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CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY

"Companies Act, 1897."

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the "Kootenay Copper Company, Limited," 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 situate at the City of Spokane, in the State of Washington.

The amount of the capital of the Company is fifty thousand dollars, divided into one million shares of five cents each.

The head office of the Company in this province is situate at Creston, and O. J. Wiggens, farmer, whose address is Creston, is the attorney of the Company, not empowered to issue and transfer stock. The Company is limited.

The time of the existence of the company is fifty years from the 29th day of August, 1906.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 14th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[L.s.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which the Company has been established and organized are:

To locate, buy, sell, lease, bond, develop, work, operate and deal in minerals, mining claims and mining properties of every kind and description, in the Province of British Columbia, Dominion of Canada and in the States of Idaho and Washington, in the United States of America:

Also to carry on the business of purchasing, selling, milling, matting, stamping and reducing ores and minerals of every kind and description in the province of British Columbia, in the Dominion of Canada and the States of Idaho and Washington, in the United States of America:

Also to buy, sell, erect, operate electric light and power plants for the purpose of mining and treating ores and furnishing electric lights and power necessary and convenient for the uses and purposes of this company in the conduct of its said business in the Province of British Columbia, in the Dominion of Canada, and in the States of Idaho and Washington in the United States of America:

Also to locate, buy, sell, lease, bond and deal in water rights; and to build, buy, sell, lease, operate and deal in ditches, flumes, dams, reservoirs or other works of a similar character necessary and convenient for the uses and purposes of this company in the conduct of its said business in the Province of British Columbia, in the Dominion of Canada, and in the States of Idaho and Washington, in the United States of America:

Also to buy, sell, lease and deal in mill sites; and to buy, sell, lease and construct, bond, work, operate and deal in mills, concentrators, smelters, reduction works, sawmills, warehouses and mining machinery, materials and buildings necessary and convenient for the uses and purposes of this Company in the operation of its said business in the Province of British Columbia, in the Dominion of Canada, and in the States of Idaho and Washington, in the United States of America:

Also to buy, sell, bond, lease, construct, operate and deal in railroads, ferries, tramways, trollies or other means of transportation for transporting ores, mining and other materials necessary and convenient for the uses and purposes of this Company in the operation of its said business in the Province of British Columbia, in the Dominion of Canada, and in the States of Idaho and Washington, in the United States of America:

Also to buy, sell and deal in timber and timber lands, and to cut, transport, saw and manufacture timber into marketable products, necessary and convenient for the uses and purposes of this Company in the operation of its said business in the Province of British Columbia, in the Dominion of Canada, and in the States of Idaho and Washington, in the United States of America:

Also to encumber, lease, mortgage and issue mortgage bonds upon each and every and all the foregoing kinds, classes and descriptions of real and personal property that may be by this corporation acquired, owned and held in accordance with the foregoing provisions and declarations, in such manner and form as may be provided by law:

And finally to do and perform, within the territory aforesaid, any and all such acts and things as may be incident, requisite, proper and expedient for the carrying out, in their fullest and broadest sense, the objects and purposes for which this corporation is organized.

four men each. The S. A. A. C. has 10 men in preparation under the direction of George Dougan, conceded to be the best 135-pound man in the Northwest.

Expert piano tuner and regulator, E. O. Windsor. Leave orders with Canada Drug and Book Co., or phone 292. P. O. box 651.

THE WEEKLY NEWS

VOL. 5 NELSON, B. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1907 NO. 47

BUCHANAN RESIGNED

President of Associated Boards Objected to Resolution

Trouble Arose Out of Discussion on Sunday Law--Difficulty Was Finally Overcome

(Special to The Daily News)

Greenwood, March 15.—The boards of trade finished their session at Greenwood this morning at noon, adjourning to meet next year at Moyie. There were several important resolutions passed at the sittings of last night and this morning, including a drastic resolution against the enforcement of the Lords' Day Act in this province and giving wide scope to the executive of the associated boards to seek relief; another asking for an enquiry into the causes of the coal shortage of the late winter, and yet another taking up the whole subject of trails and roads recommending a definite program to the provincial executive for adoption. The resolution on the Lord's Day Act consumed not only the whole of last night's sitting but also a considerable portion of this morning's work, and was the occasion of a hard fight and at one time seemed to threaten the loss of president Buchanan; only the good sense of the assembled convention found a middle way for an apparently impossible impasse, threatening a serious loss to the associated boards on one hand and on the other the stultification of itself.

The first matter taken up at the Thursday afternoon session was a resolution emanating from Trail, moved by J. D. Anderson and seconded by G. Weir, asking for an increase of the duty on pig lead to one cent per pound and that all manufactured leads be increased proportionately. This was practically the same resolution as was passed last year and was therefore passed without discussion.

A resolution was then passed asking the various boards of trade to bring up at the next convention of the boards proposals for an extensive exhibit at the Alaska Yukon exhibition at Seattle and asking for an appropriation from the provincial government for such purpose. This was moved by A. W. Dyer and seconded by F. W. Guernsey and after Mr. Buchanan had spoken in its favor it was unanimously passed.

A similar resolution was passed in favor of an exhibit at the Franco-British exposition to be held next year in London, England. This was moved by J. W. Cockle and seconded by R. Campbell.

