ood IS THE BEST

NLIGHT WAY

Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps but is best when used in the Sunlight way (follow directions).

Hard rubbing and boiling are things of the past in homes where Sunlight Soap is used as directed.

Sunlight Soap will not injure even the daintiest fabric or the hands, and the clothes will be perfectly white, woolens soft and fluffy.

The reason for this is because Sunlight Soap is absolutely pure, contains no injurious chemicals — indeed, nothing but the active, cleansing, dirt-removing properties of soap that is nothing but soap.

Equally good with hard or soft water.

YOUR MONEY REFUNDED by the dealer from whom you buy Sunlight Soap if you find any cause for complaint. 155

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO

NOTICE

OTICE is hereby given that 60 days after ate I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief ommissioner of lands and works for per- ission to purchase the following describ- d lands in West Kootenay District: Com- encing at a post planted on the south ank of the Columbia river at Louis ourgat's N.E. corner and marked "Joseph enelle's N.W. corner," thence south 20 hains, thence east 80 chains, thence north chains more or less to said south bank Columbia river, thence westerly follow- g bank of Columbia river 80 chains more r less to point of commencement, contain- g 160 acres.

Dated this 14th day of December, 1905.

For JOSEPH GENELLE
His agent, K. L. Burnett.

NOTICE

OTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date we intend to apply to the Hon. hief) Commissioner of Lands and Works or permission to purchase the following escribed lands in the West Kootenay istrict: Commencing at a post planted nd marked "Y.C.L. Co.'s southeast cor- er post," on the west bank of the Col- mbia river, about nine miles south of akusp, and at the north boundary of ester's pre-emption claim, thence north 0 chains, thence due east 80 chains, more r less to the bank of the Columbia river, hence southwesterly 160 chains more or ss to place of beginning, containing 640 cres more or less.

Dated this 14th day of December, A.D., 905.

he YALE-COLUMBIA LUMBER CO, Ld
Per J. G. BILLINGS, Secretary.

TIMBER NOTICES

OTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. e Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and arry away timber from the following escribed lands in the West Kootenay istrict: Commencing at a post planted nd marked "Y.C.L. Co.'s southeast cor- er post," on the west bank of the Col- mbia river, about nine miles south of akusp, and at the north boundary of ester's pre-emption claim, thence north 0 chains, thence due east 80 chains, more r less to the bank of the Columbia river, hence southwesterly 160 chains more or ss to place of beginning, containing 640 cres more or less.

Dated this 14th day of December, A.D., 905.

he YALE-COLUMBIA LUMBER CO, Ld
Per J. G. BILLINGS, Secretary.

OTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. e Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and arry away timber from the following escribed lands in the West Kootenay istrict: Commencing at a post marked E. Cass S.E. corner post" and planted t Coffee creek, about ten miles from ootenay lake, thence 40 chains north, ence 160 chains west, thence 40 chains, uth, thence 160 chains east, to point of mmencement

E. CASS, Locator.
W. H. BRANDON, Agent.

Dated this 31st day of January, 1906.

NOTICE

OTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the chief ommissioner of lands and works for per- ission to purchase 100 acres of land in est Kootenay district, commencing at a st on the west boundary of Lot 301A. here the said boundary intersects the uth shore of the Columbia river, thence uth along the west boundary of Lot 1A for a distance of 18.14 chains to a int 40 chains north of the southwest rner of Lot 301A, thence west 80 chains, ence north 16 chains more or less to the uthern boundary of Lot 7373, thence east ong the southern boundary of said lot r a distance of 32 chains more or less the southeast corner of Lot 7373, thence rth 1.88 chains to the C. P. R. right way, thence east 6.50 chains more or ss to the southeast corner of Lot 4599, ence north along the east boundary of t 4599 to the south shore of the Colum- a river, thence east along the south ore of the Columbia river for a distance 21.50 chains more or less to the point commencement, containing 100 acres ore or less.

J. J. TANGEN.
K. K. BJERKNESS, Agent.

Dated Feb. 2nd, 1906.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

he Deleware, Virginia and Ohio Mineral Claims, situated in the Goat River Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Delaware mountain, between Duck and Arrow Creeks.

AKE NOTICE that I, O. B. N. Wilkie, acting as agent for W. N. Rolfe, F.M.C. o. B 52177 and C. P. Hill, F.M.C. B 72506, tend, sixty days from the date hereof, apply to the Mining Recorder for ertificates of Improvements, for the pur- se of obtaining Crown Grants of the bove claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced be- re the issuance of such Certificates of nprovements.

Dated this 7th day of December, A.D., 06.

O. B. N. WILKIE, P.L.S.
Trout Lake, B. C.

THE WEEKLY NEWS

VOL. 4 NELSON, B. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1906 NO. 255

SCHOOL ACT DENOUNCED

John Oliver Was Central Figure in the House Yesterday

Makes Cogent and Vigorous Attack on the Educational Policy of Fulton---Secrets Well Kept

(Special to The Daily News)

Press Gallery, Legislative Assembly, Victoria, Feb. 16.—John Oliver (Delta) practically monopolized the spotlight during today's sitting of the house. First in defence of his resolution for a return of all orders-in-council since the 1st June, 1903, and subsequently in a scorching denunciation of the Public Schools Act, as tinkered with last session and which the minister is now mending to meet the already demonstrated mistakes predicted by the opposition last year.

The Delta member's address on the new educational bill is classed by friends and opponents alike, as one of his greatest efforts, being cogent, direct, vigorous and argumentative. Aside from the two debates in which Mr. Oliver was the central figure, the sitting was largely devoted to routine advancement of various private measures, the monotonous "pass" echoing the call of every other order on the paper.

Previous to the orders being taken up, however, Mr Macdonald, the opposition leader, rose to inquire if, in view of the adverse vote on Thursday, the premier had considered his position and determined to take the prescribed constitutional course and place his resignation in the hands of the lieutenant governor.

Hon. Mr. McBride replied that he had no intention of surrendering power. He maintained that Thursday's vote had been incorrectly recorded. Had the names been called for it would have been demonstrated that the motion for the previous question was carried, not negatived. He was not disposed to take the opposition leader seriously

Mr Macdonald left no doubt on this score, by direction attention to the fact that the vote on Hon. Mr. Cotton's motion had been twice taken with exceptional care, and it was, therefore, impossible to assume that a mistake had been made. The adverse vote was recorded in the "votes and proceedings" as revised by Mr Speaker, and it was undoubted that the premier had on the occasion in question lost control of the house. He, therefore, hoped the first minister would reconsider his position and take the course dictated by constitutional practice

The orders then being taken up, Mr. Oliver moved, for a return forwith of all orders-in-council from June 1st, 1903. Experience had shown that many matters of the gravest public importance were disposed of, without legislative sanction, by orders-in-council. The interests of the country were being jeopardized through these orders-in-council being kept secret, in which connection, the Burnaby land transfer, the Kaien island land grant deal and the arrangements made with the Columbia & Western, and the British Columbia Southern Railway companies were referred to. In asking for the return he had specially in mind a transaction in respect to the Columbia & Western railway, which appeared to be now in possession of valuable lands of the province in defiance of legislative action, and were actually dealing with these lands, the government agents even referring applicants for pre-emptions to the railway officials. It had been specifically provided that these lands should not pass before they had been surveyed. No surveys had been made and yet the railway seemed to be in asknowledged possession He had applied for permission to see the orders-in-council and had been refused such permission.

The government, aided by Mr. Hawthornthwaite, desperately opposed the resolution, which was defeated, after Mr. Oliver had fired a farewell shot in commenting upon the government's willingness to disclose the contents of secret accounts to American and Victoria speculators and eastern capitalists, although unwilling to trust the legislature therewith.

Upon a motion for the adoption of the report on bill 23, the famous bill for the establishment of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning in British Columbia, the point of order was taken by Mr. Henderson (Yale) that this bill was an interference with revenue and as such might only be introduced by a message and a report from the committee of the whole house.

The point was held by Mr Speaker to be not well taken. The act itself, said Mr Speaker, did not provide for the taxation of any one; it merely provided for the incorporation of an institution by an act of parliament. The report was then adopted, and the third reading of the bill was set for Monday.

In moving the second reading of the Public Schools Act, 1905, Amendment bill, Hon. Mr. Fulton recalled that last year's legislation had been necessarily crude and experimental. The present bill had been designed to meet necessities showing themselves in the working of the act, and in this connection it was to be expected that further experience woud demand yet other changes and amendments next session until a perfect and workable act was finally evolved. As to the statements that the school boards refused to accept the new conditions, the reports had by the department did not bear out the wholesale assertions of dissatisfaction. There were in the province 285 school districts, organized and assisted. In all these school districts there was but one in which the school meeting had failed for lack of attendance. Four districts had protested against the new responsibility and in one district the elected trustees had refused to act. One hundred and twenty-four districts had decided to raise the additional revenue in the manner provided, to supplement the governmental grant for teachers' salaries. In the majority of the districts it was apparent, therefore, that the trustees were cooperating with the government in endeavoring to make the act workable and promote the cause of education. In many districts the organized "knocking" influence was in evidence, in consequence of which many trustee boards were laboring under complete misapprehension of the extent of their obligations and such misconception was being assiduously fostered. In many districts provisions had been made by the trustees under the local option plan for higher salaries than were contemplated under the old working of the Public Schools Act, among these being Anaconda, Armstrong, Burnaby, Chilliwack, Delta, Duncans, Essington, Hedley, Hume, Ladner, Marysville, New Denver, Oaklands, Steveston, Summerland, Rockbay, Northbay, North Vancouver and Esquimalt.

Some districts proposed to make no assessments but to limit the teachers salaries to the government grant, and four districts had protested against the new act and declined to take any action in any way of raising funds locally for the carrying on of school work. As to the principle of the School Act, it had been fully discussed last year. It had been previously admitted on all sides that something had to be done to relate the cost of education to the province in a reasonable proportion to the available revenue. Last year's legislation was designed to meet this state of affairs by throwing a share of the cost upon the districts, instead of having the province pay the whole out of general revenue. Some contended still that this should not be done, that it were better to increase the poll tax. Yet the very champions of this course had voted against such action. It had also been proposed that general assessments should be increased, and this had been voted against in 1903 and 1904. The minister then proceeded to describe in detail the various charges contemplated in the bill (which have been outlined before in these coumns). The principal change being with respect to rural municipalities, which were to be placed in the same position in respect of school matters, as the city school districts. In addition it was designed to include as taxable for school purposes mines, railways, mineral claims and a part of the mineral output. In such assessments the government was following in the footsteps of Ontario. The assessment of mines would be upon the surface buildings and plant, no values being placed upon the mine itself

Mr. Oliver took up the opposition criticism of the Act to be amended, and the explanation of the new bill given by the minister. He questioned if the house had ever listened to so miserable and half-baked an apology for faulty legislation. The present bill was due entirely to the fact that last year's legislation had been ill considered It would have been better for the country and the reputation of the minister, if the legislation then enacted had been deferred, until the minister was aware of the consequences that would entail. District assessments had been proven, as it had been foretold by the opposition they would, to complicate expensively the machinery of collection and the Act as it stood was so drawn as to be constantly misconstrued and misinterpreted and mistakes were certain to occur continually. The minister himself had stated that school trustees had to come to him personally for explanation of a law, which should be self-explanatory. As for the complicated machinery for collections; in a large district, where it was determined to but slightly supplement the government grant, it would be found that the cost of collection would equal the amount collected, this waste being entirely unnecessary. The minister had said that this session's amendments were based upon the experience derived in the working of the Act. That Act had only come into operation with the new year—in reality not until the 7th of January. The house met on the 11th and the speech from the throne announced the amendment of the School Act. It would, therefore, seem that but four days' experience had been necessary to show the necessity for 68 amending sections this year of last year's Act of 120 Again experience had shown that at the time of their annual meetings the trustee boards were unable to engage teachers at more than $40 a month, being at the time unable to predict what arrangements for the collection of additional revenues would be sanctioned by the district meetings. The opposition last year had urged that such legislation made for deterioration in the educational standard of the province. The minister today had been found so desperately situated as to seek consolation in the fact that only 35 per cent of the rural school boards had refused to supplement the government's grant, and thereby entrust educational affairs to teachers on but $40 salaries. As the Act stood, too, not a dollar of revenue could be locally raised until the January meetings and the trustees, therefore were working in the dark He pointed out as an alternative to the accomplished disorganization and deterioration of the public school plan, he had proposed ways of supplementing the revenues for school purposes, which had been declined. He still contended that by the imposition of an additional one mill on real and personal property, the government would raise sufficient revenue without disruption of the school system and the injury of the general educational facilities with the imposition of unnecessary costliness in tax collection. And if the government was even now prepared to withdraw from its untenable ground, and adopt this rational course in the public interest it would find the opposition with it. (Applause.)

CRANBROOK NOTES

(Special to The Daily News)

Cranbrook, Feb. 16.—The two lessees of the old workings of the North Star mine have taken out some 300 tons of ore, and shipping is to commence forthwith. A good deal of this ore is first class galena and the lessees expect to make a good clean up. The prospecting work is progressing very favorably indeed. The streak of pay ore is still holding out.

A patient with diphtheria has been isolated in the pest house. He came in to consult the doctor from one of the outlying towns.

After all the disturbance with respect to the Kootenay Valley Railway, it is high time that some pronouncement should be made to long suffering property holders, particularly as spring is getting closer and work feasible. A great many outside enquiries are being received as to the building of the line and the consequent opening up of the valuable farm lands along the Kootenay.

The bachelors gave their annual ball tonight at the Wentworth. It was a marked success in every way, including the very tasty and substantial supper served at midnight.

MEANS OF IMPROVING

C. P. R. WESTERN LINES OFFICIALS HOLD IMPORTANT MEETING

GATHERING WILL PROBABLY BE MADE ANNUAL EVENT

The convention of C. P. R. western lines officials, held at Field on February 12 and 13, was felt by those attending it, to be so beneficial that it was unanimously recommended that it be made an annual event. The innovation was the idea of second vice president William Whyte, manager of the western lines.

There were altogether 68 officials in attendance, including J. S. Lawrence, H. E. Macdonell and J. S. Carter, of Nelson, all of whom returned yesterday. Mr. Lawrence, seen in his office yesterday, said that practically every department of railway work was discussed, nearly all present taking part in the subjects of special interest to them.

The purpose of the conference was two-fold: to improve the acquaintance of officials of different divisions and sub-divisions, and to devise schemes of improvement as they may be found practicable. A stenographer was engaged to take down all the papers and the salient points brought out in discussion. A large committee was appointed, which will later consider in detail all the suggestion made and report on them to the management.

Among the subjects treated and discussed were:

How to improve the passenger service, by C. E McPherson, as a traffic officer, and R. Marpole, as an operating official.

Block signalling and its application to the line—F. Lee.

How to secure the maximum service from cars—J. A. McGregor.

How freight claims can be reduced—W. H. D'Arcy.

Roundhouse practice—C. H. Temple.

