. Richardson, manager of the Dominion exposition at Cal-gary, June 29 to July 4, and F. E. Goodall, president of the organization, ap-pointed a committee to arrange for an excursion, a special train leaving over the Spokane International railroad the evening of July 2. It is expected that from 125 to 200 men and women will

NELSON, B. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1908

DOMINION

join the party. The committee in charge of the arrangements is composed of Robert H. Cosgrove, secretary and manager of the Spokane Interstate Fair association; Harry L. Bleecker, secretary of the Washington Water Power company; E. F Cartier Van Dissel, president of the F. Cartier van Dissel, president of the Phoenix Lumber company; E. F. Wag-goner, president of the Union Fuel & Ice company, and E. T. Coman, vice president of the Traders' National bank.

Levi G. Monroe, secretary of the chamber of commerce, said of the pil-grimage to the province of Alberta: "The business men of Spokane have expressed a lively interest in the develment of the new territory north of us and they are eager to visit it to see what has been done in the last few years. We will put in the entire day at Calgary on the Fourth of July. We will also make stops at Cranbrook, Fer nie and Banff, returning home July 6."

HAZEN'S NEW CABINET GOVERNMENT TO BE SWORN IN ON TUESDAY

RETIRING PREMIER UNABLE TO MAKE APOINTMENTS

St. John, March 20-Hon, J. D. Hazer was called on this morning to form a govrnment for New Brunswick, premier Rol on having handed in the resignation of

Tonight Mr. Hazen announced the mak up of his cabinet as follows: Premier and ttorney general, J. D. Hazen; provincial secretary, J. K. Fleming; public works John Moirlssey; surveyor general, W. H. C Brhumer, commissions, of agrice thre, Dr. D. V. Landry; solicitor general, H. F. McLeod; without portfolio, Robert Max-

The government will be sworn in at Fredricton on Tuesday. Before retiring Mr obinson asked the lieutenant governor to make certain appointments but Mr. Tweedie refused and the appointments will be made by the new government.

BECOME PROFESSIONALS

WESTERN LACROSSE MEN WILL FORM LEAGUE THREE CLUBS FAVOR DROPPING

Winnipeg, March 20.-Professi

AMATEUR CLOAK

it is expected the formation of the proposed league will then come up for dis-Jack Lee, who organized the Maple Leaf hockey club, now returning from the east after an unsuccessful trip after the Stanley cup, is said to be one after the staticty cup, is said to be one of the prime movers in the affair and is ready to enter a pro team if such a league is formed. In addition to the Winnipegs, Souris and Regina it is ex-pected Brandon, Holland, Hartney and some other of the lacrosse towns would get into line and make enough entries to form an eight club league. Arrangements are now being made between the the Winnipegs and the St. Paul team for six home and home matches, three games to be played here and the other three in St. Paul, but no definite conclusion has been arrived at as the season of 1908 is get very young. In addition to the Winnipegs both the Wanderers and Greys of this city announce they will again be in the game. and with the formation of several new

NEW ONTARIO SEATS

Premier Whitney Gives Out some Details · of Proposed Division

Toronto, March 20-Beofre the distributio mittee today, premier Whitney gave ome details of the proposed redistribution of the Ontario constituencies prior to the pproaching general election. New Ontario is to have two new members Fort William and Lake of the Woods and Port Arthur and Rainy river, the two existing ridings being divided into four, Kenora and Fort Francis in the west and Port Arthur and Fort William in the east.

BOUNTY EXTENSION

Macleod, March 20 .- The boards of trade of Lethbridge and Macleod have both passed resolutions endorsing the request of the British Columbia lead miners, that the dominion bounty on lead, mined and smelted in B. C., be extended.

clubs in western towns an interesting season for the game is looked for.

THE WEEKLY NEWS

Glifford Sifton's Speech on the Budget

CRITICIZES OPPOSITION

TRONGLY FAVORS CIVIL SERVICE REFORM-ADVANTAGES PRE-SENTED BY ALL-RED ROUTE -OPENING RAILWAY LANDS TO SETTLERS.

(Special to The Daily News) Ottawa, March 20 .- Hon. Clifford Sif on continued the debate on the budget in the commons this afternoon, compli

menting the minister of finance on his oncise statement. Referring to Mr Foster's speech, the member ior Bran don said that he did not think it neces sary, in connection with the budget, to discuss old issues which had lost inter est. The country took but little interest in the question whether the rate of taxa-tion was a few decimal points higher or lower than formerly. He described the present tariff as a moderately pro tective one, with a preference to give it elasticity, and Foster failed to suggest any changes or to declare that he would, t he had opportunity, make any, there ore he presumably was not in a posi tion to suggest anything be ter.

Some difficulty had been experienced in raising loans in the past on the Brit-ish market, caused by the desire to invest in speculative stocks, but the Brit ish investor, having lost faith in these, he predicted that it would be easier to raise money on government securitie

for the next two or three years. Mr. Sifton expressed himself in favor of immediate action to reorganize the lepartment of trade and commerce, paricularly in developing all the sources of information which could contribute o the enlargement of trade with fore gn countries. Among the grain in Hon. Mr. Foster's chaff, was the suggestion to collect more statistics and information regarding trade and investments.⁴ Mr. Sifton proposed the establishment of a system of consular trade agents abroad. The time had come for such a system if consular trade agents abroad. if Canada were to get her proper share of trade with such countries as Japan, France, South Africa and South

America. We were not now getting our proper proportion of the Japanese trade simply because we do not possess the proper machinery. While we do not at present possess qualified men for all the osts, there was an abundance of maerial in university men, who would be

penditures in the near future for pub-lic works, such as the Hudson's Bay Kenneth Falconer of Montreal, said railway. Three million acres sold at from \$10 to \$12 per acre would create a \$30,000,000 fund, which could cover the cost of the construction of wharves and elevators and improve navigation in the

bay. Mr. Sifton contended that the lands were great resources in the bay itself. North of the surveyed part, which would be settled under this proposal, there ex-isted at least a hundred million acres for future settlement. Like many other members, he was not advocate of gov members, he was not advocate of gov-ernment railways, but unfortunately there was an inclination to hedge on the question. Nevertheless, there were some cases where government action was necessary, the Tentskaming and North Ontario road was one case and the Hudson's Bay line was in the smae class. He recalled the resolution of the class. He recalled the resolution of the imperial conference which favored th

All-Red route; the mother country and the colonies were firmly committed to this undertaking, and while in England he (Sifton) had done what he could informally and unofficially to forward the scheme. It was a question whether Britain would be willing to give the scheme generous financial support. He had spoken unofficially with the president of the Imperial board of trade and the chancellor of the exchequer, and i was no indiscretion to say that when the colonies came forward with a defi nite proposal it would receive very care ful consideration. The resolution was based on a 24-knot Atlantic service and an 18-knot Pacific, a speed which should cut the time over the whole route from 38 days to 25. Halifax was 30 hours nearer England than New York for

boats of the Lusitania class. A respon sible company had made a definite offer to construct 20,000-ton steamers of 25 knot speed, equalling the new Cunardfog, the Canadian route was freer than this style of billiards 500 to 353.

American hydrographic service showing an average fog on the Halifax route of g per cent. against 8 per cent on the other route per day. Ice was no serious impediment to the Canadian route, the vessels merely followed a more souther ly route from December to May. The Canadian geographer, going over the records of wrecks with British boards of trade officials, found the Canadian figures prepared on this question quite accurate, but whereas, on the St. Lawrence route, they counted every litt coaster than ran on the rocks; this was not done on the New York route. The real truth was that between 188 and 1907 there were but five passenge steamers lost between Quebec and Liver pool, and of these three were the result of inexperience or carelessness and on other was caused by neglect in taking soundings, therefore not chargeable to the route. In concluding, he expresses the opinion that the realization of the All-Red route would place Canada on the main thoroughfare of the world' traffic, and he hoped parliament would give careful consideration to providing Canada's share of the cost. The debate was continued by D. G. H. Bergeron (Beauharnios), F. P. Pardee (West Lambton) and E. D. Smith

the New York one, the reports of the

(Weat Mainford) and E. D. sinch (Weat worth). Dr. Thompson, of the Yukon, at the close of a short speech, announced his conversion to the principles of the con-servative party. He said that the bonds which have bound him to the independent party were now dissolved and from now on he would support the conserva-tive party and the policy laid down by Mr. Borden. He condemned recent expenditures by the government, payment of bonuses to secure immigrants, charged the government with alienal and the timber and land resources of the

H. H. Miller (South Grey) moved the

H. H. Miller (South Grey) moved the adjournment of the debate. R. G. McPherson (Vanc.uve) brought up the question of the departure of the C. P. R. steamer Empress from Vancou-ver without taking the 172 Hindus which the company had been ordered to depart to deport.

Hon. Frank Oliver said that the department of justice had been asked to take steps to collect the penalty from the company if the action of the C. P. R. had been as described in the despatches from the coast.

The government side of the story in respect to the charges of extravagance, etc., made against Brodeur, minister of accounts committee by A. K. MacLean. Richards said his firm originated th term "production engineering" in 1901 It was a new line of work and its object was by systematic organization to produce better results than have ever before been produced in various lines of business. He said the regular charges made by Gunn and himself were \$75 a day. Five or six employees of the firm command \$50 a day, while others glad to take a special qualifying course, Continuing, Sitton complimented R. L. Borden on the civil service reform pank in his platform, and would like to see him join forces with the premier and his firm had done work for the United him join torces where the charges had been the same trol of party politics. Patronage was a nuisance to the dominant party, men being appointed without proper qualifi-trol of where the charges had been the same All chients, he said, raid the same prices. His firm would sign a contract but did not always consider that it where the charges had been the same. Winnipeg, March 20.—Professional la-crosse for western Canada is the latest move in local sporting circles and many believe the formation of a professional league is assured for 1908. Although none of the organization meetings have yet been held, it is understood that the Winnipegs, Souris and Regina are in fa-vor of dropping the amateur cloak and turning pros. The annual meeting of

rallway. Three million acres sold at he received \$5000 a year and 10 per cent of the profits from the firm of Gunn, Richards & Co., New York, which he represented in Canada. He was to charge clients according to rates fur-nished by his principals and on that Mr. Sifton contended that the lands along the line of the proposed Hudson's Bay route were not barren and there his staff varied from \$15 a day to \$75 a day. His time at Ottawa, 149 days, was chiefly spent in supervising. For this service the firm was paid \$6645, \$745 of which was for his lodging and hotel expenses.

CANADIAN PATRIOTISM

GOVERNOR GENERAL APPEALS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS

FUND FOR PRESERVATION OF THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM

Ottawa, March 20-H's excellency, th governor genenral expresses the hope that before the prince of Wales arrives in Que bec on July 22, a sufficient sum will have been contributed to enable the prince to hand to the prime minister the wherewithal to nationalize the more important parts of the Plains of Abraham, so they may be preserved as a permanent shrine of Canadi and Imperial patriotism.

BOUT AT MONTREAL

Montreal, March 20 .- Bob Wilkins, of Utica, got a decision over Dick Miller, of New York, at Maissoneuve opera house last night at the end of the 15th round of a hard fought battle.

SLOSSON THE WINNER New York, March 20-George Slosson won the 18.2 'billiard game today defeating Firmin Cassignol of France 300 to 130, and rge Sutton, the world's champlon at

GOOD EFFECTS Results of Mission of Mac

NO. 47

kenzie King

LONDON IS SYMPATHETIC

IMMIGRATION OF HINDUS HARM-FUL TO NATIVES OF INDIA AND TO CANADA-AN ARRANGE-MENT WILL BE UNDOUBTEDLY ARRIVED AT.

London, March 20 .- The suggestion made by Canada that there should be co-operation between Great Britain and Canada for the prevention of the con-tinued influx of Hindus into British Columbia, was sympathetically received in official circles here, and there is every

orichal circles here, and there is every prospect that an arrangement satisfac-tory to all concerned will be had. Mackenzie King, deputy minister of labor from Ottawa, who arrived here last week, has had lengthy interviews with the earl of Eigh, secretary of state for the colonies; John Morley, secretary of state for India, and the permanent officers on the Indian district, whom realize the necessity of doing something.

The emigration of Indians, which is not only harmful to Canada, but to the Indians themselves, is receiving the most earnest consideration here, and Mr. Kings has a mass of information to give the various departments in support of Canada's contention that an end must be put to the unrestricted emigra-tion of Asiatics.

Any agreement reached, however, must be confirmed by Ottawa, so it is not expected that the result of Mr. King's visit will be announced until after his return to Ottawa.

AN UNEASY CONSCIENCE

STORMONT COUNTY RESIDENT CONFESSES CRIME

HE SET FIRE TO VILLAGE TO HELP HIS FATTLES

Brockville, March 20 .- Two destrue tive firestook place in Finch Village, Stormont county in May last, when practically the entire business district was wiped out. Among the stores de was one kept by a man named Lowe. Last night a son of this man, Lowe, aged 19 years, confessed Philip before magistrate McNighton, in the presence of a witness, that he had started the fire. His object, he said, was to desloy the buildings of his father's co Young Lowe recently joined ness Movement church and states that an uneasy conscience led him to con-fess. He was taken this morning to Cornwall, where he will be placed under arrest and confined in the con

NOT TO BE DENIED

Toronto, March 20.-County magistrate T. J. Woodcock, of News has been committed for trial on a charge of perjury. The crown alleges that Woodcock swore that a certain trial at Mount Albert took place at Toronto in order to collect mileage and fares.

CANNED FOODS

Ottawa, March 20 .- The Wholesale Grocers' association of Canada has asked that the meat and canned goods inspection act passed last session be amended to as to permit all wholesale ocers to put their own labels on goods they sell.

ONTARIO REGISTRAR DIES

Simcce, March 20.—A. J. Donley, reg-istrar of deeds for Norfolk county, died last night, aged 77. He was the father of H. Donley, of Simcce, and A. F. Don-ley, trade commissioner to Mexico. He leaves a widow and one daughter, besides the two sons.

TOLSTOI IS BETTER

St. Petersburg, March 20.-Reports received here today are to the effect that count Leo Tolstoi, who has been ill with the grip for a week, is better. He has resumed his regular occupation of translating into Russ an from foreign languages,

EXTREMELY CRITICAL

Boston, March 20-The condition of governor Curtis Guild remained extremely cri-tical tonight although there has been little actual change since last evening. His physician, Frederick B. Winslow, stated onight that the governor's condition mained unchange.

CAUSED BY WIRES

Chicago, March 20- Fire resulting from crossed electric light wires damaged the Grand Pacific hotel to the extent of \$100,-000 today. No lives were lost although many of the guests were comp lied to make ha ty exits by the fi.e escap.s.

