TENDERS WANTED

In pursuance of the Order of the Hen. r. Justice Morrison dated the 15th Octo ber. A. D. 1907, tenders will be received by the undersigned for the purchase of lots 594, 595, 717, 1848, 1849, 2343 and 593, known as the "Blue Jay" "Starlight No. 3." "Last Chance," "Silver Cord," "Bizzard," "Little Widow," "Starlight Fraction," and "Gaent" mineral claims respectively; one hun dred tons more or less of zinc ore, whereof sixty tons are now lying at Kaslo, and orty tons at the mines; and all other the assets of the Last Chance Mining com-Such tenders to be made in writing to

neon or before the lst day of De The highest or any tender will not neces-

sarily be accepted. Further particulars of the property will be furnished on app.ica-Dated this 17th day of October, A.D. 1907

Official Liquilator The Last Chance Mining Company, Ltd. Sandon, British Columbia.

IN THE SUPERME COURT OF BRITISH

IN THE MATTER OF "THE WINDING UP ACT' AND IN THE MATTER OF THE ME-

TROPOLITAN GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY OF LARDEAU B.C., Limsted (Non-Personal Liability)

sefore the Honourable Mr. Justice Clement, Saturday, the 16th day of No vember, A.D., 1907.

UPON the petition of John E. Burchard of the City of St. Paul, in the State of Minnesota, in the United States of Am erica, creditor of the above Company, which petition is dated the 25th day of Oc ober, A.D., 1907 and preferred unto this Court on the 28th day of October, A.D. and upon reading the said petition and the affidavit of the said John E. Burhard, sworn the 28th day of October, A.D. 907 and filed in the Nelson Registry of this court on the first day of November, A.D., 1907, verifying the said petition; and upon reading the affidavit of service of said petition on the above Company of Samuel Parker Tuck, sworn the 6th day of the appointment granted by His Lordship the Chief Justice dated the 5th day of November, A.D., 1907 and the affidavits of service thereof and of notice of the hearing of the said petition which notice is dated the 6th day of November, A.D., 1907, said affd avit of service being made by Walter Clayton on the 8th day of November, A.D., 1907, Mary E. Smith, sworn on the 8th day of November, A.D., 1907, and Fred C. El ott, sworn the 14th day of November, A.D., 1907 (and leave having been given to read the said affidavits before filing) and upon the hearing having been adjourn. ed on Friday, the 15th day of November A.D., 1907, to come on for hearing before the presiding Judge in Court on the 16th day of November, A.D., 1907; upon hearing S. S. Taylor, K.C., of counsel for the peti-

THIS COURT DOTH ORDER as follows: 1. That the above named "Metropolitan Go'd and Silver Mining Company of Lardeau, B.C., Limited," (Non-Personal Liaility) be wound up under the provisions of the "Winding Up Act."

2. That Edward Blake McDermid of Nelson, B.C., accountant, be constituted Pro-visional Liquidator of the affairs of the Company, without security, and power is given him to take and ho'd subject to further order of the Court, all the papers, books, books of account, titles, documents other papers or books whatsoever of the said Company.

3. That 10:30 in the morning of Tuesday, soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard at the Court house in Nelson, B.C., is hereby fixed as the time and place when and where an application will be heard for the appointment of the Official Liquidator of the above Company, and notice of such application shall be sufficiently given to all persons concerned and the said Company by advertisement of this order in The Nelson Daily News for seven days prior to the said 3rd day of December A.D.

4. That the costs of the petitioner be reserved until the appointment of the Official Liquidator.

By The Court, J. C. DOCKERELL, Deputy District Registrar

The Supreme Court of British Columbia. Nelson, Nov. 25, 1807, Registry Supreme

Entered Nov. 25, 1997, at Nelson.

or the

THE WEEKLY NEWS

NELSON, B. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1907

VOL. 6

Dunsmuir's Position Discussed at Ottawa

VANGOUVER UNEMPLOYED

DESIRE CITY TO PROVIDE WORK FOR THE DESTITUTE-MAYOR WILL CONSIDER PROPOSAL-BANQUET TO NORTH WEST FRUIT GROWERS.

(Special to The Daily News) Vancouver, Dec. 6.—The World to-night prints the following despatch from Victoria: "It is the impression in political circles here, which are usually in close touch with Ottawa that the question of the resignation of lieutenant-governor Dunsmuir will only a matter of a few weeks. According to one authority, who is generally well informed on happenings at the federal capital, the resignation has been dis-cussed at Ottawa and an intimation will be sent shortly to his honor that his resignation, if tendered, will be ac-

cepted. Over two hundred unemployed whites assembled in a public square today and marched to the city hall to make an appeal to the mayor. The spokesman of the party asked that the city open up works to afford employment and suppress the fallacious advertising which was drawing men to the coast, and estabilsh a municipal labor bureau. He intimated that conditions would be worse shortly unless such action were taken and there was a danger of rioting. Mayor Bethune replied that the city's charter limited its field of opercity's charter limited its field of operation and its financial condition precluded the possibility of works which otherwise might be taken up. The mayor promised to present the condition of affairs to the city council on Monday night when the deputation would be heard. The men left peace. would be heard. The men left peace-ably after authorizing the sending of a cable to the old country as to the pres-

ent situation here.

Roger Vinetto, the negro accused of the atrocous crime of murdering sevenyear-old Clementine Nahu at North Vancouver recently, was this morning

held for trial At the closing business session of the Northwest Fruit Growers' association today the B. C. delegation took up en-thusiastically the proposition of a co-operative association for marketing all fruit under the control of a compete manager. The co-operative association from the states reported in detail as to obtaining better prices and giving sat-isfaction. Portland was selected as the next place of meeting. Tonight the city tendering the delegates a banquet.

GOOD TIMES AHEAD

Prosperity and Activity Promised for the Boundary Next Spring

(Special to The Daily News) Grand Forks, Dec. 6—The spring of 1938
will witness great prosperty in Grand Forks and the Kettle valley. By that time Grand Forks will be established as the railway d'visional point of the C.P.R when some 250 railway employees will find steady work, added to this the contemplated improvements at the Granby smelter more men to the Granby pay roll. In addition to those there is a likelihood of the But 4:04 y Iron works increasing their working force. The mines on the north fork of the Kettle river as well as in the with renewed activity and last but no least, vast tracts of orchards land in the immediate vicinity of Grand Forks will be nearly all subdivided into ten acre plots nd planted with fruit trees. Among the planted with fruit trees is the old Davy state of 1400 acres which adjoins the city Newby ranch which poins the city limits the west. This land is owned by Mcacres of ideal fruit land. In addition to these at least 500 more acres will be planted in trees by small individual fruit growers, making a total acreage of about 2500 is expected that at the very least 30,000 trees will be planted next spring, giving is also stated that over 50 families will arrive here in the spring to ocupy various ent indications one can readily justify any optimistic remarks regarding the future of the "Gateway City" and its surfounding valley.

FORT STELE NOTES

(Special to The Daily News) Fort Steele, Dec. 6-At the last regular meeting of North Star lodge A. F. and A. M., Fort Steele, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: W.M., A. B. Fenwick; S.W., R. T. Richardson; J.W. J. T. Larsen; treasurer, R. L. T. secretary, Dr. Hugh Watt; tyler, R. D. Mather Though a number of members of this, the original lodge, reside in other parts of the district, and though for this reason the regular attendis not large, the prospects of the lodge, with a comfortable balance in the bank, are exceedingly encouraging. News has just been received of the death

James W. Galbra'th at Spokane, the

braith, and one of the pioneers of the

eldest brother of Indian agent R. L. T.

town Important announcements regard as this long looked for railway may be ex-An Indian woman of the Tobacco Plains band, mysteriously d'sappeared a few days ago and cannot be traced anywhere. The Indian agent has gone down to direct the DEAD BODY DISCOVERED

be written of his somewhat adventurous career in the early days of the west, bu

this notice will suffice at present

GRUESOME FIND IN A SHACK NEAR CITY.

ED. WHEELDEN GETS TIRED OF BEING ALIVE.

The dead body of Ed. Wheelden was discovered yesterday morning in his shack at the back of the city staables on Cottonwood creek, just outside the city limits by W. Moore. From the appearance of the body it was apparent that the unfortunate man had committed suicide.

Mr. Moore, as he had seen nothing of the deceased for a couple of days, and as deceased had promised to do some work on one of Mr. Moore's mining properties, went up to see him yesterday morning and found him dead. d had shaved off his beard, which for years he had always worn full, and had opened a vein in his right thigh, the femoral artery, by means of a penknife and had quickly bled to death. Dr. Arthur viewed the body and came to the conclusion that death had occurred a couple of days before and under the circumstances thought no in-

quest necessary.

Deceased was about 46 to 50 years of age and has been in Nelson from the age and has been in Neison from very early days when he earned his living as a musician. He was originally a man of good education but little is known as to his former life. He has sister residing in Fergus Falls, Minn. a sister residing in removed to the Standard Furniture undertaking parlors. No particular reason could be found as to why deceased had taken

RETAIL TRADE IS GOOD

SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT ARE TO BE SEEN

CANADIAN BANK CLEARINGS FOR PAST WEEK Montreal, Dec. 6-Bradtreets tomorro

will say: Wholesale trade in Canada is quieting own as stock taking time approaches ut there is a fair reordering business doing, owing to the stimulating effects of cold weather. Retail and holiday trade is good and the latter is expected to be large. Collections as a whole are classed fair. The money situation is still rather strainseen. Grain is moving well in the northwest. There was 26 failures for the week as against 46 last week and 32 in this week last year.

The week's bank clearings	according
Bradstreet's were.	Inc.
Montreal \$21,344,000	
Toronto 23,584,000	
Winnipeg 15,761,000	
Vancouver 3,930,000	16.7
Ottawa 3.426,000	
Halifax 1,976,000	6.2
Quebec 2,806,000	5.0
Hamilton 1,944,000	
St. John 1,249,909	
London 1,466,000	
Calgary 1,456,000	
Edmonton 1,046,000	
Victoria 940,000	19.2

FROM LAND TO LAND

Empress of Ireland Makes Qu'cker time Than Mauretania Montreal, Dec. 6-The Empress of Ire land which sailed from Halifax last Sunat midnight, making the trip across the Atlantic from port to port in the remarkminutes. This, in comparison with the performance of the Mauretania of the Cunrd line, is a most direct evidence of the advantage of the Canadian route, the time of the Mauretania from Liverpool to New fork being about 5 rays 18 hours. These figures show that the C.P.R. steamer ssed the ocean in 13 hours less time than took the Mauretania.

REATS ALL RECORDS

British Destroyer Makes 35 Knots an Hour

Portsmouth, England, Dec. 6-The British turbine torpedo boat destroyer Tartar has beaten all records for her class by steaming 35 knots an hour against the tide on the admiralty course between Southamp ton and Maplin Sands. The record was was being prepared for the official trials The official trials took place today, and, carrying a greater load than stipulated in the contract, the Tartar made 34.857 knots as a mean of six runs over the admiralty measured mile course.

BAILWAY CHANGES

St. John, Dec. 6-The Bersville railway in Kent county, has changed hands. It has been taken over by the North Shore railway, in which a number of New York men are interested. The new company was organized this week, The directors de-

state of Washington and of this district to which he came in 1884 He had attained the ripe old age of 79 years Much might

The surbeyors who are engaged in the Federal Soldiers Sent Into final location of the route of the Kootenay Central railway are now nearing the Goldfield

OPERATORS ACT QUICKLY

CITIZENS OF THE CAMP FEAR AN OUTBREAK BUT THE MINERS ARE KEEPING THE PEACE-MINES WANT TO USE NON-UNION LABOR.

San Francisco, Dec. 6.—Five com-panies of the 22nd infantry stationed at Fort Meadows in this city, and four companies of the same regiment at Monteray, were dispatched to Goldfields, Nevada, today by brigadier general Frederick Funston, commanding the department of California, in compliance with orders received from the war department late last night.

The troops were ordered to the blg nining camp in Nevada by president Roosevelt in response to an appeal from governor Sparks of Nevada, who apprehends serious trouble as a result of the strike of the miners and an attempt to open the mines with non-union labor. As Nevada has no state militia governor Sparks called for fed-eral soldiers. One hundred and fifty men and sixteen officers under command of Col. Alfred Reynolds left the Oakland station on a special train of four pullmans and two baggage cars shortly before noon today. The Mon-teray contingent, consisting of 100 men under captain Curtis, left this city at seven o'clock this morning. The San Francisco troops were delayed about two hours near Davisville by the wreck of a freight train. Goldfields will be reached by the troops early tomorrow morning. It is stated that the Monte-ray troops did not leave Sacramento until 8 o'clock tonight. Owing to a storm in the Sierras, wire communication with Goldfields is difficult. It is

Goldfields, Dec. 6.—Despite the suppressed excitement among the miners over the ordering of troops here, the are keeping the peace in every way. They seem to be disconcerted and dazzled with the rapidity with which the operators are moving and appear to be totally unprepared for the latest coup. Citizens fear the miners may make some demonstration, inflamed by the sending of the troops, and are using every precaution that they be prepared should trouble begin. Members of the miners union in large numbers surrounded the union headquarters and meetings are held at frequent intervals but are always guarded by secrecy.

Carson City, Dec. 6.—Gov. Sparks left this afternoon for Reno in a blinding rain storm. He is making the journey in an automobile and will meet Alfred Reynolds who is commanding the federal troops bound for Goldfields. The governor received a despatch from general Funston, requesting that some representative accompany the troops to Goldfields, and as the governor has taken the matter in his own hands he will proceed to Goldfields himself. U. S. marshall Macck returned to this city taken the matter in his own hands he this evening from Goldfields. He says that everything is quiet there.

FIND ANOTHER OUILET the government service, died today, He did good service as a mounted police

JAPS TO BE SENT TO KOREA AND MANCHURIA.

SEOUL MALCONTENTS ATTEMPT AN TIPRISING

Tokio, Dec. 6.-A strong movemen has developed in an unexpected quar ter looking to the prohibition of the emigration of laborers to America and Canada, and it is understood that of the cabinet, and others, intend to urge the adoption of such a measure. They will require the government to undertake the development upon a large cale of Kokkaido, Korea and Man churia, in order to give employment to

A despatch from Seoul today says that following the departure of prince Ito, the Japanese resident general in Korea, a few malcontents attempted an uprising and towards midnight on December 5th, a crowd of Koreans attacked the branch police station. During the attack on the Japanese one was lled, one was injured and several Koreans were wounded. The outreak was quickly quelled.