Saving effected by grade reductions—F. F. Busteed.

Car inspection—G. H. Eaton.

Organization—G. H. Bury.

Best method to adopt to secure competent engine crews—Grant Hall.

Water treatment—W. Cross.

The effect of train service in securing competitive freight—F. W. Peters.

Prompt handling of competitive freight—R. Jamieson.

Economic use of western coals—R. Barnwell.

Relation of the telegraph to the operating department—B. S. Jenkins.

Purchasing and handling of stores—F. E. Gantier.

Superintendent R. Marpole in a long and very interesting paper on suggestions of improvements to the passenger service, was very frank in his comparisons of the C. P. R. with other roads. He named the road bed, equipment and manning as the three conditions of efficiency. Under the head of equipment he suggested that the dining car service should be made more complete, as it was unfortunate that women and children should have to get out at dinner stations at inconvenient hours when trains were late. He also suggested that observation cars should be run across the prairies where scenic attractions were few and everything possible should be done to relieve the monotony.

Th conference was voted by all to have been very profitable as well as enjoyable.

NARROW ESCAPE

Niagara Falls, Ont. Feb. 16—Edward Fenton of Toronto had a narrow escape from death at the falls yesterday. He slipped on the ice at the top of the cliff gorge and went over In falling he seized hold of a thorn bush and it sustained him until his companion let down his overcoat and hauled him up. Fenton was completely prostrated by his adventure.

WAS GOOD BUSINESS

Anderson's Version of How Kaien Island Lands Were Captured

Partial Story of the Deal Comes Out in the Cross-Examination---More is Yet to Follow

(Special to The Daily News)

Victoria, Feb. 16.—The legislative inquiry into the Kaien island land grant transaction was continued this evening when J A. Anderson was under examination by Mr. Macdonald. He said he had first conceived the idea of getting a line upon where the Grand Trunk Pacific terminus was likely to be, in August, 1903, and had conferred with Mr. Larsen who agreed there would be good business in it. He then made a trip north to spy out the land, the understanding being that if he found a suitable site he was again to consult Mr. Larsen as to further proceedings as Mr. Larsen was financing the speculation. He had not at that time visited Kaien island Returning in October he had informed Mr. Larsen that Tucks Inlet was a most likely spot, and Larsen had suggested that he ascertain what lands could be staked. Finding the lands most suited for terminal purposes covered by a reserve, he had consulted Mr. Bodwell with a view of seeing how this reserve could be got around, and Mr. Bodwell had discovered how under section 39 of the Land Act, the lands might be secured as the terminus of the G T. P. After this he had largely left negotiations in the hands of Mr. Bodwell, whom he regarded as counsel for himself and Larsen.

"My wife had no knowledge of these business affairs," said the witness.

"And you kept her in the dark?" pursued Mr. Macdonald.

"She knew I was going north, but she did not know my business," said Mr. Anderson

He had seen the letter written by Mr. Bodwell to the government and had approved the contents.

"But how is it you had reported to Mr Larsen as to the suitability of Kaien island," pursued Mr. Macdonald, "since you say you did not go there on your flast trip?"

The witness could not explain this but adhered to his statement

After the first return from the north witness had made arrangements with Mr Larsen (he declined to say what these arrangements were) so complete, that it was not essential there should be further consultation. Under their arrangements he was to have an equal interest with Mr. Larsen, the latter furnishing the funds.

There had up to this time been no communication with the G T. P. Immediately after the surveys, the witness discussed with Mr Larsen the reserve discovered. The discovery of the reserve necessitated a change of procedure, it being determined (upon Mr. Bodwell's advice) that the lands could only be acquired as a terminal site for the G T P. It was accordingly decided to go ahead on these lines, and the idea as to a local company was abandoned. At the time Mr. Bodwell's letter to the government was written, the witness knew of the reserve but it was decided to try and get over it. Mr Bodwell held, however, that it would be impossible to get the lands as at first proposed, or except, as for a G. T. P. terminal. He, the witness, had never dreamed of becoming a half owner of the G. T. P. townsite, expecting that if the company could have been induced to locate on the lands acquired, a large share would be given them perhaps three-fourths of the acquired property. He believed he had seen the minute of council after its passage

"Did you not see it before, in Mr. Bodwell's office?" asked Mr. Macdonald.

"I did not," was the reply

"Did you not see the draft of it there?" asked Mr. Macdonald.

The witness again replied negatively. He had not discussed the matter with Mr Green before the minute of council was drawn up, though Mr Green called at witnesses' house while negotiations were progressing. The witness had come to the conclusion that section 39 of the Land Act afforded the only loophole for getting the townsite in consequence of the reserve. That this was the only way by which the government could give the land.

"You never suggested going to the legislature for power, did you?" asked Mr. Macdonald.

The reply was a negative; they had never thought of that. It had never been suggested. Shortly after the surveys were completed the witness made a trip to Montreal and discussed the different points with Mr. Morse and Mr Hays. Nothing was said as to what witness was to get He had no new arrangement. He was getting a regular salary our of the expense account provided by Mr Larsen. He had no knowledge of what he was to receive

"You seem averse to discussing that matter?" observed Mr. Macdonald.

"I was not interested," said the witness.

There was something said to the witness as to what he thought his own and Mr. Larsen's services were worth.

"Will you tell us what?" asked Mr. Macdonald

The witness declined He added: "An amicable arrangement was made."

"And we never had any interest in the townsite," he insisted.

It was at this stage that an adjournment until Monday evening was agreed to, Mr. Macdonald intimating that his examination was likely to be protracted.

BIG BUSINESS DEAL

Montreal, Feb. 16—A business deal was put through here today involving more than one million dollars in which the James McCreedy Co., Ltd., wholesale boot and shoe manufacturers, Canadian Rubber Co. of Montreal, and the Arthur Congdon company of Winnipeg, are interested. By the articles of agreement the McCreedy and Congdon companies amalgamate and will have the exclusive selling agency for western Canada of the Canadian Rubber company, the headquarters in the east will be Montreal and in the west Winnipeg, with branches in Calgary, Edmonton, and Vancouver. The president is C. E Smith of McCready Co., with Arthur Congdon, Winnipeg, second vice-president and western manager

FIRST CLASS FARMING

Winnipeg, Feb. 16.—E. Steck, the farmer who captured first prize and a diploma for No. 1 hard wheat at St. Louis' World's Fair, and who farms in east Assiniboia, is again to the fore with remarkable yields demonstrating what good farming will do in the prairies. This year he reaped 64 bushels of wheat and 135 bushels of oats per acre.

GOO TRADE IN CANADA

FAVORABLE REPORT IS ISSUED BY BRADSTREET

HEAVY INCREASE IN AMOUNTS SPENT FOR BUILDING

New Pork, Feb. 16.—Bradstreet's summary of the state of trade will say tomorrow: Cold weather has helped retail trade in Canada, particularly in the northwest and in Ontario, but poor country roads in Quebec have had an unfavorable effect on country trade and reorders. Spring trade is active for the season and collections show a little improvement, particularly in the northwest.

Montreal reports advances in prices of printed cottons from 5 to 33 per cent. Hardware is active but iron and lead are easier. The dairy products are firm.

Toronto reports reorders from jobbers better. An active millinery season in Toronto is anticipated. Collections have improved from the northwest. Cold weather has helped retail trade at Winnipeg and retailers' stocks will be reduced more than was expected.

Collections improve as the wheat crop moves. Trade is quiet in British Columbia. Failures for the week number 28, as against 27 last week and 17 in this week a year ago. There was $50,000,000 spent for building in 1905 in Canada, an increase of 40 per cent over 1904.

The following are the weekly bank clearings as compiled by Bradstreet's for the week ending February 16, showing percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		Inc.	Dec.
Montreal	$32,325,290	35.7	....
Toronto	22,992,635	19.1	....
Winnipeg	6,196,169	25.9	....
Ottawa	2,021,312	4.4	....
Halifax	1,441,172	....	2.1
Vancouver	1,795,837	47.3	....
Quebec	1,511,681	47.0	....
Hamilton	1,069,018	2.3	....
St. John	995,023	22.5	....
London	997,999	26.5	....
Victoria	793,138	40.7	....

FRUIT GROWERS' MEETING

Martin Burrell Will Represent Kootenay at Dominion Conference

Martin Burrell, of Grand Forks, will represent the Kootenay Fruit Growers' association at the Dominion fruit growers' convention which is to be held in Ottawa toward the end of March, under the presidency of Hon. S. A. Fisher, minister of agriculture.

A meeting of the provisional board of directors of the association was held yesterday afternoon. Secretary J. E. Annabe was instructed to order from the Brunette Sawmill company, of New Westminster, a carload of fruit boxes and crates, and also a carload of fertilizer from the British Columbia Chemical company, of Victoria, through their Kootenay agents, the Brackman-Ker Milling company.

The question of a representative at the Dominion fruit growers' meeting to be held in Ottawa in March, was raised. Martin Burrell, proprietor of the Riverside Nurseries, Grand Forks, was the unanimous choice of the directors. It is understood that Mr. Burrell is willing to go.

The conference will be representative of every fruit growing district in Canada. Four delegates are allotted to British Columbia, one to Vancouver island, two to the lower mainland, and one to Kootenay. At the conference all questions of interest to fruit growers will be discussed, including varieties for planting, soils, culture, packing, transportation and markets. It is expected that a uniform system of grading for the Dominion will be adopted.

WILL OPPOSE BALFOUR

London, Feb. 16.—The city Liberal association held a meeting today and decided to nominate a candidate to contest the seat against former premier Balfour at the forthcoming byeelection. The name of the proposed candidate has not yet been announced, but Thomas Gibson Bowles, who represented Kings Lynn in the last parliament, is supposed to be a likely candidate and is supported by many Liberas as the man most effective for the contest.

REWARD FOR HEROES

Victoria, Feb. 16.—Mayor Morley will request the members of the royal commission appointed by the Dominion government to inquire into the Valencia disaster, to make every effort to ascertain those among the survivors entitled to consideration for acts of conspicuous heroism. This action is contemplated in compliance with instructions received from the Dominion government. The Greek who pluckily tried to swim ashore with a line will be one.

C. H. Logrin, counsel for the Dominion government in connection with the commission now in progress intends suggesting the name of Mrs. Patterson, of Cape Beale lighthouse, who did conspicuous service in the despatch of telegrams from the scene of the wreck to the outside world, cheerfully answering to the click of the telegraph instrument or the "hum of the telephone" at any time of the day or night.

LADIES' HOCKEY TODAY

Two Nelson Teams Will Compete at Stanley Street Rink

The ladies' hockey match at the Nelson rink this afternoon will begin at 3 o'clock. In return for favors from the management in the matter of freedom of the rink for practice games, the ladies have decided to charge an admission fee of 25 cents, the proceeds to go to the rink. The teams are believed to be very evenly matched and a close game is looked for. The rinks are: Goal, Miss L. C. Fernau; point, Miss H. Macdonald; cover, Miss H. Campbell; rover, Mrs. Wragge; center, Miss G. Macdonald; right wing, Miss E. Steel; left wing, Miss E. Robertson.

Goal, Miss E. Fernau; point, Miss D. Gigot; cover, Miss C. Bakemore; rover, Miss B. Blakemore; center, Miss G. Macdonald; right wing, Miss J Creignton; left wing, Miss D. Cummins.

The ice at the skating rink is still in good condition, and, as all the ladies are good skaters and stick handlers, the game should be well worth watching.

DANISH KING'S BURIAL

IMPOSING PROCESSION TO PLACE OF SEPULTURE

THOUSANDS OF MOURNERS LINE THE LONG ROUTE

Copenhagen, Feb. 16.—The body of king Christian was removed from the Christianborg church here today to the cathedral at Roskilde, 30 miles from Copenhagen, where it will be buried on Sunday morning among the tombs of the Danish kings, who for a thousand years have found their last resting place in the ancient capital of the kingdom.

The whole of Copenhagen today was given up to mourning. Business and work were at a standstill everywhere, while emblems of sorrow were displayed. The enormous, black-garbed crowds of town people, swelled by thousands of arrivals from the country districts, thronged the square in front of the Christianborg church and the route thence to the railway station from early morning standing patiently for hours in order to pay a last tribute to the dead monarch. The windows along the route were filled with spectators who paid high prices for seats. Most of the owners of such places of vantage announced their intention of devoting to charity the proceeds of the sale of seats. Shortly before noon the kings of Denmark, Greece, and Norway, queen Alexandra of England, the dowager empress of Russia, and other royal relatives of the deceased, and the representative of foreign sovereigns reached the Christianborg church, where a brief service was held. At its conclusion the coffin, covered with the Danish standard, was borne high by the naval and military officers to the waiting hearse. Then, headed by infantry and cavalary a simple cortege was formed and slowly proceeded through the three and a half miles of streets between the church and the railroad station.

Immediately behind the hearse was led the late king's favorite riding horse, which will be shot tonight, according to the ancient Danish custom. The procession was closed with carriages, bearing the male members of the royal family represented at the funeral, the ladies watching the departure of the funeral from a neighboring building. The bells of all the churches were tolled and minute guns were fired from the arsenal throughout the progress of the cortege until the coffin was placed on the train. This was the first time in history that the body of a Danish king has been transferred by railroad to the burial place.

At the time of the deal of Frederick VII., the predecessor of king Christian in 1836, the use of a railroad train for the conveyance of the king's body to Roskilde was not considered sufficiently dignified.

During the progress to the railroad station the cortege was swelled by the veteran and similar military associations and the students and other societies lining the route. Many affecting scenes were witnessed in the streets. The profound silence was broken only by the sobs of the women and the momentary excitement caused by fainting and minor accidents due to the pressure of the huge crowds. At the station the coffin was placed in the funeral car in which some of the members of the royal family also travelled.

On reaching Roskilde the fourth regiment of dragoons formed the escort of the coffin which was borne to the cathedral and placed on a catafalque before the high altar to await the last rites on Sunday.

MORE BODIES RECOVERED

Victoria, Feb. 16.—The provincial police were advised tonight of the recovery of four more bodies of Valencia victims. The bodies were all badly decomposed and were buried near where found. The total recovered from the sea now numbers forty-nine.

WAR IN CHINA

St. Petersburg, Feb. 16.—According to the Slovo, the government is in possession of information to the effect that China is making war preparations in which she is supported almost openly by Japan, and that an attack on Russia's Usuri possessions is feared. Fears, the Slovo says, also are entertained over the Chinese designs to overthrow the Russian influence in Chinese Turkestan that has grown up in consequence of the special trade and military arrangements instituted before the breaking out of the Russo-Japanese war.

RIOTS AT FIUME

London, Feb. 17.—Special despatches from Vienna to this morning's papers report that serious riots occurred at Fiume, that the military fired upon a mob, and that many were wounded.