A resolution asking for a better imperial news service and aid from the dominion government to establish the same in London was moved by Mr. Dyer and seconded by R. R. Hedley and carried after a short statement as to the reasons why such a step was necessary.

The next matter coming up was that of public telephones and the following resolution was placed before the meeting:

"That in the opinion of the Nelson board of trade it is in the interests of the people of the province of British Columbia that the government should enact legislation providing for the construction, acquisition, expropriation, maintenance and operation of a public telephone system or systems throughout the province so as to insure reasonable charges for the use of telephones and the more rapid extension of such telephone service throughout the province or in such districts as may be deemed advisable."

This was moved by F. A. Starkey and seconded by Mr. Dyer. Mr. Starkey in speaking to the resolution said he favored the proposal on the ground of cheapness as well as upon other grounds. Telephones were costing in Nelson $48 a year, whereas in the provinces of the middle west where the matter was already one of public agitation, the price was figured down to $12.

G. O. Buchanan thought the word "expropriation" should follow "acquisition." He was of the opinion that the time was coming for these things and it was cheaper to buy out telephones now than to buy them out later. Mr. Buchanan declared himself no socialist but there were certain things such as the post-office, telephones and telegraphs that could well be taken over by the government.

The mover and seconder accepted the suggested amendment.

The conflicting Kaslo and Nelson resolutions regarding the proposed reclamation of Kootenay lands were then taken up and a compromise resolution presented which read as follows:

"Whereas, the prevention of floods along the Kootenay valley during its annual rise of water and the conservation of a plentiful supply of water for navigation and industrial purposes during the low water period would be of great commercial benefit; and whereas, the legislature of the state of Idaho has approved of the expenditure of public moneys within the province of B. C. in order to protect settlers within the state of Idaho from inconvenience and loss by absence of control of such waters,

"Therefore be it resolved, that the dominion government be memorialized to have a preliminary investigation and report covering all the features of such undertaking."

This was moved by Mr. Cockle and seconded by Mr. Hedley, and spoken to briefly by both gentlement. On being put to the meeting the resolution carried unanimously.

The deferred resolution as to the reservation of lands in East Kootenay then came up and as re-drafted accepted the boundaries as laid down by Mr. Herchmer, of Fernie, and further petitioned the dominion government to reserve a strip of land on the eastern slope of the Rockies, facing the reservation within this province so as to make the whole of the summits of the Rocky mountains a reservation.

The question was put and carried.

The next resolution was the last on the Nelson list:

"Whereas the special reservations inserted by the C. P. R. in all deeds issued by it respecting railway grants in Kootenay and Yale impose unfair and onerous restrictions on purchasers and whereas no indefeasible title can be obtained to such lands under such deeds; resolved, that steps be taken to have all reservations eliminated in provincial land deeds issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway company, except wherein they conform with reservations made by the crown when disposing of similar lands."

This was moved by Mr. Starkey who explained that the Canadian Pacific inserted certain provisions on selling lands with regard to timber, minerals and expropriation of portions at the same price as originally sold. The lands given to the B. C. Southern had to be sold on similar lines as those of the government sales. But the other grants now held by the Canadian Pacific were held without conditions, such as the Columbia & Western grant.

On a vote being taken the resolution carried.

E. O. Kamm moved a resolution of which no previous notice had been given asking the prohibition of the shipping of coal and coke to the United States when Canadian industries were suffering and closing down for lack of fuel. He stated that the St. Eugene mine had suffered severely from the coal shortage. The mine had to close down for two weeks. In the meantime trainload after trainload of coal had been sent out to the United States for the benefit of foreign industries.

R. Campbell seconded.

Mr. Starkey asked that the resolution be referred back to committee on resolutions with a view of re-drafting the motion for presentation of the case to the railway commission.

The first question coming up in the evening session yesterday was the Rossland resolution affecting Sunday labor which was moved by Lorne Campbell and seconded by H. Dickinson, reading as follows:

"Whereas, an act respecting Sunday has been passed by the dominion government, which if enforced will, it is believed, greatly interfere with the successful operation of many industries in British Columbia.

Therefore be it resolved that this board whilst wishing to restrict labor as much as possible to six days a week, urges the associated boards of trade of eastern B.C. to request the provincial government to give an assurance that no action will be taken in enforcing the said act so that in the meantime all the parties concerned may look fully into the question and confer with the government with a view to providing a solution of the difficult points involved.

A number of the clergy of the city came in at this point, every church except the Anglican being present.

Lorne A. Campbell said the enforcing of the act would cut down the supply of coke and coal one seventh, it would cut down transportation it would involve; companies boarding their men free on Sunday and it would cut down the wages of the men. Men would not lie around a bunkhouse idle all day Sunday and would simply get another job. The act was not workable in this country and would work a great hardship.

Mr. Buchanan did not think the provincial authorities had any option in enforcing the act. As for Mr. Campbell's contentions, they had all been considered by the passers of the act. The objectors had better make up their minds that the act was a good one and would work for the general good. As to the men in outlying camps they could read or walk or insist on having better facilities provided. If an exemption were made for camps outside of a three mile radius of a town this would not suit the views of the chief employers of labor, who would not come under such an exemption. These employers were not moved by a consideration for their men. Mr. Buchanan thought the constitutional way for the movers of the act, was to appeal to the dominion parliament for an amendment.