BATTLEFORD HOMESTEADS

Winnipeg, Dec. 6-For the eight months the fiscal year the dominion land ofce at Battleford holds the record of land offices in Canada for the greatest number of homesteads, having a majority over Moose Jaw of 800, which comes second on the list.

ALAMEDA BURNED UP Alameda, Sask., Dec. 6-The business art of this town was destroyed by fire last night which broke out near midnight in King's store. Not a building is left cided to largely improve the road and buy south side of First avenue, except J. R. Trumpour's warehouse.

SELF EXPLANATORY. The advantage of judicious ad-

• vertising is well demonstrated • by the following: Toye & Co real • estate dealers of this city, in the • latter part of October, placed 209 • Vancouver city lots on sale in this • eity, advertising the particulars in The Daily News. The first day the advertisement appeared sixteen of the lots were sold and in •
less than 40 days the remainder of •
the lots were all disposed of. The •
firm got enquiries about the lots •
from all over southeastern British •

Columbia and from as far east as
McLeod, Alberta, all of which referred to The Dally News. The
total amount realized in the sale
of the lots was \$30.000.
Judicious advertising in a paper ♦ like The Daily News, with its
 ♦ daily circulation exceeding 3,000
 ♦ copies, unquestionably pays.

SAT ON THE CARNIVAL

RAILWAY COMPANIES STRONGLY AGAINST PROPOSITION

CANADA'S CLIMATE

ast night at which it was dec'ded to hold a carnival this winter. Two big railway companies this morning put the k bosh on the plan by announcing that such a move would not get the slightest help from them. They would not make an excursion rate in connection with it, would not issue printed matter or do any advertising. The railway men conceded that the carnival might be a good thing for Montieal and that it might add a few dollars to the treasuries of the companies, but they were convinced that in the end it would be a bad thing for the whole country, tending to re-create the once firmly seated notion that Canada was a land of ice and snow.
Without the railways the cannival idea will

* **************************** PETTIBONE JURY.

eported that good order prevails. Boise, Idaho, Dec. 6. The inry ♦ to hear the case against Geo. H. ♦ ♦ Pettibone, charged with the mur- ♦ der of former governor Frank • Steunenberg, was completed late •

AT CANADA'S CAPITAL

SOO RESIDENTS WANT OPENING UP OF RESERVES.

MONCTON HOTEL MEN TROUBLED BY SCOTT ACT.

Ottawa Dec. 6.-An application was made yesterday afternoon before chief justice Fitzpairick of the supreme court, by C. L. Harrington, barrister of Dorchester, N. B., for the issuance of writ of habeas corpus on behalf of H. Corimer, hotel keeper of Moncton, N. B., now serving a term of imprisonent for violating the Scott Act. The argument was heard and judgment was reserved. The result of the appl

The chief justice today refused the application. John Henry Seeley, a detective

A deputation from Salt Ste. Marie, Ont., asked the premier today to throve open the Indian reservations between Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie, to permit of a highway at a cost of \$3 They also asked for the opening of the Indian reservation of 20,000 acres on the outskirts of the Soo for settlement, the land not being tilled to any large extent by the Indians and it being claimed that if it were thrown open settlers would enable people to obtain their food stuff at home, which is now

obtained from older Ontario.

Chief justice Wetmore, of Saskatchewan, has been appointed administrator of the province during the ab-sence of lieutenant-governor Forget. Judges of the supreme courts of Alberta and Saskatchewan have been ap-pointed commissioners to administer pointed commissioners to administer the oath of allegiance to all office holders in the two provinces.

THE HORSEMAN CASE

NEARLY STARVED

years old, a lately arrived immigrant, was found unconscious on the street today.

from hunger. He was sent to the West-

St. John ,Dec. 6-Attorney general Mc Keewn has instructed coroner Macdonald of Salisbury to exhume the body of Mr. Horseman, in connect on with whose death her husband. C. A. Horseman, is under arrest, and have a post mortem examination made. Horseman was arraigned in the police court before magistrate Kay and without any evidence being taken, the case was adjourned until Saturday. James C. Sherren, who was counsel for Collins, hanged last month for the murder of Mary

McAuley, is to defend Horseman. When was being taken to jail he asked that his children be taken care of. There are eight children, the youngest latter, Hattle Horseman, will likely be a train to bring his to the scene. Toronto, Dec. 6-Albert Honeyball, 21

Vice-president Wheelwright of the Conolidated Ceal company says he is utterly nable to account for this accident, adding: "The two mines referred to in the lespatches have been in operation for

Fire Damp Explosion in Coal

500 MINERS ENTOMBED

EW SURVIVORS HAVE BEEN AS YET BROUGHT TO THE SUR-FACE AND THE WORST IS FEARED - TERRIBLE CATAS-TROPHE IN WEST, VIRGINIA.

Monongah, Dec. 6 - Three charred and blackened bodies lying in the improvised norgue prepared near the entrance to the mine, four men hovering between life and death from the awful bruises sustained and the deadly gases inhaled, in temporary hospital into which one of the company's buildings has been transformed and 493 men imprisoned by tons of coal and rock and mine debris in the depth of the hills surrounding this mining town, with the chances all against a single one of them being alive, is the most accurate summary obtainable tonight of the result probability was attended by greater loss of

life than any former disaster in the his-tory of the bituminous coal mining industry of America o'clock this morning, after the whole force of 500 men had gone to work in the two mines affected. These mines are Nos. and 8 of the Consol'dated Coal compan ground by a heading and on the surface by a great steel tipple and bridge. The minding of three corpses and th

work of the large rescuing forces that any details of the disaster or to even ex plain how they reached for surface. They state that immediately back of them when they began their frantic struggle for liberty, there was a large number of men The two mines regularly employed 100 able at this time is that the entire day force had gone to work this morning and all were caught. It was shortly after 10 o'clock when the explosion occurred and gling force were at work, according to th mine officials. Beyond these figures the mine officials do not attempt to give estimates. The general impression is that the number of dead and imprisoned will reach exceeded, claiming that more than half the total force worked during the day,

while others think the number will be cause of the explosion but the most generally accepted is that it resulted from black damp, scient!fically known as "methane." It is believed that a miner atand ignited the highly inflammable substance found in greater or less quanti-ties in all West Virginia mines. However, all explanations of the cause up to this disclosed the cause of it, if it is ever as-

The explosion affected both mines and so far as is now known appears to have done about as much damage to one as to the other. It has not been established in which mine it originated.

Evidencing the terrific force of the con cussion, props in the entry in the No. 6 mine, supporting the roof, were not only shattered and torn from the'r positions, but were blown out of the entry and to the op of the awful force is shown in levery section of the mines that have been reach ed by the rescuers. Huge quantities of coal and rock have been loosened and underground structure is wrecked beyond emblance of its original shape.

ts mouth, is piled high with wreckage of the two strings of cars and two electri over this and found dead bodies beyond but have made no attempt to remove ther

Fairmont, W.V., Dec. 6-At 11 o'clock tenight the list of employees of mine Nos. 6 and 8 at Monongah, had been checked howing that 380 were in the two when the explosion occurred. Of these s'x have been brought to the surface dead The latter five are in the hospital here with serious injuries and in a precarlou-

Neither entry has been opened to the real workings and the indications are that a majority, if not all, caught in the mine are dead. It is reported here that the mine officials have ordered 380 coffins to be sent to Monongah as soon as possible. Clarence W. Watson, president of the npany was at Parkburg when the explosion occurred and chartered a special

about two years and were modern in every lock into public life 25 years ago.

NEW SMELTER SCHEDULE

GRANBY COMPANY'S OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

HOURS, POSITION AND PER DAT WAGE OFFERED.

Special to The Daily News) Grand Forks, Dec. 6 .- The following is the proposed scale of wages as posted at the Granby smelter, under which operations are to be resumed

12 Watchmen \$2.50 Teamsters Masons Motorman MACHINE SHOP.
Machinists' helpers Charge car repairers (1).
Slag car repairers (1).
Chain gang foremen
First boiler maker Second boiler maker Boiler makers' helpers

Engineers' con. blowers ... Blacksmiths Blacksmiths' helpers CARPENTERS. Carpenter

SAMPLING ROOM. Millers Feeders and carmen . Helpers Coke shovellers BLAST. Furnacemen Yard trackmen Pipe-fitter /.....

Head feeder shift bosses Slag conveyer Flume walker

Blast crane men Converter cranemen 9 Electricians 3.69
Electricians assistants (2) 3.25
Electricians' laborers ... 2.59
Applicantions for work will be received Saturday morning at attached scale of wages. The Granby Consolidated Mining Smelting and Power company, Limited

Telephone boys

Grand Forks Smeltermen Will Not Accept Reduced Wages,

(Special to The Daily News) f the loal labor union decided that as the Granby company had not made any official proposition to the union of reducing the wages of the men that the ald not officially deal organization could not officially with the matter at all. However reneral feeling of those present strongly against taking any cut in the strongly against taking any cut in the strongly against taking any cut in the wages. It is intimated that the local labor union will stand "pat" on this duestion. It is also stated that the duestion. It is also stated that the question. It is also stated that the Granby will make a start on Saturday norning without fail and that men for the work and that all the former employees of the company who do not apply for work before Saturday will be barred from the works in the future.

BATTLESHIP ADRIFT

The St George Broke Away in Portsmouth Harbor and was Damaged

Portsmouth, Dec. 6-There was an exictng time in the harbor ast night when the moorings and went adrift She was finally rought under control but she was so badly lamaged in the meantime that she will have to be docked ships anchored in the harbor and then

collided with such force with the new cruier Shannon, which had just arrived in from her trial trip, that a big hole was pierced in the battleship's side. The St time she had been secured by a tug and towed to dock she had a bad list to sta hoard. The Shannon was damaged only in her upper works.

LEADING FARMER DEAD Clarksburg, Dec. 6-George Parsons who for many years was leading agriculturist of York county, who was be ago, is dead here. He is said to have been

instrumental in bringing sir William Mu

Difficulties Confronting All **Red Route**

SIFTON VERY OPTIMISTIC

ENGLISH PAPERS THROW COLD WATER ON SCHEME - AUS TRALIA OTHERWISE ENGAGED AND NEW ZEALAND STILL TALKING INDIFFERENTLY.

Montreal, Dec. 6.-A special London cable says: Lord Strathcona and Clifford Sifton both say they are acting on the assumption that the imperial government is committed to a substantial subsidy to the All Red project. The only question remaining unsettled with the British ministers are questions of detais. These include the amount and character of the subsidy, and the question whether the British subsidy to the

C. P. R. Japan steamers should be brought into the scheme.

Another most important question still open is how far Australia and New Zealand are prepared to go in support of the scheme. Australia apparently, is the least enthusiants she being nor of the scheme. Australia apparently, is the least enthusiastic, she being now committed to the expense of the renewal of the steamship contract with the Orient via the Suez canal. New Zealand talks co-operatively, but somewhat indefinitely, while the British Scherment may regard proportionate. government may regard proportionate

route and the Pacific Empress boats to the Australian route.

The ministerial press here continue about divided in respect to the British subsidies. The Morning Leader says a free trade government has other and better uses for its money at home.

The Manchester Guardian says that. Clifford Sifton speaks of ships consider-ably larger than the Lusiania which ably larger than the Lusitania, which would develop the same speed, yet carry heavy armaments, and be designed in case of read signed in case of need as good troop ships. The man who can produce these ships will certainly be snapped up by

the admiralty.

Ottawa, Dec. 6-Ernest Ames, an imperial commissioner, who has been visiting Australia and New Zealand to investigate the tries, spent a day in this c'ty. He vist

the labor department with a view to pro-curing information respecting the industrial The scaling catches for the seas closed according to the official ret which have reached the office of the fish Fifteen British Columb'a sch engaged in the work and their total catch was 5397 as compared with 10,370 in 1906. The largest catch was made by the schoon er Bayard, which took 158 skins. One yes

each gave a strip of cuticle from the arm eight inches long, to be grafted on engiblir Herbert Reynolds, seriously in jured in a wreck on the Plantaget a few days ago. The grafting process was the only hope of saving the leg and the op

STILL ANOTHER FAILURE

Pittsburg, Dec. 6-The fourth national bank of this city failed to open for business today. The fellowing notice appeared on the door of the institution: "Closed by order of the comptroller of the currency. (Signed) J. B. Cunn'ngham, examiner."

President Andrew of the bank said: "The depositors are fully protected. The sus sion was caused by occurren the bank for the protection of all con-

ROCKED PHILADELPHIAN Waterbury, Dec. 6-Matty Baldwin of

Boston, clearly out pointed Bert Keyes of Philadelphia in their 12 round bout before the national athletic club of this city tonight. Both men were in fine condition and met at 133 pounds. From the outset Baldwin seemed to have the better of it. holding Keyes safely all the time and if he had had sufficient force behind his blows would probably have scored a knockout Although fighting sharply Keyes was un-able to reach Baldwin, who stopped his blow easily and returned stiff lefts

Ottawa, Dec. 4. - Questions were given precedence in the commons this afternoon. The premier told hon, Geo. E. Foster that hon. C. S. Hyman left the active control of the department of public works on December 4, 1906, and his resignations were dated Nov. 19 and May 22, 1907. After withdrawing his first resignation at the premier's request, he hoped the improvement in his health would permit his early return to his duties, but complications set in and in view of his indefinite absence and the necessity of his successo. being named before meeting the house again, he asked the premier to accept his resignation. Under the circumstances there was nothing else the premier could do.

Replying to non, G. E. Foster, hon. G. P. Graham said that 800 miles of G. T. P. were under construction between Winnipeg and Edmonton none west of the latter city. East of Winnipeg 860 miles were being built. The estimated cost of construction from Moncton to Winnipeg was \$41, 946,288, and from Winnipeg to Edmonton it was \$18,400,000, and from Edmonton to the coast it was \$60,700,000 from Moncton to Winnieg was 1804; thence to Edn from the latter point to the coast,

Hon. L. P. Brodeur informed hon. Foster that to June, 1906, \$306,001 ad been paid to the Atlantic Trading ompany, since then it had been paid

Hon, Mr. Fielding informed hon, Mr. oster that he was not in a position to have a statement regarding the ar-angements made with the banks rearding the moving of the crops, but full statement would be presented

shortly.