TRADE IS EXPANDING

Over Forty-Four Millions of Increase in Last Seven Months

Diamonds are Looked for Along Route of Transcontinental--New Rules for House of Commons

(Special to The Daily News)

Ottawa, Feb. 16—It is officially stated that during the first week of the approaching session a committee will be appointed to revise the rules of the house of commons. The committee will be selected from both sides of the house. An arrangement was reached between sir Wilfrid Laurier and R L. Borden last session that the rules should be made more workable with the view of expediting public business.

A surveyor who has been at work on the route of the Transcontinental railway, reports that there are indications of silver, gold, copper, iron, etc., in Spirit lake region, in the district of lake Abitibi. He also thinks that there are diamonds to be found there. The Standard Oil people have a silver proposition near Abitibi

The aggregate trade of Canada for the seven months ending January 31 was $44,261,143 greater than for the same time a year ago. An idea of the enormous growth of the trade of the dominion during the past few years may be formed when it is pointed out that the seven months show a greater volume of business by over $60,000,000 than in the whole year of 1897 when the British preference was adopted. The imports dutiable and free for the past seven months were $156,259,403 as compared with $140-484,425, an increase of $15,774,978 over the previous year. The exports were $150,834,433 as compared with $125,230,-493, being an increase of $25,603,940. In regard to exports there was an increase in every branch of trade; output of the mine shows an increase of over half a million; fisheries over three and a half millions; forest one and a half millions; animals and other products, four and a half millions; manufactures one and three quarter millions, while agriculture heads the list with a little short of fourteen millions.

The total aggregate trade for the seven months was $326,616,803, as against $279,355,660, showing as already stated an increase of over forty-four millions.

MANITOBA FRUIT

It Is Declared That Fruit Can Be Raised in Winnipeg

Winnipeg, Feb. 16.—At a convention of the Manitoba market gardeners last night Dr. Thompson, a successful fruit grower near the city, said he believed there was no country where small fruits could be grown with less trouble than in Manitoba. There were few insects or diseases to interfere with their growth. It might be in one year in ten that a frost would destroy a part of the blossoms or young fruits, but that happened so seldom that it was hardly worth mentioning. Dr. Thompson called the attention of the farmers to the fact that there was no duty on this home-grown fruit, no exorbitant express or freight rates, and no middlemen profits, and when more was grown than was wanted they would find a very profitable local demand for it. He had, therefore, no hesitation in advising the farmers of Manitoba to grow small fruits. They would avoid the necessity for buying jam made of mashed pumpkins or fruit that might have been canned for years.

ROOSEVELT MARRIAGE

Washington, Feb. 16.—At noon tomorrow Miss Alice Roosevelt and representative Longworth of Ohia will be married. The ceremony will take place in the east room of the White House. The Rev. Bshop X. number 1,000. Immediately after the reception of the guests by the bride and groom a buffet wedding breakfast will be served in the state dining room. The White House grounds will be closed all day tomorrow, except to those who are invited as guests.

BRITISH PREFERENCE

Toronto, Feb. 16.—The executive council of the Canadian Manufacturers association met yesterday and unanimously adopted a resolution asking that the government provide that the British preference be only allowed on goods entering Canada directly from the country of origin. This would cut off imports from Great Britain and colonies enjoying the preference coming via the United States as at present.

THE COAL CONFERENCE

New York, Feb. 16.—The anthracite miners' committee of seven, appointed at yesterday's conference between the coal operators and the unions' special scale committee, today began the work of formulating in detail the proposals which have already been presented in a general form to the employers. The task is an arduous one and it probably will be at least a week before the committee will have its report in shape for submission.

MAISONNEUVE NOMINATIONS

Montreal, Feb. 16.—L. O. Grothe, liberal, and Alphonse Verville, labor, were nominated in Maisonneuve this afternoon for the vacant seat in the house of commons caused by the death of the Hon. Raymond Prefontaine

WANT MOUNTED POLICE

Macleod, Alta., Feb. 16.—The board of trade today adopted a resolution urging that the Royal Nothwest Mounted Police be reained in the province notwithstanding the fact that a new province has been created

TREATMENT RATES CUT

Custom Smelters Reduce Charges for Handling Lead Ores

Former Cost of $15 a Ton Lowered to $12 --Managers Admit Fact but Decline to Discuss the Causes

(From Tuesday's Daily)

A change, of the greatest importance to the lead miners of the Kootenays, has been officially announced, that of the reduction, by at least one smelting company, of the rates for freight and treatment on silver-lead ores, from the old charge of $15 per ton which has been in force since 1900, to $12 per ton.

The Hall Mining & Smelting company officially announces the reduction and it is understood that the new rate will be adopted at the Trail smelter, the Canadian Metal company's works at Pilot Bay, and at the Marysville smelter in East Kootenay. At present, however, The Daily News is only in a position to speak in positive terms of the matter so far as the Hall Mining & Smelting company is concerned.

The reduction means a great deal for the entire community and should prove a decided benefit to all silver-lead miners.

Circulars containing the announcement are being sent to mine owners and managers from the local smelter office.

A telephone inquiry to the Hall Mining & Smelting offices was answered by the smelter manager, R. R. Hedley, who said:

"We are sending circulars to our customers announcing that the rate for freight and treatment of silver-lead ores is reduced from $15 to $12 a ton."

In reply to a further question as to the reason for such a reduction, Mr. Hedley's answer was, "Well, we want the ore."

C. Fernau, manager of the Canada Metal company, seen in his office yesterday, declined to offer any explanation of the reduction or to admit that he could do so, if he wished. He intimated that the Pilot Bay smelter, operated by his company, was now open to receive lead ores for custom treatment, and that the rate for freight and treatment would probably be about the same as that charged at other custom smelters.

In reply to further questions, Mr. Fernau said that he had decided to install Smith-Wilfley tables, and two lead-zinc separators, manufactured by the same firm.

These, with the Blanchard furnaces already in operation, will make the equipment of the restored Pilot Bay smelter thoroughly modern, efficient and economic. It is not inconceivable that the conditions created at that smelter have had some influence on the managements of other smelters in leading them to consider a reduction of rates, although, naturally, a statement to that effect cannot be secured from any one officially.

Several reasons may be adduced for the change and it is likely that it is a combination of all that has led to the reduction at the present time.

Frequent reference has been made to the gradual but steady adoption at the Hall Mining & Smelting works of labor saving devices, all parts of a well-planned scheme of economy in handling and treating ore. Those processes have now been developed to an extent that make a reduction in the charges possible without materially reducing the profit to the smelter. Similar improvements have been developed simultaneously at other Canadian smelters.

The general adoption by British Columbia smelters of the Huntingdon-Heberlein, or similar roasting processes, has also had an important effect in reducing the cost of treatment.

Added to the two enabling causes already mentioned has been another of probably at least equal force. During 1904 and the first half of 1905 a large proportion of the output of the St. Eugene mine went to European smelters, which were able to offer lower treatment rates in consideration of a guarantee of a steady supply of ore of a certain grade.

In the present conditions, with the price of lead high and considered likely to remain high, German smelter managers are said to be keen for supplies of ore from British Columbia mines. The only condition now attached is that the ore shall contain at least 60 per cent lead. Representatives of German smelters are now in the country working quietly and unostentatiously, but persistently, to secure a guarantee of supplies.

The reductions of the rate by the home smelters will probably have the beneficial effect of preventing the exportation of British Columbia ores for treatment, and consequently of permitting the continued employment of an increasing number of smeltermen.

But much more important is the effect, which the reduction is certain to have, upon the mining industry. In the Slocan district alone are a great number of mines with large deposits of comparatively low-grade lead ore. During the years of low prices for lead and high rates for treatment, the majority of these mines have not been worked to their full capacity or have lain idle, the margin of profit attainable being too small to permit of continued operation.

To such properties, a reduction of 20 per cent in the cost of treatment means a substitution of handsome profits for either a mere balance or a distinct loss.

It is safe to predict that the immediate effect will be to greatly stimulate the silver-lead mining industry.

The beneficial results to Nelson of increased activity in the Slocan requires no comment.

The present year has started out well for the mining industry hereabouts, in the high prices for silver and lead, and the reduced rates should and no doubt will result in a marked return of prosperity in silver mining circles.

OF INTEREST TO MINERS

SPECIAL WEEKLY ARTICLE FOR MINERAL DEPARTMENT

FLUORSPAR NOTES AND REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We should like to draw the attention of our readers to the mineral department of The Daily News.

It has now been running in the Sunday editions since the beginning of the year, and from what we can gather is proving of great benefit to numerous persons.

We must draw the attention of correspondents to conditions we have printed from time to time, that we desire them to keep in mind, in writing us and when sending on samples.

We go to considerable expense every week in running this department, and must ask our correspondents to assist us as much as possible by adhering to instructions previously given.

In connection with this department we are running a series of weekly articles upon the "Rarer Minerals" and the following has already been published, in the order given, on Tungsten, Nickel, Cobalt, Mercury and Platinum. Below we are publishing an article upon Fluorspar, though this cannot rightly be included in the "Rarer Minerals." It is a subject which all mining and smelter men may be interested in.

FLUORSPAR

From the remotest periods this mineral was considered indispensable as a flux in the smelting of ores ,but since the beginning of last century it has gradually been displaced by lime and other cheaper fluxes which the improvements in blast furnaces made possible to use. Of late, however, it appears to be again coming into use in metallurgical operations, and it is understood that some of the smelters of British Columbia are open to buy it, at a good price, if it can be obtained fairly free from silicious (quartz) ore.

The chief advantages of using fluorspar in smelting operations are: It greatly reduces the loss of metals; it is one of the best fluxes for certain refractory ores, which can hardly be smelted without it; it greatly reduces the melting point of ores carrying a high percentage of zinc; it is very effective in reducing the quantity of fuel used; and it produces less slag than when lime is used.

Fluorspar is about six times more expensive than lime rock, but one part of it will do more work in smelting than 10 parts of limestone, besides saving a considerable sum in fuel. In certain classes of iron smelting fluorspar is absolutely indispensible. In recent years it has become one of the most important adjuncts in the electrolytic refining of lead. For this purpose it is manufactured into hydrofluorsilicic acid. This acid is manufactured by mixing together fluorspar and glass, and treating the mixture with strong sulphuric acid. The gas which is given off has a very strong sharp odor, and when it comes in contact with the air, forms into dense white fumes. This gas is collected in water forming the acid previously referred to. It is necessary to first pass the gas through mercury, otherwise the silica as it separates out would interfere with the process.

When fluorspar is treated with strong sulphuric acid fumes of hydrofluoric acid are given off which will etch glass. Fluorspar is one of the most ornamental mineral substances known. It is found in almost any color, from white to a blue green or red. It is frequently called Derbyshire spar owing to its being found in immense quantities in that county in England, where some magnificent variegated specimens have been obtained.

Flourspar is someties found in beds or deposits, one such being known a few miles south of Nakusp on the Arrow lakes, but usually it is found in veins in gneiss, slates or limestones. If often occurs as the gangue in lead veins, and is frequently found in the neighborhood of coal. To the west of the city of Nelson there is reported to be a vein carrying this mineral in good quantities, but up to the present time it has not been found pure enough to be of commercial value. As usually found in British Columbia, fluorspar is a slightly yellowish ore, vitreous or glassy looking, somewhat like quartz excepting that it can be streaked easily with a knife.

CORRESPONDENCE

G.V., Goldhill.—We have frequently printed instructions regarding the sending of samples to us for examination, in which we asked the sender to give us full particulars of the claim from which the sample is obtained, noting particularly that the character of the wall rocks is a desirable feature. In sending on your sample you have ignored the above facts,though giving the neighborhood from which it is obtained. The sample you submit to us is a pyrrhotite in quartz; it will contain small values in gold and copper, and possibly nickel but we could not advise you upon the information before us to have it assayed for the latter. The mineral you quote as being plastered on, is a pyritic iron ore, due to the action of water seeping or running through the cracks or crevices in the quartz. We will hold your sample until hearing from you, whether you would like us to have it assayed for gold and copper. The cost will be $2.00.

H.C.S., Slocan—This correspondent sends us an assay certificate, and asks us to advise him which smelter to ship too, and further asks us to give him the approximate value that he will obtain for his ore from the smelter. We are not in a position to give advice upon the first question; it must be left entirely to your own discretion. We believe that all lead smelters in the Kootenays will offer about the same freight and treatment rates. Should anyone of them desire your class of ore for its fluxing qualities you might possibly get a slightly reduced rate. Regarding the value of your ore for which your certificate gives: Gold, .12 ounces; silver, 46.0 ounces; lead, 45.2 per cent, you will received 95 per cent of the gold and silver values, and 90 per cent of the lead values. Taken at the present market prices you would get: gold, $2.28; silver, $28.62; lead, $10.57, or a total value of $41.47; from this you will have to deduct $15.00 for freight and treatment. But the smelters will only pay you for the silver and lead upon the average price of these metals for the month in advance of the date the shipment was received. For this purpose ten per cent of the total value will be kept back until the end of that month.

F.M.D., Anaconda, B. C.—Your No. 1 sample from the hanging wall is a siliceous ore carrying a small per centage of pyrite and melanterite. The No. 2 sample is a similar class of rock with only the later mineral present. Both samples will probably carry a little gold, but there are no indications of it being very rich.

S.W., Fort Steele Junction, B.C.—The rock you send us is a piece of quartz with some iron oxides attached. The red portions are most probably due to hematite but are too small for us to give a definite opinion. The quartz is a very promising looking one, and we would advise it being assayed for gold and silver.

NO PROTEST IS ENTERED

NELSON UNIVERSITY CLUB DISCUSS PROPOSAL OF McGILL

AGREE THAT RIGHTS OF OTHERS MUST BE PROTECTED

The university club of Nelson at its regular monthly meeting, held in the club parlor Saturday night, Feb. 10, discussed the proposed university bills now before the provincial legislature, but decided not to take any action by memorial or otherwise, pending the issue in committee of the protest entered by the Toronto university alumni association of Victoria.

Dr. Arthur, president, was in the chair and there were present Mrs. Pearcy, Miss Moody, Rev. J. T. Ferguson, Rev. F. H. Graham, J. Fraser, C. M. Fraser, W. J. Baird, F. C. Green and R. J. Clark.

The program of the evening consisted of a paper on Euthanasia by Dr. Arthur, dealing with a belief that is gaining ground among many leading members of the medical profession in the United States, in the discussion that followed, participated in by Rev. J. T. Ferguson, Rev. F. H. Graham, J. Fraser, C. M. Fraser and R. J. Clark, developed nearly as many opinions as speakers. The opinion of the majority was that any change in the law governing the rights and duties of physicians, however desirable it might appear in special cases, would be decidedly dangerous.

F. C. Green was requested to read a paper at the March meeting.

The question of the university bills was then taken up. Dr. Arthur, who is also president of the Toronto Alumni association of Nelson, stated that that association had already forwarded a memorial to the government anticipating the protest of the similar organization in Victoria, that the proposed collegiate establishment should not bear the name University College of British Columbia, while it was under the control of the faculty of McGill university.