Mr. Dyer spoke shortly, showing the absurdity of the act as applied to newspapers and declared that if the province had not authority in the matter it should take steps to see that it did have. He was in favor of clause 4 of the act, with the proper exemptions, but pointed out that sub-section 2 of the clause entirely nullified the good aimed at in the previous section.

Rev. H. S. Hastings, Greenwood's Methodist minister and local secretary of the Lord's Day alliance, pointed out that the Mother Lode mine was not worked on Sunday and maintained that there would be a better class of workers by enforcement of the act. As for sub-section 2 of clause 4, that was put into the act by Duncan Ross, M.P. for Yale. The best men had not left the Mother Lode and it was found that just as much work was done by the men in six days as in seven. Bath and reading rooms have been provided for the men at that mine.

Father Hartmann, amid much laughter, advised the secretary to leave the devil alone. He conceived the act to be in the interests of the workers and should be given a fair chance.

Mr. Starkey quoted legal opinion to show that the privy council had made no decision that interfered with provincial authority to legislate. He pointed out that an enforcement of the act would lead to a demand for higher wages which might result in regrettable labor troubles.

Mr. Buchanan, on the question being called for, urged further delay.

R. Campbell spoke in favor of the amendment that the matter be referred back to the local boards but on the question being put the amendment was lost and the original resolution passed with a single dissenting voice, that of the president.

The convention then adjourned, it being after 10 o'clock and two and a half hours had been consumed by this one question.

The first matter coming up at this morning's session was the following:

"Resolved that this board petition the railway commission and the provincial government to make a full inquiry into the causes of the coal and coke shortage existing from time to time in eastern B.C., also the inefficient supply of cars for the transportation of coal and coke and also to take cognizance of the shipment of coal and coke to the United States during a deficiency of supply for the needs of the province, and that the railway commission and the provincial government be requested to take such steps as may be found advisable to bring about the alleviation of these conditions and that this resolution be referred to the local boards to collect data and submit the same with necessary evidence to the executive committee of this board."

This was formally moved by E. O. Kamm and seconded by R. Campbell and carried without further discussion Lorne Campbell then moved, R. R. Hedley seconding, the following resolution, which carried:

"Resolved that in view of the great suffering during the past winter which resulted from lack of sufficient fuel, and loss to the mining and smelting interests in consequence of the shortage of coke and coal; that the dominion government be asked to at once open up their coal fields in East Kootenay in the 50,000 acres of land reserved for the purpose of offering assurance that a supply would be available under such exceptional circumstances as experienced recently."

The next resolution carried; was moved by Lorne Campbell and seconded by Geo. Weir:

"Whereas, an act to aid in the prevention and settlement of strikes and lockouts in coal mines has been introduced in the dominion house, be it resolved that the associated boards of trade of eastern B.C. urge upon the dominion government the necessity of passing a bill at the earliest possible moment."

The next resolution was that dealing with the list of roads and bridges needed in East Kootenay, brought up by F. E. Simpson, for the Cranbrook board. Mr. Simpson had a difficult task before him but carried his point, after no little discussion, the program committee presenting a report that these resolutions were not proper matters for the associated boards of trade to deal with. Eventually the following resolution was submitted for those proposed by Cranbrook:

"Resolved that many trails, roads and bridges are wanted in the country and among those of most pressing importance the associated boards begged to recommend to the provincial government for immediate construction the following: 1, Road from Crow's Nest Pass to Kootenay landing; 2, bridge at Wardner; 3, road up the St. Mary's river; 4, St. Mary's bridge; 5, bridge over mouth of Elk river; 6, road from Balfcru to Robson; 7, road from Ymir to international boundary; 8, road from international boundary to Robson, along the Columbia; 9, road from Rossland to Norway mountain; 10, road into the Flathead valley; 11, road up Wild Horse creek, East Kootenay."

These were the suggestions of delegates from various districts, after holding a conference together, the expressed wish of the convention being to help the government in taking this matter away from the present patronage system. This resolution carried on being put.

The president of the associated boards then tendered his resignation on the ground that he could not carry out the wishes of the boards with reference to the Lord's day act. He then retired and the delegates after considerable discussion added a rider to the resolution as passed last night, which the delegates refused to change in one iota. The rider gave power to the executive to apply to the provincial attorney general for relief in the premises and to apply to the dominion parliament for amendments which should cover any hardships inflicted by the act, which might be shown to exist. This met with the approval of president Buchanan, who withdrew his resignation; intimating, however, that he might not concur with the views of others of the executive as to what amendmens were wanted.

Votes of thanks were passed to the president, vice-president, secretary, Greenwood board of trade and the Nelson Daily News, and the convention adjourned at a little after the noon hour.

FIGHT TO A FINISH

Goldfield Starts in to Smash Industrial Workers

Merchants Close All Stores and Will Not Open Them Till Miners Secede From Union

Goldfield, Nev., March 15.—Goldfield is in a state of excitement following the action of the business men and Mine Owners' Association in fighting the Industrial Workers of the World by closing all business houses until the miners shall have seceded from the Industrial Workers of the World. Guards are everywhere in the city; hundreds of deputy sheriffs and constables have been appointed as patrols. There has not been any violence. All stores closed at noon today, but it is possible that the butcher shops will open for a short time in the morning. "Diamondville Jack" Davis and George Wingfield, wealthy miners whose lives have been threatened, are closely guarded by armed men.