THE WEEKLY NEWS, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1908

TURNED DOWN

(From Tuesday's Daily) There was an unaccustomedly large mee ing at the city council session of last night Not only were the mayor and all the alder

men and the usual civic officials present but there were also three delegations, th first being on behalf of the library, th second on behalf of the Publicity Burea and the last and largest that on behalf of certain citizens who oppose the Publi-Bureau. As the feeling of the counc against the grant of aid to the bureau the third delegation realized that silence was golden and said nothing. This occu pied the greatest part of the session. The salary bylaw was finally passed. It has not been read in public, although it is to ern the city, from the day of its in troduction to the day of its adoption.

After the reading of the minutes mayo Taylor reported on the progress being made at the municipal power plant. He said that everything is being done in an expeditiou Manner, economically and satisfactorily. Ald. Procter said the work was being done apparently as fast as possible. There had been some delay because the motor first brought down was not large enough This had been remedied.

trician Brown said some delay had been caused by the removing of some ter feet of rock. The work would be completed about a week from Wednesday next. After that some time would have to be allowed to set. This would take about a week. Ald. Steed opined that Mr. Shackleto should be able to advise the council as to the length of time which should be allow ed for this. E. A. Crease and Rev. J. T. Ferguson

adressed the council on behalf of the publi library, asking for a grant. There was a reading, 11,000 books, about 40 magazines and papers. The cost of upkeep was abou \$1100 a year. The council had only been asked for \$350 last year, though in previous years it had given more. President Fergu asked for \$500. City clerk Wasson sa'd that a check for

\$350 had been paid in January on behal of last year's council which had made a donation of that amount but had never paid it. Taking this payment into consideration,

payment which is charged against the fi nances of the present council, the council did not feel justified in making any larger donation than \$350. A. N. Wolverton, together with W. G.

ett and James Johnstone, walted upon the council on behalf of the Publicity Bu-Mr. Wolverton said it was necessary for

Nelson to advertise since other cities advertised. It had never been the object o the bureau to bring in labor. Its members were not employers of labor. It had been stated in its literature that employmen was abundant and wages high. That was true up to a couple of months ago. Bad times had come but they were passing away. But those bad times were due to a away. But those bac times were due to worldwide depression not to the Public't Bureau. It was said that the real estat

men were belind the movement. That was true, Eleven firms last year had expanded \$27,432.30 in advertising Nelson. One firm eported an increase of 30 per cent in their akings in the last two years' business, which had come from the ranchers who had been brought in by the real estate men. The city was heavily taxed for its public ship utilities. Those utilities wer planned for a city double the size of Nel son. If the population were doubled then those utilities would pay handsomely and taxation would be lowered. The Publicity Bureau asked for \$500 and for \$50 a month Or it would turn over its property to th city on the city assuming its liabilities, about \$500, or the council might place as many representatives as it cared upon the

executive board of the bureau. James Johnstone spoke strongly in the direction, pointing out that although the smelter had closed down, the mines not working to a large extent, the mills not ago, the city was dependent wholly, yet the past season had been prosperous. Per-sonally, the speaker was in favor of being taxed severely on behalf of publicity. Ex-mayor Gillett, knowing the circu of the city, urged the council to

A petition from practically all the business men of the city was handed in by the delegation on behalf of the Publicity Bu-

Mr. Gillett said that the previous counci had refused the request of the 20,000 club for a grant because the: e was not the money in the treasury, nor was the request backed by a general pet tion. Ald. Procter said the Medicine Hat coun-

cil had given \$3000 this year for advertising. He moved that the grant be made. Ald. Patenaude seconded.

S. S. Taylor said personally he was in favor. He had always contributed liberally and would still do so. This year the direct taxes would be raised from \$47,000 to \$58,000. Part of th's was to pay the yearly deficit on the tramway, \$3000. The tramway wa eing run for advertising purposes only. The city was advertising itself in number less ways outside of literature. The other citles mentioned were not advertising in those ways. The delegation had stated that \$27,000 had been paid for advertising and in the same breath said a paitry \$500 was wanted. That would not be a drop in the bucket. Ald. Kerr wanted to know how many tax

payers were on the petition. Ald. Procter said the debt was on th publishing of the pamphlet. It was a disgrace to the city of Nelson that this debt

was not discharged. Ald. Steed did not think the city justi fied in spending this money. The city would be better advertisel by improving its conditions. A whole lot of work had been curtailed because of financial embarrassment.

Ald. Hale thought the state of finances did not justify such expenditures. Mayor Taylor said that the financial situation in Nelson was good, better than that of any other city in the west. Its public utilities, excepting the tramway, were all paying. They were worth 16

cents on the dollar. Ald. Procter said the city was poorly advertised in not paying its printing bills at the coast. Ald. Hale retorted that the printing

should never have gone out of Nelson. Ald. Procter replied that the printing at the time could not have been done in the city on time.

signatories to the petition only 88 were ratepayers. Now there were 600 ratepayers in the city and 88 was only a small per-

Ald. Patenaude thought advertising would

entage. The motion was then put and lost, Ald Procter and Ald, Patenaude alone voting in favor. A letter was read from George Motion saying that damage had been done to some goods stored in his warehouse by the bursting of a city water pipe. Mayor Taylor explained that the burst

pipe was a service pipe and not the main. The city was therefore not responsible. The matter was referred to the city solicitor A letter was read from the Nelson Iron

foundry complaining that they were no permitted to bid on city work, and asked for a share of the city work without favoritism. Further that the Kootenay Engli neering Works were paying lesser rates for power and had not connected with the electric system. City clerk Wasson said both firms were

novement of western crops.

of way and means, Hon. Mr. Fielding

noted that the last volume of public ac-

counts in the possession of the house is for nine months, ending March 31 last.

He pointed out the diffculty in making comparisons between periods of three and 12 months, remarking that after

the passing of the present year we should come to conditions under which

comparisons could be made as usual. "The outcome of the financial period to which I have referred," said Fielding,

"has proved somewhat more fa-vorable than I anticipated in my budget

speech of the previous November. I had estimated the revenue at \$65,000-000, but the actual revenue for nine

expenditure chargeable to the consoli-dated fund at \$52,000,000, and the actual

dated fund at \$52,000,000, and the actual expenditure proved to be \$51,542,161. I estimated a surplus of \$13,000,000, and the actual surplus was \$16,427,167. That is, the surplus for the nine months

was larger than the surplus for any

revenue proved very buoyant, showing

very large proportion of increase over

Hon. Mr. Fielding then quoted the

statement of the post office revenue and expenditures from 1896 to 1907, showing that in the first mentioned year there had been a deficit of \$700,997, as con-

trasted with a surplus of nearly two

millions this year, and it was to be re-

membered that this great change was co-incident with a very material reduc-

tion in postal rates. Turning to another branch of revenue

and expenditure, Mr. Fielding drew at-

the Intercolonial railway had a revenue

of \$6,248,281, while the working ex-

The minister then gave the following

......

Total\$11,329,139

Railway subsidies\$ 1,324,289

penses were \$6,030,171.

Expenditure chargeable to

Railways

Dominion lands

Militia

Special Expenditures-

Bounties

Canals

immary:

Public work

tention to the fact that for nine months

The

1,603,701

1,797,871

1,581,944

3,371,117

887,838

526,582 975,282

fiscal year since confederation.

onths was \$67,969,328. I estimated the

but one in excise taxes.

ed galleries.

paying the same amount. Electrician Brown said there had been one small order given this year to the Nelson foundry and none to the Kootenay Engineering works. There was some cast-

ing to be done immediately however. Mayor Taylor directed that bids be asked for this casting and also for the painting of the park pavilion. He regretted that such a letter was written without first asking the city clerk as to the facts. It placed the city officials in a somewhat invidious position. Mayor Taylor then referred to the school

bentures. He said that Aemilius Jarvis had asked for a further extension of ten days, dating from Saturday to complete the business. He was in possession of several offers. The city salary bylaw was read a final

time-by title. J. H. Boyes addressed the council for back pay, his claim having already been set forth at length in the columns of The Daily News, when rejected by the late Ald. Hale called attention to the fact that

people were cutting trees in the old city park near the hospital. The council passed a resolution authorit

ing the posting of notices forbidding the practice and calling upon the police for action The council then adjourned to meet nex

TO HAVE GLORIFICATION

MOUNTAINS WILL BE ENTERTAINED AT HOCKEY DINNER

CELEBRATE WINNING OF THE DAILY NEWS CUP

The arrival of the hockey cup, which can be seen in Patchaude's window, is to be made the occasion of a gierification by the winning team. The proposal is to have the dinner at one of the leading hotels, with the cup in the center of the table, filled with champagne, and let all come who will. The cup has a generous capacity and will possibly accommodate from a gallon to a gallon and a half of wine. The cover, when reversed is found to be a drinking cup, holding the best part of a pint, with the figure of a hockey player on the apex. The only trouble is that the contents of the cover cup must be drank at a draught as it cannot be placed anywhere except on the top of the cup. The cup was awarded by The Daily News

to the local hockey club who give it this year to the winning team between the Mountains, the Lakes and the Rivers. The names of the winners, which will be in-scribed on a silver shield on the ebony base of the trophy are F. Greyerbiehi, W. Deacon, L. Steel, A. Bishop, L. Chave, R. Bell-

g to a large extent, the him s are search of the boys are extremely please with the becrease in national debt 3,371, becrease in mational debt 3,371, becrease in mational debt he boys are extremely please over three feet in the reminded the house that it wo height. It is made of silver, over 120 ounc going into the vessel. They say it is easily the best cup offered in the Kootenay. Hear-ing that it was the intention of the local club to form with other clubs a hockey as sociation, Olcott Payne, of the Hewitt mine has promised to present the club with an-other cup of Hewitt silver so as to help along the association.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING

City Engineer Potter and Miss Ethel Friz zel of Fernie are Married

(Special to The Daily News) Fernie, March 19-A bright and fashio able wedding took place at 4 o'clock yes-terday afternoon when Miss Ethel Frizzel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Frizzel, Howland avenue, were united in the bonds of holy matrimony to Robert Potter, city engineer of Fernie. The bride, who was given away by her father, was gowned in an exquisite dress of white silk and carried a bouquet of choicest flowers and looked most dainty and charming. Miss Muriel Whimster was bridesmaid, while J. Mathe-son acted as best man. Rev. R. S. Wilkinson, rector of Christ church, performed the ceremony in the presence of a large gather-ing of friends of the popular contracting parties. The happy couple were the reciplents of many beautiful and valuable pres-ents from their hosts of friends in British Columbia and the east. They left by the C.P.R. express in the evening for St. Paul and Minneapolis and on their return will take u ptheir residence on Pellatt avenue. Thomas Whelan, the genial and popular proprietor of the Napanee hotel, who reently underwent an operatiion in the hos pital, is progressing most favorably and will be able to leave that institution in a few

ENDORSED BOUNTY

davs.

Calgary Board of Trade Approves Extension of Lead Bonus Calgary, March 16-The board of trade of

this city today unanimously endorsed the request of the silver lead miners of Koote nay for an extension of the bounty granted by the dominion government on lead mined and smelted in British Columbia. The resolution agreed to was wired to Ottawa. The boards of trade of Edmonton, Calgary, Strathcona and Wetsskiwin have now endorsed the extension of the bounty and the board of trade of Red Deer will

Ald. Patenaude thought advertising would help the business of the city and so help pay its bills. Ald. McMorris showed that out of 133 signatories to the petition only 88 were ratepayers. Now there were 600 ratepayers Hon. W. S. Fielding Makes a Splendid Showing For Dominion

Finances-Revenues Buoyant-Public Debt Decreases in Spite of Financial Stringency-Canada's Bright **Outlook**-Foster's Criticism

Ottawa, March 17.—Hon. W. S. Field-ing, minister of finance, delivered the budget this afternoon, speaking for an hour and a haif. The feature of the for a time, but works already in hand should be pushed, particularly that great speech was the explanation of the government of the steps taken to assist the nationale enterprise, the Transcontinen-tal. A stage had been reached in that work which called for heavy expendi-No tariff changes were announced and It was a straight financial statement, tures, but the government felt it their duty to urge upon the commissioners delivered before a full house and crowdthe prosecution of the work to a speedy moving the house into committee

Mr. Fielding went on to sketch the budget for the coming year, saying that the main estimates, already before the house, showed appropriations on ac-count of consolidated fund of \$77,000,000 count of consolidated fund of \$77,000,000 and for capital account \$42,000,000, but these estimates were likely to be swelled by supplementary estimates. As to the probable revenue for the coming year probable revenue for the coming year he wished to speak with caution. The monetary stringency was curtailing im-ports, and he anticipated a falling off of revenue in the early part of the new year, but hoped that later on the loss would be made up and that the revenue would be fairly satisfactory. He esti-mated a revenue of \$96,500,000 for the year about to close, but did not look for so large a revenue next financial year. Probably more likely to fall below \$90,-000,000 than to rise above it. Such a revenue would enable the country to maintain its strong financial position out would reduce the surplus, and much of the capital expenditure would have to be met by adding to the public debt. But, as he had often pointed out, it was impossible to expect that in a coun-try like Canada development could be carried on without occasionally adding to the public debt. He pointed out that the government was asking an appropri-ation of \$30,000,000 for the great work of the Transcontinental during the com-

ing year. Mr. Fielding then went on to give an explanation of the action of the government in connection with the moving of crops last season, and said that in that connection it would be necessary to present a bill within a few days, but before that, all the papers in connection therewith would be laid on the table. Much of the grain had been touched with frost and conditions were such that it could not be carried over winter with safety, so the government; having strong representations made them by western grain interests, decided to fa-cilitate the crop movement, though this was against the advice of some of the bank managers. The decision was reached to advance the banks \$10,000,000 at 6 and 7 per cent, which, although high, was no higher than the Bank of England rate at that time. But when it was seen that the banks would not avail themselves of the offer, the rate of interest was reduced and the Bank of Montreal was made the government's agent. Although the action had been much criticized, Mr. Fielding believed that eventually it had worked out well. \$ 2,906,233 the banks having borrowed under the arrangment \$5, 333,333, all of which, except a little under \$1,000,000 had been

repaid. The minister of finance then entered into an extended explanation of the whole matter, showing that the measures taken necessitated a technical vic lation of the Currency act and that act would therefore have to be changed. His conclusion was, that experience howed that there was need for greater elasticity, so that such an exceptional situation might be met without even the technical violation of the currency laws, and he thought the remedy lay laws, and he thought the remedy asy in expanding the power of the banks in regard to the issue of their circulation. This view would be embodied in a measure amending the Banking act which would permit banks to issue "emergency currency," using an expres-sion frequently used across the bounlary, for a limited time during the crop movement, the season of emergency. The bill would permit the banks to is-sue from October to the end of the year, such emergency currency to the amount of 15 per cent of their combined reserve and paid up capital, subject to the usual provision of putting a proper deposit in the guantee fund for every additional note issued.