R. J. Clark, in reply to questions of Rev. J. T. Ferguson, outlined the provisions of the bills authorizing McGill university to establish and maintain a college in British Columbia. He agreed that the name and style of a provincial university should not be given to the institution while it was in the position of a ward to an eastern university, but otherwise defended the scheme as a genuine benefit to British Columbia students, obtained without any burden to the provincial treasury. He thought the rights of other universities were not infringed by the acceptance of the gift offered jointly by McGill university and Sir William McDonald, and that the temporary control by McGill was unlikely to retard the establishment of a genuine provincial university.

Rev. J. T. Ferguson saw no objection to the proposal, provided that the rights of other universities were safe guarded, and that no permanent right of control or influence over a future provincial university should be given to the authorities of McGill university.

Rev. F. H. Graham, speaking on behalf of McGill, said that the offer had been made after persistent requests of McGill graduates resident in the coast cities. He was sure that the authorities of the university had no intention and no desire to assume permanent control of a provincial university.

It was decided to take no action at present and the club adjourned to the call of the chair.

KOOTENAY PRESBYTERY

Proceedings of First Day's Sessions—Agenda for Today.

The meeting of Kootenay Presbytery opened in St. Paul's church yesterday morning with the following members present: Revs. McKee, Greenwood; Linley, Phoenix; Farrer, Kaslo; Grant, Rossland; Ross, Ymir; Fortune, Cranbrook; Douglas, Trail; McColl, Fernie, Cameron, Midway; Forbes, Slocan; Brown, New Denver; Allan, Nakusp; Fernie, Cascade and Ferguson, Nelson, and R. A. McConnell, elder, representing Wardner.

The business of the forenoon and afternoon sessions was formal, devoted largely to meetings and reports of committees. Rev. W. G. Brown of New Denver, was elected moderator in place of W. G. Fortune, who has served for six months.

The evening session was devoted to young people's interests. A report on Sabbath schools was submitted by Rev. D. L. Allen, consideration of which will be resumed this morning. Rev. W. G. Fortune, F. M. Black and G. S. Rose took part in the discussion. The session was followed by a reception by the Ladies' Aid.

Among the matters to be considered today is a call extended by Knox church, Grand Forks, to Rev. T. G. McLeod of Banff. This evening the Presbytery will inspect the parade of the Boys' Brigade.

CURLING NOTES

The final game in the All Comers' contest, which ended at the bonspiel with Fox and Blackwood ahead, was played off at the Nelson rink last night. The final was watched by many Nelson curlers and several visitors from Sandon. The game was full of exciting incident and varying success. Blackwood won out in the 13th end by 12-11.

The following games in the local Consolation series will be played today: Taylor vs. McIntyre, Stocks vs. Macdonald, Goodeve vs. Gillett, DeVeber vs. Starkey, Headley vs. Bunyan, Fox vs Hodge, Hawkey vs. Turner.

AGAIN BREAKS RECORDS

INTERIOR SHIPMENTS FOR WEEK ARE CLOSE ON 40,000 TONS

NELSON DISTRICT IS NOW SHOWING UP PROMINENTLY

The record that was made in ore shipments for the mines of the interior last week did not last over a week, being again smashed by the result of the last seven days' output. The new record stands at 37,517 tons, or close on the heels of a production of 2,000,000 tons to the year. The record is made by the Boundary, which is now up to 28,324 tons for the week, or over 4,000 tons daily. Two new shippers are to be noted from the Boundary, the Mountain Rose and the Big Copper. The Slocan has also broken its record, the shipments for the week being 2,174 tons. This includes all mines not taken into account in the Rossland and Boundary districts. The chief shippers are from East Kootenay, the St. Eugene and the Sullivan and North Star. Next in importance comes the Nelson district, with the Arlington, Eureka, Hunter V, La Plata and Reliance, which five properties account for nearly one-third of the total for the year. In the Slocan it may be noted that the Whitewater, Payne and American Boy are again on the shipping list, which is further strengthened by the addition of a couple more mines. Th North Star in East Kootenay is also a shipper once again and it is reported that the smelter at Marysville will shortly be enlarged. Improvements in the smelters, improvements which are costing hundreds of thousands of dollars in the aggregate, are the rule and not the exception, at the present time, all over the interior.

The following are the shipments from the mines and receipts at the smelters for the past week and the year to date:

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Mine—	Week.	Year.
Granby	18,663	91,633
Mother Lode	3,876	16,094
Stemwinder	3,685	14,174
Sunset	1,120	4,382
Oro Denoro	510	2,451
Emma	594	1,994
Rawhide	286	1,915
Big Copper	122	122
Mountain Rose	110	110
Other mines	...	475
Total	28,924	133,810

ROSSLAND

Centre Star	3,777	21,904
Le Roi	1,894	19,839
Le Roi No. 2	548	3,270
Le Roi No. 2 (milled)	...	2,400
Jumbo	200	7,400
Total	6,419	39,813

SLOCAN AND KOOTENAY

St. Eugene	939	3,541
Sullivan	300	1,700
Reliance	270	1,530
Arlington, Erie	60	405
Eureka	30	338
Hunter V	117	334
La Plata	47	312
Black Prince	30	245
Reco	64	188
North Star	172	172
Ymir	20	171
Kootenay Belle	20	98
Ottawa	23	88
Queen	20	88
Lorna Doone	20	80
Cork	15	60
Second Relief	20	41
Whitewater	28	38
Payne	19	19
Mercury	15	15
Other mines	...	497
Total	1,016	4,941

MARYSVILLE

Sullivan	300	1,700

The total smelter receipts for the week were 37,425 tons, and for the year to date 180,536 tons.

TELEPHONE BILL

Provisions of Measure Now Before Local Legislature.

A brief reference has appeared in the special Victoria despatches concerning the bill introduced in the legislature by Price Ellison, M.L.A. for Okanagan, The measure is still before the house. Appended are the provisions of the bill in full:

1. This Act may be cited as the "Telephone Act, 1906."

2. The term "public company," when used in this Act, shall mean and include any company incorporated by and operating under the authority of any Act of the legislature of the province, whether public and general or private and special, and transmitting telephone messages for reward.

3. Every person, association or company operatin ga telephone line shall have the right to connect his, theirs, or its line or lines of telephone with the lines or lines of telephone of any public company, subject as hereinafter provided.

4. Any public company shall receive telephone messages from any such connecting line or lines of telephone and transmit same over the line or lines of such public company, in the same manner in all respects and with the same rights and liabilities connected therewith as if any such message had been received for transmission by such public company in the usual course of its business, and upon such terms as to compensation, rents or rates, and subject to such conditions and regulations as may be imposed or authorized in that behalf, as provided in section 5 of this Act.

5. The rents to be paid to and the rates to be charged by any public company for the use of its telphones, lines and appliances, either in cases of connecting lines or in the ordinary course of business of any public company, and the terms, conditions, and regulations relating to such user, shall be fixed and determined from time to time and as often as may be deemed necessary:

(a) By the lieutenant governor in council in unincorporated districts and between the various districts of the province, whether incorporated for municipal purposes or not so incorporated:

(b) By the councils of municipal corporations within the territorial limits of such corporations.

6. Every public company shall, on or before the 1st day of June in each and every year, prepare and submit to the lieutenant governor in council and the council of any incorporated municipality within which its lines are situate, a schedule of rents and rates proposed to be charged by such public company, to persons for the use of its telephones, lines and appliances at any time during the ensuing year, but no such schedule shall come into force or effect, nor shall any such company be entitled to make any charge to any person for the use of its telephone system in the ordinary course, nor refuse, prevent or hinder such use until such schedule shall have been approved, fixed and determined by the lieutenant-governor in council, or the council of any incorporated municipality in which such charges are proposed to be made, or both, as the case may be, as aforesaid.

7. The lieutenant governor in council may authorize and empower any person, association or body corporate to construct, maintain and operate, over and along the public lands and highways of the province, a line or lines of telephone, subject to such terms, conditions and regulations as the lieutenant governor in council may impose.

8. Any public company or any of its officers, agents or employees violating any of the provisions of this act, or any of the provisions made in pursuance of the powers in that behalf vested in either the lieutenant governor in council or the council of any municipality by this Act shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each and every such offence, and for each and every day such offence continues or is repeated, which penalty may be recovered, with costs, in a summary way before any justice of the peace upon the complaint of any person aggrieved or inconvenienced by such violation as aforesaid: Provided that one-half of any penalty so recovered shall be paid to the municipality wherein the offence or offences arose in respect of which such penalty or penalties may be imposed; or if the offence or offences arose outside the limits of any municipality, then to the government of the province of British Columbia.

9. Notwithstanding the penalties provided for in section 8 of this Act, the refusal, neglect or failure of any public company to observe and perform any of the terms, conditions or regulations fixed or determined, as provided in this act, shall, ipso facto, entitle any person aggrieved or inconvenienced thereby to maintain an action for a mandatory injunction to compel compliance therewith by any public company so refusing, neglecting or failing to observe and perform any of such terms, conditions or regulations as aforesaid.

10. While this Act is intended to and shall be applicable so as to regulate the business of public companies which takes place wholly within the province, it is not intended to, nor shall it, affect the business of public companies bona fide carried on between the province and another province or a foreign country, and the provisions of this Act shall be construed accordingly.

This Act shall come into force on the 1st day of June, 1906.

STRENGTHENS DOMINION LINE

London, Feb. 12.—The International Mercantile Marine company proposes to more actively compete for the Canadian trans-Atlantic traffic during the coming season. According to information received in British shipping circles this will be done by strengthening the Dominion line, controlled by the International Mercantile Marine company, by the addition of a number of vessels, either newly constructed or transferred from the fleet now engaged in the traffic between Liverpool and the United States.

NONCONFORMIST CONSCIENCE

London, Feb. 12—The anticipated protests against the marriage of princess Ena of Battenberg to king Alfonso of Spain, have commenced with a petition from the imperial Protestant federation, which has a large membership, appealing to king Edward to withhold his consent. The federation declares that the proposed marriage has caused the deepest sorrow and distress to Protestants, and that the princess intended entry into the Roman Catholic church has already shocked them. The king's answer to this first officially formulated protest is awaited with interest.

THOMAS McNAUGHT.

Death in Scotland of Former Halcyon Hotel Proprietor.

The death of Thomas McNaught well known in this city is announced as taking place in Scotland on January 21st.

The Dumfries and Galloway Standard, of Scotland, says of the occurence:

"We regret to record the death of Mr. Thomas McNaught, S.S.C., which occured yesterday morning at the farm of Over Garrel, Kirkmichael, the residence of his father. Mr. McNaught, who was the oldest son of the family was 63 years of age. After studying law at Edinburgh university, and passing as a solicitor before the supreme courts, he entered upon practice in the city of Edinburgh. He was a gentleman of keen intellect and sympathic nature, and led an active and useful life. He showed his interest in many departments of public affairs,; and was especially indentified with the advocacy of the advanced liberal program and the policy of Scottish home rule. In connection with the parliamentary elections of 1885 and 1886 in the county of Dumfries, he did excellent service on behalf of the liberal candidates. Some nine years ago he went to British Columbia. Returning to the old country three weeks ago, he spent a few days in Southport, to which Mrs. McNaught belongs, and was able to be home to spend the New Year in his own family circle. He had long suffered from asthmatic affection. Ten days ago he was seized with more acute illness, which has unhoppily had a fatal issue."

Mr. McNaught was for two or three years a resident of Golden, where he became interested in mining properties. From Golden he moved to Halcyon where he acquired an interest in the sanitarium, and was manager of it for many years, prior to H. McIntosh taking it over.

Mr. McNaught left for Scotland in December, his wife and Mrs. W. Scott, of Nakusp, having preceded him. Much sympathy will be felt for Mrs. McNaught in here bereavement.

CHAMPIONSHIP IN DOUBT

ROSSLAND AND NELSON HOCKEY TEAMS TIE IN FINAL.

CLOSING DAY OF CARNIVAL FULL OF EXCITING INCIDENT

(Special to The Daily News)

Rossland, Feb. 10.—The end of the Rossland carnival leaves the hockey championship of Kootenay in doubt. How evenly the Nelson and Rossland teams are matched may be judged from the fact that of six games played this winter the result is one victory to each and four draws. Tonight's game, though twice prolonged, ended with honors even, the score being two all.

Sixty and one half feet was the record ski jump of this year's carnival, and was made by Torgal Noran, the champion ski jumper of Canada. Today's jump was 17½ feet behind the record of last year but this was due largely to the condition of the snow, and to the further fact that Noran has been ill for a month past. The ski jumping was one of the features of the carnival and attracted great crowds.

The final game in the intermediate hockey series to decide the intermediate championship between Rossland and Nelson resulted in a score of 5 to 4 in favor of Rossland. It was a fast and clean game and kept spectators cheering from start to finish.

The final hockey game in the senior series between Nelson and Rossland teams began at 8.45. Interest was very keen and the big rink was crowded.

The game was fast and furious. Both teams were doing their best. Checking was hard and the game was swift. At half time the score was one all.

In the second half after Rossland had scored one, a long delay was caused by an injury to Jamieson, Rossland's forward. The half ended with the score two all. Play was continued more than half an hour without further scoring. The final game will probably be played in Nelson.

LOCAL MINING STOCKS

MARKET RECOVERS FROM DULLNESS OF PRECEDING WEEK

DEMAND EXCELLENT AND VALUES SHOW RISING TENDENCY

The local mining stock market for the week just closed was far more active than during the preceding week. Demand for Kootenay and Alberta mining shares showed not only a recovery but a decided increase. With a few exceptions, and those evidently due to temporary causes, values are rising, and the upward tendency seems likely to continue.

St. Eugene made a new high record, the price selling up to 67c. One firm of Nelson brokers had orders for over 25,000 shares, but was only able to secure a very small portion of it, as most of the stock is being held with the purpose of exchanging for shares in the new company.

Centre Star was in good demand, most of the orders coming from the east. There was but little trading in Rambler-Cariboo.

International Coal dropped 5 cents since last week. No special reason can be given except that some parties were forced to sell and had to realize quickly.

There is good demand for Oro Denoro, Referendum, Canadian Gold Fields and Pathfinder.

	Asked.	Bid.
American Boy	$ 1½	$ 1¼
Athabasca (C. D. A.)	.12	.10
Carlboo McKinney	.3	.2½
Centre Star	.12	.10
Canadian Gold Fields	.7	.5
Dominion Copper	.50	.45
Denoro Mines	.9	.7
Elkhorn	.35	.30
Five Metals	.5	.3
International Coal	.33	.32
La Plata	.12	.10
North Star	.5	.4
Rocky Mountain Oil	.85	.70
Referendum	.6	.5
Rambler-Cariboo	.36	.34
St. Eugene	.70	.67
Sullivan	.5	.4
War Eagle	.25	.22

FERNIE BEATS NELSON

Result of Hockey Match Played in Local Rink Last Night

The hockey game at the Nelson rink last night between Fernie and Nelson teams was a fair exhibition of the national winter game, but was not one of the relative merits of the Fernie and Nelson hockey teams. Nelson was represented by three seniors and four juniors, Fernie by its full senior team. The game was open and the scoring heavy, ending 10 to 5 in favor of Fernie.