QUIET DAY AT CAPITAL

LEGISLATIVE SESSION WAS QUITE UNEVENTFUL.

TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS PRESENTS DEMANDS.

(Special to The Daily News)

Victoria, March 15.—There was another uneventful session of the legislature today. Good progress was made with several bills, but absolutely nothing of special interest arose in the two hours' session.

The attorney general introduced a bill to amend the County Court Act. A bill to consolidate and amend the Succession Duty Act, was considered in committee of the whole, as also a bill to incorporate the B. C. Veterinary Medical association.

This morning a deputation from the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress waited upon the government to present certain requests, among which were, demands for an eight hour day on all government contracts and the insertion of the fair wage clause in all government contracts; fortnightly paydays and free text books for public schools. The government promised consideration of the various requests.

ASSAULTED YOUNG GIRL

FIVE BELLINGHAM BUSINESS MEN ARRESTED.

THIRTEEN YEAR OLD VICTIM GAVE BIRTH TO CHILD.

Bellingham, Wash., March 15.—Five prominent business men have been arrested here charged with criminal assault on a 13-year-old girl. Dr. W. H. Hayes, V. V. Lowe, William Kelly, Martin Sutherland and Frank E. Curtis were arrested this morning on information filed by the prosecuting attorney, charging them with criminal assaults on a 13-year-old-girl, Helen Lasher. The accused men were given a preliminary hearing this morning. The girl, still in short dresses, gave birth to a premature child on March 12, and an investigation which followed resulted in the arrests. The accused men are all in business and are prominent and have resided in this city for years. All are over 50 years of age, ranging from 50 to 70. Three have wives and grown families here, while two are widowers with grown children in the east. The parents of the child, two physicians, and a detective are testifying against the men in the preliminary hearing. The accused men have business establishments within a few blocks of the Lasher home.

FERNIE HAPPENINGS

(Special to The Daily News)

Fernie, March 14.—The marriage took place yesterday of E. Williams, a popular employe of the Morrissey, Fernie & Michel railway, and Miss M. Fowett, of Yorkshire, England. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Lashley Hall, after which the happy couple left on a trip to England.

The well known firm of Bean & Morrison have purchased the confectionery business of S. Stinn, on Victoria avenue, and after making extensive alterations will remove their present business to the new premises.

The many friends throughout the province of James McEvoy, chief engineer and land commissioner of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., will regret to hear that he is suffering from an attack of pneumonia.

DENNIS GUEST OF HONOR.

Victoria, March 15.—J. S. Dennis, land commissioner of the C. P. R., was the guest of honor at the Canadian club luncheon today. Mr. Dennis gave a very entertaining and instructive account of much of the work associated with his name in the development of the Canadian middle west.

APPOINTMENT CONFIRMED

Victoria, March 15.—(Special)—The surmise that R. A. Renwick would be appointed deputy chief commissioner of lands and works was well founded. Mr. Renwick today was introduced into the department and given an insight into the work he will have to perform, by Mr. Goepel. The appointment will likely be officially announced in a day or two. The appointment is one that will meet with universal approval. Mr. Renwick is regarded as one of the most efficient officers in the employ of the government and everyone knows that under his charge there will be no more favoritism in the lands and works department.

DEPARTMENT OF MINING

Will be Created by Hon. Wm. Templeman's New Bill

Understood That Its Administration Will be Given to Mr. Templeman Himself

Ottawa, March 15—Hon. Wm. Templeman, minister of inland revenue, has given notice of a bill to create a separate federal department of mines. The mines branch is now under Dr. Haanel, in connection with the geological survey, and the creation of a separate department under a minister and deputy minister will facilitate and enlarge the general educational and supervisory work of the federal government in regard to mines, in the same manner as fisheries and agriculture are now administered without conflicting with provincial jurisdiction. The creation of the department does not mean the addition of a new minister to the cabinet, but its administration will be assigned to one of the present ministers by order of the governor general in council. It is understood Mr. Templeman will be placed in charge of the new department, which will comprise two branches, the geological survey and mines, over each of which there will be a director and a deputy minister over both. In the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and in the territories, the dominion owns crown lands and enacts mining laws and regulations. In other provinces, there will be a large scope for the federal department in connection with explorations, publication of accurate information regarding mineral resources, metallurgical investigation, etc. The output of the mines of Canada is now about $75,000,000 and the possibilities of future developments are so great that it is not unreasonable to expect that Canada will take rank as one of the two or three leading mining countries of the world.

JEROME'S DAY TO SCORE

GETS AWAY WITH DELMAS IN A RUNNING FIGHT.

HUMMEL'S TESTIMONY SECURED IN SPITE OF OBJECTIONS.

New York, March 15.—With attorney Delmas fighting him every inch of the way, district attorney Jerome today secured from Abraham Hummel his complete story as to the affidavit which it is alleged Evelyn Thaw made in the lawyer's office in 1903 charging Harry K. Thaw with beating her when she told him the statement that Stanford White had drugged and ruined her was not true.