Mr. Fielding then gave a brief outline of the present banking situation, and dwelt on the question of extensive capital increases. Mr. Fielding then announced that the government intended to make some im-portant changes in excise laws, but not with the intention of affecting the revenue. They proposed to re-adjust taxa-tion on tobacco, without increasing it. The object of the changes will be to establish a uniform rate of license tobacco manufacturers on account of the varying rates which now exist; to shift a larger part of the burden on t the raw leaf as it is introduced into the manufactured article, and to establish a uniform stamp. These changes would not be made for some time.

Coming to the question of tariff. Mr. Fielding said the government did not intend making any changes at present. A revision had been made a year ago and, while not perfect, it seen working out very well. He repudlated what he termed the exploded fallacy that this should be met by higher tariffs and declared that the present tar iff was a fair compromise between the manufacturer and the consumer. A deputation representing the Canadian pork packing interests had waited on the government but yesterday and com-plained that special disabilities had arisen in regard to the business, repre-

 and only the conservative revenue to deal with they would have added \$15,000,000 to the public debt. He condemned the practice of the range and plok up a good share of their living. For the coming year we must expect a higher cost of food material fraining to the pockets of the grant of their living. For the coming year we must expect a higher cost of food material fraining to the pockets of the grant of the pockets of the debt. The context is the context of the proble of the trutter, but of the pockets of the grant of the pockets of the grant of the pockets of the debt. Taking up the question of loans, Foster calculated that by October, 1933, the country would have to meet loans amounting to finds of about \$12,000,000. The minister of findnes of about \$12,000,000. The minister of the G.T.P. which he calculated would demand an additional \$100,000. This, within the next glass is one of the most popular methods of keeping them. Mix in the proportion of one quart of waterglass to nine quarts of the rewould prefer to see then years the government would have to find \$200,000,000 out of capital in view of which he thought Fielding's attitude "too gay and facile." The arrangements with the banks for moving crops, Foster char-acterized as "peculiar and dangerous," Owing to the izrea expenditures the sov-Owing to the large expenditures the gov ernment had gone to the reserve of the people and taken the money necessary. He criticized Fielding for doing this without notifying parliament. He had no right to keep this action secret for a single day, much lass these months. much less three months. Returning to the surplus question Fos

ter charged Fielding with cutting down in terest on deposits in the postoffice sav-ings banks and so taking his surplus out of the people's pockets. More of the sur-plus had been obtained by the transfer from the ordinary to capital account of ten mlililons paid in bounties. The reading by Foster of a speech made by Laurier, in which he referred to "pro-vidence and prosperity," called forth some repartee. Laurier said Nova Scotia would be found

on the right side of providence in the elec "New Brunswick." "It would be strange said Foster, "to see providence and the minister of public works walking around the streets of St. John, when he was prom-ising public works. It would be strange to see the minister of militia or the pre mier on the side of providence or any mem-ber of the government with its deeds of villany and graft but partly exploded and exposed to the country." When leaving the subjects of loans, Fos-

ter remarked that Fielding had the distinction of having paid the highest interest for loans ever paid by any Canadian finance ninister. He made a brief reference to the United States, where he said the total expenditure for ordinary purposes was \$6.66 per head, while the Canadian rate was \$12 per head. At this point Foster moved produce few eggs and those laid will be speaking people of the white race. \$12 per head. At this point Foster moved the adjournment of the debate, saying he was tired out and would like to speak for three-quarters of an hour on another day. The government agreed and the house rose shortly after 10 o'clock.

Ottawa, March 18.—Today was the fast Wednesday of the session to be devoted to private members but, not-withstanding the fact there were so many members absent that the house went through 40 notices of motion be-fore adjourning, with the result that Ottawa, March 18 .- Today was the adjourning, with the result that feed cut clover or alfaifa hay, and give Blain's anti-cigarette resolution, them all the cabbage, beets, etc, you can. fore Mr.

Total Total expenditure\$65,776,138 Total revenue 67,972,109 Excess of revenue over expenrose and H. Bishop. The boys are extremely pleased with the Added to sinking fund 1,177,146. be unreasonable to expect, in such a country as Canada, that there should frequent reductions of the public lebt; there had been but six since confederation, and of these, the present ad-

ministration claimed four. Regarding the debt from its relation to population, it was very modest, he said, and if its increase simply kept pace with population and development there would be nothing to complain of. "But when we are able to show that from the point of view of debt per head there has been no increase, but in realty an actual decrease in the de head, it will be admitted that we are making a very gratifying statement." For the fiscal year ending March 31, Fielding estimated that the revenue would amount to \$96,500,000, and the amount chargeable to the consolidated fund to \$77,500,000, and if those figures were realized he would close the year with a surplus of \$19,000,000, a larger surplus than in any previous year. He estimated the capital and current ex-penditure for the present year at \$33,-000,000. This would make a grand total of \$110,500,000. Deducting estimates of evenue and sinking fund it would leave at the end of the year a balance to be at the end of the year a balance to be added to the public debt of probably \$12,000,000, This would be brought about, however, because of the great plans to expend \$17,750,000 on the Transcontinental railway. Otherwise the

year would close with a reduced public debt of \$5,750,000. debt of \$5,750,000. Discussing the fiscal year 1908-9, Hon. Mr. Fielding said: "I think I am correct when I say that the general feeling of our business men is one of hopeful con-fidence, united with caution. We are just emerging from a period of world wide financial stringency. The financial sysems of all countries have been severely tried and it should be a source of grati-fication that none have stood them etter than those of Canada."

He went on to point out that the main contributory cause of tight money in the United States, that of hoarding money owing to loss of confidence, was unknown in Canada, which was a re-markable tribute to the soundness of the Canadian banking system. He warned the public against over trading and imprudent ventures, and he looked for a season of good crops to fully re-store confidence. In the part of the



senting that evasion of the customs laws had resulted in the dumping here of American pork. The pork industry was a very important one, and he promise that the government would do thing to encourage it and that an en quiry would be made with a view to the strict enforcement of the law, thus giv ing the desired relief.

ing the desired relief. In conclusion, Mr. Fielding said: "T think that the tendency in late years has been to let the house be content with a budget speech not so long as some of us in times past imposed upon it and I thought I would be content with a somewhat concise statement of the fi-nancial position of the country, and not having any tariff changes as respects having any tariff changes, as respects customs to propose, there is, therefore, no reason why I should continue my

remarks."

Hon. G. E. Foster opened his reply by criticizing what he termed the "indefinite ness" of Fielding's explanations of excise changes. He said that from 1890 to 1895 when a world wide depression prevailed the conservative government met it by reducing taxation and lessening expenditure. While the trade of other nations fell off during that period, Canada's imports were stationary and exports actually largely increased: When the liberals came int power in 1896 they found a united country power in 1886 they found a united country on a rising wave of prosperity and with a Northwest past the stage of experiment. The C.P.R. had been built, immigration was increasing and the principle of protection was firmly established. The liberal party promised then to reduce expenditure and taxation, to abolish protection and bounties, and to keep dominion lands for settlers. Such tasks they dropped, repudi-ating their policy. Instead of reducing the taxation they had increased it, the increas in customs and excise in 1896 amounted to \$27,750,000, and to \$60,000,000 in 1906 and the estimates for 1908 were \$75,000,000.

During ten years of conservative rule taxation totalled \$287,000,000, in ten liberal years it reached \$430,000,000. Including bounwhich really are part of the protectice system, the average duty on imports in 1907 was 27.40 per cent, while from 1871 to 1906 the average customs duty was 28.35 per cent. Meanwhile, prices had so increased that the rate of duty at present was from 30 to 45 per cent. While conser-vatives in 1896 took taxation daily of \$76,000, the liberale in 1908 took daily \$200,000 Turning to the question of expenditure, Foster referred to the pledges made by the liberal party in 1896, when his estimates of \$39,000,000 were called "appalling." The expenditure per head rose from \$8.14 in 1896 to \$13.50 in 1906 and \$18 in 1908. Conservatives in 1896 spent \$114,000 daily, the liberals in 1908 spent \$308,000 daily. The outlook ap-peared to be for still larger expenditure. Dealing with the public debt, Foster said the increase here had gone hand in hand with increased expenditure. Had liberals had only the conservative revenue to deal with they would have added \$15,000,000 to the public debt. He condemned the practice

which was discussed on Monday and went, according to the rules, to the foot of the notices on motion, and was there-fore considered dead for the session, suddenly came to life again. Mr. Blain-wes chearful over this unexpected stroke vas cheerful over this unexpected stroke good luck and desired to press the esolution to a vote. Sir Wilfrid suggested that when the matter was up on Monday night there appeared to be an acute division of opinion and he thought the matter should be thoroughly considered. This, Black of Hants, Gordon of Kent, and Loggie of Northumberland, N. B., proceeded to do, with the result that the discussion was continued until 6 o'clock,

when the house adjourned. Mr. Blain's resolution is now thought to be finally and irrevocably buried for W. F. McLean had an opportunity

presented of having his two-cent-a-mile railway resolution considered as well as his reciprocal demurrage bill, but he was absent from the house and they were passed over in silence.

THE PROFITS (DN	EC	iGS
COST OF PRODUCTION I RANCHERS	100 N 100 N	OUT	FOR
HOW TO FEED CHICKE	11,556	so a	s TO

MAKE MONEY

Henry W. Wing, who has charge of the poultry department at Cornell university experiment station, has made a large num ber of experiments on a somewhat exten-sive scale in order to determine the cost of producing eggs. This cost, of course varies greatly and depends on many factors, especially the cost of foods, the num ber of eggs laid, which again may vary greatly with the breed and general management, etc., on local conditions. The profits again depend upon the prices at which eggs are sold. At the station some of the best egg producing breds were used for these tests. Prof. Wing found that during the period from December 1 to March 2 which comprises the real winter months the food cost for each dozen eggs produced averaged in 1901 to 1902, and 1902 to 1908, for all flocks 17.7 cents and the egg prives averaged '28.3 cents in 1901.02 and 23.4 cent in 1902.03. There were wide variations, how-ever in the different periods of four or five weeks each, as wel las in the different flocks. Th results as to the comparative cost of food and value of eggs in 1902-03 ranged from \$22.40 loss to \$46.45 profit, for skimmed milk, 8 1-2c.; potatoes, 42c.; ap-ples, 42c.; turnips, 28c.; manigles, 26%; cabbage, 30c.; clover hay, 35c.; clover meal,

Oc. These experiments show that there is a chance of loss as well as of profit. We take it for granted that the fowls, under the tests, were skilfully handled and fed and undoubtedly better conditions were given for a favorable outcome than may be found in the majority of cases on our farms. On the other hand the test period covers just the exact time when fowls are the least productive of eggs. During the balance of the year eggs are produced much more freely, although they are then much lower in price, and the cost of foods

astray. Chickens are now being hatched by elec

tion. It may be we shall see the two-eggday strain of chickens advertised before

long. Don't keep as breeders hens that moulted undesirable for hatching. Their progen; will more than likely inherit the faults of the mother hen. Sell these hens but see that they are fat before offering them for

what are you giving your fowls in the resolution, them all the cabbage, beets, etc, you can.

FIRMER BONDS

St. Catherines. March 14-One best addresses ever delivered befor St. Catherines Canadian club was given last evening by Martin Burrell, of Grand Forks, B. C.

Nine years ago Mr. Burrell, who had for some time been an honored resident of the township of Louth, left this district to locate in British Columbia. There he embarked in the pursuit of agriculture and has achieved considerable success. He has also won recognition as a journalist and prominence in other respects in the Pacific province. For the past four months he has rep-resented the horticultural interests of that province in the mother country, and has delivered addresses in many places, setting forth the advantages and possibilities of British Columbia before the minds of the leading men in various walks of life in Great Britain. On his return to his western home he is paying a brief visit to St. Catherines friends, and some of the enterprising gentlemen of the Canadian club, taking advantage of his presence in the cluy, secured his promise to deliver an ad-

dress. President G. B. Burson presided, and briefly introduced Mr. Burrell, who, in his opening remarks, expressed his pleasure at being again in St. Cather-ines and meeting with many old friends, and his gratitude to the Canadian club for honoring him with an invitation to address them. After some further re-

address them. After some further re-marks of a general nature, Mr. Burrell began his address proper, which proved of rare interest to all who had the privi-lege of hearing him. His affection, he said, for this part of the country influenced him in accepting the invitation to address the Canadian club, because it was here that he got his first knowledge of Canada, induscito, because it was here that he got his first knowledge of Canada, indus-trialy, socially and in other respects. He had since gone westward to pastures new, but he had still his old love for the Niagara distirct. He had spent the past four months in England as a rep-resentative of British Columbia, and while there he found a good deal of resentative of British Columbia, and while there he found a good deal of ignorance regarding Canada, but the same was true in this country regard-ing conditions in the old land. After an ranged from \$22.40 loss to \$46.45 profit, for each 100 fowls. The food cost was based on the following prices per cwt. Wheat, \$1.45; corn, \$1.30; corn on ear, \$0c.; oats. \$1.75; buckwheat, \$1.20; bran, \$1.15 wheat middlings, \$1.15; corn meal, \$1.35; ground oats, \$1.75; ground barley, \$1.38; mixed feed, \$1.50; old process linseed oil meal, \$1.70; meat scrap, \$2.15; fresh ground bone, \$1; skimmed milk, \$2.15; tresh ground bone, \$1; skimmed milk, \$2.20; potatoes, \$20; carcolonial conditions in England is due to the far-reaching influence of their com-merce, which covers the entire world. He admired the keenness and alertness of the mind of the English business

man. During his visit he had met many distinguished men, and among them the lord mayor of Leeds, Mr. W. L. Hepton, who was not only very prominent in that country, but was also a strong ad-vocate of Canada, and Mr. T. P. O'Con-nor, who holds similar ideas regarding Canada to those held by the lord mayor of Leeds, and is a firm believer in Canada cit strong and the strong strong strong strong canada to those held by the lord mayor Canada's future. Lord Curzon, in a speech in Birming-

one quart of waterglass to nine quarts of bolled or distilled water. Immeraed eggs in this solution using a galvanized iron vessel or crocked can be used is desired. Not many persons feed their fowls just right-some starve they and others get them too fat. The proper amount can be guaged by watching the fowls and see the quantity they will consume with a balanc-ed ration they are not likely to go far astray.

ed ration they are not likely to go far artay.
Britain.
Britain.
Britain.
Britain.
Britain.
Britain.
It is not probable that England will in the near future change the fiscal policy which has been pursued for so many any years. Nevertheless, some bye-elections held recently have been in favor of tariff reform. Before the fiscal policy is changed the interests of the consumer must first be considered.
Speaking on the question of preference by the British and colonial tates are taken from an ordinary lighting with oil, etc. It is claimed that the heat can be great poultry man of Maine, rejects all pullets that do not begin to isy in Noven the position taken at the Imperial conference by the British and colonial statesmen in attendance. There is a great desire on the part of all kinds of men throughout all parts of the empire. In England he found that every man who had been in Canada and had been shown the points of interst and the advantages of this country, had gone home and is continually preaching Canada to all with whom he comes into contact.
Mr. Burrell the spoke at some length up on the marvelous development of mining, lumbering, fishing and fruitgrowing industries of British Columbia, all of which sald had a promising future. Passing reference was made to the troublous Oriental. It is not probable that England will ity of mistake in reading the bands and she laid eight eggs in five days. The hen did this at the time of her greatest egg produc-tion It way her her days and she her did the troublous Oriental immigration question and British Columbia's attitude question and British Columbia's attitude on the question, which, he said, was born of a desire to see the great west, and the wonderful mining and other re-sources of the Pacific province developed

speaking people of the white race. The status obtained by British Colum bia fruit, which he claimed was even finer than that produced in this district, in the British market was referred to and the fact that the growers of that province cannot hope to place upon the market more than two kinds of fruit was mentioned.