INSTANTLY KILLED

Buried Under Load of Wood at Grand Forks

(Special to The Daily News)

Grand Forks, Feb. 10.—William Kendrick was instantly killed last evening by a load of lumber, on which he was driving, upsetting and burying the unfortunate man underneath it. The deceased was a favorite with the whole community. An inquest will be held.

WONDERFUL UNANIMITY

Balfour Finally Crosses the Bridge Opened by Chamberlain

Accepts Policy of Protection as the Leading Watchword and Aim of the Unionist Party in Future Politics

London, Feb. 14.—An interesting correspondence between A. J. Balfour and Joseph Chamberlain, dated today and published on the eve of the unionist party meeting at Lansdowne house disposes effectively of the report that serious difficulties exist between the factions of that party. Mr. Balfour's letter follows:

My Dear Mr. Chamberlain,—The controversy aroused over the fiscal question has produced, not unnaturally, the impression that the practical differences of fiscal reformers are much deeper than in fact is the case. The exchange of views which has constantly taken place between us leads me to hope that this misconception may be removed and with it the friction which has proved so injurious to the party. My own opinion, which I believe is shared by the great majority of the unionist party may be briefly summarized as flows:

Fiscal reform is and must remain the first constructive work of the unionist party. The objects of such reform are to secure more equal terms of competition for British trade and closer commercial union with the colonies. While at present it is not necessary to describe the exact method whereby these objects may be attained, it is inexpedient to permit of differences of opinion regarding these methods to divide the party. Though other means may be possible, the establishment of a moderate general tariff on manufactured goods, not imposed for the purpose of raising prices or giving artificial protection against legitimate competition, and the imposition of a small duty on foreign corn, are not, in principle objectionable and they should be adopted if it can be shown to be necessary for the attainment of the ends in view or for the purposes of revenue.'

To this letter Mr. Chamberlain replied as follows:

"My Dear Mr. Balfour,—I cordially welcome your letter of today in which you have summarized the conclusions we reached during our recent discussion. I entirely agree with your description of the objects we both have in view and gladly accept the policy you indicate as wise and desirable for the unionist party to adopt in endeavoring to give effect to this policy and in defending all the unionist principles any services I can render will be entirely at your disposal."

Former premier Balfour has thus finally crossed the bridge which Joseph Chamberlain held out for him, and in correspondence published late tonight he takes his position practically on Mr. Chamberlain's tariff reform program. The fact will be heralded in the liberal newspapers in the morning as "Balfour's surrender," "Chamberlain's victory," etc., while the Daily Graphic, speaking on behalf of the unionist free traders, deplores Mr. Balfour's "journey to Canossa," as the price of his retention of the leadership of his party. The Chamberlainite journals express complete satisfaction and attach no importance whatever to the Balfourian limitations which the former premier places upon his acceptance of the proposed duty on corn and a tax on manufacures.

The Standard says that the agreement between the two foremost statesmen in the party is absolute and all embracing. "Mr. Balfour's surrender, though delayed till the eve of the Lansdowne house meeting, quite evidently was arranged at the famous dinner conference with Mr. Chamberlain and enabled the latter to publish his recent repudiation of a desire for the leadership which suddenly stilled the newspaper attacks on Mr. Balfour. As though to emphasize the fact that there will be in the future a dual leadership of the unionists, it is announced that in addition to the provisions of the customary private room in the house of commons for the official leadership of the opposition only a similar room has been alloted to Mr. Chamberlain. This is unusual if not unprecendented. Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain are still in negotiations with regard to reorganization of the party machinery."

Mr. Balfour's conversion to the Chamberlain policy is likely to be unpalatable to a large section of the unionist party and the Lansdowne house meeting, which the duke of Devonshire, lord Hugh Cecil and other free traders will attend, is likely to be the arena of some plain speaking on the subject.

DROWNED WHILE SKATING

Montreal, Feb. 12—Two small boys, Edward Burton aged 8, and Willie Gogerty, aged 10, were drowned this afternoon while skating on the St. Lawrence above Victoria bridge. They skated out too far to a spot where the ice was thin and broke through, being carried under the ice by the swift current. The bodies have not been recovered.

JAPANESE LEGATION

St. Petersburg, Feb. 12—M. Tanno, third secretary of the Japanese embassy at Paris, arrived here today to reopen the Japanese legation.

LOBBY TOO POWERFUL

Washington, Feb. 14—At conclusion of today's session of the senate interstate commerce commission, it was admitted that a bill regulating railroad rates cannot be reported with anything like a unanimous endorsement.

SOLICITOR AND CLIENT

Anderson Fears Bodwell Will Tell More Than He Should

Enquiry Into Kaien Land Grant Resumed--Fresh Complications Arise and Details Get Interesting

(Special to The Daily News)

Press Gallery, Legislative Assembly, Victoria, Feb. 13.—The session of the legislature again this afternoon was almost entirely devoted to the consideration in committee of the whole of private bills.

By consent, the name of Paterson (Islands) was substituted for that of Munro, on the Kaien island land grant enquiry committee, the latter being called home on account of the dangerous illness of his mother, as mentioned yesterday.

Minister of education Fulton introduced a bill to amend the Public Schools Act, 1906, the principal features of which are as follows:

1. Schools in rural municipalities are to be under the control of the school board elected for the whole municipality and municipalities are to be classed with cities under the style of "municipal school districts." in such cases, assessment ,collections and disbursement of school rates are to be in the hands of the municipal councils.

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In reply to Bowser, senator Miller said that the electric machinery and smelter improvements now proposed in the present smelter would cost about $75,000. The building of a 300 ton smelter would cost $500,000 to $750,000.

In reply to Bodwell senator Miller said he did not care where the power came from as long as it was a continuous supply and was given at a reasonable rate. If the low grade ores of British Columbia were to be developed the mine and smelter owners would have to be given an opportunity to get all necessary power. He had been accustomed to competition.

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Bodwell said he would like to assure senator Miller that the Cascade Power company had not in view the preventing of competition. All that his company sought was that their $500,000 investment should not be rendered useless by another company coming in and putting them out of business.

J. E. McAllister ,manager of the British Columbia Copper company, at Greenwood, also gave evidence, and said that his company had a capacity of from 650 to 700 tons of ore a day. If his company would get the necessary power it would undertake to handle 2000 tons a day by September. After operating for several years it had been found that it was impossible to make a profit on the scale on which the property was being worked. Works had been put up on the understanding that the ore was really richer than it was found to be and it was decided, therefore, that the only way to make a profit on the investment was to increase the capacity. It was decided that an investment of $750-000 would be made in machinery. Of this, $40,000 would be in an electrical outfit, which would represent 2700 horse power. At present the company used 700 horse power. This was obtained from the Cascade Power company. Part of the 2700 horse power referred to wuld be used in the Mother Lode and Emma mines. The Cascade Power company was not always able to furnish the minimum supply of power. In January and February of last year this was not received. He did not blame the Cascade company for this. There was a shortage of water in the Kettle river which accounted for the trouble. This shortage forced the company to stop operations at this time. The cost of operating under electric power was about one-third of the cost by steam. To operate a plant by steam would be prohibitive in cost. When he entered into the contract with the Cascade company, he was not aware that there was any priority of claim upon their power. He afterwards found that the Granby smelters and others had prior claim on the supply. When his company decided to put in an electric supply, the Cascade company would not put in a line but agreed that the B. C. Copper company should do so, and then retain the cost with interest, in paying for the power supplied. This he contended, was an unprecedented action by any power company.

Bodwell contended that the Cascade Power company was justified in not agreeing to put in a line where the supply of power needed was not large, and where no guarantee was put up as to the amount that would be required later.

In reply to other questions, McAllister agreed that it would not be in the best interests of the Boundary country to put out all chance of competition from the Cascade company. He, however, did not think this was likely to follow. Bodwell could not see how it would be otherwise if all smelter companies cancelled their contracts with the Cascade company.

Lorne Campbell, manager of the West Kootenay Power company, was asked if there was no danger of his company increasing the price of power on completion of contracts now entered into with the various smelters for the next four of five years. Campbell replied that it would be impossible to do so, as the companies would still have a chance to utilize the Columbia river for power, and so prevent an increase in prices.

The committee then adjourned until Thursday morning.

The Kaien island land grant enquiry was resumed this evening before the select committee of the house. Chairman Garden announced his decision that the scope of the enquiry included all matters in any way affecting the acquisition of this land by the Grand Trunk Pacific railway.

Some legal fencing ensued between Bodwell and J. A. Macdonald as to the nature of the change in Bodwell's evidence, and as to whether or not he should be allowed to make a fresh statement at the present time or after Green's evidence has been taken. The upshot of the matter was that Bodwell was allowed to make a statement then and there.

The purport of Bodwell's evidence was that on the former occasion he had not told the committee all he knew in connection with the transaction believing that matters not then related were irrelevant to the scope of the enquiry. He now wished to state that after the order in council issued, granting Kaien island lands to the Grand Trunk Pacific, James Anderson went to Montreal.

At this juncture D. M. Eberts, K.C., on behalf of Anderson asked the privilege of appearing as Anderson's counsel.

J .A. Macdonald objected on the ground that witnesses were not entitled to be represented by counsel before the committee.

A majority of the committee were unprepared to give a decision until they had consulted with the attorney-general and so for the time being Eberts was not permitted to appear for Anderson. Anderson then personally asked to be heard and said that Bodwell had no right to divulge anything that occurred between he and Bodwell, as his solicitor.

Bodwell agreed to this and added he would be very careful.

Proceeding with his evidence, Bodwell said that when the Kaien island deal was first initiated he did not know Anderson was associated with Larsen in the matter except as an employee, but, subsequently he learned there was some other form of association or agency and that consequently he was in a sense solicitor for Anderson as well as for Peter Larsen . He had received Larsen's permission to disclose anything he thought proper and so far as Anderson was concerned he would be careful to say nothing that could prejudice his interests, in so far as the relations of solicitor and client existed. Reverting to Anderson's trip to Montreal, Bodwell said he received a wire from manager Hays to come east. He went, and was informed that Anderson had made some kind of a demand for remuneration for his services in connection with securing the Kaien island lands for the company. Bodwell assured Hays that the company was under no obligation to remunerate Anderson, or anyone else in this connection. The crown grants had been issued, the company was in absolute possession of the lands and no one could compel them to pay a cent.

At this stage Macdonald suggested that Anderson ,being a witness, had better retire.

Ross made some objection but finally Anderson withdrew.

Bodwell proceeding stated that Larsen was in no way concerned in this demand upon Hays. Larsen wanted nothing for his services and later when Bodwell discussed the matter with him, he flatly declined to receive any pecuniary remuneration. Bodwell told Hays that the deal had been well managed and that the company had secured a good thing, so they might, if they liked, consider the advisability of remunerating Anderson . At that time nothing was done, but later Morse was out in Victoria and Larsen met him here and as the outcome of certain negotiations, of which Bodwell knew nothing, Larsen settled with Anderson personally. What amount of cash, if any, changed hands, Bodwell did not know; he understood that the G .T. P. people did not recoup Larsen for this outlay. He could not say what Larsen's object was in opening negotiations for securing the Kaien island lands for the G. T. P., but he did know that Larsen considered it impolitic to hold up the company for any cash payment in that connection.

The cross examination of Bodwell by Macdonald on this new evidence was postponed until tomorrow evening.

The cross examination of Green was then resumed . Green told of meetings with Larsen in connection with the deal ,and also with one Mathews ,a former Kasloite, who it appears was associated with Larsen and Anderson in some way, and was among those who secured title to lands on the mainland adjacent to Kaien island. Green was subjected to a searching cross-examination relative to the reserves on Kaien island and adjacent main lands, also to the relations between Larsen, Mathews (now of Seattle) and Anderson. Green denied any knowledge of the syndicate formed by Anderson to handle the G. T. P. townsite and said Anderson never spoke to him on the subject.

Macdonald then wanted to know if it were not a fact that Mrs. Anderson had spoken to him in this connection.

Green took exception to this question and declared it impertinent.

Macdonald informed Green that it was impertinent on his part, as a witness, to make such a remark and said he intended to press the question.

Green at first could not remember that he had talked with Mrs. Anderson on the subject but finally said that perhaps he had on several occasions talked over the matter with her casually and jocularly. These conversations had occurred on the street or at her house, never at his office.

To a suggestion by Macdonald that Mrs. Anderson took an even more prominent part in the Kaien island land grant deal than her husband, Green replied: "Not to my knowledge."

Green said he was positive she never stated to him that both Bodwell and her husband were in the deal with Larsen.

Taking up the matter of the order in council confirming the grant to the G. T. P., Green ,in reply to Macdonald, said he was not sure whether the deputy attorney general or Bodwell prepared it. He had had interviews with Bodwell and Anderson before the order was drawn up. Larsen might have seen him about that time. Had not met him at Anderson's house but had seen him at Bodwell's. Had not met Mathews there. Was not sure whether Anderson had expressed dissatisfaction with the terms of the order in council, but had discussed them with him. He was not sure if Anderson had seen the order and was not sure that Bodwell had not had it in his possession.

Question next as to his reasons for secrecy. Green stated that a disclosure of the negotiations might have led to complications and the government would have received all kinds of applications. Some of Green's answers in this connection, as to Larsen's interests in the deal, conflicted with the sworn evidence of Bodwell. This was pointed out to him and he replied that he had told the facts as he remembered them and could not account for Bodwell's statements.

With further reference to the townsite, Green said he fully realized that it would ultimately prove valuable and be worth many millions to the railroad company. There had been no bargaining with G. T. P. officials in the matter at all. There had been no bargaining with anyone. Bodwell made the proposition and it was finally accepted on the terms in the printed agreement.

Green further stated that the government made no investigation into other possible sites for a terminus, had in fact, made no special investigations of any kind, and had not taken into consideration that the G. T. P. was practically bound to Kaien island terminus as being the best available harbor. He did not think it would have been advisable to lay the matter before the legislature before closing the deal.

In repy to a suggestion of Macdonald, he said that only those in the secret, Larsen, Mathews and Anderson, had been able to locate lands adjacent to Kaien island. He said he believed other locations had been made, and promised to look up the applications.

Green stated further in response to Macdonald's questions, that the government made no attempt to stipulate that the G. T. P. should commence construction at this end of the line in consideration of this valuable grant, and that whilst there was some talk at first about $5 per acre for the lands the matter was not pressed and Bodwell's offer of $1 per acre was accepted. At this juncture the enquiry was adjourned until tomorrow evening.

It is anticipated that James Anderson's evidence will be taken next and it is expected this will prove somewhat sensational. It is not decided yet whether or not Mrs. Anderson will be called. She is known to have been very active in all the various land deals in which her husband has been and is concerned and it is quite possible she will be called upon to testify.

So far Peter Larsen's connection with the transaction remains a mystery, save on the supposition that he was actuated by purely philanthropic motives. It is evident now that Anderson was in the deal for something other than public interests. It appears, too, that Mathews of Seattle, had a finger in the pie.