Replying to Mr. Borden, the finance
Replying to Mr. all the new provinminister said that all the new provin-cial subsidies were paid except to Alberta, that the delay in Alberta's case was due to a question of the interprewas due to a question of probably tation of the act and probably would be settled in a few days. The minister of the inte-Dr. Roche that the order

passed on May 16 permitting to be granted sawmill owner ber cutting, applied only to s Thirty-two permits had been ga under the order and lumber and ber to the extent of 2,420,000 fee Macdonell, South Toron read a telegram from the mayor eity. Ho Frank Oliver replied that he was no advised on the subject, but would look into it. George Taylor, Leeds, complained of the train service at Brockville, whereupon there was a general voicing of complaints by members, especially from Ontario. Hon Mr. Graham expressed sympathy and sed to draw the attention of the

railway commission.

It was a short sitting of the house today. Under the new regulations there is no sitting of the house on Wednesday evening. Two speeches were ad-ded to the debate on the address. One was from H. S. Clements, East Kent, who made an attack on the meat in-spection regulations. He said they hampered and impeded all interested The minister of Agriculture his reply said the regulations were not only necessary, but preserved to Canada the British market. Mr. Fisher gave statistics to show that the cost rural mail delivery was so costly in think before she embarked on such a The minister of Agriculture exthe balance of trade bugaboo balance of trade was against Canhome and went abroad for them. In of the light round Russia, the balance

other way.
The debate on the address was resumed by H. S. Clements, east Kent.
The debate on the reply to the address was concluded this afternoon in Canadian whose footwork complete y bafthe senate with speches from McMullen, Power and Sullivan. McMullen ex-Power and Sullivan. pressed the hope that the British gov-ernment could be induced to raise the cattle embargo. He would never forgive a former government for allowing the cattle business to fall into such confusion that Britain applied the same treatment to Canada as to the United

Sullivan said the United States at one time were anxious for immigrants and got them without much care or the result was a crowd of people in the states who would not be assimilated. Canada should exercise more care in admitting them. We had in the following round, administering terasplendid race now and it would be a ratic punishment. Moir was now in a very pity to have it deteriorated by the imion of inferior stock, especially from the stunted people from the slums of the old world.

Ottawa, Dec. 4.—G. H. McIntyre, South Perth, and H. H. Miller, South, Grey, both liberals, have resolutions on the order paper in favor of senate re-

McIntyre's resolution calls for old age limit, retirement and shortened term all future senators, extension to other authorities than the present one, of the power to select persons for fill ing a portion of the future vacancies in the senate, re-arrangement of duties and work of both commons and senate, and making recommendations regarding these changes, calculated to place the enate in a position of increased use fulness and of increased responsibility to the people. Miller suggests that as the senate as an institution has not proved to be of any decided benefit to Canada and can not be regarded as a necessity, that it be abolished.

McMullen gives notice of a motion which declares that in view of the agitation regarding the usefulness and necessity of the senate as part of our legislative machinery, that with respect to appointments to this chammotion which declares that in view of ber it is in the opinion of this house in Toronto.

desirable that the question on the appointments and the term for which appointments shall be made in future, should be considered and a system recast with the object of bringing it more unison with the will of the people,

than it is at present.

Senator Davis will submit a resolution in the upper house declaring that the government should take early action towards the construction of a railway to Fort Churchill on Hudson's Bay. Monk has a notice asking for the appointment of a committee of investigation into the conditions and guarantees under which the coverment paid monies to the Quebec Bridge company, or guarant bonds, and what measures were adopted to insure suitable plans of construc

BURNS DEFEATED MOIR

CANASDIAN PROVED EASIL BET-TER MAN

THE GUNNER FOUGHT GAMELY BUT

WAS OUTCLASSED London, Dec. 2-Tommy Burns of Canada

knocked out "Gunner" Moir of England in the tenth round before the National Sporting club here tonight

The Englishmen had great hopes of the ability of their representative to regain their lost honors in the hoving arena and in a somewhat unexciting contest the champion had a comparatively easy time cured for himself the title of heavyweight champion of the world. After the fifth round Burns' victory was certain and in rise to the call of time he was literally cut to pieces; Burns left the ring with

scarcely a mark. Moir owes his right to participate in a championship match more to influence than to merit and his defeat therefore was not a matter of general surpirse. Burns proved himself superior in every detail. displaced greater science and infinitely better generalship and his blows were devered with much more power than were those of the Englishman. It was an easy the Canadian who from the your outset almost saw a foregone con-

The contest aroused a greater amount of excitement and enthusiasm than any de-pided at the National Sporting club since Savin's defeat at the hands of Peter Jackson. Burns entered the ring the favorite at odds of 7 to 4 which would profact that the two titled backers of Moir covered the Burns money for a large sum on the chance of a big winning in addition with Make money.
Except for the difference in weight and

Moir's advantage of two inches in height, the men were evenly matched and in perfeet form. In the ring Burns' crouching attitude appeared to place him at still greater advantage in height with Moir, who assumed a fair'y set pose, with his arms widely extended somewhat like a wrestler and showing on guard. The work in the first round was mostly at long range, the fighters sparring warily. Finally Burns landed two heavy blows on the ner's neck and ear, the second sending him staggering against the ropes while the Canadian himself escaped without punishment, avoiding Moir's Tushes cleverly The pace increased in the second, Burns showed his superiority and did a lot of damage to Moir's body. He received a nasty jolt under the chin, however, and this brought him up, but he resumed in-United States as to make Canada fighting Moir clinched flercely and was cautioned They fought at long range in the third, Burns being too clever for his adwersary who began to show signs of the ada because the people wanted more and because the people wanted more agood things than they could get at opponent to have just a shade the better

and forced the fighting unti the sound of tion which does harm to the gener the bell. He landed a left on the jaw and a long left swing cut Moir over the eye. The sixth round was all in favor of the fled his opponent. Moir became wild in his attempts to get in his right In the seventh Burns sent home a terrific swing which made an ugly gash in the Gunner's cheek. They came to close quarters, the Englishman clinching and thus avoiding the force of two well meant blows Some holding caused referee Eugene Corri to enter the ring and separate the fighters Moir then looked a beaten man

In the eighth, however, he came back gamely and with the evident intention of trying to stand off the Canadian but he was fought all over the ring and badly punished Burns set upon him unmercifully sorry plight and the bel just saved him

from being put out Burns came quickly to the center of the ring in the tenth and forced the fighting He sent Moir to the floor with a short arm joit. Moir rose only to be floored again from a hard left jolt to tthe jaw He struggled to his feet but was an easy victim for another cross on the jaw, and the call of time Burns had taken his opponent's measure in the early rounds and although Moir showed marvellous pluck he was unequal to the Canadian in other

respects. A tremendous crowd outside the National Sporting club received the result, and the announcement of Burns 'easy victory caus-

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper

FIRST CONVICTION. Toronto, Dec. 6.-Wm. Chessar, the foreman carpenter who was in charge oef a building when a scaffold gave way, causing the death of a workman,

Washington, D. C., Dec. 3.-President Roosevelt today sent his annual message to congress. It is a voluminous document making about thirty Thousand words The president's opening words are an answer to criticism of his policy towards large corporations which his critics have sought to show are responsible for the recent financial flurry in the country.

The fundamental business condition

of the country are sound, the president declares, and it is foolish for people to withdraw their money from the banks. Moreover, he continues, the busines of the people is conducted with honesty and propriety although in any large body of men there are certain to be some dshonest. When the misdeeds of these successfully dishonest men discovered suffering comes, not only to them, but upon the innocent men who they have misled. In an effort to punish the guilty it is both wise and proper to endeavor to minimize distress of those who have been misled but it is not possible to refrain because of such distress from striving to put an end to the misdeeds that are the ultimate cause of the suffering and as a means to this end where possible to punish those responsible for them.

"Interstate commerce must be con-trolled," the president coontinues, "and only the national government can in thorough going fashion exercise the needed control. This does not mean that there should be any extension of federal authority, for an authority already exists under the constitution amplest and most far reaching form, but it does mean that there should be an extension of federal activity, the most vital need is in connection with the railroads. As to these, in my judgment, there should be either a national corporation act or a law licensing railway companies to engage in interstate commerce upon certain conditions. The law should be so framed as to give to the interstate commerce commission power to pass upon the future issue of securities, while ample means should be provided to enable the commission, whenever in its judgment it is necessary, to make sical valuation of any railroad As stated in my message to the con-gress a year ago, railroads should be given power to enter into agreements subject to the agreements being made public in minute detail, and the consent of the interstate commission being first obtained. Until the national government assumes proper control o interstate commerce in the exercise the authority it already possesses

will be impossible to either get from the railroads full justice.
"Moreover in my judgment, there should be additional legislation looking to proper control of great busines concerns engaged in interstate business, this control to be exercised for their own benefit and property no less than for the protection of investors and of the general public. As I have repeatedly said in messages to the con-gress and elsewhere, experience has definitely shown, not merely the un-wisdom, but the fullity of endeavoring to put a stop to all business combina tions. Modern industrial condition are such that combination is not only necessary, but inevitable. It is so in the world of business just as in the world of labor, and it is not my desire to put an end to all corporations, or all big combinations of capital any more than it is my desire to put an end to combinations of labor. Corporator and labor unions alike have come to

stay. Each if properly managed is a sources of good and not evil. "The anti-trust law, should not be repealed, but it should be made both more efficient and in harmony with actual conditions. It should be amended to forbid only the kind of combinapublic, such amendment to be accom-panied by, or to be an incident of, a grant of supervisory rower to the government over these big concerns en gaged in interstate business. This should be accompanied by provision for the compulsory publication of accounts and the subjection of books and papers to the inspection of the government officials. A beginning has already been made for such supervision by the establishment of the bureau of corpora-

"The design should be to prevent the abuses incident to the creation of unhealthy and improper combinations in stead of waiting until they are in exstence, and then attempting to destroy them by civil or criminal proceedings. "A combination should not be tolerated if it abuse the power acquired by combination, to the public detri-No corporation or association of any kind should be permitted to engage in foreign or interstate commerce that is formed for the purpose of, or whose operations create a monopoly or a general control of, the productio sale or distribution of any one or more of the prime necessities of life or more ticles of general use of necessity.

"Such corporations are against public policy, the violation of the common law, the doors of the courts are closed to those who are parties to them and I believe that ingress can close the channels of interstate commerce against them for its pro tection. Reasonable agreements, between or combinations of corporations shou'd be permitted, provided they are first submitted to and approved by some appropr

ate government body. Provision should also be made for com plete publicity in all matters affecting the public and complete protection to the investing public and the shareholders in the matter of issuing corporation securities. Those who fear, from any reason, the extension of federal activity will do well to study the history, not only of the national banking act, but of the pure food law, and notably the meat inspection law recently enacted The pure food law was opposed dall mines have each paid one dividend violently that its passage was delayed

for a decade, yet it has worked immediate good
"In my message to congress a year ago
"The my message to congress a year ago
"The my message to congress a year ago

urge on congress the need of immediate attention to this matter. We need a greater elasticity in our currency, provided, of course, that we recognize the even greater need of a safe and secure currency There must be rigid examination by the national authorities. Provision should be made for an emergency currency The emergency ssue should, of course, be made for an effective guaranty and upon conditions carefully prescribed by the government. Such emergency issue must be based on adequate securities, approved by the govneavy tax This would permit currency peing issued when the demand for it was urgent, while securing its retirement as the

The tariff of this country is definitely mmitted to the protective system and any effort to uproot it cou'd not but cause widespread industrial disaster In other words the principle of the present tariff law could not with wisdom be changed. But in a country of such phenomenal growth as ours, it is probably well that every dozen years or so the tariff laws should be carefuly scrutinized so as to see that no excessive or improper benefits are conferred thereby, that proper revenue is provided and that our foreign trade is

"The question shou'd be approached from a business standpoint, but the time and manner of the change being such as to arouse the minimum agitation and distur-bance in the business world and to give the least play for selfish and factional

motives Injunctions-Instances of abuse in the granting of injunctions in labor disputes continue to occur and the resentment in the minds of those who feel that their rights are being invaded and their liberty restrained, continues likewise to grow.

Much of the attack on the use of the process of injunction is wholly without war-rant, but I am constrained to express the helief that for some of it there is warrant I earnest y recommend to the atten-tion of congress this matter so that some way may be devised which will limit the abuse of injunctions and protect those rights which from time to time they un-

warrantable invade "The loss of life and limb from railway accidents in this country has become appalling It is a subject of which the national government should take notice It might be well to begin by providing for e federal inspection of interstate railroads. "Congress should consider the extension of the eight hour law The general introduction of the eight hour day should be

the goal towards which congress should still the guiding star of the party. try and tend, and the government should et the example in this respect Strikes and lockouts with their attendant awless and suffering, continue to increase For the five years ending Dec 31, 1905, the number of strikes was greater than those in any preceding ten years and was just

double the number in the preceding five years. These figures indicate the increasing need of providing some machinery t deal with this class of disturbances in the interest of the employer, the employee and he general public I renew my previous recommendation that congress favorably onsider the matter of creating machinery for compulsory investigation of such indus trial controversies of sufficient magnitude to warrant the federal government in tak-

ing action.
"There should be no tariff on any forest product in this country and, especially, rere should be no tariff on wood pulp, due notice of the change, being of course, given o those engaged in the business, so as to enable them to adjust themselves to the new conditions The repeal of the duty on wood pulp should, if possible, be accom-panied by an agreement with Canada; there should be no export duty on Canada

to have power to co lect statistics and make investigations in all matters pertaining to mining and particularly to the acdents and dangers of the industry."