At the conclusion of his address a heary vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Burrell, on motion of Rev. N. I. Perry and Mr. James A. McSloy, which Mr. Burrell gratefully acknowledged.

MINES OL

A preliminary rep duction of Canada for 18 pared by the department tawa. The report which vision, shows a total This is arrived at on the Product-Metallic Antimony ore Gold, Yukon ... Gold, all other Iron ore, exports Fig iron from Canadian Nickel Cobalt, zinc, etc., pr

Total, metallic

Non-Metalli
Non-Metalli
Arsenic
Asbestos
Asbestic
Thromite
Coal
Pet
Corundum
Teldspar
Fraphite
rindstones
Sypsum
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fica
dineral pigments-Barytes
fineral pigments-Ochres .
fineral water
Vatural gas
Atroleum
chosphate
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alt
ripolite
party received a second second
rinolita

Total Structural Materials and Cement; natural ement, Portland ... ands and gravels, export Sower pipe Slate, squares Building materials, bricks, building stone,

Total structural mate not returned .

Total, 1907 Total, 1807 In arriving at these cond lowing information is given The metals, copper, lead, ver, are, for statistical pur the final average value of th in New York. Fig iron is furnace, and non-metallic r mine or point of shipment tents of ore, matte, etc., at pound; lead contents of or at 5.25 cents per lh; ald matte ahlpped at 45 cents contents or ore, etc., at 6 lb.

The total production of ada in 1907 was 651,962 sh at \$9,125,226, of which it i about 107,599 tons, valued at be attributed to Canadian o ance to ore imported. The following is given as on since 1886

1907

The report says: The 1907 and even well along of the year, was a period by great activity in all merce and the mining indu cial results of increasing Edial results of increasing p outlook was for a mineral yond all prosperity records. prosperity brought about it sion, since within a few close of the year, a rapid place. Whereas, before the companies were unable to to business offering, work we that labor became scarce an the demand for commodities in the case of metals, prices seldom before reached; in o exactly the reverse conditio demoe; railway cars became exactly the reverse condition denoe; railway care became of freight, laboring men we dept reductions in pay and and the price of metals fell denotifier the second second second second terms of the second s timately, however, for us i financial stringency has not ous results as with our fri border and although some industries found it necessar erations, some of those has sumed, and the great mast ed, and the great ma industry continues to enjoy and steady progress. Fortun change of condition occur the year to seriously affect crease in mineral output. we are enabled to record a crease of over 9 per cent production of 1907 as com The total value of the out cording to the methods a branch since its inception, 183,477, the largest output the ing industry has yet attain As might be expected, how in production are not sh throughout all the mining in

are some decreases recorde stance as in gold and lead, ber of products of lesser tance, such as corundum, phite, etc, but these are rbalanced by the large iron, silver, asbestos, cos petroleum and Portland co

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St. Catherines, March 14.-One of best addresses ever delivered befor St. Catherines Canadian club was that given last evening by Martin Burrell, of Grand Forks, B. C.

Nine years ago Mr. Burrell, who had for some time been an honored resident of the township of Louth, left this district to locate in British Columbia. There he embarked in the pursuit of agriculture and has achieved considerable success. He has also won recognition as a journalist and prominence in other respects in the Pacific province. For the past four months he has represented the horticultural interests of that province in the mother country, and has delivered addresses in many places, setting forth the advantages and possibilities of British Columbia before the minds of the leading men in various walks of life in Great Britain.

On his return to his western home he is paying a brief visit to St. Catherine riends, and some of the enterprising gentlemen of the Canadian club, taking advantage of his presence in the city ecured his promise to deliver an ad dress.

President G. B. Burson presided, and oriefly introduced Mr. Burrell, who, in his opening remarks, expressed his pleasure at being again in nes and meeting with many old friends and his gratitude to the Canadian club for honoring him with an invitation to address them. After some further remarks of a general nature, Mr. Burrel began his address proper, which proved of rare interest to all who had the privi lege of hearing him. His affection, he said, for this part of

of the the country influenced him in accepting the invitation to address the Canadian club because it was here that he got his first knowledge of Canada, indu trialy, socially and in other respects He had since gone westward to pastures new, but he had still his old love for 903. fo the Niagara distirct. He had spent the past four months in England as a rephow resentative of British Columbia, and while there he found a good deal of ignorance regarding Canada, but the same was true in this country regarding conditions in the old land. After an fit, fo uninterrupted absence of 22 years from the old country he confessed he had formed a strong admiration for the Wheat whea pluck, indomintable determination of Englishman in facing and solving the complex industrial problems of 1900 \$1.70 One reason for the ignorance of the nial conditions in England is due to the far-reaching influence of their comap merce, which covers the entire world. He admired the keenness and alertness of the mind of the English business 258/

During his visit he had met many distinguished men, and among them the lord mayor of Leeds, Mr. W. L. Hepton, who was not only very prominent in wer that country, but was also a strong adocate of Canada, and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, who holds similar ideas regarding l's are Canada to those held by the lord mayor of Leeds, and is a firm believer Canada's future. e the

Lord Curzon, in a speech in Birmingham recently, pointed out that ou skirts of empire were quite as imporant as the centre, for upon the outs the existence of the empire de anded. It is, therefore, a responsibility on the part of the people of Canada, and of the other colonies, to develop the sentiment which binds together the mother country and the colonies, by acquiring ntimate knowledge of the entire empire and all its parts.

While Americans are coming to this country, and developing the west, the people out there would prefer to see our natural resources in the hands of feel gratified that in the presence of ls just conditions such as they have been confronted with, resulting from American influence, that they have succeeded in ers get here a fabric distinctly hnilding building up here a fabric distinctly Canadian and very sympathetic to Great ee the go fa Britain.

It is not probable that England will in the near future change the fiscal policy which has been pursued for so less, some by many years. Neverthel elections held recently have been in favor of tariff reform. Before the fiscal policy is changed the interests of the consumer must first be considered. Speaking on the question of preferential trade. Mr. Burrell referred to the position taken at the Imperial con-ference by the British and colonial statesmen in attendance. There is a great desire on the part of all kinds of men throughout all parts of the empire to strengthen the bonds that bind together the various parts of the empire In England he found that every man who had been in Canada and had been shown the points of interst and the advantages of this country, had gone home and is continually preaching Canada to all with whom he comes into contact.

Mr. Burrell then spoke at some length upon the marvellous development mining, lumbering, fishing and fruit growing industries of British Columbia, all of which said had a promising future. Passing reference was made to the troublous Oriental immigration the troublous question and British Columbia's attitude on the question, which, he said, was born of a desire to see the great west, and the wonderful mining and other re sources of the Pacific province developed for Canada by British and English-speaking people of the white race.

The status obtained by British Columbia fruit, which he claimed was even finer than that produced in this district, n the British market was referred to and the fact that the growers of that province cannot hope to place upon the market more than two kinds of fruit was mentioned.

At the conclusion of his address a heary vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Burrell, on motion of Rev. N. I. Perry and Mr. James A. McSloy, which Mr. Burrell gratefully acknowledged.

MINES OUTPUT figures more explicitly, showing the total

A preliminary report on the mineral pro-duction of Canada for 1907 has been pre-pared by the department of Mines at Ot-tawa. The report which is subject to re-vision, shows a total value of 385,133,477. This is arrived at on the following returns: This is arrived at on the following returns: Value Product-Metallic Antimony ore\$ 65,000 11.478,644 Copper 3,150,000 d. Yukon 5,144,765 Gold, all other Iron ore, exports Pig iron from Canadian ore 45,907 1 982 307 2,532,836 Lead Nickel 9.535.407 8,329,221 Cobalt, zinc, etc., products 200,000

Total, metallic Non-Metallic \$42,434,087 \$ 36,210 2,482,984 Asbestos 22,059 Asbestic 72,901 Chromite 24.560.238 Coal Pet Corundum 200 177,922 29,809 Feldspar Graphite . 46,876 Grindstones 642 470 Gypsum Limestone for flux in iron frunaces 333.022 Mica Mineral pigments-Barytes 4,500 Mineral pigments-Ochres Mineral water 110,524 784 581 Natural gas Petroleum Phosphate 5,514 189,353 Pyrites 342,315 Salt Talc

\$31,217,060 Structural Materials and Clay Products Cement, natural 4.043 3.347.828 ement, Portland 2,500 Flagstones Sands and gravels, exports 119.858 Sower pipe Slate, squares Building materials, including etc..... 20,056 7 500 000 bricks, building stone, etc

Tripolite

224

Total structural materials, etc. \$12,232,330 Total other non-metallic 31,217,060 42,449,390 Total metallic Estimated value mineral products 309,000 not returned

\$86,183,477 ver, are, for statistical purposes valued at the final average value of the refined metal in New York. Pig from is valued at the furnace, and non-metallic products at the mine or point of shipment. Copper con-

mine or point or snipment. Copper con-tents of ore, matte, etc., at 20.004 cents per pound; lead contents of ore, matte, etc., at 5.225 cents per lb.; nickel contents of matte shipped at 45 cents per lb.; sliver contents or ore, etc., at 65.327 cents per The total production of pig from in Canada in 1907 was 651,962 short tons, valued at \$9,125,226, of which it is estimated that

about 107,599 tons, valued at \$1,982,307 should be attributed to Canadian ore, and the balance to ore imported. The following is given as the annual production since

6			\$10,221,255
7			10,321,331
8			12,518,894
9			14,013,113
ñ			16,763,353
n			18,976,616 /1
6			16,623,415
2			20,931,158
4			19,931,159
2			20,505,917
6			22,474,256
7			28,485,023
0			38,412,431
0			49,234,005
9			64,420,983
			65,804,611
1	·····		69 911 624
8			63,211,634
3			61,740,513
4			60,073,897
			69,525,170
			79,,057,308
q			86,183,477
<u>_</u>		mile a	sealer months

The report says: The early months of 1907 and even well along past the middle of the year, was a period specially marked by great activity in all branches of com-merce and the mining industry shared with other commercial undertakings the bene-ficial results of increasing prosperity. The outlook was for a mineral product far beyond all prosperity records. But excessiv rosperity brought about its own depressince within a few months of the close of the year, a rapid change took place. Whereas, before the transportation ompanies were unable to take care of the business offering, work was so plentiful that labor became scarce and high in price the demand for commodities so great that the case of metals, prices rose to figures seldom before reached; in one short month exactly the reverse conditions were in evi dence; railway cars became idle for want of freight, laboring men were glad to ac-cept reductions in pay and keep their jobs and the price of metals fell rapidly. Forhowever, for us in Canada, the financial stringency has not had such seri-ous results as with our friends across the border and although some of our mineral industries found it necessary to cease operations, some of those have already remed, and the great mass of the mining industry continues to enjoy a conservative and steady progress. Fortunately, also, this change of condition occurred too late in the year to seriously affect the expected increase in mineral output. Thus it is that we are enabled to record a substantial increase of over 9 per cent in the mineral production of 1907 as compared with 1906. The total value of the output, valued according to the methods adopted in this branch since its inception, was about \$86,-183,477, the largest output the Canadian minng industry has yet attained. As might be expected, however, increases

production are not shown uniformly hite, etc, but these are more than cour-erbalanced by the large increases in pig on, silver, asbestos, coal, natural gas, irrelevalence in the total production in 1907, over 72 per cent was obtained from British Columbia mines and 19 per cent from Ontarko. roleum and Portland cement.

the more important products. had fallen to 21.130 cents and to 13.166 cents in October. The average for the year was 20.004 cents as compared with 19.278 cents Product Inc Dec Copper\$ 758,170. Gold Yukon 758,170 \$. 2,450,000 Gold, all other 780,436 The total exports of copper in ore matte Pig iron, Canadian ore.. 257,907 and other forms were, according to customs dpartment rturns, 27,324 tons. Lead-All the production recorded was mined in the province of British Columbia. 556,351 Lead Nickel 586.573 Silver 2,669,766 Other metallic products.. 137,930 The output is less than that obtained in 1906 by nearly 13 per cent. A considerably less tonnage was shipped from East Koote-444,900 18,958 Coal 4,828,219 nay mines, with probably an increased out-put from West Kootenay. No bounty was paid during 1907 on lead 27.051 Corundum Natural gas Petroleum 295,328 ore, but in December the price had fallen to a point where bounty could be claimed. The export of lead in ore, etc., during the Portland Cement 210.021 Other net increases 588,815 year was 10.989 tons and of pig lead, etc \$10,959,189 \$ 3,833,620 1807 tons, or a total of 12,796 tons. As with the metals, silver and copper, the price of lead also functuated widely

reases or decreases in value of some of

the year. In March the average mo

during the year. In New York for the first five months of the year, the price held steadily at 6 cents per pound; then steadily

decreased, the average for December be-ing 3.657 cents, and the average for the

On the London market, the highest quo-

tation during the year was £22 2s. 6d. and

the lowest £13 per long ton, a difference between the highest and lowest of over £9. Nickel-With the exception of the nickel

contained in the ores shipped from the Co-balt district, the production of nickel in Oanada is derived from the well knewn

nickel-copper deposits of the Sudbury dis

trict. The output has been increasing for a number of years, although the actual

amount of nickel contained in matte shipp

ed in 1907 is somewhat less than in 1906. Two companies are carrying on active op-erations, the Mond Nickel company at Vic-

toria mines and the Canadian Copper con

pany at Copper Cliff. The ore is first

matte, containing from 77 to 88 per cent of the combined metals, copper and nickel, which is shipped to the United States and

WILL EXPEND BIG SUM

GRANBY COMPANY TO MAKE MANY

IMPROVEMENTS

ABOUT \$200.000 FOR SMELTER ENLARG

MENT

Phoenix, March 14-The comfortable sun

of about \$200,000 represents what the Granby

Consolidated company is spending this yea

in improvements and enlargements at the

company's smelting works near Grand

Forks, including the new ore and coke

bunkers just completed and the machinery

and structural steel for the enlargement

A. B. W. Hodges, the local manager of

the company furnished the following de-

tails of the orders placed a few days ago

for machinery and additional electrical and

other equipment, which is all to be delivered

in the early summer and should be com-

pletely installed in the fall, giving the smel-

ter a capacity of about 4500 tons or more

The blast furnaces of which there are now

eight in the battery are to be made four

feet four inches longer than at present,

making them 22 feet in length each. This

making them 25 feet in length each. This will require 32 more water packets, making a carload which will be furnished by the Allis-Chalmers company of Chicago. It will not be necessary to enlarge the fur-near building for this surface.