The Hummel testimony came during the afternoon session of the trial today and Mr. Delmas first objected broadly to all of Hummel's testimony, and offered a specific objection to each question put by the prosecutor. Justice Fitzgerald overruled every objection and Mr. Delmas had objections to the rulings noted on the records.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw herself, was called to the stand in the effort of the defense to keep Hummel silent. She declared she had called upon Hummel in his professional capacity and to seek his advice as a lawyer. Stanford White had taken her to the lawyer's office with that end in view.

Justice Fitzgerald declared that admitting the proposition of counsel and client, Mrs. Thaw herself has waived the professional privilege by taking the stand early in the case and giving her version of what transpired at Hummel's office. The bond of secrecy, once removed, could not be re-established.

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

Mr. Jerome protested against the witness "being dragged through the humiliating details" of his trial, but justice Fitzgerald declined to interfere. Then Mr. Delmas asked Hummel if he had not to be imposed, when Jerome urged the court to pass the longest and heaviest sentence within its power on Hummel, "when he has been a menace to the community for twenty years."

Justice Fitzgerald sustained an objection to this and Hummel was not compelled to answer. Mr. Delmas wanted to know if Hummel had had any more recent business transactions with the district attorney and asked if Mr. Jerome was pressing the charges against him.

"He certainly is," said the witness with spirit.

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

Abraham Snidecker, one of Hummel's clerks was called and said he took the affidavit to Mr. White's rooms in the tower and handed it to a woman pointed out to him as Miss Nesbit. She kept the affidavit for five minutes and signe dit saying, she had read it through.

At the conclusion of this testimony, district attorney Jerome asked permission to introduce the carbon and photographic copies of the affidavit as evidence. It was near the closing hour and Mr. Delmas asked that adjournment be taken before arguing as to the advisability of the affidavit. He said that after reading the paper he might not object to its being offered in evidence, coming as it does, he added, "in such a questionable shape, we may deem it best to have the peper go into evidence."

HOCKEY MURDER CASE

PRELIMINARY HEARING OF CHAS. E. MASSON.

WITNESS TELLS HOW HE KILLED McCOURT WITH HOCKEY STICK

Cornwall, Ont., March 15.—Charles E. Masson, of the Victoria Hockey club, was taken before police magistrate Davis this morning charged with the murder of Owne McCourt in a hockey match here on March 6. Witnesses for the crown were not subpoenaed until this morning. At the request of the defence the crown's witnesses were excluded from the court room. George Airey, of Cornwall, was the first witness and told the same story as at the inquest, which was to the effect that he saw Masson strike the blow which felled McCourt. He also said that Masson had not been rough up to the time of the fatal mixup, except for tripping. Runions, a junior, who played for the Cornwall team, told his story of the game. He had struck Masson after the latter had struck down McCourt and he also said that McCourt and the Ottawa player had dropped their sticks to fight with fists when Masson struck McCourt.

SECOND SESSION ENDED

ALBERTA LEGISLATURE PROROGUED AFTER BUSY SESSION

STRATHCONA INCORPORATED AS A CITY JUST BEFORE CLOSE.

Edmonton, Alta., March 15.—The second session of the Alberta legislature has reached its close. The last bill was passed last night at 11 o'clock, and nothing remained but for the lieutenant governor to give his assent to the bill. This formality took place at 2 o'clock this afternoon, when his honor met the house. The session yesterday was a busy one for the house, but they were determined to finish and voted down all suggestions of delay. Premier Rutherford's resolution asking the dominion government for a land endowment for the Alberta university was passed without delay. The bill to incorporate Strathcona as a city was also passed.

The legislature was finally prorogued by lieutenant governor Bulyea at 2.30 this afternoon, the day on which the first session opened a year ago.

GETS RHODES SCHOLARSHIP.

Kingston, Ont., March 15.—A Rhodes scholarship, entitling the holder to a three-years' course at Oxford university, its cash value being $3000 a year, was awarded by Queen's university senate to Norman McDonnell, son of the late Rev. D. H. Macdonnell, of Toronto. Campbell Laidlaw, M.A., son of Rev. Dr. Laidlaw, of Hamilton, received a science research scholarship, valued at $750 for two years.

APPEAL FOR AID

Columbus, March 15—This appeal has been made to governor Marris for state aid to relieve the destitution in the Hocking valley occasioned by the recent terrible floods: "Two thousand miners out of employment, one half in need, five hundred lost household goods; clothing and provisions needed quickly. Signed, Hugh Gormley, mayor."

WON SECOND PLACE

New York, March 15—Charles F. Conklin of Chicago, defeated Edward W. Gardner of Passaic, N.J., in the play off today of the tie for second place in the national amateur billiard tournament by a score of 300 to 201.

FLAG STAYS HALF MAST

Dominion Parliament is Haunted by Death Angel

Eight Members Have Died Since Session Opened—Dr. Stockton, of St. John, the Last

Ottawa, March 15.—Dr. Augustus Stockton, M.P., of St. John, N.B., died at Water street hospital at 6.20 this morning. Deceased was taken ill over four weeks ago and taken to the hospital, where he has been ever since. Some two weeks ago, a Boston doctor was sent for to operate upon him, but this at the time was decided unnecessary. The immediate cause of death was pleursy. This is the eighth death of parliamentarians since the session opened. Today the funeral of the late Mr. Martin, M. P., takes place at Mount Forest, Ont. Deceased was 65 years of age, and was in the dominion house since the last general election. The flag has been floating at half mast over the parliament buildings for about half the session.