COEUR D'ALENE MINES DIVIDEND PAYING PROPERTIES IN

1907 DISTRICT HAS PAID OUT OVER 3

MILLIONS TO DATE (Special to The Daily News)

Spokane, Dec. 6-Three mining compar operating in the Coeur d'Alene district in northern Idaho, east of Spokane, distributed among their shareholders during November dividends to the amount of \$576,000, making a total disbursement to date in 1907, \$4,967,500 and \$31,635,807 since the discovery of the mines. The detailed state-ment is as follows, the first item in each of the four companies mentioned being the payments made this year, including November, the second the payments for the year and the third the total to date. The other four items are the payments for the year and the total. Bunker Hill and Sullivan, \$120,000; \$1,860,-

Federal Mining and Smelting, estimated, \$210,000; \$1,230,000; \$5,860,000. Hercules, estimated, \$96,000; \$1,074,000; \$2,-794,000.

Hecla, \$20,000; \$460,000: \$1,460,000. Snowstorm, \$360,000; \$495,000. Success, \$80,000; \$100,000. Kendall, \$10,000; \$10,000. Monitor \$9,500; \$9,500. Other mines to date, \$10,301,307.

to date.

Under the head of other mines are in clude the Federal properties which paid \$8,488,307; the Pittsburg, \$90,000; and the Frisco and Gem, \$1,723,000, under other ownership and management. The Success mine has passed its dividend the last few months owing to the mine being partly closed down for repairs to the machinery and general improvements to

(Special to The Daily News) Ottawa, Dec. 3 .- A number of measures the mapirty of which are familiar in past sessions were introduced today before proceeding with the deate on the address, among them being Turriff's proposed amendment to the rail-way act. Turriff said that in the past charters were secured by dozens of companies who had no intention of mile or so and then apply for an extension at the end of five years and secure it without much trouble, thereby preventing companies that mean business from getting charters; Lancaster's bill to prevent trains running at high speed through towns and Monck has reintroduced his bill aim ing at the establishment of a system of co-operative industrial societies. favor of which a special committee re-

ported last session. In reply to a question the minister of finance said that the report of the royal commission on the civil service would probably be made to the house before the Christmas vacation. Hon. W. S. Fielding opened the debate by declaring cabinet appointments to be a matter for the premier except

for the regular parliamentary explana-tions, and pointed out in choosing a leader many prominent conservatives had been passed over. Passing to sur-plusses he said the conservatives had surplusses totalling nine and a half millions and deficits totalling \$12,330,-000 or average annual deficits of \$745, 000. The liberals gross surplusses were ninety-four millions and one deficit of five hundred and nineteen thousand, or a net surplus of \$93,600,000 The conservatives had special and capital expenditures of eighty million had added sixty-two millions to the public debt. The liberals' special and capital expenditures were twenty-seven million and they had increased the public debt five millions. If conservatives were not satisfied why did they not move for a change of tariff.

Speaking of Borden's western tour he asked to what tariff was he committed? Borden-"I spoke on that." Fielding-"For or against protec-

Borden—"I declared the highest ribute ever paid any government was the adoption of the national policy by

the liberals. Fielding admitted the protective ment in the present platform but de-clared the Ottawa platform of 1893 was After defending the government against the charge of the inadequacy of the postal service Fielding con-demned Borden for re-opening the question of provincial subsidies that question was closed, as far parliament was concerned and it was a violation of the principles of statesmanship to propose to re-open it. Premier McBride came to the provin-

cial conference not to get a subsidy but to get a grievance adjusted. Borden interrupted to point out that New Brunswick and Nova Scotia had commissioners of arbitration. Fielding replied that these were monetary claim for property while the other was only a grievance pure and simple. Borden—"I do not see the difference,

merely money claims on each side."
Continuing Fielding, referring to the electoral corruption said the records of each party since confederation were almost parallel. The balance was on the side of one of the two but he was not certain which side it was on; many eminent and respectable men had been guilty of foolish, corrupt and improper things in matters electoral but the conservatives had no right to pose as the party of purity and he did not see wood pulp

Mining—A bureau of mines should be created under the control of and direction of the secretary of the interior, the bureau found in Nova Scotia was on account of the interior of the secretary of the secretary of the secretary of the interior of the secretary of the secretar economy on the Intercolonial.

Replying, W. L. Cockshutt thought the country expects, in view of the serious financial situation, something else than a speech marked with levity and dealing with everything but the financial conditions. Trade figures were not reassuring. Canada had bought \$121,000,000 more than she had They were on the hill of prosperity for some years and were still on it but unfortunately, on a tooggan descending fast. Cockshutt took a gloomy view of the outlook of workmen who in hundreds were walking the streets. Destitution had already commenced in Toronto. The government must re-arrange the tariff so that imports and exports more closely cor-

The United States contrived that the palance was always in their favor and that there was no reason why Canada should not do the same. He declared that the time would come when financial institutions would be able to do more for the minister of finance than the minister could do for them. He declared further that the imperial col ference was a failure and proposed that the government collect duty on British goods and donate preferences as Canada's share of imperial defence. He was not hopeful of the French treaty and concluded by moving an amendment to the address regretting the financial stringency and deploring reckless extravagance of Laurier government which materially contributed, and especially the present increase of taxation, taking money from people's pockets, thus weakening the financial structure.

BURNS' VICTORY.

Canadian Boxer Not Popular in Lon-

don-Press Con New York, Dec. 3 .- Although they give him all the credit for defeatin 'Gunner' Moir in the heavy weight battle in London last night the English press is not at all pleased at the victory won by Tommy Burns, according the extracts from the English papers cabled here early this morning. The

English believe Burns to be an American, while as a matter of fact he is a

Burns wanted to make a speech at the ring of the National Sporting club for the purpose of explaining his nationality, but he was hissed down. Burns had all the best of the fight, as is admitted by the Sportsman, which says that Moir was badly left off without a mark, not even the parting of his hair was disarranged.

splendid crowd that filled the National lub in every part had to sit out such a disappointing show. Moir is the man to blame. It is not our policy to go back on a loser, but Moir was absolutely painful. He went into the ring iel, well trained man, evidently as hard as a board and with a pull of over a stone in weight and the advantage of over two and a half inches in height, yet his blows lacked the power of a feather weight. He was uncertain and ill at ease from the outset. Indeed, his nervousness was so apparent that even Burns could not help smiling. Though outclassed generally Moir seemed incapable of altering his method. He was thrown off his guard by the wily man in front and so worried by his seconds that he appeared altogether at loss as to what to do. We on this ide did not see the best of Burns for Moir could not extend himself an inch. The winner has a nasty habit of boxing in with his neck on the cheek of his opponent. Under the most favorcondition, however, Moir could never hope to make any show with Burns, who will, despite the disappointing display given by his opponent last night, experience very little if any rouble in beating any who may be up against him on this side of

B. N. WHITE TO APPEAL

EXTRALATERAL RIGHTS CASE MAY GO TO LONDON

MR. WHITE GIVES AN INTERVIEW AT SPOKANE

(Special to The Daily News) Spokane, Dec. 5-Appeal will be taken

to either the supreme court of Canada at Ottawa or the privy council of Great Britain at London in the legal controvers of the Star Mining and Milling company against the Byron N. White company determine the ownersh'p of veins of high grade ore tapped in the development of the Rabbit Paw and the Heber fraction mines in the Slocan mining district.

Another step in the history of this liti-

gation was reached a few days ago when the full court of British Columbia at Victoria reversed the decision of the lower court and decided against the defenlant. Two of the judges decided in favor of the plaintiff, Mr. Justice Morrison dis-

senting. Although the battle for the possession of these rich claims has been on since. July, 1901, Byron N. White of Spokane, president of the defendant company said at his office in the Empire State building that he would contest the claims of the plaintiff to the court of last resort. He added there is little doubt that the privy council will be asked to sit finally on the case His company believes that a more dispassionate consideration of the case could be had in England than in Canada. He

said: "The Star Mining and Milling Company brought suit originally to prevent our company from following the angles and dip on the course of the vein in the Hel fraction and Rabbit Paw mines. The apex f the vein was located on our claims and under the old law we have maintained that we had an indisputable right to fol-low the angles and d'ps. Chief justice Hunter of British Columbia, before whom the case was first tried, decided in our favor in 1905. The plaintiff immediately took an appeal to the full court of Brit-

ish Columbia. "It was originally alleged that we wer taking out ore from under the plantiff company's claims. We admitted this and contended that under the old law as to following the dips and angles from the apex we had a perfect right to do so. "The plaintiff in bringing suit originally also asked for the appointment of a receiver for our company. The chief justice disposed of that application by holding that we were perfectly solvent. He further held that when it came to tunneling under adjoining claims we were entitled to extralateral rights and were not trespassing in so doing. It was decreed that in following the vein on its downward course we could go between the perpen

dicular end lines. "The old law was changed in Canada the year after we secured title to our property, so as to prevent operators folowing dips and angles under adjoining claims. We have maintained that such law was not retroactive and, consequently, it could have no bearing on our operaions. We have not been making fight for 6 years for the fun of it and we will not continue spending money just to keep the case in court. We believe we are in the right that in the end the highest court of jurisdiction in Great Britain cannot fail to deal out to us the justice which we have so long sought. end we believe that the first favorable decision of chief justice Hunter and the recent dissenting decision of judge Morrison will not be without influ

EFFECT OF HARD TIMES. Winnipeg, Dec. 6.—Instructions have gone out from the C. P. R. baggage department that fourteen of the bag-gagemen are to be discharged. It is estimated that this reduction in the staff will mean a saving of almost staff will mean a saving of almos \$10,000 a year to the company.

Toronto, Dec. 6-Three or perhaps new members will belong to northern Onbe brought down by the Ontario government this coming session.

The city council held another lengthy session last night, although very little business was transacted. The principal matter discussed was that of the shut down of the power plant which was consented to on condition that a proper agreement were drawn. The fees for Continuing, the same paper says:

"It was not the fault of Burns that the but was referred to the mayor and city solicitor.

The reports of the finance committee and of the fire department were received and adopted.

A petition was read from the inhabitants of addition A, above the high

school, asking for an extension of the city electric lighting system into their districts, the petition having thirteen signatures. This was referred to the city electrician for a report at the next regular meeting of the A letter was received from the school trustees intimating that architect Carrie had carried out his instructions and was, therefore, entitled to his re muneration. The council had asked for details but alderman Selous stated that on enquiry he found that the custom was to charge, as Mr. Carrie had done, 21/2 per cent of the total cost of the building for the blue prints. details an additional one per cent was customarily charged. Ald. Selous then

moved that architect Carrie be paid

as the council had no option in the matter under the circumstances, pre-

facing his resolution with a rem

been very generous with the people's money.

Mayor Gillett said he refused to sign any cheque for Mr. Carrie until such time as the council had received a proper estimate with full details. The school trustees had spent the money had not complied with the wish of the council, expressed in that same resolu-tion, that the council's committee be

Ald. Annable seconded.

Ald. Irving asked if the mayor's objection was a legal one. If so the city solicitor should be referred to.

Ald. Selous said he would withdraw his resolution if he saw a loophole and on looking over the proceedings of the city council at the time of the grant,

withdrew the motion.

Mayor Gillett was then asked by the council to take up the matter with the city solicitor.

The matter of the municipal power plant then came up, R. H. Zavitz, for the Allis-Chalmers-Bullock company,

who was present, asking that the plant be forthwith shut down for thirty days to permit of the water gates being adjusted.

This the mayor explained would

mean the purchase of power, for that period at a cost approximately of \$3,000 to \$4,000.

Mr. Zavitz met the council thus far: that if the trouble after all was with the governor and not with the gates, and a second shut down was necessary, that the city would not be necessary, that the city would not be asked to pay for that shut down. He was prepared to relieve the city of any further expense relative to governor, gates or shifting ring. Mr. Zavitz could not say, in the event of another governor being wanted, in what length of time that governor could be delivered. He was prepared to draw an agreement embodying the

concession given.

Ald. Selous moved that a shut down be granted on condition that the Allis-Chalmers-Bullock company sign an approximate the shows outlined. Alderagreement as above outlined. Alder-man Annable seconded. Alderman Irving asked whether the plant would have to be shut down in any case in

order to replace the draught-tube.

Mayor Gillett said that such is the case but he was not prepared to say that the expense should be the city's.

Ald. Selous said he would rather pay this than fight a law suit. A specified date thould be set down in the agreedate should be set down in the agree-To this Mr. Zavitz agreed and after an hour and a half's discussion the resolution was carried, the agreement to be prepared by the city solicitor and

submitted to the council for ratification at a special meeting to be called The question as to the responsibility of replacing the draught-tube then came up. Mayor Gillett thought that this should be included in the agreement, stating that as city engineer McCulloch had declared that the faults of the draught-tube were not the fault of the city. Mr. Zavitz replied that the faults of construction were not faults of his company which had m ly contracted for the machinery. plant was designed on behalf of the

city, not on behalf of the company, by Mr. Herschel.

Ald. Irving moved Mr. McCulloch be asked to attend the next meeting of the council and explain matters. Dr Rose seconded and the motion carried

unanimously.

The mayor together with aldermen Irving and McMorris were appointed a court of revision for the municipa voters' list.

The city engineer applied for an increase of salary. A raise of \$25 a month to date from December 1 was

unanimously granted.

The council then adjourned at 10.45 p.m. for 8 o'clock tomorrow evening. ALLEGED REDUCTIONS.

Winnipeg: Dec. 5 .- The new ariffs of the Canadian Pacific railway making reduced rates by that road to ill points, Winnipeg and west, become The tariffs v effective December 16. be ready shortly for distribution and will sustain reductions already announced.

FAIRS CLASH. Winnipeg, Dec. 6.—Arrangements to bring on the Brandon and Winnipeg summer fairs in different weeks failed this morning at a conference of two boards of stock exhibitors, who wi go from Winnipeg or Brandon direct to the Dominion fair at Calgary.

OUR TRADE WIT

FULL DETAILS OF NEV VENTION-RECIPROCAL

WILL BUILD UP CAN AND BENEFIT F

Full details of the recei tion arranged between F ade and now before parl fication, have been receiv The new treaty give to adian markets the benefit intermediate tariff on 98 addition to these, concess intermediate tar ff are gra on a number of French rate on champagnes rems in the od treaty. The dutie are graded in proport on holic strength Those than 23 per cent of alcoho than 26 per cent remain a than 26 per cent remain at of duty as now—namely 2 lon. The lighter wines coper cent or less of alcohol at 15 cents per gallon. The more than 20 per cent and 20 per cent of alcohol are 20 cents per gallon.