In the blower building the engine capa-city will be doubled. At present the en-gines have 500 horse power capacity and a new engine of 500 horse power capacity

has been ordered, with a 500 horse powe

der type, capable of furnishing 10,000 cub

feet of free air per minute, at 15 pound

ressure, and will be, like the others, of fordberg make, from Milwaukee.

e furnaces necesistated by their being

To supply the additional blast needed for

ville blowers have been contracted for, each having a capacity of 36,000 cubic feet of free air per minute. To operate these blow-ers there will be four 150 horse power elec-

tric motors, all the new motors to be of the

Canadian Westinghouse type. With the enlargement of the blast fur-

naces will also be required additionaly trol-

engines, each of 30 horse power, are now on

their way to Grand Forks from the makers

All of the above machinery has been con-

tracted for with the explicit provision that it is for delivery on or before July 1. As

will be at once started, one furnace being

changed over and enlarged at a time. This

will slightly cut down the smelting capacity

for a short time, but when one or two fur-

naces are enlarged, the increase in size will make up for other furnaces being out

of commission temporarily to undergo the

Today the Granby smelter is the most

complete plant of its kind in Canada, be-

yond all question, and is handling from 3200 to 3400 tons of ore daily. When the en-

largements are finished in the fall, this capacity will be increased by upwards of

1000 tons a day. From this it is quite evi-

dent that the directors of the company do

not anticipate that the price of copper will

remain for any great length of time at the

same change

considerably lengthened, two new Con

tor to drive it. It will be a double cylin

each 24 hours under normal conditions.

of the smelter proper.

roasted and then smelted to a Be

Great Britain for refining.

year 5.325 cents, as compared with

cents in 1906.

Total increase\$ 7,126,169 It will be observed that a slight in shown in the copper output, a decrease British Columbia being more than offset by an increase in the copper contents of the Sudbury nickel-copper ores. A very large decrease in gold production, more than 28 per cent, practically represents a falling off in every district, with the pos-sible exception of Nova Scotia.

In pig fron production a substantial in-crease is indicated. New furnaces were in operation in Hamilton and Port Arthur. The production of pig lead was less by about 13 per cent. Nickel shows but little change. The output of silver was over 50 per cent greater than in 1906 and this de-spite a falling off in British Columbia, the large increase being entirely due to the shipments from the Cobalt district.

Amongst the non-metallic products as-bestos shows a substantial progress, an increase of 10 per cent in quantity, with higher prices. Coal mining also shows a steady growth in all fields with higher prices. Natural gas and petroleum production also show large increases and this is particularly gratifying as indicating that these fields in Ontario have not yet reacheases and this ed the exhaustion point. Portland cement, with incomplete returns shows an increase of nearly 12 per cent.

It becomes interesting at times to com-pare the relative importance of the various industries in respect of their total values, and the following table has been complied to show for the years 1907 and 1906, the position in the scale of importance of umber of mineral products, constitutin together about 95 per cent of the total. 1906-Products

13.74

9.664

3.915

2.938

1.226

.... Gold 15:03 Nickel Brick, stone and lime Lead Asbestos Pig iron, from Canadian ore

1907-Products Coal Copper Nickel 11.06

Gold Brick, stone and lime Cement Lead Asbestos 2.906 Pig iron from Canadian ere 2.300

Petroleum Natural gas Gypsum Gold-Four years ago gold was relatively

the most valuable mineral product in Can-ada, but in 1907 it has fallen to the fifth place. A continued shrinkage has taken thing 10 in 1900 to about \$3,150,000 in 1907. The

effect of this shrinkage was to some ex-tent lessened by the continued increase in British Columbia, but in 1907 this province nace building for this purpose. The converter plant will be entirely re-newed. At present the converter plant has just about all it can do to handle the proalso shows a falling off in both placer and lode output, a decrease of over 13 per cent Less than haif as much gold was ob-tained from the Yukon as in 1906. Of the Less than half as much gold was obtanie i taking as in law, of the present stand of three converters are vas obtained from placer and hydraulic workings and 53 per cent from sulphuret and quartz ores. The present stand of three converters are 70 inches in diameter and 100 inches in length, and the three new converter stands will be 34 inches in diameter and 126 inches

Silver-About 12,750,044 ounces of silver were contained in ore shipments in 1997 as compared with \$,473,379 ounces in 1906, an increase of over 50 per cent. Over 59 per cent of the production in 1907 was derived from the provinces of Ontarlo and British To make room for the enlarged converter cent of the production in 1907 was derived from the provinces of Ontario and British Columbia, and about 77 per cent from th Cobalt district alone.

To make room for the emarged converter plant the steel converter building will be lengthened 30 feet. The new converters will be electrically operated-the first of this type in the Boundary-and will be operated by 25 horse power electric motors. The price of refined silver varied considerably during the year. The average monthly price reached its highest in Feb ruary at 68.35 cents per ounce, failing slightly in April and May, and increasing to over 68 cents again in July and August, but falling rapidly during the balance of the year to an average of 54.565 cents in December. The average of the year was 65.327 cents as compared with an average of 66.791 in 1906. The rapid development of the Cobalt dis

trict has brought the provinye of Ontario to the front as a silver producer and although complete returns have not yet be received from the smelters, close estimates have been made by the mine owners. Re turns from 24 shipping mines show the of shipped as approximately 14,557 tons, co taining 9.914.056 ounces of silver. At the average price of refined silver for the year, this would be worth \$6,476,555 and it repre sents an average of 691 ounces of silver \$444.87 per ton of ore shipped. There was a slightly smaller output of ley engines to haul the feed cars from the

silver in British Columbia in 1908, a failing coke and ore bins. Four of these trolley off of nearly 200,000 ounces. It may be noted that there was a larger amount of silver in ore, entered for export | in the east. than the records of production show, the excess being over 2,000,000 ounces. The exports of the 12 months according to the customs returns were 14,813,735 ounces, valu- soon as it arrives the work of installation ed at \$9,941,849, an average value of 67.11 per ounce.

Copper-The aggregate production of cop-per for 1907 was about 57,381,746 pounds, an increase of 3 per cent over 1906.

The copper mines of the Boundary district of British Columbia as well as others in the Nelson and Coast districts were closed down in November and although some of them reopened again after a few weeks, the total output for the province some of them reoperation again a terr a two weeks, the total output for the province was somewhat less than in 1906. This destance as in gold and lead, and in a num-ber of products of lesser relative impor-unce, such as corundum, feldspar, gra-the mines of Sudbury. (See under nickel.)

The price of copper varied greatly during | present low level.

THE WEEKLY NEWS, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1908

BACK FROM HIS DUTIES New York price of electrolytic copper in New York was 25.065 cents per pound. In July this MEMBER FOR NELSON SPEAKS OF

RECENT SESSION

MEASURES AFFECTING THIS CITY THAT PASSED

Dr. Hall, M.P.P., has returned from hi duties at the provincial capital and was busy yesterday talking over the events of the session with his constituents.

Speaking to a reporter of The Daily News last night Dr. Hall said: "I am glad the bill asked for by the city of Nelson went through all right as we will now be able to complete the power plant in due course by the installation of a second unit. When the matter was first brought to my attention by mayor Taylor, I interviewed the atterney general with a view of getting a clause in the general municipal act chang-ed, which would have permitted Nelson to borrow the needed \$85,000, by taking our borrow the needed \$85,000, by taking our sinking fund into consideration in ascer-taining the city's total indebtedness for borrowing purposes, but the members of the government declined to consider such an amendment' and I accordingly brought in the bill allowing Nelson to obtain the sum mentioned and eventually sort it through mentioned and eventually got it through in good shape. When Mr. Procter came to the coast I arranged for an interview with the members of the cabinet for him and he did his best to persuade the government to amend the clause in the municipal act but the alderman had no better luck in his atempt than fell to my lot. "I think my \$85,000 debenture bill in the

shape it finally passed will give the needed relief sought here and I believe that the debentures, when issued, will find a ready

"When the act to amend the liquor license act came up I moved an amendment that in unorganized districts where the issue In unorganized districts where the issue of licenses is left wholly in the hands of the superintendent of provincial police at Victoria, there should be an appeal to the county judge, but the amendment was vot-ed down. I am strongly of the opinion that such an appeal as I asked for should be permitted. At present such an appeal ex-ists with regard to the granting of all other liquer licenses in cities and rural muni-cipalities and to my thinking, except it be for political purposes, there is no good rea-son why such an appeal should not be per-mitted from the superintendent of the pro-vincial police at Victoria in unorganized districts. "I brought in a bill amending the musi-

"I brought in a bill amending the muni-cipal clauses act by which city councils, such as Nelson, could dispose of old elec-tric light plant, water rights, water priv-leges, etc. There were several other bills to amend the municipal clauses act and by consent they were consolidated and those approved, including the measure I in-troduced, were included in the new act that passed." that passed."

that passed." Referring to the new clause in the muni-cipal elections act, regarding qualifications of electors, Dr. Hall pointed out that the "dog ownership" qualification had been stricken out and the clause now reads as follows: "day make as famile being a Dati follows: "Any male or female, being a British subject of the full age of 21 years, who is the owner of real estate of the assessed value of not less than \$100, or who is the representative, being a resident Britlish subject, duly authorized by the directors of an incorporated company, which is the assessed owner of lands or of improvements of lands, of assessed value of not less than \$100, situated within the municipality, o who carries on business in the municipality and is the holder of a trade l cense, the annual fee of which is not less than \$5. o who is a householder, shall be entitled t have his or her name entered on the vot ers' list of the municipality; provided, how ever, that in case of a holder of a trade licence or in the case of a householder, he or she shall, during the month of October In each year, make and cause to be deliv-ered to the clerk of the municipality a statutory declaration made and subscribed before a supreme or county court judge, stipendiary or police magistrate, commis-sioner for taking affidavits in the supreme

will be 34 inches in diameter and Lo inches in the schedule of the schedule of

GOOD SHOWING OF SEVERAL

MINES IN TWO MONTHS OF YEAR NINETY-THREE PROPERTIES EARN

NEARLY \$7,000,000 DIVIDENDS

silver, copper, lead and zinc, and the curtailed production of these metals and curvailed production of these metals and the interruption of mining gold in Ne-vada and elsewhere by reason of labor troubles and other causes, do not be-speak confidence in the dividend paying power of the mines and metallurgical works. And yet, notwithstanding these advance for the pay here item 9.9 a mod works. And yet, notwithstanding these adverse factors, no less than 33 Ameri-can mines and metallurgical works, ac-cording to a careful compilation by the Chicago Mining World, paid dividends amounting to the large total of \$6,742,-491 for the first two months of the cur-rent year.

rent year. These 33 concerns have declared in dividends to date the enormous sum of dividends to date the enormous sum of \$253,174,208 on an issued capitalization of \$302,041,850, showing 'a return of nearly 84 per cent. It should be stated that this record does not include the profits divided by the Amalgamated, Copper Range Consolidated and one other mines securities holding. other mines securities holding corporation, which for the two months this year amounted to \$1,233,220, making a total to date \$64.819.880 on the outsta ing share-capital of \$194,266,000, a re-turn of about 33 per cent in less than 10 years. In addition, there has been paid by one metal selling company+ the United-which handles the product of the Amalgamated Copper Co. and other large interests, \$375,000 in dividends this year, making a total of \$6,000,000 since incorporation in January, 1900, on the \$5,000,000 capitaliza-

Of the 29 mines that paid \$3,874,930 in dividends for the first two months this year, seven were copper properties which contributed \$2,332,162. These mines have paid to date the large total of

The Cleveland school disaster has taught a lesson which, it is earnestly to be hoped, will not quickly be forgot-ten. That it has been the means of again awakening this country to the necessity of providing means to minimize the risk of a holocaust within its borders is evidenced by the sudden display of activity shown by numerous Canadian municipalities in testing and making an inventory of thir fire-fight.ag appliances, says the Toronto Monetary Times. Some of the results of these in-vestigations are not too reassuring. Spasmodic efforts at attaining the respasmould enorts at attaining the re-quisite standard of safety will not ac-complish a great deal. A definite and up-to-date policy of fire prevention and escape is needed in every town and city in the continent; in no other way will

Standard to J. Waldbeser for the reco owners: to Mrs. Agnes Baxter on the Ame thyst for the recorded owner; to M. Egan on the Rio Tente; to J. Desireau on the Cloudy Day and the Rainy Day for the recorded owners. Transfer has been made of the Viceroy, situated one mile east of Nel-son, from J. McKlernan to R. Green; of the Lottie K., on Fawn creek, 12 miles from Salmo, from H. Kimber to H. T. Altken and Paul Johnson; of the Tillicum in the same locality from A. F. Reid to H. T. Aitken and Paul Johnson; of the Skookum and Chinook, in the same locality, from H. T. Aitken and Paul Johnson to H. Kimber. CONTARIO BUDGET Toronto, March 20.—Colonel Mathe-son, the provincial treasurer, brought down the budget yesterday afternoon. The estimated receipts for the pres-ent year are \$7,321,772 and the estimat-ed expenditure \$7,501,875. The cash on hand from last years of \$1,567,484, gives a total of \$9,590,856 to meet the year's outlay.

produce it.