Hon. Frederick Borden, in the house yesterday, said that a bill was being prepared carrying out the terms of the resolutions passed by the house this session to set apart grants of dominion lands for residents of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta who took part in the South African war.

(Special to The Daily News)

Ottawa, March 15.—The trade statement of the dominion, given out by the customs department today, shows that the aggregate trade of the dominion for the eight months ending with February was $410,117,578 or $51,697,612 more than for the same time last year. There was an increase of over thirty-eight million dollars in imports and over twelve million dollars in exports. The principal increase in the exports for the eight months was in the forest products which was about seven millions over the same time last year.

Grogan, of Calgary, secretary for the Alberta Retail Lumber association, was up again this morning at the lumber combine committee enquiry. In reply to a statement that Taylor, representing certain British Columbia interests, has not been permitted to sell in Calgary, Grogan said he did not know anything about it. The witness was emphatic about there being no agreement between the Retail and the Mountain Lumber Manufacturing associations. In respect to the price paid by consumers, Fowler, a member of the committee produced a resolution passed by the retail association. This set forth that if wholesale millmen would sell to other than regular dealers, then members of the association would not purchase from them. Sloan asked the witness why it was that the Big Bend Lumber company, had written to retailers, asking if a certain man was a member of the association and was still refractory. The letter was written to see if the millmen could sell him lumber and Grogan wrote to say that the man referred to was not a member of the association. The witness said that he had never done anything to prevent anyone from buying lumber. There was no rule of the association to do this.

NELSON'S NEWS OF THE DAY

Fred Starkey and R. R. Hedley returned last evening from the associated boards of trade convention at Greenwood. The Kaslo and Moyie delegates were also in the city.

Intending travellers are again reminded that the Nelson-Procter service of the C.P.R. will be discontinued after today and that the Kuskanook will leave the city wharf tomorrow at 7 a.m. for Kootenay landing, and that the Kokanee will commence her trips direct to Kaslo from the city wharf Monday morning at 8 o'clock.

The Nelson gun club will hold their regular weekly shoot this afternoon at the grounds on the lake front at the foot of Stanley street, commencing at 2:30. The members are asked to be on hand before the regular hour to assist in repairing the stand which was overturned by the wind yesterday morning.

Last night the Nelson Young Men's union held a banquet at the first Baptist church. Rev. Mr. Shanks presided and and enjoyable evening was spent. After the tables had been cleared, numerous short speeches were made. The toast list included; The Young Men's union, Hopkins; the Englishman abroad, Tipping; the absent two-thirds, Durland; the stranger within our gates, Rev R. N. Powell; higher ideals, Playle; Christian citizenship, Hawk; prospects, McHardy; off business hours, Chave; our visitors, Thomson; for the visitor, Rees.

FIFTY-EIGHT IDENTIFIED.

Toulon, France, March 15.—Only 58 bodies have been identified of the 107 found in or about the hull of the battleship Iena. The state funeral will be attended tomorrow by president Fallieres. All the dead have been posthumously promoted so that their survivors will receive higher pensions.

DEBATE IS CONTINUED

John Oliver and Premier McBride Address the House

Latter Compliments Acting Liberal Leader on His Fairness and Breadth of View

(Special to The Daily News)

Victoria, March 11.—In addition to witnessing the seating of Dr. Kergin, member for Skeena, after the formal certificate of his return had been read by Clerk Fell today, the sitting of the legislature was devoted wholly to debating the speech, which was participated in by John Oliver, as acting leader of the opposition (Mr. Macdonald not yet having arrived), and premier McBride. The address of the former was remarkable for dignity, breadth of view and courtesy, wedded to pertinent criticism of the government's record and program; while the speech of the premier was equally moderate and definite in the main, the first minister only in one or two instances straying from plain elucidation of his program and policy to interject what might be regarded as party politics. Both speeches justified the remark of the premier, in closing, that if the same spirit characterized the rest of the proceedings of the session, it would make for the greater dignity of parliament, the conservation of all public interests, and the transaction of public affairs in a manner to commend the respect and approval of the people of British Columbia. Oliver occupied an hour and a half, one hour more being taken by the first minister in his reply. The debate was then adjourned by Parker Williams.

After congratulating, first, Mr. Speaker, upon his new dignity, and then the mover and seconder of the reply on their speeches of Friday, Oliver resented the slur cast upon the rural constituencies by Mr. Thomson. He held that rural constituencies, rather than falling behind the standard of the cities in acquaintance with public affairs, in reality gave to such matters more serious consideration than did the dwellers in population centres. Their very isolation, with its opportunities for reading and reflection, encouraged such conditions. He rejoiced with the mover and seconder in the country's prevailing prosperity, which liberals assuredly desired to see extended and long continued. Touching Mr. Thomson's reference to the recent liberal campaign as one of scandals, he denied the impeachment, holding that if scandals were dealt in, the blame rested upon those responsible for such scandals and not on those feeling it their duty to ventilate them in the public interest. All such matters, however, had now been submitted to the electorate—which had acquitted the government; and with that discussion should cease.

It had been further urged that there had been undue influence exercised by the federal government in connection with the recent provincial campaign, in which connection he would only say that he knew of no such interference being so much as attempted.