Canned vegetables except to bear duty at one cent thovies, sardines, etc., two Novels or works of fiction or paper covers, printed language, 15 per cent ad

or paper covers, printed language, 15 per cent ad books in th French langu ad valorem. Liquid med taining a cohol, 25 per ce Olive oil, 15 per cent ad Embroideries, lace, manu netting of cotton, linen, per cent. Velvets of pur fabrics 20 per cent. Ribla and materia's, 25 per cent of silk, 32 1-2 per cent.

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TERVIEW

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TIMES ictions have the bagof almost

A SHUT DOWN The city council held another lengthy

ession last night, although very little business was transacted. The principal matter discussed was that of shut down of the power plant which was consented to on condition that a proper agreement were drawn. The fees for the new school plans again came up but was referred to the mayor and The reports of the finance committee

and of the fire department were received and adopted.

A petition was read from the inhabitants of addition A, above the high school, asking for an extension of the city electric lighting system into their districts, the petition having thirteen signatures. This was referred to the city electrician for a report at the next regular meeting of the A letter was received from the schoot

trustees intimating that architect Carrie had carried out his instructions and was, therefore, entitled to his muneration. The council had asked for details but alderman Selous stated that on enquiry he found that the custom was to charge, as Mr. done, 21/2 per cent of the total cost of the building for the blue prints. customarily charged. Ald, Selous ther moved that architect Carrie be paid as the council had no option in the matter under the circumstances, prefacing his resolution with a remark to the effect that the school trustees had been very generous with the peop

Mayor Gillett said he refused to sign any cheque for Mr. Carrie until such time as the council had received a proper estimate with full details. The school trustees had spent the money given by the original reslution but they had not complied with the wish of the council, expressed in that same resolution that the council's committee be

Ald. Annable seconded. Ald. Irving asked if the mayor's objection was a legal one. If so the city olicitor should be referred to.

Ald. Selous said he would withdraw his resolution if he saw a loophole and on looking over the proceedings of the city council at the time of the grant, withdrew the motion.

Mayor Gillett was then asked by the council to take up the matter with t eity solicitor The matter of the municipal power

plant then came up, R. H. Zavitz, for Allis-Chalmers-Bullock company, who was present, asking that the plant forthwith shut down for thirty days to permit of the water gates being ad-

This the mayor explained would mean the purchase of power, for that period, at a cost approximately \$3,000 to \$4,000.

Mr. Zavitz met the council thus far: that if the trouble after all was with the governor and not with the gates, and a second shut down was necessary, that the city would not asked to pay for that shut down. He prepared to relieve the city of any further expense relative to gov ernor, gates or shifting ring. Zavitz could not say, in the event another governor being wanted, in what length of time that governor delivered. He was prepared to draw an agreement embodying the

oncession given. Ald. Selous moved that a shut down be granted on condition that the Allismers-Bullock company sign agreement as above outlined. Alder Alderman man Annable seconded. rving asked whether the plant would have to be shut down in any case in order to replace the draught-tube.

Mayor Gillett said that such is the case but he was not prepared to say that the expense should be the city's Ald. Selous said he would rather pay this than fight a law suit. A specified date should be set down in the agreement as to the limit of the shut down.

To this Mr. Zavitz agreed and after an hour and a half's discussion the resolution was carried, the agreement o be prepared by the city solicitor and submitted to the council for ratification at a special meeting to be called

The question as to the responsibility of replacing the draught-tube then came up. Mayor Gillett thought that this should be included in the agreement, stating that as city engineer McCulloch had declared that the faults of the draught-tube were not the fault of the city. Mr. Zavitz replied that the faults of construction faults of his company which had mer ly contracted for the machinery. The plant was designed on behalf of city, not on behalf of the company, by Mr. Herschel.

Ald. Irving moved Mr. McCulloch be asked to attend the next meeting the council and explain matters. Dr. Rose seconded and the motion carried

unanimously.

The mayor together with aldermen rving and McMorris were appointed a court of revision for the municipal

voters' list. The city engineer applied for an inerease of salary. A raise of \$25 a month to date from December 1 was nanimously granted.

The council then adjourned at 10.45

.m. for 8 o'clock tomorrow evening. ALLEGED REDUCTIONS. Winnipeg, Dec. 5.—The new a tariffs of the Canadian Pacific railway making reduced rates by that road to all points. Winnipeg and west, become effective December 16. The tariffs will ready shortly for distribution and will sustain reductions already an-

nounced. FAIRS CLASH. Winnipeg, Dec. 6.—Arrangements to ing on the Brandon and Winnipeg summer fairs in different weeks failed this morning at a conference of the two boards of stock exhibitors, who will Brandon direct go from Winnipeg or Brandon to the Dominion fair at Calgary.

OUR TRADE WITH FRANCE FULL DETAILS OF NEW TRADE CON-VENTION-RECIPROCAL ADVANTAGES

WILL BUILD UP CANADIAN FORTS AND BENEFIT FARMERS

Full details of the recent trade convention arranged between France and Canade and now before parliament for ratification, have been received.

The new treaty give to France in Canadian markets the benefit of the Canadian intermediate tariff on 98 tariff items. In intermediate tariff are granted to France on a number of French specialties. The rate on champagnes remain the same as in the o'd treaty. The duties on light wines are graded in proport on to their alco-holic strength Those containing more than 23 per cent of alcohol and not more than 26 per cent remain at the same rate of duty as now-namely 25 cents per galof duty as now—namely 25 cents per gallon. The lighter wines containing only 20 per cent or less of alcohol are to come in at 15 cents per gallon. Those containing more than 20 per cent and not more than 23 per cent of alcohol are to bear duty at

20 cents per gallon. Canned vegetables except tomatoes, are to bear duty at one cent per pound. Anhovies, sardines, etc., two cents per box. Novels or works of fiction, etc., unbound or paper covers, printed in the French language, 15 per cent ad valorem. Other books in th French language ,5 per cent d valorem. Liquid medicines not containing a cohol, 25 per cent ad valorem.

Olive oil, 15 per cent ad valorem. Embroideries, lace, manufactures of lace, netting of cotton, linen, silk, etc. 27 1-2 Velvets of pure silk and silk fabrics 20 per cent. Ribbons of all kinds and materia's, 25 per cent. Manufactures

of silk, 32 1-2 per cent.
In several of these cases the duties are the same as in the British preferential tariff, and in one or two cases they are lower than the dates of the British preferential tariff, but these are cases in which Britain does not produce the goods. In any case where the British preferential rate is higher it follows that it will be reduced to that of the French treaty. In the case of embroideries, laces, velvets and sik goods the treaty rates are above those of the British tariff.

On the other hand Canada is to enjoy the benefit of the French market at the rate of duty in the French minimum tar-iff upon 152 tariff items. Thes einclude nearly all the products of the farm, meats, fish, wood goods, pulp, paper and a considerable line of manufactured goods, some which are already exported from Canada and others are of a class which might

in future be exported.

In the case of a number of these item which are printed in Italic in the treaty as brought down, the rates of the French minimum tariff are the same as the rate of the French general tariff, but by putting them in the list Canada is assured of the benefits of any reduction which may hereafter be made on such items. In the old treaty Canada receivde guarantees of favored nation treatment in France as respects the particular articles mentioned in the treaty, while France on the other hand, received guarantees of favored nation treatment in all tariff and commercial mat-

In the new treaty the conditions are reciprocal. France receives favored nation treatment in Canada on the list of articles nentioned in the schedules. Canada receives favored nation treatment in France all the articles mentioned in the sched-This clause opens the way for negotiating further trade treaties with other countries without having any reduction in the tariff rates given them app y neces-

arily to France. In the old treaty the benefit of the reduced rates on Canad'an products was limited to such articles when sent to Frnace by direct ship, while France received conons on articles coming to Canada, irgoods mentioned in schedules tioned in the schedules be sent indirectly way of a country enjoying the benefit of the French minimum tariff, the minimum tariff will still apply, subject, however to a special tax as hereinafter mentioned. France receives the benefit of the concessions on all goods mentioned in the schedules, when conveyed direct to Canada without transhipment, or by way of a country enjoying the preferential or the intermediate tariff. In the case of all shipments from non-European countries ne years imposed a special tax, known as "surtax d'entrepot." Canada in the treaty reserves the right to impose a similar tax on French goods coming in-

directly. In any case in which an article now exempt from duty in France is hereafter ade duitable, Canada is assured the most favored rate granted to any foreign coun-

eciprocally, if any article which is now free from duty under the Canadian inte mediate tariff shall hereafter become liable to duty, France is assured of the most favored rate granted to any foreign country. The treaty applies to Algeria, French colonies and possessions and the territories of the protectorate of Indo-China, as we'l as to France proper, and may be applied Tunis on a decaration to that effect exchanged before the high contracting parties. Certificates of origin may be required to accompany the goods of either country to secure the benefit of the concessions granted. If either government wishes to have such certificates made through official agents they will apopint

free of charge. Canada and France undertake not to establish one against the other any prohinition or restriction of importation, exportation or transit, which shall not apply t the same time to other countries. Exas regards tariff provisions, Canada be forgotten. and France accord to each other reciprocally the most favored nation treatment

in either in relation to trade Provision is made that neither country will establish any exceptional internal taxation against the goods of the other Drawbacks on ex portation allowed by either country are not to exceed the duty collected on the articles or materials used in their manu-

Patterns or samples used by commercial travellers or agents are to be reciprocally admitted to both countries on the paymen of duty with the right to obtain a refund on re-exportation within 12 months Where certificates of value are issued by recognized chambers of commerce, such certificates shall be taken into consideration by the respective customs officials in levy-ing duties, but shall not be deemed to be addition to these, concessions below the final and conclusive In like manner certificates of analysis of French wines issued under the authority of the French government shall be taken into consideration in Canada by the customs authorities in determining alcoholic strength, but these certificates shall not be deemed to be final or conclusive. Canada and France grant each other reciprocally the most favored nation treatment in protection of trade marks, patent commercial names and industrial designs and patents

The treaty is to be approved by the French chamber and by the Canadian parliament, after which ratifications are to be exchanged in Paris, and the treaty will then come into force Reference is made to a period of ten years as the contemplated period of the treaty but either party may terminate the treaty at any time by 12 months' notice
The French commissioners strongly urg-

ed when the treaty was in course of preparation that France should get the whole benefit of the British preferential tariff not agree to any such proposal, with the result that the tariff against British goods will be in near'y every item of importance below the tariff against French goods. The graduation in the wine duties is made with a view to encouraging the importation of light wines rather than the

heavier wines The provision with respect to goods coming direct to Canadian ports will help to build up Canadian shipping and Canadian ports The total value of the Canadian exports enumerated in the treaty as getting the French preferential amounts to about two hundred million dollars The reduction in duties given by the advantage of the minimum French tariff, as compared with the present schedule, varie from five to twenty-five per cent On agricultural implements for example, Canadian manufacturers would be allowed to export goods to France at a lower rate of duty than afforded the manufacturer of the United States or any other country

A. N. GALER BANQUETED

TESTIMONY TO THE RETIRING GEN-ERAL MANAGER

PRESENTATION BY STAFF OF THE INTERNATIONAL C. & C. CO.

If success can be measured by the tributes of one's fellow men, H. N. Galer has reason to feel highly honored in the banquet given to him on Saturday evening when 26 of the official staff of the International Coal and Coke company sat down to a sumptuous dinner at the Coleman hoel, Coleman, Alberta

The gathering was to mark the retirement from the general managership of the International Coal and Coke company and his departure for Spokane where he has taken up his residence, and was a tribute of the high esteem in which he is held by his officials.

A splendid dinner, pleasing music, a oright toast list, entertaining program and a general feeling of good fellowship made the evening one of rare enjoyment. Promptly at 9:30 the staff, together with Mr. Galer, the guest of the evening; Mr. Whiteside, who assumes the management of the respective of the route. In the new treaty company on Jan. 1; Mr. Laidlaw of Spothe conditions are reciprocal. Canada re- kane, and Mr. Ewing, sat down to the ceives the benefit of the concessions on all table. After the dinner was concluded the chairman of the evening, George L. Fraser, France on direct ship. If the goods men- in a few well rendered remarks pointed out the occasion of the gathering and on be half of the official staff of the company. read the following address to Mr. Galer and presented him with a beautiful diamond et locket, suitably engraved and with a hand painted china set for Mrs. Galer. "Dear Sir-It affords me great pleasure

> tional Coal company on this occasion when we have gathered to spend a pleasant evening, which, though pleasant, is tinged with the regret felt by one and all as we realize that this is the last occasion on which we will have the privilege of meeting with you as our general manager. "Your energy and zeal have built up an industry which will remain as a monument to your efforts and have brought to you a measure of success attained by few, while your high character, integrity and interest in the welfare of your employees have won the esteem and confidence of all who have been permitted to work with you. It is therefore with a deen feeling of regret and of irreparable loss that we realize that you are retiring from the active management of the International Coal and Coke company, although we have the satisfaction, that, while retiring from

to have the honor of voicing the sentiment

of the officials and staff of the Interna-

general supervision over the affairs of "However, sir, we trust that the future years of your business career may be fraught with the pleasant associations which have marked those with us and we join in wishing you long ife, prosperity and

the active management, you will still have

happiness in your new home.