CANADA TAKING TO HEART LES-SONS OF CLEVELAND FIRE SOMETHING MORE THAN FIRE DRILL ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY

court, justice of the peace of notary pub-lic, in form and to the effect of Form 1, in the schedule of th's act in the case of the TWO MONTHS' PROFITS

MINING RECORDS Record has been made of the location of the Black Tail and Wh'ite Tail on Boun dary creek, the first by M. E. Shea and in the continent; in no other way will the appalling annual waste of life and property be lessened. The strictest supervision should be placed upon schools and all similar buildings where a number of persons are crowded together. At present, the prevailing idea seems to be that when school children have been trained in fire-drill, that is sufficient. If the Cleve-land tracedy has taucht anything, it is the last by W. J. White. Certificates of work have been issued on the Emaral, Em erald fraction, Standard fraction and Gold Certainly the prevailing low prices of and tragedy has taught anything, it is the utter inadequacey of this precaution alone. Fire-drill is excellent so far as it goes. It has been the means of sav-ing many young lives, for experience has proved that children are less prone to point in the presence of anora by has proved that children are less prone to panic in the presence of danger by fire than are adults. Hence, if properly trained and led, they may be relied upon to march out of a burning building quistly and in order. But there are cases, such as at Cleveland, where more tangible and substantial means of es-tere are inversive. It is in fact case cape are imperative. It is, in fact, gen-erally agreed by architects and other experts that in all three-story buildings an iron gallery and stairways running round the outside are sine qua non. The Ontario minister of education has issued a circular insisting upon the equipment of schools with fire escaps

142,596,926, showing a return of nearly three times the issued capitalization of \$52,525,000. Even with copper selling at 12 or 13 cents per pound, many of these mines should be able to pay divi-dends, provided, of course, there is a corresponding increase in consumption of the metal and the mines are not (like some of the recent flotations) obliged to meet the 5 or 6 per cent in-terest on their bond issues. The larg-est dividend declared by a copper mine so far this year is \$600,000, by Aana-conda of Montana; this is \$900,000 less than was paid four months previously, before the demoralization in copper prices agitated the trade. Since its orprices agrated the trade. Since its of ganization in 1895, Anaconda has paid dividends of \$39,300,000 on a capitaliza-tion of \$30,000,000. Boston & Montana, another Amalgamated "feeder," paid a guarterly dividend of \$450,000 on Feb. 24, which is one-half the amount sent to the shareholders last November. Dur-24, which is one-half the amount sent to the shareholders last November. Dur-ing the past 20 years the Boston & Mon-tana mine has yielded dividends of \$57,-475,000, which is more than 15 times the capitalization of \$3,750,000. The Arizona Copper Co., owned largely in Great Britain, faid dividends of \$547,162 so far this war, making the total to so far this year, making the total to date \$11,689,354 on the \$3,775,000 capi-taligation. United Verde, ex-senator Clark's mine in Arizona, paid a divi-dend in January of \$225,000, making the

grand total since organization, \$24,520,-322, which is over eight times the capi-talization of \$3,000,000. Twenty-one gold, silver and lead mines declared dividends of \$1,522,768 for the two months this year, making the total upto date \$61,148,590 on the ssued share-capital of \$7,607,200, showing a return of nearly 79 per cent. Most of these dividends have been paid by so-called low-grade mines, which have been compelled to adopt the most eco-nomical mining and ore treatment processes. The great Alaska Treadwell gold mine, which obtains only abotu \$2.15 per ton from ore milled, is still able to pay large dividends on its \$5,000,000 capitalization; so far this year the declaration has been \$150,000 (quarterly), equivalent to 12 per cent per annum, and making the total up to date \$9,135,000 or making the total up to date \$9,135,000 or 182.7 per cent. The Bunker Hill & Sul-livan silver-lead mine in the Coeur 'dAlene district, Idaho, has a unique record, being one of the few regular monthly payers; its dividends so far this year amount to \$150,000, making the grand total to date \$9,936,000 on the \$3,000,000 capitalization. The Home-stake gold mine in the Bleck Hills, S. D., is paying a monthly dividend of 50 cents per share (\$109,200) and has de-clared to date \$15,298,750 (the present capitalization being \$21,840,000). Recent developments in the economic treatment of the slimes at the Homestake suggest a new lease of life for the mine as a a new lease of life for the mine as a dividend payer. The Camp Bird gold mine in Colorado, partly owned in Great Britain, continues to pay good dividends; so far this year the amount is \$196,800, making the total to date \$4,018,104 on making the total to date \$4,018,104 on the outstanding capitalization of \$4,100,-

SAFEGUARDING SCHOOLS

and the provision of adequate exits, which must open outwards. School inn Toronto, which has experienced three school fires of recent years, a similar condition exists. Few cities could be named where they do not. The order for reform has assuredly been sufficiently long delayed. It is regrettable that so terrible a warning was necessary to

The compulsory equipment of fire es-capes and adequate exits is undoubtedly

a step in the right direction, but it is one that must be followed by others before the authorities will be relieved of the grave responsibility now resting upon them. When asked as to the effect of the new regulations, the superin-tendent of the Toronto schools expre sed doubt as to the practicability of fire

scapes in schools. "As fires in schools," he said, "usually occur in weather such as that fire es-capes are likely to be slippery and the children would be nable to fall and get entitient would be hable to fail and get injured, fire escapes are of very little use. It is well known that sidewalks may be cleared off in the morning and be quite slippery by noon, so it may be imagined what difficulty there would be in trying to keep fire escapes or gal-leries safe. Of course, fire escapes are of use on other buildings, where there are adults, who are better able to climb around. But their usefulness on schools is a very debatable question." In conversation with the Monetary Times, the Toronto fire chief spoke in

no hesitating terms of the necessity for outside galleries and stairways in all three- storeyed school buildings. His view is also shared by the city architect, who will presumably make recom-mendations to the local board of conrol to that effect. The chief of the Montreal brigade, another strong advo-cate of outside galleries, is making a tour of inspection of the schools there, and has already discovered many short-comings. One glaring instance is the St. Helen school, where the lives of a st. Helen school, where the lives of a hundred little girls, mostly under seven and eight years of age, are daily in jeopardy. The school occupies the third floor of a four-story building, the ground floor of which is used as a hardware and fuel alcohol store. The only egress from the class-room is by a tortuous stairway leading through a narrow hallway to the single front door, common to all the upper part of the building. The door opens inward, the stairs be-ing just wide enough to permit it to do so. In the event of a rush, it would be impossible to hold it open; but through it the children would have to come as there is no other means of escape. Happily, the school expects to move its quarters next month. But the fact that such oriminally hazardous con-ditions have been allowed to exist at all is further proof of the urgent need for reforms which should have been undertaken by the local authorities

The Montreal Society for the Prote tion of Women and Children has taken up the fight for better protection of the schools of Montreal against fire, and adopted resolutions provided for peti-tioning the provincial legislature for the From all parts of the country come reports telling of investigations made

by municipal authorities of the condi tion of their schools. St. Catherines, Ont., is already preparing a bylaw. to enforce the placing of fire escapes upon all public buildings. Other municipali ties in the province will, nolens volens have to follow suit under the government order. From other points is heard a great deal about the efficiency of the fire-drill. With few exceptions, no hint is given as to the existence of galleries is given as to the existence of galleries and other appliances. At Point St. Charles, Que, where a demonstration was made a few days ago of the working of the fire chutes provided there, the fire escape law was read, and it was plainly evident that that large institu-tion was devoid of the fire protection that the law selled for

that the law called for. Whether or not the various kinds of fire escape are the most suitable ap-pliances for school buildings is a mat-ter for experts to determine. But all authorities are agreed upon the effi-ciency and necessity for outside gal-leries, wide corridors, broad stairs, fireproof basements, and outward opening doors. When these conditions have been fulfilled, all that modern science

KAMLOOPS LIBERALS

The annual meeting of the Kamloops dis-trict liberal associiation was held last week. The election of officers resulted as fol-lows: Hon. presidents, senator Bostock and Wade, J. Hoygood, W. Hargraves, jr., J. which must been instructed that it will form part of their duty to see that these regulations are observed. This action is the immediate result of a re-per; 1st vice-president, T. C. Costley; 2nd vice-president J. H. Wilson; treasurer, F. Durath T. C. Swanson; execuaction is the inimediate result of a re-port received by him with regard to the McKeough school, Chatham, Although ing is wholly unprovided with fire es-capes. Chatham is not the only offender. mond, V. H. Mott, A. S. McArthur, A. E. Walker and J. Robb. Delegates to the nominating convention, E. B. Drummond, J. L. Brown, Dr. Wade, G. D. Brown, J. J. L. Brown, Dr. wade, G. D. Brown, J. D. Swanson, J. M. Harper, R. McKay, W. Hargraves, F. Rushton, J. H. Wilson; al-ternates, R. C. Blackbourn, A. C. Taylor, J. Payne, J. Crawford, P. Gibson. It was include to arrange for a parameter of the second decided to arrange for a permanent club room and finances for the purpose were arranged for at the meeting.

From the Boundary comes the news that Granby smelter has projec ed the spe ing of nearly a quarter million dollars this summer upon new machinery, so as to in-crease the output of its furnaces 1000 tons daily. This in itself is a sure indication that the controllers of this well known property have no idea that the price of copper is going to remain at its presen prices for any length of time. Indeed the most pessimistic utterances hardly date the rise in the price of this metal any later than the fall of the year. A further in-dication from the same district is that the B. C. Copper company has placed a number of orders conditionally on the ope of the works. That is to say the have been given definitely but delivery will not be taken until after the plant is in operation. Furthermore the C.P.R. is plan-ning extensive improvements in the roadbed and gradients of its feeders to the Mother Lode mine.

Locally, in Nelson it is stated by mad ery men and by business firms generally that business since the beginning of the year, especially during February, is much brighter and better than it was during the same period of 1907. More orders are com-ing in for machinery and supplies from all quarters. It is therefore to be confidently inticipated that the season of 1908, despit the untoward circumstances which ushered in the coming of the year, is likely to be a banner season as far as prosperity is con-cerned. There are in places at present more aborers than there is work presented. The mines are, however, opening up, the mills are following suit and a few weeks later there will be a heavy demand for men upon the construction of the Grand Trunk east-ward from Prince Rupert, absorbing all surplus labor.

Following are the shipments for the past vek and year to date: BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Mine		Week	Year
			194.07
Other i	mines		425
Total			194,509
A. S. A.	ROSSLAND	SHIPMENTS	5
Centre	Star	2,732	35,152
Le Roi		1,306	16,606
Le Roi	No. 2	603	6,954

Evening Star	83	367
Total	4,674	59,079
SLOCAN-KOOTENAY SHI	PMEN	TS
St. Eugene	471	5,541
Whitewater	43	-199
Whitewater, milled	280	2,940
Queen	25	139
Queen, milled	185	1,840
Poorman, milled	250	1,850
North Star	. 59	715
Arlington, Erle	45	650
Standard	43	380
Emerald	45	361
Ruth	30	271
Rambler-Cariboo	44	257
Nugget	22	213
Kootenay Belle, milled	25	150
	00	

Total The total shipments for the		
Other mines	14	10,926
Slocan Star	33	33
Hewitt	22	145_

ere 30,736 and for the year to date 280,16 GRANBY SMELTER RECEIPTS

Grand Forks, B.C.

Trail, B. C.	ECEI	PIS
Centre Star	2,732	35,152
Le Roi No. 2	603	6,954
St. Eugene	471	5,541
War Eagle	540	834
North Star	59	715
Arlington, Erie	45	650
Standard	43	386
Evening Star	33	367
Emerald	45	361
Ruth	30	271
Rambler-Cariboo	44	257
Nugget'	22	213
Hewitt	22	145
Whitewater Deep	43	133
Slocan Star	33	85
Other mines		3,477
	the second states	Contraction of the local division of the loc

To	stal .					4,765	55,48
	LE	ROI	SMELT	ER	RE	CEIP	rs
		N	orthport,	W	ash.	1	Part Parties
EA 1	Dal			9993		1 900	

First	Though	t			113	1,124
					25	139
Other	mines					71
	X Star		1208	10.		

. 1,444 17.940 The total receipts at the various smelter for the past week were 30,649 tons and for the year to date 273,662 tons.

USEFUIL. HINTS

cork well soaked in vas using will prevent it from sticking. For a scald or burn beat white of an egg and kerosense together, rub on free-ly and cover injury with piece of old lean linen. Repeat application till re-

lieved. Molsten spots of blood with cold was ter ,then powder freely with dry starch. When thoroughly dry carefully remove starch and not a stain will be even on white linen.

To restore gloss to leather belts, purses and bags, dip a soft cloth in white of an egg and apply freely.

For poisoned skin use a teaspoonful of sugar of lead to one quart of rain water. The leaves of bruised night shade covered with thick cream is an-other infallible remedy. A simple rule for soda bread is just half as much buttermilk as you have

Borax sprinkled about your flowers

will save them from red ants. Use tomatoes for billousness, carrots for To prevent labels from falling off of wood, tin or glass, add one teaspoonful of brown sugar to every pint of flour paste.

rheumatism, onions and lettuce for insomnia and nervousness and spinach as a tonic, as it contains much iron. For a dog poisoned with green paint.

hold nose and drench with a quart of new sweet milk. Ten minutes later give same quantity of lime water, to produce vomiting. The animal thus experimented on was getting stiff and remained ill for two succeeding days, but finally recovered.

12 million and the

STEADY WORK

(Continued From First Page)

man that the damnable smelter had closed smelter, said he would rather have worked in a mine than in the smelter. He had seen robust men used up in two months. R. Riley asked whether it would not be

better for the province to have good high schools rather than a university. Dr. Hall replied that was more or less Lamont. the attitude of the opposition. A nucleus for a university should be started but it three for the purposes of canvassing and vas early days as yet for the establishment

of a university. J. H. Nickerson wanted to know whether that would be the case. A working man asked if the law com elled the payment of a dollar a month fee

to doctors. This was also replied to in the affirmative. J. H. Nickerson asked if an expert doctor could be brought in. "If he could comply with the law," re

plied the doctor, amid great laughter. The question was asked why \$6000 had been voted for immigration. Dr. Hall said there was a need for domestic help and part of the money will be used for that. Nobody would be b.ought

in except for positions already found. good thing for bachelors. F. Phillips asked whether the girls were

men had been raised. Dr. Hall said this was possibly the case Still he would prefer a white girl to a Chinaman in the house. J. H. Nickerson asked why doctors'

ions should be protected and others not. Dr. Hall replied that the protection was

uld not be served by quacks. There being no disposition shown to put who had made a clear exposition of the work of the legislature and who had shown the French teaty; trade would be bine

This met with a cordial response and after a few appropriate remarks by the doc-tor the meeting closed.