As the enquiry proceeds possibly more light may be thrown on what must be regarded as the most remarkable transaction on record between a responsible government and a big railroad corporation like the G.T.P., when it was found necessary to call in the services of a Montana railroad contractor, a Seattle real estate agent and the Anderson family, now of Victoria, formerly of Princeton, Rossland, Trail and other parts of the province.

TO LIMIT THE SCOPE

NEW TURN IN KAIEN ISLAND LAND GRANT ENQUIRY

SMELTER MANAGERS WATCHING LABOR LEGISLATION

(Special to The Daily News)

Press Gallery, Legislative Assembly, Victoria, Feb. 12.—Owing to the absence of premier McBride and several members at the funeral of the premier's brother, the late W. L. McBride, at New Westminster, all controversial business at the legislature was passed over this afternoon, and during a brief session only some unimportant bills were considered in committee, and a number of private bills given a second reading.

At the opening of the house, J. A. Macdonald, the leader of the opposition, in a few appropriate words expressed the sympathy of his side of the house with the premier's sad bereavement, and stated that until such time as the premier was able to resume his place in the legislature the opposition would consent to waive consideration of all controversial business.

Minister of finance Tatlow replied, expressing appreciation of the sympathetic words of the leader of the opposition.

A new turn was given the Kaien island land grant investigation this morning by the application of E. V. Bodwell to have the committee define the powers and scope of its investigation.

Macdonald pointed out that as Bodwell was only a witness and not counsel, it was rather strange to have him coming forward to dictate or advise as to the proper course to be pursued by the committee. Macdonald said that if Bodwell wished in any way to amend or supplement his evidence he would be pleased to give him an opportunity to do so, but could not consider for one moment his right to discuss in any way the scope of the inquiry.

After some discussion it was decided to adjourn the inquiry until Tuesday evening, when it is expected the government members of the committee will be ready to give effect to a plan regulating the scope of the inquiry to suit the views of Bodwell.

It is generally understood that Bodwell's idea is to limit the scope so as to prevent Anderson giving evidence contradictory to his, Bodwell's, statement. Anderson and his friends are closely identified with the Kaien island land grant deal, and they alleged that they have not benefitted to the extent anticipated, owing to the failure of Bodwell, or of the members of the government, to carry out their part of the agreement. Consequently they are disgruntled, and perhaps ready to testify to details of the deal which might prove injurious to the government. Therefore, it is very important that steps should be taken immediately to limit the scope of the enquiry.

The smelter managers of the province are gathering here to watch the progress of Davidson's bill to regulate the hours of labor in smelters. Among those in attendance from up country smelters are: F. W. Guernsey, Trail; J. McAllister, Greenwood; A .W. B. Hodges, Grand Forks; and J. J. Campbell, Nelson. Their attitude is not one of active opposition to the bill, but to suggest that in view of the amicable agreement recently arrived at between the management and the men as to the hours of labor in smelters, the introduction of the bill at this time is uncalled for. They express a desire to test the present mutual arrangement for a further period before special legislation is enacted.

C. W. Munro, M. P. P., left for Chilliwack tonight, having received a telegram that his mother was dying. His departure will probably necessitate a reorganization of the Kaien island land grant committee of enquiry.

LAND GRANT ENQUIRY

CHIEF COMMISSIONER EXCUSED FOR THE PRESENT.

J. FRED RITCHIE GIVES SOME INTERESTING EVIDENCE

(Special to The Daily News)

Victoria, Feb. 14.—At the Kaien island land grant enquiry this evening the examination of Hon. R. F. Green was continued. Nothing of interest was elicited beyond the fact that he had met Morse and Wainwright of the Grand Trunk Pacific at Portland, by appointment some time in 1903 before the general elections, to discuss matters, which had no reference to the Kaien island land grant, but the nature of which he declined to disclose.

In reply to a question by Paterson, the chief commissioner said he had no idea how many good deep water harbors were available on the coast. He had not considered whether or not land adjoining good deep water harbors, was worth more than $1 per acre, in view of the possible demands for a railroad terminus.

Green was excused for the present, but will be recalled when Macdonald has had time to look into the returns of land grants produced by the chief commissioner.

J. Fred Ritchie, P.L.S., was the next witness, Anderson being excused on account of private business engagements. Ritchie told of being employed by Anderson to stake and survey under South African war scrip, several blocks of land on the mainland adjacent to Kaien island. He knew nothing of Anderson's objects and simply carried out instructions. When he was taken north for this purpose he was not informed where he was going and did not learn until nearing his destination. Ritchie gave some interesting information as to the formation of Kaien island, the nature of the surrounding country, etc.

The enquiry adjourned to the call of the chairman and will probably sit again on Friday evening.

ST. EUGENE PAY DAY

Largest in History of Mine—Machinery Arriving—Personals

(Special to The Daily News)

Moyie, Feb. 12.—Saturday was pay day at the St. Eugene mine and the amount distributed totalled $32,000, the largest sum paid out on any pay day in the mine's history. The men employed number 320 and the average paid to each man was $100 for the month.

The machinery for the Black-MacKay Mining company has been ordered for the mine under Moyie lake. Portions of it are coming from Nelson, Rossland and Vancouver. The machinery consists of a seven-drill compressor, boilers of 100 horsepower capacity, two pumps, a hoist and two drilling machines.

Ore shipping has commenced from the Aurora mine, on the west side of Moyie lake. About three carloads of ore will go to either the Nelson or Trail smelters.

Miss Brunton, formerly school teacher here, won, with a single ticket presented to her at Nanaimo, a valuable piano at a coast drawing.

Dr. Harvey and wife have returned from a prolonged wedding trip.

The Moyie Lumber company has a number of men at work clearing up Lamb creek for the spring's operations.

GRANBY PAY ROLL

Grand Forks Rejoicing Over Money in Circulation—Personals

(Special to The Daily News)

Grand Forks, Feb. 12.—Saturday was pay day at the Granby smelter and some $40,000 was distributed among the 300 employes of this big reduction works.

General superintendent A. B. W. Hodges, of the Granby mines and smelter, is making a tour of Nevada and will inspect some of the smelters of that state before returning home.

The engineering corps of the North Fork survey, under chief engineer H. W. Worrington, have pushed their locating survey through the canyon and are at present camped at Franklin City.

James McArdle, proprietor of the Black Hawk livery barn here is applying for an hotel license in Franklin City.

It is also stated that a prominent capitalist from East Kootenay is negotiating for a mill site at Franklin City. It is also learned that two lots in this young city on Third street and Franklin avenue have just been purchased for the purpose of erecting a laundry thereon.

SCARED THE MINERS

No. 2 Mine of Coal Creek Colliery Settled—Sawmills Active

(Special to The Daily News)

Fernie, Feb. 12.—The output of the Coal Creek colliery has been somewhat curtailed for the past week by the breaking down of the haulage engine of No. 2 mine, which prevents more than one division of that mine from being worked.

Last night No. 2 settled, and this settling was accompanied by phenomena which led the men on shift at the time to cease work and go home. There was no danger, however, to be apprehended and the mine, with the exception of that affected by the haulage engine, is now working as usual.

Word received from the Fernie hockey team now at the Rossland carnival, is to the effect that they consider that they have not been fairly treated in being compelled to lay off Sherman, one of their best players.

All of the sawmills in this vicinity are making preparations for a large spring and summer trade.

B. C. FRUIT GROWERS

Recently Elected Officers of the Association

It has already been announced in the telegraphic despatches that the next annual meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association of British Columbia will be held in Nelson.

At this year's annual mmeting of the association just closed at Vancouver the following officers were elected for the year: President, Thomas A. Brydon, Victoria; first vice-president, James Johnstone, Nelson; second vice-president, H. Kipp, Chilliwack; third vice-president, M. Fletcher, Armstrong; secretary-treasurer, W. J. Brandrith, Victoria; executive committee, Messrs, Palmer Metcalfe, H. Kipp, W. J. Brandriith. Delegates to Ottawa, Messrs. Metcalfe and Brandrith.

Meetings were arranged for as follows: First quarterly meeting at Duncans, in April; second quarterly meeting at Penticton in July; third quarterly meting at New Westminster in October, and next annual meeting at Nelson.

EIGHT HOURS IN SMELTERS

Gladstone Local Union of Fernie, U. M. W. of A., Send Resolution

The secretary of the Fernie Gladstone local union, No. 2314, of the United Mine Workers of America, has sent The Daily News the appended resolution re hours of labor in British Columbia smelters, with a request to publish same.

The resolution reads as follows:

Whereas, This local has given due consideration to the conditions, including the hours of labor, of workmen employed in and about smelters; and

Whereas, Having considered the nature of such work, it is, in the opinion of this local, unquestionably the right of such workmen to have labor hours, and not to exceed 8.

Be it therefore resolved, by Gladstone local No. 2314, United Mine Workers of America, that the application of smelter workmen for legislation, limiting the hours of work in smelters to 8 hours is a just and proper one; and in so far as this local may and can assist the workmen in smelters to obtain an 8-hour day at a proper day's wages, that we do support said application.

Be it further resolved, That we respectfully invite the co-operation and support in the legislature of the honorable, the premier, the leader of the opposition, Parker Williams, M. P. P., J. H. Hawthornthwaite, M. P. P., and all other the members of the legislature; and that copies of this resolution be sent to the press.

THE DAY AT VICTORIA

PRIVATE BILLS LEGISLATION TAKES UP THE SESSION

PETITIONS FAVORING EIGHT HOUR SMELTER DAY

(Special to The Daily News)

Press Gallery, Legislative Assembly, Victoria, Feb. 14—Again today almost the entire session of the legislature was devoted to the consideration of private bills.

Hon. R. F. Green moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Land Act. Attorney general Wilson moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Coal Mines Regulations Act. Both bills were given second readings without a division.

Price Ellison introduced a bill to provide for the extermination of wild horses east of the Cascade mountains, a measure necessitated by the spread of glanders in the Okanagan district.

Davidson and Fraser presented petitions in favor of the passage of an eight hour law for smelters.

Harry Wright, M.P.P. leaves for Nelson tonight to attend as a witness in a mining suit pending at the supreme court sittings.

R. E. Beattie of Cranbrook, is visiting the capital.

The amendment which Dr. H. S. Young of Atlin, has introduced to the Placer Mining Act is calculated, he says, to give creek claims a much longer lease of life than at present. The life of a creek claim at present is limited to 250 feet square. Dr. Young points out in explanation of this amendment that in case of the distance between benches being narrow, and consequently the ground rich, the present size of the claim is satisfactory. On the other hand, however, where the auriferous gravel extends over a wide area between benches the 250 feet square is not sufficient.

He proposes to make it 250 feet long in the direction of the stream. It will however extend 1000 feet wide, 500 feet on each side of the center of the stream. By this systm, Dr. Young points out, the miner who stakes a claim will have a fair chance to get the rich streams. By limiting it to 250 feet in width a miner might carry on his work in low grade dirt with no prospect of reaching the pay streak in the limited width. Under the system he proposes the chances are altogether altered. It would result, he thinks, in miners taking up their residence on the claims for years. This is of importance, the member from Atlin says, in his district, and points out that it is in line with the proposal made for the Yukon. The Yukon claim, however, is proposed to be 500 feet long and extend for 500 feet on each side of the central line. Governor McInnes, who is on his way to Ottawa, includes this proposal among the others which he will submit for approval to the dominion government.

NELSON CRICKET CLUB

Has Organized for Coming Season and Issued Its First Challenge

There was a strenuous, not to say enthusiastic meeting of the cricket club last evening in the Churchmen's club, where the annual election of officers was carried out, the proceedings of last season discussed, the advisability of getting as many new members as possible suggested, and a challenge issued to the Rossland cricket club to open the ball here or in Rossland on Easter Monday next.

After the secretary had read the minutes of last year, which signalized the formation of the club and had announced that the contagion of the hub of the Kootenay had so influenced the remainder of the districts that Rossland, Trail and Greenwood had now cricket clubs, while a late member of the club, P. McL. Forin, had announced his intention of coming odwn with a team from the heights of Fernie and demolishing the reputation of the local wielders of the willow; he went on to inform the meeting that the club had not a debt against it, was owed several, had a lot of cricket paraphernalia and a small balance in the bank. The chairman, who happened to be the official scorer seconded this by declaring that the Nelson club in the 13 matches of last season, had never suffered defeat—he had kept the scores.

On the election of officers being proceeded with the following was found to be the result of the ballots: Honorary presidents, J. Fred Hume, W. A. Macdonald and mayor Gillett; president, Judge Forin; vice-presidents, F. Starkey and Rev. F. H. Graham; secretary-treasurer, A. W. Dyer; captain, C. Morrison; vice-captain, E. J. Marks; executive committee, A. H. Coppen, C. T. Partington, R. J. Steel, R. Ley and G. Horstead.

After some further discussion on general business it was decided to open the season with a match on Easter Monday with Rossland, the place of the match to be determined by Rossland. The meeting then adjourned to the call of the chair.

DIDN'T PLAY FAIR

G. T. P. Offered a Prize and Then Broke the Rules Laid Down

Editor The Daily News—An announcement was made in your paper on 2nd Dec. last that the Grand Trunk Pacific railway would offer a prize of $250 to the person submitting a name that will be best adapted for the city at their Pacific coast terminus, as, "the recent use of names foreign to Canada by large corporations, whose interests are essentially Canadian, has brought about much adverse criticism."

"The only conditions governing the contest are as follows: Name not to be more than three syllables or contain more than ten letters, and to be purely Canadian, preferrably significant of British Columbia, and not to conflict with other names of towns or postoffices now existing in Canada."

Now it appears that the above conditions are not to be adhered to, and that the new city is to be called Prince Rupert, a name which might be appropriate for a horse or a bull, but is unique in the nomenclature of cities. It certainly does not conflict with other names of postoffices or towns in Canada, but possibly the Grand Trunk might think it worth while to offer another opportunity of putting on a "thinking cap", in order to explain what connection there is between Princ Rupert—whether the cavalier or he "of Hentzau"—and Canada, to say nothing of British Columbia, except that a B.C. siwash calls himself "King George" in contradistinction to his Boston relative on the southern side of the boundary line. It may be that there is a Mr. Prince Rupert, an official of the G.T.P., who may have rendered service in the Kaien island deal, and whose name they may be anxious to perpetuate, but otherwise the name seems an idiotic one. If this is not the case I think a prize of $1000 at least, might be safely offered for the explanation. Yours,

A Competitor Who Observed the Rules.
Nelson, 13th Feb., 1906.

COMPANIES ARE FINED

Eight-hour Law Upheld by Rossland Police Magistrate

All the Facts Were Admitted and Defence Was Purely Technical--First Case Under the Statute

(Special to The Daily News)

Rossland, Feb. 14.—Police magistrate W. J. Nelson gave judgment this morning against the Le Roi Mining company and the Canadian Mines, Ltd., charged with infractions of the eight hour law, by inspector of mines MacGregor.