It is with additional regret that we realize your leave taiking will remove from our midst your most worthy life partner, Mrs. Galer, whose pleasant manners have left a bright ray of sunshine as she has passed through our midst and whose kindness and hospitality to all who have been privileged to enjoy her acquaintance will not

"I desire on the part of the officials and staff of the International Coal and Coke | quarters at the Kootenay hotel.

company to present you with this locket preciation of such an admirable officer, perfect a gentleman and so true a friend.
"I would also ask that you convey the accompanying china set to your estimable wife as an expression of our regard and with the regret that we are to lose her

cheery presence from our midst.
(Signed) G. L. FRASER, Chairman Mr. Galer, in replying, stated that he felt it to be beyond his ability to properly express his appreciation of the honor con-ferred on him in this presentation but stated that he appreciated it more than any other occasion of his life but onethe time when Mrs. Galer agreed to come his wife. On behalf of Mrs. Galer he wished to thank the staff for their gifts He appreciated them because of their in trinsic value, which he saw to but would prize them far more because they had been presented to him by the staff of the International Coal company. He spo of the three years which he had spent in Coleman, how he had come here in its in fancy, had seen it grow and develop to what it was and here formed many close friends. It was with a feeling of sincer company had been successful perhaps mor However, he said, "We expand and me He stated that the Internationa move." omuany had been successfu', perhaps mor so in its short career than any other min ing company in Canada; which success he felt was largely due to the loyalty of its staff. "I have had my place to fill or this staff, which has been that of general manager, but every other man on the staff has filled his position just as well as have. If they had not done so the com pany would not have been the success it has been. No other company could have but the Canadian commissioners would a more loval staff than I have had and bespeak for Mr. Whiteside the same loyalty that you have given me. We are doing very well at the present time on the basis to the British manufacturer considerably of 2000 tons per day, but inside of one year we will be on a basis of 3000 tons from our present openings. We have now view the opening up of another seam the south of our present opening, predict that in three years we will be get ting out 5000 tons daily from our mine. Although I am leaving you yet I am not dis continuing my connection with the com-pany, and will be deeply interested in its progress and will ever be ready to give advice or assistance in helping it We are opening up new mines and these with other interests, compel me to give up the active management of the Internations company. I thank you from the botton of my heart for myself and on behalf of

> Three cheers and several tigers then given for Mr. and Mrs. Galer. George L. Fraser, the popular supe tendent of the company, proposed the health of the king and then that of Mr. Galer. Mr. Povah proposed the toast to the International Coal and Coke Co., which was very able responded to by Mr. Powell mine manager. He vividly contrasted the existence of a few prospect holes four years ago with the well developed m'ne today. He quoted Mr. Dawson of the geol gical survey on this remarkabe coal basin, and George Batton, M.E. of Pittsburg, ated that there were 64 ml jon tons of coal in the International propert above the level of the C.P.R. track, with a supply limited only by the depth we wish go after it. He said that the growth and development of Coleman was characteristic of the men at the helm of the company, men, such as the guest of the evening, who coud justly be called of industry. He stated that when the esteemed guest took the reins as general manager, the company was produc-ing 100 tons a day and loading four box "Now we are producing over 2000 tons a day and can load 70 or 80 box cars and by the grace of the C.P.R. whom we hope will be more generous in their car supply than they have been in the past, side the vertical planes of his surface we will increase to 2500 tons, and when our incline goes up and our s'oep down and we open the seams to the north, we will further increase to 5000 tons a day." He stated these results had been made practicable by the men at the head of the company, men who had the determination, a successful issue any proposition in which they might deem it wise to embark; and concuded by saying that the energy and enterprise of the company and the citizens of Coleman had destined it to be in the near future the most prosperous town in

Mrs. Galer for your gifts and for the

honor you have shown me, and I hope that

the whole of southern Alberta. Toasts to "Our Home and Country" and The Ladies" were proposed and responded to by Messrs. Bosworth, Wilkie, Oliver.

Mr. Whiteside was then called upon and xpressed his entire sympathy with the tributes to Mr. Galer. He was the only person present who had met Mr. Galer n the fie'd of business as a comp and as a brother operator and while he ould say that he was first and always out for the International Coal company, yet he was a man with whom it was a pleasure to do business, and one whose leparture would be regretted by all the

coal operators of the district. He stated that the company was in obstacles to contend with and he hoped that when he assumed the manage that he would receive the same hearty and loyal support which had been ac-

Messrs. Povah, Fisk, Laidlaw and Ewing aid tributes to Mr. Galer's stering worth as an employer, a bsuiness man and a friend and the following assisted in a program of recital and song: Messrs. Hilling, Fraser, Roberts, Fisk, Dickson, Norrie Powell, Bosworth Shone, Swann, James Hill, Morton, Morrison and Stafford.

Cheers for Mr. Galer, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Powell and Mr. Whiteside and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the King" brought to a close an evening of great pleasure, one that will not soon forgotten by those present, and a fitting farewell to so popular an official as Mr

Jack Fitzsimmons is in hard training for his coming match with Barney Mullin on Dec. 16. Fitzsimmons has his training

THE BURDEN OF PROOF

FINDING OF MR. JUSTICE MARTIN IN STAR V. WHITE

DECIDES IN FAVOR OF THE STAR M. & M. CO.

The full texts of the judgments of Mr Justice Irving and Mr. Justice Morrison in the famous extralateral rights case of Star v White have a ready been publish ed in these columns. Appended will be found the text of the judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Martin, he being the third earned judge constituting the full cour which heard the case. Mr. justice Mar tin's decision is in favor of the plaintif ompany.

Two questions are submitted by the plain

tiff company (appelant) for our considera-tion, one of fact and one of law. If the ormer is determined in its favor the atter ecomes immaterial, therefore I shall fi st deal with the former. At the outset I find myself in an unusua

position, for though nominally sitting as a judge of appeal yet this court has for nany days been discharging the function of a court of first instance, of a jury, in fact, during the hearing before us (from the 8th to the 23rd of April, inclusive) having taken a great mass of oral evidence, amounting, when extended, to 675

typewritten. pages

This from every point of view undesir ab e, and I trust not to be repeated departure from the practice in the case of on-reception of evidence by the tria judge, places the parties and the court in peculiar position for we have no finding f fact to assist us because the evidence we took, and which is quite inextricab interwoven with that taken at the trial, was not before the trial judge, so the issues are open and must be found by us Such an unusual state of affairs affects the case seriously because the usual onus hrown upon the appellant to 'show judgment appealed from is wrong," is ab sent, (see Inverarity v. Hanington, April 1907, not yet reported, and the authoritie original onus cast upon the defendant in actions of this peculiar case, to justify its encroaching workings is as strong as

ver and as important.

The extent to which this latter onus goes n cases of this nature has been considhave been referred and which we mus ook to for guidance, since this difficult and distinct branch of our mining law came direct from that country, and there has been some difference of opinion in applying it to various circumstances. But in a case case such as the present I adopt the following remarks of Hallett, J., in Lead vil'e Mining Co., v. Fitzgerald (1897) Morr. Min. R., 281, cited in Lindley o

the whole question is ably considered; "Within the lines of each location the wner shall be regarded as having full right to all that may be found, until some one can show a clear title to it as part of some lode of ore having its top or apex in other territory. In other words, we may say that there is a presumption of owner ship in every locator as to the territory covered by his location; and within his own lines he shall be regarded as the owner of all valuable deposits until some one else shall show by preponderance of testimony that such deposits belong to anothe ode having its to por apex elsewhere. In Snyder on Mines (1902) Vol. 2 Sec. 783. is I think, accurately stated after

review of the cases: 'While, as we have seen, this extra es tate is biven to every locator of a minera vein and confirmed by the patent, if he obtains one, it is strictly upon the condition that he so establish his lines upon the surface as to include whatever portion of his vein he desires to mine out ground, for however right or wrong the aw may be, and notwithstanding the a severance of the estate, as we have seen the rule is so firmly established that the common law maxim applies, and that agreeably thereto until a better right is es tablished, he owns the surface is presum to own all beneath.

And in Barringer and Adamson Mines (1900) the conclusion is reached (pp. 442-3) "The presumption in the first place is

dary planes belong to the owner of the claim. And upon a stranger chaiming the right to mine inside of the planes rest the burden of proving that he is mining upon the dip of a vein, whose apex is outside of the claim, and within a claim belonging to him. That is in order to establish his right and justify the apparer espass, he must prove that he is the legal possessor of the vein which he is folwing. If he fais to establish both of these points, he is the trespasser.' And see also p. 458,

The circumstances of the case at bar are such that as Lindley says, Sec. 866, p. 1592, "It devolves upon the defendant company o establish (1) the existence of an ape within the boundaries; (2) the identity and continuity of the vein from its top or apex within such boundaries to the point of dispute. In regard to No. (2) Lindley observes,

Sec. 615, p. 112: "The legal identity or continuity of a vein on its downward course, as well as on its longitudinal course underneath the surface of adjoining lands, presents at times the most serious questions tered in the administration of the mining law It is impossible to prescribe any definite rule as to what degree of continuity or identity in a legal sense the miner must establish when he invades the property adjoining the location containing the apex of the vein. Each case presents its own peculiar features. Reports of adjudicated ases rarely present general discussions of this feature of the mining law, nor are the

facts usually stated with such detail as to

enable the practitioner to utilize the case

as a precedent. The infinite variety of

structural conditions encountered in the practical operation of mines renders it

highly improbable that a case in one lo-

cality can be safely relied upon as a pre-

cedent in a case arising in another place."

eral principles as illustrated by leading mines. At a trial of this kind in the American courts these questions of facts are left to the jury, and the judge's charge is frequently given in full in the law reports. Our duty therefore, acting as a jury is to charge ourselves on the acts before us and return a verdict thereon. In such circumstances, as I have before stated, I do not think it is a good practice or otherwise profitable to attempt to give here critical analysis (and anything short of that would be quite useless) of all the great mass of conflicting evidence of fact and theory that has been adduced, and on this point I refer to Leadbeater v. Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. (1094) 2 M.M.C., 145 wherein I said in a coal mining case;

And he goes on to discuss certain gen-

"In support of these conflicting theorie a great body of evidence was adduced in a trial lasting more than three consecutive weeks and even if it were desirable for me to do so when discharging the fun tions of a jury on pure questions of fact (and I do not think it is) it would be alnost an impossibility to attempt to review in detail all the evidence which I hav istened to and weighed in a trial of such duration and complexity of fact, though

All therefore that I propose to say in the present case is that the defendant com-pany has failed to discharge the onus cast upon it to satisy me, as a jury, regarding the identity and continuity of the vein in question Though Mr. Bodwell preented his case to the best advantage, yet his able argument did not carry me be yond the doubtul stage, and consequently I think the only safe course to adopt is to confine the defendant to its own ground

as against the plaintiff. The appeal should in my opinion be al-

TO OUST WHITE CABOR

DETAILS OF DUNSMUIR AND C. P. R. CONTRACTS.

WOULD HAVE FLOODED PROVINCE WITH COOLIES

From the Vancouver News-Adver-

tiser's report of the closing proceedings

before the Asiatic immigration commission is reproduced, a more detailed statement that that published in these columns last Sunday morning of the disclosures anent the contracts entered into by lieutenant-governor Dunsmui and the C. P. R. for the wholesale importation of cheap Japanese labor into this province. The terms of Dunsmuir's contract with the Japanese agency indicate clearly his contempt for the laws of the province and of public opinion and by the provisions of the C. P. R. contract all mainten ance of way work on the western lines of the railread comporation would surely have passed into the hands of Japanese cooles had it been possible for the Nippon Supply company to have fulfilled its part. The gravity of the conditions the consummatio the Dunsmuir and C. P. R. contracts would have created cannot be over estimated and it is abundantly clear that legislation must be enacted that will prevent the big corporations from flooding this province with Asiatics whenever they feel so disposed.

The News-Advertiser report reads as The agreements with the colliery company bore the signature of hon. James Dunsmuir, lieutenant-governor of the province and H. Morris Hills secretary of the Wellington Colliery company, while that with the C. P. R. company was signed by F. F. Bus-teed and Alan Purvis The agreement dated the 31st of

January, 1907, between the Wellingt Colliery company on the one part and the Canadian Nippon Supply company on the second part, provided that the Supply company will within the next four months supply the Colliery pany with some 500 Japanese coal minrequisite skill, physique and efficiency for the working of the col liery for a period of five years, and the Colliery company will employ such miners as long as the mines are being tioned. How many should be common laborers, how many miners and how nany moulders was next given, and the proviso that if any legislation was passed which would prevent complying with the terms of the agreement, neither narty should be lighte to the other for the damage sustained. Colliery company to pay over the wages to the Supply company and the Supply company to pay the same to the miner and indemnify the company for any proceedings, claims or demands against them. The Supply company also to keep proper books of accounts, pay-

The scale of wages payable to such ers and which were to be paid to the Supply company were to be as fol Common laborers, third class second class, \$1.45, first class \$1.55. Moulders, machinists, carpen ters and miners, \$1.50 to \$1.90, payable for every day of eight hours under ground and ten hours above ground.
The Colliery company was not to em-Colliery company was not to employ any Japanese miners during the continuance of this contract except in such case where the Supply company failed to supply the men

The Colliery company was to do all in its power to protect its miners from attack and furnish suitable supervision in their behalf. In the event of any strike taking place, the Supply company was to use its utmost endeavors to prevent its miners joining the same, and in case they did strike the Colliery company was to be at liberty to terminate the agreement. This agreement was to remain in force for five years, except after sixty days notice on the part of one of the par-Gotoh's negotiations with the Colliery company fell through and agreement did not take effect.

agreement with the C. P. R. which holds good from 1907 to 1912 and which had been drawn up on June 1. Ther was a scale of wages mentioned in the agreement. The men were to receive \$1.65 per day for those on extra gangs, while \$1.35 to \$1.50 was to be paid to men on section gangs. The company reserved the right to terminate the agreement. The contractors were to have charge of all men and to be held responsible. Each year the company was to furnish the contractors with an estimate of the number of men that rould be required. If the contractors were unable to supply the number asked for the company reserved the right to employ others.

On April 15 of the present year the company had advised the contractor that from 500 to 2,000 would be re-

quired this year.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wilson, the cross-examined by mi. witness said that when the Nippon Supply company was organized he transferred all his business with the C. P. R. to the company. He has given employment to about 1,400 men here this year, but no laborers had been

WEEK'S ORE SHIPMENTS

o be as tight as ever and not a word has peen heard as to the situation there from either the companies operating nor from their employees. A side light has been thrown on the situation by the proceedings in this city on Friday last under the Lemieux act, when the wages paid at the St. Eugene mine came under the consideration of the arbitration board. Here it was stated that the principal cost in the production and smelting of ore is the cost of labor, and that if that were reduced there might be a margin left between the cost of production and the value of the ore. The result of a conference which is to be held within the next 18 days between may have a determining influence in the affairs of the Boundary, supposing copper not to drop further on the market. Thme attitude taken by the miners and

neltermen of Rossland and Trail during the week, where a lower wage has been coluntarily accepted has ensured, except under unforeseen and unlooked cond continuance of work throughout the winter in the Rossland camp.