He admitted with pleasure the prosperity of the mining industry, but pointed out that the development of the lead industry (to which the mover had directed particular attention) was chiefly due to the federal government's bounty policy, and to the tariff changes placing home manufactured lead on a more favorable basis. The rapid and encouraging advance in the price of metals was also largely responsible for the prosperity of mining. Respecting finances, he was happy to note that the sacrifices made by British Columbians in the increase of taxation had not been in vain, and that the arguments then advanced by the opposition had been justified by developments. The fact that there had been no necessity for an excessive increase had been thoroughly established by the present surplus. He found no reason to alter his opinion that the tax raising legislation of 1903 might properly be classed panicky legislation. He nevertheless rejoiced that the province's prosperity was sufficient to enable the government to reduce taxation while holding out the promise that there will be ample means available to carry out necessary development works. Respecting the growth of the timber industry it was a mistake to suggest that the government was solely responsible for the laws encouraging home manufacture; these had been concurred in by the unanimous house. The fact should not be lost sight of, however, that the prosperity of the lumbering rested largely upon the opening of the prairie markets through the dominion policy of promoting settlement of the prairies.

As to the increased revenue, it must be borne in mind that the greatest item was found in the sale of timber leases and licenses, largely for speculative purposes, in which connection the wisdom of the government's course might be severely questioned. The revenue undoubtedly was welcome, but on the other hand this immense speculation in timber rights increased the price of building materials and hampered improvement generally throughout the province.

Passing to "better terms," he regretted that the accusation had been fabricated for election purposes that the liberals were one whit less energetic or sincere than the conservatives in pressing the rights of British Columbia upon the federal authorities. They were not. In 1905 the premier had had the support of the solid opposition when he went to Ottawa to advocate the provincial claim; it would indeed be recalled that the resolution in this connection had been prepared by the liberal leader and unanimously accepted by the legislature. There was no change in the attitude of the liberals today. They stood as firmly for more just consideration of their province as any in British Columbia, and the government would find the members opposite always ready to support them in fair measures for provincial rights.

Concerning the reduction of taxation, it would not only have the approval of the opposition but of the country. As to the coal and oil licenses in southeast Kootenay, he could not but admire the ingenious manner in which the reference was made. Still, better late than never. The government should have done in the first place what it now proposed to do and put the question of these licenses so as to indisputably protest capital and encourage development. He recalled pledges of the conservative party that in every coal area disposed of a portion should be reserved for the people of British Columbia. He did not know that such provision had been made in this instance, but if so, the redemption of conservative promises made in 1902 and 1903 would meet with public approval.

Respecting fisheries, he could scarcely regard the position of the government, as indicated in the speech, as wise or statesmanlike. A dual interest existed in the fisheries, both dominion and province having certain rights. A clear definition of these rights had never been reached, and the information before the house at present was insufficient to permit of intelligent discussion. It was unfortunately apparent that the salmon industry of the Fraser river was decadent. This was little to be wondered at when every kind of trap was permitted to intercept the salmon's passage to the river. It was apparent that what had really been done in regard to the salmon fisheries had been highly detrimental to the industry and to the fishermen of the Fraser. The rights of the fishermen had been steadily curtailed. It was true the dominion government was to a certain extent responsible; but one could not but note that there was an expert in the employ of the provincial government who was largely responsible, and who took strong ground as to the desirability of fish traps. It was on this expert's recommendation that the obnoxious regulations now prevailing had been given effect. And it seemed unreasonable that the province should retain at a large salary this gentleman for the purpose of injuring the business of one section of the province for the benefit of another. He hoped when this question of fishery regulation was brought forward that the government would find it not only possible but wise to dispense with the services of this official, an alien by the way. If such officers were necessary, they might, at least, be filled by British Columbia's own people.

Respecting the setting aside of lands for the endowment of a provincial university, he freely admitted that many in this province favored such university establishment, although personally he regarded it as a first duty of the government to provide a good public school education for all the children. He cordially endorsed the position of the seconder of the reply that school books should be furnished at cost; he would even go further and urge the free issue of school books. This would be found an even more popular step than university establishment. When the time came for the creation of such a university, he hoped it would meet all the requirements of British Columbia, with a fully equipped school of practical science, where the youth of the province might learn thoroughly every branch of industry carried on in British Columbia. It was even more necessary to adequately train the youth of the country for honorable industrial pursuits than for the learned professions. He cast no reflection upon the latter, but the former was a more pertinent need of this new country, and he hoped that in the provincial university there should be provided a modern technical school meeting all twentieth century requirements. Touching the position of the farmer, he had full confidence in the agricultural capabilities of the province but it was none the less apparent that B. C. was not taking its proper place in scientific farming, opportunities being lacking for the education of the young men of the country in this regard. It would be wisdom for the government to consider the establishment of a provincial model farm where the youth of B. C. might learn the best methods of farming under all conditions peculiar to the various sections of the province.