The mines involved were the Le Roi, War Eagle and Centre Star.

His worship finds each of the componies guilty and imposed a fine of $25 without costs in each case.

The particulars of the charge as set out in the judgment state that:

"Each company is charged for that it did on the 29th of January, 1906, at the city of Rossland, induce or persuade its engineer, being a person employed in or about a metaliferous mine, in which a stationary engine, exceeding 50 horse power was operated for more than twenty hours in twenty-four, to perform his duties for more than eight hours in the twenty-four contrary to the provisions of the said general rules. The material facts are not in dispute. No evidence is called for the defence, and from the evidence offered by th prosecution it appears that each of the companies engaged the engineer named in the respective informations at a wage of four dollars ($4.00) per day, it being a term of the employment that he should work twelve hours in each twenty-four."

The defence set up was wholly technical.

In his judgment the magistrate after reciting the facts and the contention of the defence, says in part:

"I am of opinion that the words are broad enough to include and do include persons employed in operating machinery on the surface. The words have a most comprehensive meaning, and it would be too narrow a construction to hold, that they do not include engineers who are operating machinery on the surface. . . . . While I feel that the strictest construction should be placed on the statute, in as much as it curtails the natural rights and liberties of the workmen, yet I am of opinion that the offering of employment to an engineer at a certain wage per day, with a stipulation that he works twelve hours per day, constitutes in itself an inducement or persuasion within the meaning of the Act. The workmen is induced to enter into the employ of the company by the offer of employment at such a substantial wage, in order to obtain which, he agrees to work twelve hours a day in contravention of the statute. I have given the point some consideration, and I think cases like the present are just such cases as the statute aims at preventing.

"It has been admittedly passed to safe guard against loss of life and property. The manifest intention of the rules in question is to prevent engineers being so overworked by long hours of continued labor, the result of which overworking having the effect of causing them to be incapable of performing, or inattentive in performing their responsible duties. This being the object and intent of the rules I do not think they can be frustrated by the simple hiring of a workman at a wage of $4 per day, for twelve hours work per day, the employer being careful to use no actual words of inducement or persuasion. I think the hiring referred to, constitutes as contended by the prosecution, an inducement or persuasion within the meaning of the Act. I find each of the defendant companies guilty, and impose a fine of $25.00 in each case, without costs, which fine in default of payment shall be levied of the goods and chattels of each of said companies. I believe these are the first prosecutions under the Act, and the words of the statute have never been judicially construed. If either of the defendent companies desire a case to be stated for the opinion of a judge of the supreme court, under the provisions of the Summary Convictions Act, I will be glad to do so, and stay proceedings meanwhile."

R. M. Macdonald, of Nelson, appeared for the prosecution, and C. R. Hamilton, K. C., and A. H. McNeill, K. C., for the respective companies.

DEATH OF HECTOR SPROAT

Son of Former Gold Commissioner Dies in Victoria Hospital

Victoria, Feb. 13—The death occurred this morning at St. Joseph's hospital of Hector Sproat, son of Gilbert Malcolm Sproat, formerly a resident of Nelson, when connected with the Columbia-Kootenay Navigation company. The deceased was 38 years of age and unmarried. He lately occupied the position of superintendent of the river division of the White Pass & Yukon railway. The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, under the auspices of the Royal Templars of this city. The late Hector Sproat was a member of Nelson lodge, A.F. & A.M..

[The deceased, whose father was formerly gold commissioner here, was well known all over the Kootenays. He left Nelson about six years ago at the time of the first Yukon excitement and went north. He was employed as an engineer on the Kootenay lake steamers during the four years he lived in Nelson. He came to this country as third engineer on the steamer Islander, when that vessel came round the Horn to Victoria from England in 1887.]

BEDFORD RESIGNS

Winnipeg, Feb. 14—S. A. Bedford, superintendent of the Brandon experimental farm and one of the best known agriculturalists in western Canada, has resigned to engage in private business.

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PLENTY OF INCIDENTS

Unusually Plain Speaking by Members of Local Legislature

Telephone and Labor Bills Cause Very Interesting Debate and Some Warm Encounters

(Special to The Daily News)

Press Gallery, Legislative Assembly, Victoria, Feb. 15.—The house sat until 6 o'clock this evening and an adjournment was then obtained only by the consent of the leader of the opposition.

The government had lost control of the house as the result of the previous question being raised by Carter-Cotton, president of the council, to head off a motion to adjourn the debate on the report stage of bill No. 23, to incorporate the Royal Institution of Learning, moved by Henderson (Yale). The previous question was voted down by 16 to 15 and the motion to adjourn the debate was again discussed by Brown (Greenwood), and the leader of the opposition. The latter was still speaking at 6 o'clock, when it was intimated to him through Oliver, that the premier was willing to move that the debate be adjourned, if Henderson would withdraw his motion to the same effect. Macdonald then said he was willing to accommodate the premier, and the incident was then disposed of.

As the previous question was moved by a member of the government, the president of the council, the fact of its being voted down constitutes a technical defeat of the government, though not of sufficient importance to warrant the government taking it seriously. This is the second occasion during the present session that the government has lost control of the house, and although in both instances the defeat has been of a purely technical nature, it is evident that the government has not that mastery of the situation that alone ensures effective control of the proceedings of the legislature.

The debate on the McGill university bill was not the only interesting incident of the afternoon's proceedings. Davidson's (Slocan) bill to regulate the hours of labor in smelters came on for its second reading and elicited several vigorous speeches.

Price Ellison (Okanagan) moved the second reading of his bill relating to telephone companies, in quite the best speech he ever made on the floor of the house. Williams' bill to amend the Master and Servants Act, also was the occasion of some more than usually plain speaking, particularly by Bowser, who characterized it as a measure to enable wage earners to escape paying their lawful debts.

After the transaction of some routine business Hawthornthwaite's bill to amend the Coal Mines Regulations Act, by providing that managers, overmen, shotlighters, fire bosses, etc., should take a course in first aid to injured, and that an ambulance box be provided for every hundred men employed underground was read a second time, passed through committee with slight verbal amendments, and placed on the order paper for report tomorrow.

Bill 28, regulating the hours of labor in certain industries, but dealing specifically with the hours of labor in smelters, introduced by Davidson (Slocan), was taken up next, the adjourned debate on the second reading being resumed by premier McBride, who said the bill was substantially the same measure as was introduced and defeated last session. On the former occasion he had stated his grounds of opposition to the measure. He believed then that the enactment of the measure would prove disastrous to the smelting industry. He had then asked the house not to support it, and so far as he could ascertain, there was no good ground why the bill should receive endorsation this session. In the interval amicable arrangement between the smelter managers and their employees as to the hours of labor had been arrived at. This being the case and as the smelting industry was now entering upon what promised to be more prosperous conditions it would be most ill-advised to adopt legislation that might mar that prosperity. It would be a very serious blunder to endorse the bill and he again asked the members to vote it down.

Brown (Greenwood) followed. He did not consider the present bill the same measure as that of last year. It was limited in its scope and he thought the member for Slocan exercised good judgment in introducing it in its present shape. Last year he had voted against the bill, believing that its enactment would precipitate serious industrial strife and work grave injury to the smelting and mining industries. Conditions had since materially changed. Smelter managers and men had by mutual arrangement agreed upon the hours of labor called for in this bill. This arrangement was largely the outcome of the efforts of the leader of the opposition since the house prorogued last session, and he saw no reason why the arrangement thus arrived at should not be given permanence by the passage of the present bill. Smelters were now on a more prosperous basis, the price of metals had increased and he thought the present moment an exceptionally favorable one for the passage of this bill. For the reasons cited he would on this occasion vote for the bill.

Finance minister Tatlow claimed that the bill was identically the same as that of last year. It had been defeated then by a vote of 24 to 16, and he saw no reason why it should not be as decisively defeated again.

Paterson (Islands) said he had voted against the bill last year and he would vote against it on this occasion. He did not believe in legislation that would inflict a penalty upon a workingman for working more than the specified length of time. He felt that legislation of this character was inimical to the growth and prosperity of the province, injurious alike to the interests of employer and employee. Measures of this nature destroyed the confidence of outside investors in the province, kept out capital and made it more difficult for labor to find remunerative employement.

Williams (socialist) advised the premier that it was useless to hold out the idea that when the smelting industry was more firmly established it would be better situated to pass legislation giving an eight hour day. The stronger this industry became the more difficult it would be to pass legislation beneficial to the workers. If anything was to be done to better the conditions of the employees, it must be done now. In a few years time the mining and smelting industries would have become so powerful, and would be so strongly represented in the legislature, that it would be impossible to enact legislation inimical to what the operators declared to be their interests.

Fraser (Grand Forks) said that on the previous occasion he had voted for the bill. Since that time the management and the men had come to an amicable arrangement as to hours of labor. The conditions were now so improved that Grand Forks men were leaving the mines to work at the smelter. The difference to the Granby company as the result of the new arrangement in the matter of wages totalled fully $10,000 per month. A fair, square deal was made and should be given a fair, square test.

For that reason he would vote against the bill and hoped it would be turned down hard.

Evans (Cowichan) moved the adjournment of the debate.

Prive Ellison (Okanagan) moved the second reading of bill 26, an Act regulating Telephone Companies. Ellison spoke at some length and put forward a strong plea for the support of his measure. He pointed out that the object of the bill was to regulate the price paid for the use of telephones. He referred to the existing monopoly and hinted that the company would bring powerful influence to bear on the legislature to prevent the passing of this bill. He claimed that the telephone company was the greatest of all monopolies in British Columbia, and one that worked great hardships on many people. It was generally considered undesirable to duplicate telephone systems, as that only entailed upon the public payment for two telephones. But if competition were to be eliminated then there must be control of rates in the public interest. This was what his bill aimed at. He regretted that as a private member he was not able to introduce a bill for government ownership of telephones, and in that connection he wished to remind the house that at the time of the last election one of the chief planks in the conservative party's platform was one calling for government ownership of telephones. He hoped the day was not far distant when the government would make some attempt to give effect to this plank. He would go further and say he hoped soon to see the government introduce legislation for public ownership of all public utilities. In reference to the question of regulating telephone rates he said he had plenty of precedents in the regulation of railroad, hack, express and other rates. Dealing with the great benefits to the public at large arising from cheap and efficient telephone service, Ellison referred to the dominion government telephone lines throughout the Okanagan and Similkameen districts. He testified eloquently to the value of this system to the farmers, miners and others of Okanagan and Similkameen, and as a conservative he wished to take this opportunity of expressing his hearty approval of the liberal government's policy in this regard. In concluding, Ellison said he would not presume to dictate to the government, but would throw out the suggestion that his bill was a move in the right direction and that in some other directions the government might show greater activity and is so doing help along the prosperity of the province.

Bowser (Vancouver) rose to a point of order, claiming that the bill dealt with public lands and could not be introduced by a private member, but should be introduced by the government.

Houston (Nelson)—Why does not some member take exception to the bill?

Ellison—The member for Vancouver is doubtless protesting in the interests of a gigantic monopoly.

The speaker ruled Bowser's point not well taken and the ruling was received with loud opposition applause.

Hawthornthwaite (socialist) congratulated the member for Okanagan on introducing such a measure. He believed it to be the first fruits of his propaganda, and would give it hearty support.

Oliver (Delta) jocularly remarked that perhaps the introduction of this bill did not indicate any change of heart on the part of the member for Okanagan, but rather the prospect of an early election and the desire on the part of the conservatives to make some pretence of living up to their promises.

Davidson (Slocan) warmly approved the principle of the bill. He considered the public control of rates would have the effect of eliminating profits and so compel the company to sell out to the government at cost. For this reason he would vote for the bill.

Hall (Victoria) declared that the very reason that would prompt the member for Slocan to vote for the bill would impell him to vote against it. He thought the measure savored too strongly of repudiation of contract.

Bowser (Vancouver) moved the adjournment of the debate.

Bill 29, to amend the Master and Servant Act, providing for the payment of wages every two weeks, introduced by Williams, was next taken up Bowser resuming the debate on the second reading. Bowser claimed there was no demand for this kind of legislation. He represented a large industrial community, and never heard of any demand for it. He dwelt at length upon the inconvenience such legislation would occasion big companies such as the C. P. R. and said it would affect injuriously every occupation in the province. He went on to claim that the bill was merely an other attempt to exempt wage earners from garnishees, and thus enable wage earners to avoid paying their just debts. Any man who undertook work for a company that did not pay wages prmptly had only himself to blame. If he did not like the company's system he should quit, but having entered the employ of the company he should be prepared to live up to his contract.

Davidson (Slocan) suggested that the member for Fernie could inform the house that there was a demand on the part of wage earners for more frequent pay days.

Ross (Fernie) said he had received petitions from some of his constituents in favor of William's bill, and had also been requested from others of his constituents to vote against it.

Continuing Davidson said the remarks from the member for Vancouver that workingmen were free to make contracts with their employers as to the time of payment of wages was all nonsense. Most wage earners had to accept employment on the conditions made by employers. The arguments advanced by the member from Vancouver were worthless. He heartily supported the measure.

Houston (Nelson) moved adjournment of the debate.

Bill 23 to incorporate the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning of British Columbia, was then taken up on the report stage.

Hawthornthwaite (socialist) offered amendments, in speaking to which he said he had received a strong resolution from the Vancouver Trades and Labor council opposing the passage of the bill in its present shape, as being detrimental to the higher educational system of the province.

A long discussion ensued, participated in by Fulton, Oliver, Cotton, Macdonald.

Hawthornthwaite's amendment was voted down, and the same fate befell several amendments offered by Oliver. Finally minister of education Fulton rose and moved the report be adopted.

At this juncture Henderson (Yale) moved the debate be adjourned.

Fulton strongly protested and Cotton, declaring Henderson's motion was made solely with the view of wasting time, moved the previous question. A vote being immediately taken the previous question was voted down by 16 to 10. Price Ellison voting with the opposition.

Brown and J. A. Macdonald, continued the debate on Henderson's motion to adjourn, the latter pointing out that as an entirely new cnstruction was placed upon certain features of the bill by statements made during the afternoon by the minister of education it was only fair that the house be given further time to consider it. He particularly referred to a statement of Fulton's that school trustees had been in the habit of expending a portion of the appropriations for public and high school purposes for some form of higher education not specified in either the municipal or educational acts, and so not in accordance with the purposes for which taxpayers had voted money. Macdonald scored Cotton severely for attempting to throttle a full discussion of so important an educational measure, and said his action alone was enough to justify the house in demanding that the debate be adjourned.

Macdonald was proceeding along these lines when 6 o'clock was reached. The speaker did not "see 6 o'clock" and for a time it looked as if a prolongefi debate was ahead. But Oliver had some private talk with the premier as a result of which he intimated that the premier was willing to allow an adjournment if Henderson would withdraw his motion.

Macdonald at once said he was only too willing to accommodate the premier. His object was simply to secure an adequate discussion of an important measure. Thereupon premier McBride moved the adjournment of the debate, much to the discomfiture of his colleagues, the minister of education and the president of the council.