Appended will be found the ore shipments

and smelter receipts in detail for the past week and year to date in tons. BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS Year 1,140,897

Other mines 19 1,141,000 ROSSLAND SHIPMENTS Centre Star 3,882 Le Roi No. 2 Total 7.039 256 39 SLOCAN-KOOTENAY SHIPMENTS ullivan La Plata milled ... 375 St. Eugene Whitewater 2,371 Whitewater, milled Poorman, milled

Queen, mil'ed Eva, milled second Relief, milled Silver Dollar, milled ... North Star Arlington, Erie Ferguson

> Ymir Other mines Total 3,705 160,419 the above districts for the past week were 10,762 tons and for the year to date 1,557,799 TRAIL SMELTER RECEIPTS Centre Star 3,882 * 119,084 Le Rol No. 2 St. Eugene Silver King Arlington, Erie

Whitewater Deep Ferguson Lone Bachelor Other mines ... 82,157 . 5.373 242 622 LE ROI SMELTER RECEIPTS Northport, Wash. 2,562 83,723

First Thought 4.201 Total 2.862 91,386 MARYSVILLE SMELTER RECEIPTS Marysville, B. C.

The total amount of receipts reported rom the local and foreign mines for the past week were 8,835 tons and for the year o date 1,472,887 tons.

Ross and, Nov. 30-Since the miners here and the smeltermen at Trail have agreed to a reduction of wages to that which pre vailed in the early part of the year, although the reduced scale does not go into effect here until tomorrow, everyone feels releved, feeling certain that the production interruption continually for a long period. It has lifted an apprehension felt by a large number of the closing down of the mines and smelters for a considerable The Nippon company has a similar

ELECTRIFY C. P. R. LINES

ORNE CAMPBELL'S HAS BIG PRO-JECT IN HAND.

COVER TRACK TO BOUNDARY WITH WIRES.

Lorne Campbell while in town vesterday was shown a recent despatch to The Daily News emanating from Vancouver referring to the likelihood of the electrification of the C. P. R. lines in this vicinity and askd what truth there was in the matter. Mr. Camp-bell replied that there was a great deal of truth in it although he had no recent information on the subject. He had approached the Canadian Pacific had approached the Canadian Pacific several years ago as to this project and it had been a matter of negotiation ever since. Mr. Campbell thought that electrification was bound to come for business reasons. His plant at Bonnington was now capable of generating 20,000 h.p. and with the addition of some more units which were provided for h.p. and with the addition of some more units, which were provided for in the present building, this could be raised to 36,000 h.p. Even then this would not be the end as there then would be power left in the Kootenay river, especially if that were raised by means of a dam, to supply yet further voltage.

He had reported to the C. P. R. and he could make this claim good that the

he could make his claim good, that the Bonnington plant was capable of sup-plying electric power within a radius of 150 miles of the power plant, the radius being taken in an air line, not necessarily along the track supplied. The despatch talked of the putting in of electricity only on the heavier grades but Mr Campbell was of the opinion that if electrification took p ace it would be general over the whole line In fact, that was the only practical way There would not necessarily be any chanegs in the car rolling stock, an electric train being very much like a steam tra'n with the exception of the locomotive There wer evarious ways
of app ying electricity but the method most probably adopted would be the trolley sys-tem. This did not mean a trolley system resembling that of the street car but will be something along the same lines. On a level bed electricity had a great

advantage, but it was when a heavy grade was tackled that th egreat saving came. Hence Mr Campbell claims that the C.P.R. by adopting electricity would have a great by acopting electricity would have a great-advantage over its fivals in being able to handle freight more expeditiously and more economically. With electrification, the whole business of moving ore would surely fall into the hands of the C.P.R. and as that meant the moving of nearly two mil-llon tons of ore yearly, even at thepresent

time, it would be readily seen that the business was enormous.

The undertaking would be a big one as it would probably include all, the lines between Procter and Boundary Falls, Slocan and Rossland Hence it would take coup'e of years to instal What the cost would be Mr Campbell could not say as this would depend largely upon the amount of track to be covered, the frequency of the service and the system to be

FARMERS UP IN ARMS WILL FIGHT MANUFACTURERS ON

TARIFF ISSUE. INSIST THAT PROTECTION BE

ELIMINATED. Toronto, Dec. 6.-The agriculturists, comprising the dominion Grange and the farmers, which associations have amalgamated in arms on the tariff is-sue will fight, what they declare to be the selfish demands of the Canadian

manufacturers on this question.

They want the tariff reduced to a purely revenue basis. The report of the legislation committee which was adopted stated that the issue raised by the manufacturers' association must be fairly met by the Grange, as representing the farmers of Canada. The demand of the manufacturers that prac-tical prohibition of imported goods The total shipments from the mines in shall be the permanent policy of the mand that the protective principles shaall be eliminated and the tariff reduced to, a purely revenue basis. In-dustries that have had the advantage of thirty years of protection, which haave the constant advantage of near ness to market and are promised the further benefits of electric power at a steam from coal, should be able to stand alone.

Resolutions were adopted against the proposal to grant a subsidy from the dominion treasury to the All Red Line, dominion treasury to the govern-endorsing the action of the government in erecting forest reserves and the encouragement given to farm for-estry; uring the adoption of a parcel post system, as a means of relief from extortionate express charges on small parcels, and protesting against memers of the legislature holding any interest in Cobalt mining enterprise

TORONTO HAPPENINGS Toronto, Dec. 6-Immigration authorities have taken steps to stop the influx of settlers to this province The provincial health board has decided frame regulations to control the milk

supply of the province. Dr Beattle Nesbitt, who recently re signed the registrarship of Toronto West, announces himself as a candidate for the mayoralty next month

Premier Whitney says his government has not yet decided upon a scheme of registration a reported yesterday; it will, however, have to come soon

Engineers and firemen on the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario raiway have eceived an increase of about 20 per cent wages, telegraphers about 14 per cent

TORY CANDIDATE Edmonton, Dec. 6-At the conservative convention held yesterday G. F. Root, a prominent stockman, was nominated for the Red Deer federal riding. Mr. Root is a cousin of Elihu Root, the United States

Quick ease for the worst cough-q relief to the heaviest cold—and SAFE to take, even for a child.

That is Shiloh's Cure.

Cures Sold under a guarantee Coughs
to cure colds and coughs
quicker than any other
medicine—or your money back. 34 years
of success commend Shiloh's Cure. 25c.,

QUICKLY!

We learn from the local organ of the conservatives that the reason why the tory papers have no comment to make upon lieutenant-governor Dunsmuir's action in entering into a contract for the wholesale importation of Japanese coolie labor to supplant white labor in this province, is that these papers have home last evening. There is about six not the space to devote to such a matter after dealing with the news of the day and commenting upon the more important items. For our part we cannot conceive of

ing, demanding comment by the responsible press of the province, than this recent exposure of the attempt on the part of James Dunsmuir and the bar at 13-Mile point on Thursday night C. P. R. to flood this province with lananese labor in direct defiance of the Japanese labor in direct defiance of the avoweed policy of both the dominion and provincial governments and in absolute hostility to the spirit, if not the letter, of the legislation of both governments. If the people of British Columbia propose to quietly ignore such conduct on the part of the predatory rich and of big corporations then there will be precious little sense in continuing any agitation for the restriction of Asiatic immigration.

It is remarkable, however, that at the time of the last provincial elections ing at 9 o'clock turned in from the resithe provincial tory press had ample space to devote to the publication of wholly false reports that the G. T. P. railway company, in connivance with the liberal party, had contracted for joined the new firm of Gorman, Clancey the importation of large numbers of Japanese for construction work and, further, they found space to comment upon what they termed an outrageous condition of affairs and to plead with electors not to vote for the liberal candidates on the strength of these false and malicious reports.

Now that the lieutenant-governor of the province and the Canadian Pacific | Kootenay river last night and reports that Railway company have been convicted the open season is permitting much work of what the G. T. P. people were fasely ng after that already under cultivation charged with, these tory commentators among the river side ranches, where no have not a word to say. Why? If it snow is lying. were wrong for the G. T. P. to import Japanese laborers, is it not equally wrong for James Dunsmuir and the C. P. R. to do so? The G. T. P. people were tried and found guilty by the tory press without a scrap of evidence. James Dunsmuir and the C. P. R. have been found guilty by the production of authentic official documents and the tory press finds that its space is too

limited to comment on the subject! When the opportunity to strike a decisive blow, to make clear to the whole dominion that the people of British Columbia are of one mind on locue. this point, the tory press apologises for its silence on the plea of lack of cerity is conspicuously lacking in the tory anti-Asiatic campaign and its convention talk of "A white Canada."

Recent London cablegrams announce that the British barmaid is not to be legislated out of existence. It was reported sometime since that the Bannerman government contemplated reforms to the license law that would declare the employment of girls and women in bars illegal. Home secretary Gladstone has as ured a deputation that this drastic step is not to be taken, the | not made in Nova Scotia. government realizing, he said, that any drastic provisions to check, diminish, or put an end to the employment of women behind the bar might have an Australian wool serge in both the navy immediate result far more disastrous blue and black colors. You have a than any mischiefs accuring from the choice of either.

NELSON NEWS OF THE DAY

It has been hinted locally that the Great Northern people would chuck over the present midnight "joker" service between this city and Spokane and return to the day service formerly given, if such a step



would met with public approval. The service has proved so unsatisfactory that there should not be much difficulty in rvincing the offcials of the road that majority of the patrons of the road.

to Spokane on legal business. The thermometer yesterday ranged be-

tween 33 and 44 degrees, the precipitation Cards and dancing formed the basis of

a most enjoyable At Home given last night in the K.P. hall to their friends by Court Kootenay Bell, C.O.F.

Gold commissioner Harry Wright got Waneta, inspecting the government roads that have been built in that section this

J. A. Macdonald, K.C., spent the day inches of snow in the Golden C ty at the

that copy for display advertisements must reach this office not later than 6 p.m. any more important item of news aris- and classified and paid local notices r later than 9 p.m. to ensure insertion the

o'clock that night. The steamer took he

The news from the Boundary has evibuyers of copper stocks. The local demand was quite brisk early in the week, but yesterday dropped to almost nothing.

A whist party will be given on Tuesday

evening next at the home of Mrs. Sturgeon on Silica street, in aid of the funds There was a fire alarm yesterday morn

dence of F. Bosquet, facing the agricultural building. A burned window curtain G. Fisher, recently with the Allis-Chal-

now opening in this city, as manager. The whole of yesterday's session of the court was taken up by the suit for damages instituted by Huggard against the

pany. The case is not as yet conclude

and will go on this morning. J. Tarry came in from his ranch

ROYAL CROWN SOAP

"The Serge of the Serges"



In the first place "Blunoz" serge is

blue serge, for it is a freely woven

To be sure they call the Nova Scotians "Blunoses"—but that is not the derivative of "Blunoz" serge.

Only two woollen mills in Canada can make the "Blunoz" Serge-and the Semi-ready Company control and absorb in their tailor shops the entire output.

This is the Canadian Serge which has made the British mills "sit up, and it is the Standard cloth by which the Government judge the tariff needs of this particular Canadian industry.



Semi-ready "Blunoz" Suits, now \$20, will cost \$24 after January 1st, 1908.

Semi-ready Tailoring

Winter Wearables at Zero Prices

Big Sale of Suits and Overcoats

Men's Practical Winter Suits ALL SUITS FROM \$12.50 to \$16.00—CLEARING OUT FOR \$1.90
ALL SUITS FROM \$15.50 to \$19.00—CLEARING OUT FOR \$11.90
ALL SUITS FROM \$18.50 to \$22.00—CLEARING OUT FOR \$14.90
BOYS' NORFOLK SUITS in tweeds and worsteds, assorted patterns, new goods, single and double-breasted, very dressy and up-to-date; sizes 21, 22, 23 and 24; regular prices \$2 to \$5. SALE PRICED....\$1.90 to \$2.75

Men's Trousers

IN TWEEDS, SERGES AND WORS-TEDS. PLAIN COLORS. NEAT PAT-TERNS: REGULAR PRICE, \$4 to \$4.50. SALE PRICE..... \$2.90 Men's and Women's Boots and Shoes

OVERCOATS AND RAINCOATS

Well made, heavy weight Melton cloth overcoats, well lined, answer for both raincoat anyou need this time of the year, regularly sold for \$10.00. SALE PRICE An exceptionally good line of Cravenette coats, satis lined, good length, splendid value at \$25.00. SALE PRICE immense stock of Shirts, Sweaters, Underwear, Socks, Gloves, Mitts, Ties, Braces, Collars, Handker-

BROWN @ COMPANY

15553a

No. 2- - 120 Eggs

No. 3- 240 Fggs

out interfering with their regular household duties.

The market is always good and prices are never low. The demand is slavays in access of the supply and at certain times of the year you can practically get any clother times of the year you can be proved by the control of the year you can to ask for good broilers. With a Chatham Incubator and Brooder you can start hatching at the right time to bring the supply is very low and the prices accordingly high. This you could nover do not be a considered by the country of the prices accordingly high. This you could nover do not be a considered by the prices accordingly high. This you could nover do not be a considered by the prices accordingly high. This you could nover do not be a considered by the prices accordingly high. This you could nove right. All you have to do is to get a Chatham Incubator and Brooder and start it. But perhaps you are not prepared just now to spend the money. This is why we make the special offer.

IS THIS FAIR?



e discouraged many a poultry raiser.

You can make money raising chicks in the right way-lots of it.

No one doubts that there is money in raising chickens with a good Incubator and Brooder.

Users of the Chatham Incubator and Brooder have all made money. If you still cling to the sight death and the second in the second in the first place, we can prove to you that your actual cash loss in eggs, which the 20 hens should lay during the time you keep them hatching and brooding, will be enough to pay for a Chatham Incubator and Brooder in five or six hatches, to say nothing whatever of the larger and better results attained by the use of the Chatham Incubator and Brooder.

If you allow a hen to set, you lose at least eight weeks of laying (three weeks hatching and incubator and Brooder.)

If you allow a hen to set, you lose at least eight weeks of laying (three weeks hatching and incubator and Brooder.)

Of course, success depends on getting a well and the weeks the sight weeks of the Chatham Incubator and Froder.