MUST HAVE PUBLICITY

BUSINESS MEN WANT THE WORL STEADILY PROSECUTED

IMMEDIATE AND THOROUGH CAN VASS FOR FUNDS TO BE MADE

(From Thursday's Daily)

The attendance and the enthusiasm displayed at the meeting last evening to consider the question of perpetuating the publicity bureau augured favorably for the continuation of the good work begun by the

20,000 club. President Procter occupied the chai and there was a large and representative gathering of business men present, who one and all expressed themselves as destrous | pecessary to go behind the values and of seeing the good work of adverlising Nelson's attractions and resources contin and actively pressed. The discussion was ance of imports over exports, the of a general nature, largely turning upon the questions of liquidating outstanding liabilities and providing for current expenses in the event of the publicity office ing kept open. The financial statement was explained by the following balance

	RECEIPTS
	Cash in hand, Jan. 1, 1907\$ 2
	Members' tickets 52
	Tionations, subscriptions ,208
	Folders, Sub. and sales 1121
	Entertainment receipts Do
	Buttons sold 2
	Maps sold 6
2	\$2447
	EXPENDITURES
	Folder account \$ 907
	New building 266

Postage and telegrams Printing and stationery 852.15 Secretary General expenses . 144.90 1905 accounts \$2370.67 Total Balance in bank . 76.46

ASSETS Balance, cash in bank ... \$ 76.46 Folder accounts due ... Unpaid don., expected to p.oduce .. Advertising matter . Furniture Office building, cost Photos, specimens, etc.

50.00

65 65 1

27.95

Total LIABILITIES \$ 92 60 Ashdown Hardware Co. ... B. C. Engraving Co. . Burns, John Chadbourne . onist, printing Yale-Columbia Lumber Co.

\$ 596 65 Su.plus J. M. LAY, Treasurer. Dr. Wolverton reported in writing and W. G. Gillett verbally, of the outcome of the appeal to the city council for financial asstance, which as everyone knows, was

Auitless. President Procter pointed out that the debts of the 20,000 club must be paid, even if recourse had to be made to the sale of the club's promises. But he strongly de-precated such a course. He believed that business men and property owners of the city of Nelson wanted the campaign of publicity continued and it was up to the present meeting to devise ways and means of paying off the debt and providing for the future maintenance of the office. He threw out several suggestions, one of which of a chariot belonging to "William of was that the Fruit Growers' association might be willing to co-operate with the ublicity bureau in regard to future work. R. W. Hulbert, on behalf of that asso-ciation, and speaking informally, intimated ciation, and speaking informally, intimated that the fruitgrowers would very likely be had "fiscal follies" in his head and willing to make some arrangements where-

thorough canvass of the city made to ascer-tain just what funds could be raised month-ly for the carrying on of the work of a publicity bureau and he moved that a com- | wa platform, it had been faithfully carwa platorm, it aga been faithfully gar-mittee of six be appointed for that purpose. W. J. Wilson seconded the motion. A geneeral discussion followed, in which all who took part spoke strongly in favor of perpetuating the work f the publicity bu-near and number of the publicity bu-that graft seemed to be erecting its Dr. Hall who had been doctor for the who took part spoke strongly in favor of perpetuating the work f the publicity bu-reau and prmised financial assistance. The motion was unanimously adopted and the He also hinted that he was suspicious chairman appointed the following to act: W. G. Gillett, J. M. Lay, M. R. McQuar-

This committee will be subdivided into each committee will cover a sectiion of the The work will be thoroughly done and a report will be made to a general university would be free and was told meeting on Wednesday. evening next, March 25th at 8:30, to which time adjournment was then taken.

UNPERSUADED

(Special to The Dally News) Ottawa, March 19.—After 'routine business in the commons today, Hon.

G. E. Foster resumed his criticism of the budget. He said it was worthy of would be gills mostly-a note how lightly the minister touched on trade conditions this year, while in former years this had been an imporot brought in because the wages of China- tant feature. It was surely time for people to take stock and wonder "whither we are drifting." Rev.ewing the past fiscal policies of the liberals, he quoted from speeches of Laurier, Paterson and Cartwright on the necessity of reducing tariffs, when in opposition. The in-termediate tariff and the French treaty not for the doctors but for the public, that have diminished British preference to the vanishing point, making it doubtful if any principle is left. The govern-ment's policy all along was one of op-He had no knowledge of the Imperial Puly who had made a clear exposition of the did not think Canada would benefit by sition to discuss matters in a frank fitted but slightly and revenue would suffer to the extent of \$400,000, and 12 other countries will enter the products on Canadian markets at a lower rate 1122 were shown. On the same Burrows had than the preferential duties, without any corresponding advantage being received in return.

Mr. Foster argued that the trade returns were not reliable regarding the development of the country, saying that, for instance, the wheat export of 1907 would look better than that of 1896 ow ing largely to increased value. He ap-plied the same argument to lumber, butter and cheese to show that exports of equal quant t es would liok m llins bet ter in the trade returns of the latter

Hon. William Paterson remarked that it would be so many more millions in, the people's pockets.

Mr. Foster went on to say that when prices of exports increase, there is a correseponding increase in imports which people have to pay. To get a the real state of development it was find the volume of business. Mr. Foster then laid stress on the preponder age balance in Canada's favor being \$61,000,000, while the average disadvan-tage in trade with the United States had grown from \$18,000,000 in 1896 to \$85. 000,000 last year, a total in ten years of \$552,000,000. Last year the balance of trade against Canada, as compared with the rest of the world, was \$104,000,000, four years ago it was nothing. Where balance to pay the bill, for it must be paid presently, in goods

or gold Foster complained of the lack of stati ties and other information as to trade vestments. The stat!tsical branch of the department furnished only tantal'zing scraps of information and the department should be reorganized along the lines of the American bureau of information

Foster challenged the government to appoint a select committee to go into the accounts of the government rail-ways. Such an investigation, he said, would show that the conservatives had charged to revenue, expenditures, now charged to canital account. There had 26.46 been but few real surpluses. Foster \$2447.13 claimed that Fielding had led the coun-Foster try to believe that the Transcontinental would not in the end cost more than 85.00 the surplus of 1902-3, or \$13,000,000, but everything indicated that the cost would 150.00 be millions in excess of the estimates made. He declared the government had 602.50 made a perfect paradise for middlemen, 35.00 and in support of this contention, reviewed the various matters investigated by the public accounts committee. Four hundred thousand dollars, he said, had een paid to Merwin, of Montreal, w thout tender or contract of any kind. In 10.75 conclusion, he briefly reviewed the Sis- Canada as to the damage to their cir katchewan Valley Land company transaction part of the government's policy 15.50 of leasing timber limits in the we't and criticized the recent disposal of fishing rights in western waters. He finished, amidst conservative cheers, at 6 o'clock, having spoken in all, five hours. Wm. Paterson followed, after Hon. ...\$ 462.31 the dinner adjournment. He twitted Foster on the length of his speech. The minister then took up the comparison of the growth of expenditure since 1896

He admitted that he gloried in increased expenditure and increased reve nue. W. H. Bennett (East Simcoe): "And you glory in 'steal,' too." Mr Paterson: "I don't know to what

the honorable gentleman refers." Bennett started to explain, but Pater son interrupted before he had gone very far. Paterson touched upon the Halifax

platform and ventured the opinion that the opposition was tied to the wheels the World.'

Paterson next took up Foster's point that because the revenue had increased, it was the result of increased taxation. should never be entrusted with the afby the two organizations could co-operate | fairs of the country. The speech of

and the publicity office could be kept open. Foster, said Paterson, had been merel George P. Wells was of the opinion that the first move to be made was to have a statements. He pointed out what he

> head in the inland revenue department of the recent large importation of stoves at Winnipeg, which he had reason t believe were largely undervalued. He wondered how Mr. Paterson could prate of great prosperity, when 700 men had been out of work this winter in his own town of Brantford, and when people had been fed by charity all over the country. He said there were many Can industries which were not in adian thrifty condition, but the governmen did nothing to help them, Canada was today importing millions of dollars worth of manufactured articles which

If the Canadian manufacturers were protected then there would be an end to such sights as her unemployed knocking at the doors of parliament asking for employment. Canada was supposed to be an agricultural country, yet it imported \$35,000 worth of butte ast fall, nearly all from Great Britain Hon. Clifford Sifton adjourned the de bate at 11 p. m.

Ottawa, March 19-Dr. Finnie, assista

general manager of the Bank of Ottawa was before the commons public account committee today in connection with trnas actions between the bank and T. A. Burrows, M.P. for Dauphin, rspecting purchases and labor in western Canada. Finnie gave evidence as to two checks bearing on timber berth No. 1081, for \$17,575 and \$14,000 respectively. Burrows had a sma account in the bank but a special deposit company, but general manager Burns o that letters addressed to were to be given to the bank. On Janua: deposited \$11,000 to his credit. Opposition members insisted upon the production o Burrows account by the Bank of Ottawa but chairman Clark ruled that the ban was not obliged to disclose dealings will its customers. The man who knew be about these checks and transactions wa Mr. Burrows himbself, and the chain said the member for Dauphin should be heard. On further demand by the oppos tion for Burrows' accounts the chairman ruled against them and appeal has been made to the committee which resulted in a vote of 23 to 16 in favor of Clark's rul

Maclean, Lunenburg, moved that Turriff M.P., and Miss Munro of the interior de partment, be summoned to give evidence next Wednesday, Turiff had expressed willingness to give evidence at any time Senator Campbell's bill to prevent ship ping companies from putting clauses in bills of lading which excuse them from re-sponsibility for goods damaged in transit came before the schate this morning. Campbell claimed that a similar measur of protection had already been obtained in the United States and that as a result Am-erican goods obtained more favorable rates of insurance than Canadian goods. Rep ntatives of the railway and steam lines and the Dominilon Marine associatio asked a little more time to consider the bill. This was agreed to and the hearing djourned. The commons railway committee toda

reported a bill granting an extension of time to the Trans-Canada railway company to start and complete its proposed line from

Quebec to the Pacific coast. Frank Shutt, chemist of the central ex perimental farm, before the commons agr. cultural committee, emphasized the fact hat continued cropping flom year to in spite of the expedient of summer fallow ing, was bound sooner or later to diminis the productive power of the soil n North western Canada. Fatmers should conside before it is too late how to conserve the power.

(Special to The Daily News.)

Ottawa, March 18 .- Private member siness again engaged the attention o the house today. The budget d bate w.ll

be resumed on Thursday. F. D. Monk (Jacques Cartier) was in formed that the to al amount of ou tom duties paid to date upon materials im-ported from the United States which entered into the construction of the Quebec bridge has been \$504,884.

H. B. Ames (Montreal) secured a order for a copy of all papers necessar; to bring information in respect to Rol bin's immigration company, up to date J. E. Armstrong (East Lambton) asked: (1) What is the total amount of money claimed by the daily papers o culation owing to the action of the postmaster general in connection with the changing of the postal regulations last May; (2) has the government re-ceived any complaints from the Canadian Press association in regard to the regulations governing weekly pa-pers? If so, what is the nature of said and what action does the complaints government intend to take in regard to

In reply to the second question, Hon Rodolphe Lemieux replied "No." reply to the first he produced a partial list of papers to whom checks have been issued, showing that La Presse, Montreal, has received \$20,652, or more than all the other Montreal and Toronto faily papers combined. Dr. Barr (Dufferin) spoke for over al hour in support of his bill to amend the Railway act, by making it easier for telephone and telegraph companies to string their wires across railway tracks, and to provide that in respect to all wires, sewers and conduits, which the railway companies object to, they should take the matter before the railway com mission. At present the consent of the board to construction under or above read letters fom secretaries of many municipalities in support of his messure. The premier said that Hon. G. P. telegraph lines Saskatchewan and Alrailways has to be secured. Dr. Barr

Graham's bill dealt with some of the same points. The government had no

considered together in the railway committee. When R. L. Borden's bill providing for bringing bye-elections automatically was reached, sir Wilfrid Laur.er pointed out an objection. Such-a law, he said. would make it necessary to hold bye-elections perhaps a few weeks before the general elections; he thought, as a rule, bye-elections were brought on promptly. Mr. Borden urged the necessity for

some such law and referred to the fact that St. James disvision, Montreal, had been withonut a representative for over a year. The bill was given a second reading and will be considered in conjunction with Hon. A. B. Aylesworth's

engaged the house this af.ernoon. A. A. Lefurgy P. E. I. denied the story in the Foronto Globe to the effect that he had returned a parliamentary return mutilated. He dealed h, h d rau ened the papers absolutely intact. In connection with the b.ll for the Toronto-Niagara & St. Catharines railway Lefurgy said that as a rule members thought only of the rights of the big cities and rail-

lic, which no city had a right to keep from getting within their lim.ts in the most convenient manner. He preferred to leave these things la gely to the rail-way commission, which had broader powers than any similar body in the world and he hoped would always have the sense to give even handed justice. The bill was reported and read a third time as were bills incorporating the Northern Life Insurance company and a to the Tiave lers' Life As.ur ncs com-

T rr ff, Eist Assnallo ne. ex li ned regarding the press statement that the eneque from Fraser and Burbridge did not a rive dil .wo days after the te der for berth 1048 closed. The chaque arr.ved in good t.me but the departmental accountant dld not receive it for two davs, a not uncommon occurrence. The minister of the interior informed Armstrong that the number of acres of Indian land in the dominion not dis-posed of, is 229,923. The Indians still

possess 2309 islands, 900 had been disposed of. Hon. W. S. Fielding informej Dr. Roche that sizes organization the Cana-dian Associat d P e.s had received some forty thousand dollars from the dominion as subsidies. The government had been asked for a renewal of the subsidy for a further term of years. There was no proposal to subsidize the do-

mestic news service, nor, if granted, is promised to confine the service to newspapers who will subscribe also to the domestic service. Herron, Alberta, was informed that

from March 1 to Wuly 1, 1907, \$34,147 had been paid in immigration bonuses and from the latter date to March 1. 1958 ,the amount pa'd was \$91,095. At the evening sessions R. Bla'n, Peel, moved resolution which, after dwelling on the harm and difficulty in

regulating the matter declared that it was expedient to prevent the importation manufacture, and sale of cigarettes. Mr. Blain went into the subject fully, pointing out that the consumption of cigarettes had increased fabulously in ten years. Mr. Blain pledged a major-ity of conservatives to support the bill

decision. In view of Ontarios experience he doubted if the law could be en-forced, still it was better to have a good statute. It was qust onable if any great go d could be a compl s el. Home, church and schools had failed to stop

the habit. A. H. Clarke, liberal; of Essex, proposed an amendment to make it a criminal offense for any one under 18 years of age to use tobacco in any form. R. G. M cPherson, of Vancouver, sa'd that the logical step for the members to take was to stop smoking and go out into their constituencies and cam phign against the use of tobacco. On the ground of the large issue involved, he moved the adjournment of the debate. On a d.v. sion MacPherson's motion

carried by a vote of 61 to 51. All the conservatives and seventeen liberals voted "nay," among the latter being: Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, Stewart, Pardee, Bickerdike, Hon. G. P. Graham, Roche, (Halifax); McDonald, (Pictou),