The house adjourned a few minutes later.

In the private bills committee this morning it was decided to call in the advice of an outside electrical engineer in regard to the question of the possibility of the West Kootenay Power Co. providing the Cascade Power company direct with power to make good any deficiency. It is claimed by the West Kootenay company that this method would largely increase the cost of power to consumers. On the other hand the Cascade people declare it perfectly feasible and welcomed a decision in the matter of an impartial expert.

A Vancouver electrical expert will give evidence on this point on Tuesday next.

GO FORWARD IN HOPE

Presbyterians Propose to Found Theological College at Calgary

The Presbytery of Kootenay at its forenoon sitting yesterday resumed consideration of the report on Sabbath school work. A recommendation was adopted that the contributions of the scholars should be applied to the purchase of Sabbath school literature, additions to library and missionary enterprises. It was also recommended that where possible weekly meetings of teachers should be held for the purpose of preparation of lessons and that parents should be urged to assist in preparation of the children's lessons at home. It was resolved that the money alloted to the Presbytery from the general assembly's funds should be utilized for facilitating the visitations of the Sabbath schools in Kootenay through exchanges of ministerial visits.

Rev. W. G. Brown, New Denver, reported regarding Church Life and Work. He pointed out that the best home life in this country seemed to express itself in acts of mutual kindness and consideration rather than in outward forms of worship. There seemed to be a reaction from a rigid externalism prevailing in past times. Families should be advised to seek a happy medium in regard to this. The existence of well conducted Christian home work certainly has a generally elevating influence on the life of the community. In view of the apparent failure of the general assembly's life and work committee, in understanding the conditions and habits of western life, the Presbytery resolved to approach the synod of B. C. and Alberta with the view of steps being taken to gather information in a satisfactory way.

Rev. W. H. Farrer and Prof. Kilpatrick of Toronto, were appointed representatives to the general assembly meeting in London, Ontario in June, additional representatives to be afterwards nominated. It was agreed that the annual contribution promised by the Presbytery to the institutional church at Coleman, under Rev. C. W. Gordon's scheme, should be raised by assessment on the different congregations.

In the course of the afternoon Rev. G. W. Dean, Nelson, visited the Presbytery and was welcomed by the moderator, and made a suitable reply, touching on the difficulties of the work in Kootenay and the prospect of the closer federation of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches in Canada.

At the beginning of the evening session the Presbytery inspected No. 1 Nelson company of the Boys' Brigade, under captain G. S. Rees. There was a large turn out of the boys in their smart uniforms. The moderator briefly addressed the company, expressing the gratification of the Presbytery at the work being done and bade them live up to the principles of the brigade in preparation for worthy manhood.

On business being resumed Rev. W. G. W. Fortune presented the report of the home mission committee, describing in a very interesting manner the various mission fields from Fort Steele to Midway. The total amount of grants allowed to British Columbia by the general assembly was $21,000, and Kootenay Presbytery had always kept well within its share. For the present half year the Presbytery was asking for $1547 in aid of the work in Kootenay. There were very discouraging features of the work connected with the prevalent indifference of the public towards the preaching of the gospel. The need of finding some solution of the problem presented by this was urgent. In some quarters a pessimistic feeling was given expression to, but the church dare not abandon even the most discouraging fields. The church must try to secure the services of the best men as missionaries and must provide the necessary funds. The withdrawal of the ministry of the gospel from many places would mean the giving of them over to degradation and anarchy. Mr. Fortune reported regarding the augmentation fund that grants amounting to $675 per annum were necessary for the augmented congregations. It was proposed to appoint missionaries for Ainsworth and Rock Creek. Superintendent Dr. Hurdman gave an account of the progress of home missions in Alberta, where 19 new fields have recently been opened up.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY

Montreal, Feb. 16.—The annual report of the Dominion Coal company was made public today. The output of 1905 was 2,289,657 tons. This is 63,135 tons larger than 1904, but the net profits were only $1,573,832, or $46,043 less than the previous year, the decrease being due to a larger quantity supplied the Dominion Iron & Steel company, in a contract which at the present time is not profitable to the company. The earnings represent 7 per cent on common stock.

DOLAN TURNED DOWN

Pittsburg, Feb. 16.—After two weeks of uproar and disorder that on several occasions almost resulted in riots and finally in an appeal to the courts, the convention to the convention of district No. 5, United Mine Workers of America, succeeded in passing a resolution declaring vacant the offices of president Dolan and vice president Bellingham.

Faith

You cannot be expected to have faith in Shiloh's Consumption Cure, the Lung Tonic, as a cure for Colds, Coughs and all diseases of the air passages, if you have not tried it. We have faith in it, and we guarantee it. If it doesn't cure you it costs you nothing. If it does it costs you 25c. That's fair. Try it to-day.

Shiloh has cured many thousands of the most obstinate cases, and we do not hesitate to say that it will cure any Cold, Cough, Throat or Lung trouble. If we did not believe this we would not guarantee it. Shiloh has had an unbroken record of success for thirty years. It has stood every possible test without failure. Further

Proof

is found in the many testimonials of those who have tried Shiloh and been cured. Mrs. Archie Taylor, Asaph, Pa., writes:—

"I bought a bottle of Shiloh's Consumption Cure and found it very beneficial. I have two children and they had a terrible cough. I gave them everything I could think of, but they got no better, until one evening my husband brought home a bottle of Shiloh. We gave it to the children when they went to bed, and they slept all night. It cured them completely. I shall always keep it in the house."

50c.

SHILOH

25c. with guarantee wherever medicine is sold.

TRANSFER OF RETAIL LIQUOR LICENSE

In the matter of the Municipal Clauses Act, and in the matter of an Application for the Transfer of the Retail Liquor License for the Arlington Hotel, situate in Slocan, B.C., from John W. Crow to John H. Pinchbeck.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will make an application to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Slocan, at the next sitting of such board, for the transfer of the retail liquor license to sell liquors on the premises known as the Arlington Hotel, situate on Lots 1 and 2, Block A, in said City of Slocan, from the said undersigned to John H. Pinchbeck.

Dated at Slocan, B. C., this 9th day of January, A.D., 1906.

J. W. CROW.



Rough, icy roads, sharp snags, or the hardest wear won't hurt ARMOUR CLAD Lumberman's and Boots—they're made to stand rough usage.

Weatherproof, waterproof, snag proof, comfortable. All styles. Get a pair this winter. "The mark of quality" on every pair.

ARMOUR CLAD

TIMBER NOTICES

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in the West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked "J. McDiarmid S.W. corner post," and planted on Coffee creek, about ten miles from Kootenay lake, thence 40 chains north, thence 160 chains east, thence 40 chains south, thence 160 chains west to the place of commencement.

J. McDIARMID, Locator.
W. H. BRANDON, Agent.
Dated this 21st day of January, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in the West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked "E. Cass S.E. corner post" and planted on Coffee creek, about 4en miles from Kootenay lake, thence 40 chains north, thence 160 chains west, thence 40 chains, south, thence 160 chains east, to point of commencement.

E. CASS, Locator.
W. H. BRANDON, Agent.
Dated this 21st day of January, 1906.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase 100 acres of land in West Kootenay district, commencing at a post at the west boundary of Lot 301A, where the said boundary intersects the south shore of the Columbia river, thence south along the west boundary of Lot 301A for a distance of 18.14 chains to a point 40 chains north of the southwest corner of Lot 301A, thence west 60 chains, thence north 16 chains more or less to the southern boundary of Lot 7573, thence east along the southern boundary of said lot for a distance of 32 chains more or less to the southeast corner of Lot 7573, thence north 1.38 chains to the C. P. R. right of way, thence east 6.50 chains more or less to the southeast corner of Lot 4589, thence north along the east boundary of Lot 4589 to the south shore of the Columbia river, thence east along the south shore of the Columbia river for a distance of 21.50 chains more or less to the point of commencement, containing 100 acres more or less.

J. J. TANGEN,
K. K. BJERKNESS, Agent.
Dated Feb. 2nd, 1906.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the Municipality of the City of Slocan for the hearing of all complaints against the assessment, as made by the assessor of the said Municipality, will be held in the City Hall, Slocan, on Monday, the 26th day of February, next, at 10 o'clock a.m. All complainants must give notice in writing to the City Clerk of the nature and grounds of complaints, at least ten days before the said date.

Dated, Slocan, B. C., Jan. 22nd, 1906.
N. MORRISON, C.M.C.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date we intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in the West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post planted and marked "Y.C.L. Co.'s southeast corner post," on the west bank of the Columbia river, about nine miles south of Nakusp, and at the north boundary of Lester's pre-emption claim, thence north 100 chains, thence due east 80 chains, more or less to the bank of the Columbia river, thence southwesterly 100 chains more or less to place of beginning, containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated this 14th day of December, A.D., 1905.

The YALE-COLUMBIA LUMBER CO. Ltd.
Per J. G. BILLINGS, Secretary.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked "W. T. Oliver, S.E. corner," on the west line of Lot 222, going west 20 chains, on the south boundary of McCoy's lot to the east boundary of said lot, thence going south 10 chains, thence going east 20 chains and thence going north 10 chains, to the initial post, containing 20 acres more or less.

Dated this 13th day of January, 1906.

W. T. OLIVER.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

The Delaware, Virginia and Ohio Mineral Claims, situated in the Goat River Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Delaware mountain, between Duck and Arrow Creeks.

TAKE NOTICE that I, O. B. N. Wilkie, acting as agent for W. N. Rolfe, F.M.C. No. B 8317 and C. P. Hill, F.M.C. B 73076, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificates of Improvements.

Dated this 7th day of December, A.D., 1905.

O. B. N. WILKIE, P.L.S.,
Trout Lake, B. C.

H.B.K. BRAND

A BIG ROOMY SHIRT

No other workingman's shirt is made so big or comfortable or so strongly as the H.B.K. Big Shirt.

Not a skimped, factory-made, cheap shirt but a shirt made of honest material and lots of it. As big and easy fitting as the ones your mother used to make with three yards and a half of goods. Every H.B.K. Big Shirt has three and a half to three and three quarter yards of material.

Ample room under the armpits, broad and spacious on the shoulders, full and long bodied, big sleeves, an easy wearing shirt and a long wearing shirt.

Every shirt is branded with this brand and guaranteed by the makers.

H.B.K. BRAND

HUDSON BAY KNITTING CO.,
Montreal Dawson Winnipeg

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in West Kootenay District: Commencing at a post planted on the south bank of the Columbia river at Louis Bourgat's N.E. corner and marked "Joseph Genelle's N.W. corner," thence south 20 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 20 chains more or less to said south bank of Columbia river, thence westerly following bank of Columbia river 80 chains more or less to point of commencement, containing 160 acres.

Dated this 14th day of December, 1905.

For JOSEPH GENELLE
His agent, K. L. Burnett.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands: Starting at a post marked "Peter Genelle's Northwest Corner Post," planted on the east side of the Columbia river, between Upper and Lower Arrow Lakes, about one mile north of F. Mackinson's pre-emption, thence east 40 chains, south 80 chains, west 40 chains, north 80 chains following bank of river to point of commencement. Covering land in Lot No. 4329.

PETER GENELLE.
Dated at Nakusp, B.C., Jan. 15th, 1906.

VOL. 4

LABELLED "POISON"

Bill Regulating the Sale of Patent Medicines is Introduced

Six Thousand Residents of the Provin Ask for Protective Measure and the Bill Will Pass

(Special to The Daily News)

Press Gallery, Legislative Assembly Victoria, Feb. 23.—The proceedings i the legislature this afternoon were o a purely routine nature. Some pro gress was made with the new schoo bill in committee, and several new bill were introduced, the chief of which are An act to amend the Health Act, an another respecting the sale of paten medicines.

The amendments to the Health A provide penalties for the exposing fo sale of unsound candies or other ea ables and also adds to the enumeratio of contagious and infectious diseas that must be reported, measles, whoop ing cough and mumps.

The principal clauses in the paten medicine bill read: "No person sha sell, expose for sale or have ready fo sale any patent medicine, proprieta medicine, nostrum or specific, intende for internal consumption by human b ings that contains chloral, hydrate, e got, morphine, opium, belladonna or an of their compounds or derivatives; co caine or any of its salts, actanilide, su phuric, sulphurious, nitric and nitrou acids, unless the box, bottle, vesse wrapper or cover in which said paten medicine, proprietary medicine, nostru or specific is put up, is conspicuousl labelled with the word "poison" an with the name and percentage of th poisonous ingredients.

"No person shall sell, expose fo sale, or have ready for sale, any paten medicine, proprietary medicine, no trum or specific containing more tha ten per cent alcohol by weight, unles the owner, compounder, proprietor, o vendor of such patent medicine, pro prietary medicine, nostrum, or specifi shall have obtained from the provin cial board of health, permission to em ploy more than ten per cent of alcoho in the composition of said patent medi cine, proprietary medicine, nostrum o specific."

Attorney-general Wilson is leavin for Ottawa tomorrow to attend the su preme court on private business.

During the afternoon session of th legislature, Shatford (Similkameen) pre sented petitions signed by over si thousand persons in fifty-nine cities an towns of the province asking the legis lature to enact laws regulating the sal of patent medicines.

HELLO GIRLS ON STRIKE.

Asked to Renounce Unionism and Hav Other Troubles.

(Special to The Daily News)

Vancouver, Feb. 23.—Last night a 8:45 the telephone girls at the centra office walked out on strike. So far th strike has not affected the general pub lic, the company being able to secure other operators.

The primary cause of the trouble wa Mr. Kent's attempt to force the gir operators into signing papers renounc ing unionism for good, and unfair dis crimination between union and non union girls.

The men of the electrical workers' un ion have also quit work, according t union circles, in the New Westminste office as well as here. As both side appear to be in a conciliatory frame o mind continued trouble is not looke for.

PHOENIX OPERA HOUSE.

(Special to The Daily News)

Phoenix, Feb. 23.—The executive o Phoenix Miners' Union No. 3, whic built the fine new Miners' Union ha here last fall, and finished it all bu the lower floor, the opera house portion has decided to proceed at once wit the work of completing the opera hous so that it can be placed in use an become a revenue producer as soon a may be. This week a force of car penters was set at work on the interio and it is thought they will be through in about a month, so that the oper house can be used.

Thus far the union has spent about $18,000 on the new building, it being the most complete structure of its kin in the province that was put up b an organization of this kind. Whe finally completed, the union will hav an investment of about $20,000, and a opera house that will compare favorabl with those in cities many times th size of Phoenix. The upper floors ar used as a dancing hall and as lodge an banqueting rooms, etc., and at pres ent several organizations in the cit have their headquarters in the buildin

LABOR CANDIDATE WINS.

Montreal, Feb. 23.—In the feder by-election in Maisonneuve today caused by the death of Hon Raymon Prefontaine, the late minister of ma rine and fisheries, Paul Verville, labo was elected, defeating L. O. Grothe, lit