Of course, success depends on getting a well and the second of the chickens, or and five weeks the second of the chickens, or and five weeks the second of the chickens, or and second of the

Our No. 3 Incubator will hatch as many eggs as twenty setting hens, and do it better. Now, here is a question in arithmetic:—

here is a question in arithmetic:

If you keep 20 hens from laying
for 8 weeks, how much cash do
you lose if each hen would have
laid 3 dozen eggs, and eggs are
worth 15 cents per dozen 4 Ans. \$9.00.

Therefore, when the Chatham Incubator is
hatching the number of eggs that twenty hens
would hatch, it is really earning in cash for you
\$9.00, besides producing for your profit chicks
by the wholesale, and being ready to do the
same thing over again the moment each hatch
is off.

is off.

Don't you think, therefore, that it pays to keep the hens laying and let the Chatham locubator do the hatching?

There are many other reasons why the Chatham Incubator and Brooder outclasses the setting hen.

The hen sets when she is ready. The Chatham Incubator is always ready. By planning ne nen sets when she is ready. The Chatham Incubator is always ready. By planning to take off a hatch at the right time, you may have plenty of broilers to sail when broilers are scare and prices at the plan notch. If you depend on the hen, you call the broilers grow to broilers just when every other hen a chicks are being marketed, and when the price is not so suit.

stiff.

The hen is a careiess mother, often leading her chicks amongst wet grass, bushes, and in places where rats can confiscate her young.

The Chatham Brooder behaves itself, is a perfect mother and very rarely loses a chick, and is not infested with lice.

Altogether, there is absolutely no reasonable reason for continuing the use of a hen as a hatcher and every reason why you should have a Chatham incubator and Brooder.

We are making a very special offer, which it will pay you to investigate.

Broodet sas created a New Era in Poultry Raising.

The setting Hen as a Hatcher has been proven a Commercial

The Chatham Incubator and Brooder has always proved a Money Maker. THE CHATHAM INCUBATOR-IL

Every Farmer Should

Many women are to-day making an independent living and putting by money every month raising boultry with a Chatham incu-

Almost every farmer "keeps hens, 'but, while he knows that there is a certain amount of profit in the business, even when letting it take care of itself, few farmers are aware of how much they are losing every year by not getting into the poultry business in such a way as to make real money out of it.

The setting hen as a hatcher will never be a commercial success. Her business is to lay eggs and she should be kept at it. The only way to raise chicks for profit is to begin right, by installing a Chatham Incubator and Brooder and ordinary attention, you can raise at chickens from early Spring until Winter and have a crop every month. Think of it!

Quite a 'ew farmers have discovered that they have installed several Chatham Incubators and Brooders after trying the first.

Perhaps you think that it requires a great deal of time or a great deal of technical knowledge to raise chickens with a Chatham Incubator and Brooder. If so, you are greatly mistaken. Your wife or daughter can attend to the maching and look after the chickens with a Chatham Incubator and Brooder. If so, you are greatly mistaken. Your wife or daughter can attend to the maching and look after the chickens with a Chatham Incubator and Brooder. If so, you are greatly mistaken. Your wife or daughter can attend to the maching and look after the chickens with a Chatham Incubators and Brooder with their regular household uties. Of course, success depends on getting a right start. You must begin right. You can never make any considerable money as a poultry raiser with hens as hatchers. You must have a good Incubator and Brooder, but this means in the ordinary way an investment which, perhaps you are not prepared to make just now, and this is just where our special offer comes in.

offer comes in.

If you are in earnest, we will set you up in the poultry business without a cent of cash down. If we were not sure that the Chatham Incubator and Brooder is the best and that with it and a reasonable amount of effort on

WE WILL SHIP NOW TO YOUR STATION FREIGHT PREPAID

A CHATHAM INCUBATOR and BROODER

The Chatham Brooder behaves itself, is a perfect mother and very rarely loses a chick, and is not infested with lice.

Altogether, there is absolutely no reasonable reason for continuing the use of a hen as a hatcher and every reason why you should have a Chatham Incubator and Brooder.

We are making a very special offer, which it will pay you to investigate.

Small Premises Sufficient

For Poultry Raising.

Of course, if you have lots of room, so much the better, but many a man and woman are carrying on a successful and profitable Paultry business in a small city of town lot. Anyone with a fair sized stable or shed and a small yard can raise poultry profitably.

But to make money quickly, you must get a way from the old idea of trying to do business with setting here as hatchers. Too must get a very special offer which it is worth your read a very special offer which it is worth your while to investigate.

We can supply you quickly from our distributing warehouses at Calgary, Brandon, Regina, Winnipeg, New Westminster, B.C., Montreal, Pallow Chatham.

We can supply you quickly from our distributing warehouses at Calgary, Brandon, Regina, Winnipeg, New Westminster, B.C., Montreal Hallfax, Chatham. Factories at Chatham, Ont., and Detroit, Mich.

The MANSON CAMPBELL CO., Limited, Dept. No. 258, CHATHAM, CANADA Let us quote you prices on a good Fanning Mill or good Farm Scale.

Hay, Wheat and Oats

I have choice upland prairie hay to offer in carload lots, also choice Alber-ta feed and Wheat and Oats. I will

D. C. HOFFMAN CALGARY, ALTA,

Money Saved!

25c to 50c on the \$ CAN BE MADE ON YOUR GROCERY, CLOTHING

DRY GOOD AND SHOE BILLS BY DEALING WITH US

ALL GOODS ARE QUOTED EXPRESS OR FREIGHT PREPAID

We pay freight to any railway station in western Ontario, Manitoba, Saskat chewan, Alberta and British Columbia Write for our latest price lise, it is mailed free on request.

We handle only the best goods money can buy, only goods of best mills, manufacturers and packers shipped

We absolutely guarantee satisfaction All goods guaranteed or money re It is a duty to you, to your family and

to your pocket book to investigate our We do not belong to the jobbers' or References: Any bank, railway or

express company in the city, or the names of twenty thousand satisfied patrons in the four provinces. WRITE FOR OUR PRICE LIST TODAY

Northwestern Supply House 259 and 201 Stanley St.

WINNIPEG AN EXTRA PROVINCIAL COMPANY

"Companies Act, 1897" HEREBY CERTIFY that the "Morning Beil Mining and Smelting Company" has this day been registered as an Extra-Provincial Company under the Companies Act, 1897, to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the

legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends. The head office of the company is situated at Spokane, Washington. company is two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into one million shares of

twenty-five cents each.

The head office of the company in this ovince is situate at the City of Creston, er, whose address is the City of Creston, B.C. is the attorney for the company. The time of the existence of the company is forty-nine years from the 15th of Janu-

The company is specially limited under Section 56 of the said Act and no liabil ty beyond the amount actually paid upon scribers thereto or holders thereof shall at tach to such subscriber or holder. GIVEN under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Colum-

bia, this 12th day of August, 1907. The objects for which the Company has been established and registered are restricted to acquiring, managing, developing, working and selling mines, mineral claims getting, treating, refining and marketing of mineral therefrom.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION COMPANY

"Companies Act, 1897"

HEREBY CERTIFY that the Snowdrift Gold Mining Company, Limited, has anis day been registered as an Extra-Provincia Company under the "Companies Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the legislature of British Columbia extends. The head office of the Company is situ-

ington, U.S.A. The amount of the capital of the company is twelve thousand five hundred dollars, divided into one million two hun-

dred and fifty thousand shares of one cent each.

The head office of the company in this Province is situate at the town of Koch's Siding and Noah Eastman, lumberman, ney for the company.

The time of the existence of the company is fifty years from the first day of June, ninteen hundred and seven. The company is specially limited under beyond the amount actually paid upon shares or stock in the company by the subatatch to such subscriber or holder. Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this fifth day of July, one thousand nine

hundred and seven.

8. Y. WOUTTON, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies The objects for which the company has 1. To own, purchase and otherwise acquire, mines and mining properties, and to se'll and otherwise dispose of mines and mining properties, in any part of the state of Washington, United States of America and in the Province of British Columbia.

control and sell such real and personal

3. To purchase. dise acquire and to sell and dispose of, and to maintain such water rights and

ing precious metals, and to sell the products thereof.

otherwise acquire any and all buildings, devices, structures, machinery and improvements essential to the due prosecution of the business of this corporation as above set forth as above set forth.

and other structures for the creation of water power and to maintain the same, such as may be essential to the conduct of the mining business of this corporation. 7. To mortgage and issue mortgage bonds upon any of the foregoing kinds, classes and descriptions of property that may be by this corporat a owned and acquired.

LAND NOTICES

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY TAKE NOTICE that I, Donald Dewar, of Arrowhead, B.C., timber cruiser, intends to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted about mit lake and on the south side of Bonanza creek, and marked "D. Dewar's northeast thence south 40 chains; thence east 160 chains; thence north 40 chains to point of ommencement, being same ground covered

October 19, 1907.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT TAKE NOTICE that Adran LaBrash of nencing at a post planted at Les on Lower Arrow Lake, and marked "Adran 80 chains; thence east 40 chains: thence north 80 chains; thence west 40 point of commencement and containing 320 acres more or less.

ADRAN LABRASH ALEXANDER DUCHARME, Agent Dated 18th Dec. 1907.

Sixty days after date, I, E. R. Vipond, contractor, of Poplar, B.C., intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described land in West Kootenay diseast 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains to point of commencement, 160 acres

Dated this 24th day of Oct., 1907 NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY.
TAKE NOTICE that I, Joseph Blackburn,

of Nelson, B.C., occupation, electrician, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post plan 1 at the S.E. corner of lot 3333, in West Kootenay district, thence south 40 chains, more or less; thence 7 chains, more or less, west, to S.E. corner of lot 7874; thence north 40 chains to N.E. corner of 7874; thence east 7 chains to S.E. corner of lot 3333, comprising 30

acres more or less JOSEPH BLACKBURN Dated Oct. 15, 1907.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT · OF WEST KOOTENAY
TAKE NOTICE that R. G. Affleck of intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the south boundary of township X.I.A., on the west side of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard right of way, thence west 50 chains, more or less to the S.W. corner of section 4, township X.I.A.; thence south a ong the less to the west boundary of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard railway right of way; thence northerly and easterly along said right of way to point of con

containing 160 acres more or less. R. G. AFFLECK, Locator. Dated Nov. 18, 1907.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT-DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY: TAKE NOTICE that Norman Wenmoth of Hayfield, England, occupation, farmer,

intends to apply for permission to purchase the following land:
Commencing at a post planted at the N. W. corner of Lot 7740. Pend d'Orelle River; thence north 20 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence west 20 chains; onticing 40 acres more or less 20 chains, containing 40 acres, more or less, NORMAN WENMOTH.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY TAKE NOTICE that Edith Morrison of portage la Prairie, Man. occupa ion wife permission to purchase the following de

scribed lands. Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner of lot 8545. Whatchan valley, thence 30 chains west; thence 80 chains south: thence 30 chains east: thence 86 chains north, to place of commencement

containing 240 acres. EDITH MORRISON. Dated Nov. 30, 1907.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY
TAKE NOTICE that I, W. C. Reed, of Nelson, B.C., occupation, machinist, intends to apply for permission to purchase

the following described lands . Commencing at a post planted on the south side of the Pend d'Oreille river, thence 20 chains south; thence 80 chains east; thence 20 chains, more or less to the river bank; thence following the river bank, 80 chains, more or less, to point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more

> W. C. REED J. W. Falls, Agt.

Dated Sept. 24, 1907.

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Tory Member Tric

WILL NOT BE ST

HOUSE NOW ENGAGED THE OF SUPPLY-ST DIAN RESERVES IN I VERSIONARY RIGHT VINCE DISCUSSED.

(Special to The Dail Ottawa, Dec. 13 Gover had the right of way to preliminary matters were thouse went into committee civil government estimates civil government estimates headway. Three quarters of lars were pussed by six o' tional items were passed f. George E: Foster stated geographer was in Engha tendance on Clifford Sifton individual was taking advine impression that he wa half of the government. Woolng in Europe?

The premier replied that Europe making enquiries lines plying on the Atlantic to forming a judgment as amount of business avail

amount of business avail-line. He was quite confi-oralification for the tas Mr. Fester asked for so of the extensive informati senate by Hon. Mr. Scot

senate by Hon. Mr. Scot negotiations between the the banks regarding the crops, which the minister at an earlier date declined Hon. Mr. Fielding good I that he was unable to gi tion. He hoped, however, were published they wou contain matter still substant. Foster asked if the posed to take out an in the government leader in "I am afrald I shall he into consideration," replie "I am afraid I snail is into consideration," replie finance.
During the discussion of partment estimates, R. Vancouver, asked whether had on foot any negotiat Columbia regarding the eversionary rights of the dian lands. The Indians the province were blockin Hon. Frank Oliver recaing the result of the allands from the Metlaka a railway terminus, the

lands from the Metlaka a railway terminus, the had claimed title to the versionary claim, making he argued, impossible. I minion government hoped the province to have a mitted to the courts.

Mr. Foster proposed the should sell the lands and to buy out the province Duncan Ross, Yale, the railway right for practicability of Fost that momenth the B. C. claim the money and the ing to negotiate. The act vince made an agreemen G. W. Fowler, King's whether there were any

whether there were any city of the province's reHon Frank Oliver, spea judice, admitted it in a claimed that the provition was extreme.
Hon, Frank Oliver, in tion regarding Dr. Bry dian schools, which show sonitary conditions in the sentiary conditions in the se dian schools, which show sanitary conditions in the extremely high death radmitted the seriousness though pointing out the was informed that the higher in the schools the and promised to deal was later date.

Reports of irregularity on the Kamsatka reset the minister's attention that they occurred at the lege on the reserve an

lege on the reserve an authorities after an found nothing to censur The statement that the of convictions in that c acterized as a misunder victions were for illega were not connected with port was being made on the matter and in the on the matter and it is not feel at liberty to a In discussing irregula with the accounts of a public works department East Simcoe, characte as an embezzler.

as an embezzier.

The minister having e that Bennett made his of ficient grounds, Bennett declaring that Hon. Mr skapped in the fact me ing at the liberal caucus he was not able to back lenged to speak out, h Hon. Mr. Pugsley th for what he termed 'He thought it would He thought it would not would discuss puppoper manner. "I am "to defend myself est other place, but I ca to say when I shall si The appeal of the