Schell, (Glengarry), Wright, McIn yre, Mile', Loggie, MacKenzie, W.It. on, Mc-Lean, (Centre York), Clarke and Tolmie. On adjournment Hon. W. S. Fielding announced that the business on Tuesday

would be the "budget." Supplementary estimates totalling \$5,325,633, were laid on the table of the totalling hou e at midnight by Hon. Mr. Fielding. They include the following votes: Pub works, Br.tish Columb a: Campb Il river wharf to complete revote, \$3,000; up per Fraser river improvements of navi gable channel between Soda creek and Fort George, governor-general's war-rant, \$15,000; Columbia river, to make good damage done by floating ice fields to dam built at Revelstoke to divert stream into old channel, governor-gen-eral's warrant, \$10,000; harbors, rivers and bridges generally, repairs and im-provements, \$2,500; Victoria harbor, dredging, removal of rocks, etc., \$3,000; Vernon-Lumby telegraph line, addition-at amount, \$600; Yukon territory, Yukon telegraph system, Port Simpson branch extension of line beyond Aber-deen to Katen island and Prince Ru-pert, to complete payments, \$1,525; Kamloops, N.cola, Penticton line, im-,

scale.

should be made in this country.

objection to Dr. Barr's bill being given a second reading and the two could be

bill to amend the Election act. -**ANTI TOBACCO** Ottawa March 16.-Private members

way companies, and were inclined to forget the rights of the traveling pub-

THE WEEKLY NEWS, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1908



Captain McMorland, who is the representative of the old established firm of Laidley & company of Sydney, New South Wales, passed through Nelson yesterday on his way to Europe. Prac-ticially all the lead which is sold from the Slocan mines and those of East Kootenay to Australia is sold through Laidley and company. Captain McMor-land is personally responsible for the business which has arisen between Canada and Australia in the export of lead, as far as the Australian market is concerned, while W. H. Aldridge, general manager of the Consolidated company, has looked after the interests of Canada. The situation, up to a few years ago, was this: Canada was producing a cer-tain quantity of lead. That quantity

was about double the home market de-mand. Hence, all lead over and above the amount used in Canada had to be marketed elsewhere. There was no lead refinery in Canada and the Canadians had to take whatever price was offered for their lead ores or matte by American Smelter Trust. Even the home market was not in possession of the Canadians. In one form or an-'other lead was imported into the country. For every pound of lead thus im-ported Canadian lead had to find a market for the home product thus displaced in foreign countries. But, as is well known, the costs of living, of supplies part of the world where lead is pro-duced. Hence Canadian lead could not well be produced, other conditions being the same, cheaper than in other coun-tries. Thus, there was no profit in selling lead abroad. To gain that market costs of pioduction had to be lessened, the mines had to be richer and the refined product had to be at the very least as good as anything anywhere else marketed.

The problem was a difficult one to solve. The first step was the establish-ment of a small e ectrolytic lead refinery at Trail. The next was the attempt to get a duty on lead products to at all events preserve for Canadian lead pro-ducers their own market.

The first was done. The second failed of accomplishment but the next best thing was done, which was the receiving of a lead bounty in order to par-tially equalize conditions between the United States and Canada. Since then there has been introduced extern there has been introduced certain amendments of the Canadian tariff which have had the tendency to give a yet greater percentage of the Canadian market to Canadians. But for all that, the Canadian market is still parily in the possession of United States leid producers, sharing it, in a lesser de than was the case some years ago, but still sharing it, with Canadians

The third step taken was to git into the imposed by the tariff. But no lead to be produced so cheaply that it could enter into competition with the lead of the world, especially the lead of Aus-tralia and of the United States. The The cheaper that lead was sold in the Far tations, being, to a certain extent, also, imposed by the tariff. But if no lead the case. The St. Eugene and many a Slocan mine did not operate. If more lead was produced than could be sold the price must drop. Hence the imperativeness of selling the lead abroad.

The nearest market is that of China. But in China there were two strong petitors, as already stated, the United States and Australia. Australia pro-duces more lead than it consumes. It

Trail could afford to take more ore from

Captain McMorland in explaining these circumstances yesterday to a Daily News reporter, in so far as they related to Australia, was foud in his praises of the exceptional executive ability of the man, W. H. Aldridge, who had thought out the whole scheme, and proclaimed him one who deserved much of

He said that while Australia was exporting lead, lead that was every whit as cheap and every whit as good as Canadian lead, yet he was able to take Canadian lead and take it in ever increasing quantities. At first there was only the small shipment on the govern-ment contract referred to. Now the firm of Laidley and company were handling quite 100 tons monthly. In four or five years the trade had grown to this ex-tent. He foresaw great possibilities. He was now travelling for his firm. So far Australia had done little or nothing with Canadian silver. That time was to come. Australia was about to put up a mint. But there was no silver re-

Captain McMorland leaves this morn-

between Canada and Australia.

KILLED AT BONNINGTON WILLIAM ROSS ENCOUNTERS HIGH

VOLTAGE CURRENT WAS SHOWING VISITORS OVER THE POWER PLANT

(From Thursday's Daily)

Death came with startling suddenn when William Ross, an employee of the West Kootenay Power and Light company, was killed instantly by contact with one of the high power switches at the new or upper station. John Matheson and Charles Dake of

this city went down to the city power plant yesterday and after looking over the plant crossed the river and entered the West Kootenay Power and Light company's new station at the upper falls. They were met by Ross who volunteered to show them over the works. After visiting some parts of the plant, Ross took Dake up a stairway to a platform where the high power switches are and taking off the cover of one of the switches, was poin out the workings, when suddenly there was a blinding flash and Ross fell to the floor. Dake called Matheson and the two carried Ross to the open aiir and summoned help, but Ross was past all human aid and probly died instantly.

Word was wired to Nelson and Dr. Hawkey went down on a speeder, reaching the power plant about 4:30. Previous to the doctor's arrival every effort was made to resuscitate Ross, and Dr. Hawkey wo:ked for an hour after he arrived, but without avail.

No doubt Ross, in pointing out the switch got his finger too close and a current of 20,000 volts leaped out and caught him, causing instant death all along by the switches warning everyone of the hidden danger but Ross had pro bably got a little careless from being con stantly at work thereabouts. There was a slight burn on one of Ross'

hands and another on one of his feet, and a distinct burn is visible on the planks where the man was standing. Co:oner Arthur went down on the even-ing t:ain and made an investigation of the

occurrence, deciding finally that no inquest was necessary. The body will be brought

but no family. He was engaged in the company's service as an oiler. The deceased came west from Montreal some years ago and an elder brother, the manager of a large millinery firm, now resides in Montreal. Ross was in the city, where he was well known, on Tuesday last.

REGULATING MILK SALE

FERNIE CITY COUNCIL MAKES DUE PROVISION

NEW MINERS' UNION HALL AND ROLLER RINK

Fernie, March 14 .- At the meeting of the city council held vesterday morning. the bylaw for the regulation of the vend-ing and handling of milk received its third reading. The importance of the subject was fully appreciated by the council, which embodied in the bylaw every safeguard that experience could devise or suggest for the protection of East the chapper that lead was sold in the rat East the chapper would be lead in Can-ada, with certain limitations, the limi-the public. The council also had the public school inspected to acertain what means of exit existed to empty the should the government introduce one. Peter Elson, A. M. Martin and Dr. Barr supported the resolution as did W. P. Telford and other liberals. Hon. Sydney Fisher, Teplied that he not kept up, then the Slocan mines, the tions were at once given to have them

altered immediately. The local miners' union is determine to waste no time in the erection of their new hall and offices and excavation work is already under way. Plans are being prepared and when the building is completed it will be one of the best in town and up-to-date in every particular. The enterprising directors of the rink company have decided to put down.& exports lead. The situation looked hop2- floor for roller skating this summer Trail, came to an arrangement with Laidley and company of Sydney. A small shipment of Trail lead was sent in the stating portion of the stating shipment of Trail lead was sent in on will probably be enlarged and the seatshipment of Trail lead was sent in on a government contract to Captain Mc-Morland, who thus found a market for it. In the meantime, through an ar-rangement with the Selby people of San Francisco, Trail got a similar foot ng in China. Having a market for its lead Trail coil d afford to take more ore from Building coverations are already ac-

Building operations are already acthe Slocan and could operate its own property, the St. Eugene, or a larger tive in town and if the rumors of the erection of several large store premises are true, this summer's business in that will be a record o trade

A St. Patrick's day ball is to be given by the Hockey club in the opera ho on the 17th inst., and will undoubte prove a great sucess as the hockey boys are prime favorites with the public at the present, after the laurels they have won for Fernie during the past season Alderman R. B. C. Hammond, wife and family left by the delayed C. P. R. express last night for the alde

NOTICE

old home in England, where they will

remain for three or four months.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY.

TAKE NOTICE that J. Laing Stocks of Nelson, B.C., occupation, accountant, ir-tends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of lot 5283, thence west 20 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence finery in Australia. Canada has a sil-ver refinery at Trail. That was the whole situation in a nut shell. more or less. J. LAING STOCKS

WM. KYNOCH, Agent Dated 16th, day of December ,1907.

Vancouver, B. C. March 18 .- Colonel John Smith, the political advisor to the makarajah of Mysoro, today warned the residents of this province against the harsh treatment of the Hindus now in the country. He satted that the men here would undoubtedly send word home that the flag they served in India did not protect them in Canada Bonnington yesterday afternoon at 3:20, and the result would be the creation of unrest among the native troops in India, which might lead to a lamentable outbreak. He considered the danger grave and worthy of special legal notice

CAUSE UNREST

in view of the press accounts of the feel-ing towards Hindus throughout the province. Smith agrees that it is wise that immigration from the Orient should stop, and he believes that the London officials will recognize the tr situation. The Hindus ordered deported on the Empress did not leave today owing to

an application by the C. P. R. lawyers for a writ of habeas corpus writ, which will be argued tomorrow morning. FINDLAY FIND IS REAL

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS TAKEN OUT LAST FALL.

SCARCTIY OF FURS AND RAVAGES. OF WOLVES

Edmonton, March 18-Frank V. Anderson,

an old Hudson's Bay company trader, who has recently been trading in horses in the Peace river district, arrived in the city last night. Mr. Anderson declared the In-dians in the north country are in sore-straits, as results of the scarefity of furs, and the ravages of wolves. He tells an interesting tale confirming reported gold strike on Finlay river. He said: "The Indians are in very hard circum-stances this year and will be for two years more at least. There are so many wolves in the country that they are killing off all the fur beating animals and at the same the fur beaing an mais and at the same time are killing the Indians' horses. The most of the Indians are on foot now. There is no doubt that the gold strike in was necessary. The body will be brought to the city this morning. There is no doubt that the gold strike in the Finlay river district is real and in the next years of age and was married in this city about three years ago. He leaves a wife fail who took out \$40,000 before the season

His lordship bishop Holmes, bishop of Moossenee on James Bay, returned to the city on Saturday after a two months' stay in Northern Alberta. He was on a trip of inspection of the church of England mission in the diocese at the Athabasca.

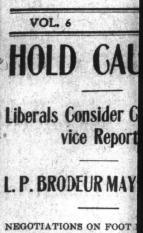




FRUIT TREES From 7c Each

All kinds, warranted true to name, clean, thrifty roses, flowering plants, shrubs 10c; cannas, dahlias, 5c, etc. Small fruit plants, largest assortmen Wonderfu in Canada: 100 varieties; Herbert Raspberry. Tested cut Exp Farm, Ottawa, yielded 10,250 quarts per acre; 12 plants, 50 boxes. Largest, b double cropper any ever introduced. It's poor business to buy a thing any-where before you see our catalogue, worth \$1, but it's free and saves you half.

RIVERVIEW NURSERY CO., Bos M., Woodstock Ont.



TURN OF THE DOUK RUSSIA-ENQUIRY IN MORALITY IS NOW BY MEMBERS.

(Special to The Daily M Ottawa, March 27.-Peter (North Bruce) was chairman eral caucus held this aft

which, it is understood, th the civil service commiss cussed. The necessity of quiry into the allegations m commissioners in respect to department was recognized, nite announcement as to th be taken will shortly be ma members expressed the via was a mistake from the party for the federal ministers to for the federal ministers n provincial elections. As a result of this liberal

semi-officially announced the P. Brodeur will leave the P. Brodeur will leave the j for a place on the supreme c succeeding Mr. justice Giro Beland probably will becom without portfoilo, the portfoilo eries remaining vacant for a less definite rumor is that sir has been asked to resign as result of the commission's im In the commons today H result of the commission's in In the commons today H Brodeur informed R. L. B the report of the commission vestigated the British Colu Georgian bay fisherles respe being printed and will be tab The house went into sup militia estimates. Sir Frederick Borden said plans were not completed

Sir Frederick Borden said plans were not completed, the general intention to sen authorized strength of each east of Port Arthur to camp centenary celebration at Q remaining half to be trained The men to be sent would by their own officers and t the whole would be paid from for the annual drill and no the Tercentenary grant. In reply to John Herron's suggestion that representative ern Canada be sent, the min the intention was to send a regiment from the west, and ers would, in addition, be a annual training at home.

ers would, in addition, he g annual training at home. Sir Frederick Borden in gave an intimation that it will last quite awhile, sayin need be no haste in giving there will be lots of time he and July. We are not goin next week, I hope." Dr.Roche was informed by ter of militia that the patition ter of militia that the petit Western Rifle association rant was received, but

grant was received, but to consideration at present, a timates were already comple On the immigration vote 1 raised the Doukhobor questio lieved these people were in charged and that the governm

charged and that the governme order an enquiry. Messrs. Cash and McCrane chewan) defended the Doukho they said, in the main citizens. The excesses com were of a few unbalanced ind Taylor asked if any event Taylor asked if any grant deration to bring in m

Hon. Frank Oliver replied those unless possibly in conne those already here. It was they were willing to return and negotiations to that end a Wm. Roche (Halifax) was that no immigration agents ted States were interested in ies; any regular agent | interested in a land compa

On the \$75,000 estimate chase of Buifaio, Hon. Frank formed Cockshuit that a cou falo brought from the Uni had escaped during the tran park, which was originally in a herd of elk. He did not elk were there now, but als were under a \$5000 bo herd there. W. F. Cockshu't (Bran

ired, would not buffalo re each other? The minister replied that elk were in the same inclos The cost of a fence around the been \$14,000.

McCarthy and Staples inqu truth of the statement lid he assisted Douglas, th tional park manager, to pure lo and profited thereby. Hon. Frank Oliver expla Ayotte, the Canadian in agent at Great Falls, Mont.

rmation agent and it his suggestion that ere secured. At the evening session the

upplementary estimates for ending March 31 were passed On Tuesday a supp'v bil about twen y mill o s wil be and after it as bassived th