He was glad that the government had seen fit to bestir itself in the matter of irrigation for the dry belt, a question first brought forward by the member for Okanagan. This was one of the most important questions to be dealt with and the government might count upon the assistance of the opposition in dealing with it, as fully and comprehensively as possible. He hoped the preliminary investigations would be both thorough and exhaustive in enabling the house when the time came to pass intelligent and useful legislation. It seemed inevitable that such legislation must be drastic in its character and it would have to be most carefully considered. He hoped that the scheme ultimately adopted would utilize to the best advantage the available water supply for the production of those food products now imported, with necessarily enormous drain upon the revenues of British Columbia.

In connection with Indian reserves, the assertion had been made on the hustings that the liberals, if elected, were prepared to turn over the Indian reserves of northern B. C. to the Grand Trunk Pacific. There was not the slightest foundation for such a charge. The liberals stood just as strongly for the rights of British Columbians as the conservatives, or any others. He took it for granted that correspondence would be submitted and decisive resolutions offered in this connection. In the absence of information, this question could not be intelligently discussed as yet although it was well to emphasize that the statements made on the public platform against the liberals in the legislature were without foundation in fact.

On the subject of immigration, he had frequently stated in the house that what B. C. wanted for the development of its resources was primarily population. He voiced the wishes of both sides of the house in saying that all B. C. resources should be developed by a white population, the majority of the province endorsing this policy. The people of the old country, would be welcomed not only as assistants in the development of our resources but to become sharers in our prosperity and enormously better their own condition. It was pleasant to learn from the seconder that the government had now sufficient revenue to meet requirements. The existence of a surplus was gratifying, but it might better be employed in promoting provincial expansion than lying idle in the bank. Inadequate public aid had been granted for developing the province by necessary public works. Conditions having changed and the revenues more buoyant, he hoped to see the government deal more generously with the province and particularly with Delta. While this was an old district it was well capable of maintaining fifty times its present population if a wise policy were pursued in encouraging the settlement justined by area and conditions. It would be wise, he thought, to extend the powers of the municipalities. For example, lands now were held for speculative purposes and just enough improvement done to escape the wild land tax. He suggested that the municipalities be given power to increase the amount of the improvement necessary to exempt from the wild land tax; thereby inducing the owners of large holdings to sell these lands at a reasonable price and secure desirable and productive settlement. The government would also be justified in extending generous aid to the Delta district to assist the opening of its outlying portions at present inaccessible through lack of roads.

The liberals, he would say in closing, had every faith in the wealth, the resources, the opportunities and destiny of B. C. They looked to see a great development in the mining of both the precious and the base metals. They were anxious also to see iron ore receive attention and rolling mills established. They counted upon a great development of the fishery wealth; they had faith in the future of agriculture, and in this connection he strongly urged the government to consider the advisability of in future withholding all agricultural lands from sale to speculators, making actual settlement and improvement a fixed condition of sale. This policy would tend toward the material upbuilding of the province as would nothing else in connection with the agricultural industry. He assured the government that the liberal opposition would consider on their merit all measures brought before them, putting province above party, and he sincerely hoped that the legislation accomplished would be in the interest of the people and tend to the prosperity of B. C.

McBRIDE'S ANSWER.

Hon. Mr. McBride first paid his compliments to Mr. Speaker Eberts and the mover and seconder, afterwards regretting the illness of Mr. Macdonald, and warmly congratulating the acting leader (Mr. Oliver) upon the tone of his address which exhibited breadth, thought and generosity, marked by dignity and moderation. There had been no intention on the government's part to pursue a starvation policy toward Delta, as was marked by the construction of the expensive Fraser river bridge which would go a long way toward building up the Delta by enabling the farmers on the south side of the river to market their products in New Westminster at half the previous cost. Passing to less localized interests, when the government had come into power in 1903 it had found deplorable financial conditions existing, and only now had so reconstructed provincial affairs that adequate appropriations for public works were coming within measureable distance. Respecting aid to municipalities, it was an admitted first duty of government to care for the unorganized districts, and the rule had been made that public works within municipalities should only receive provincial government assistance when they themselves were of a provincial character. Passing to consideration of the speech, the premier traced the restoration of the provincial credit and denied that the legislation by which taxation had been increased could rightly be titled panicky and consequently unwise. The liberals, Mr. Oliver had said, had declared themselves solid for the maintenance of the provincial case for better terms, and alleged that unfair attacks had been made upon them in this connection by conservative speakers in the late campaign. On the other hand, he claimed the liberals had made this a party issue, urging the election of a liberal provincial government as a condition of getting favorable consideration at Ottawa. When he had returned from Ottawa it had been said that his course had been cut and dried for campaign purposes. It was urged that he should not have withdrawn. He had, in fact, remained until the eleventh hour, and if the majority of the conference had had their way, their program would have been disposed of in two days. The principal business of the conference was discussion of the case for B. C. The first point gained was reservation of the right to state a special case. The majority wanted to rely on a general resolution, which would have been sent to the government showing unanimous endorsement of the Quebec resolutions. He could not agree that the Quebec resolution covered the ground fairly and had to work hard pressing the special terms of B. C. Ignoring details, as a full report would shortly be presented as to the mission to Ottawa, he would say that after seven days he had secured recognition of the fact that, in view of the physical conditions, we, in this province, are entitled to special terms, this being the first recognition from the other provinces of British Columbia's right to have her special claims acknowledged. And the justice of the special claims being acknowledged, we would reasonably expect substantial consideration in the near future. He had proposed as the appointment of a commission to visit B. C. and thoroughly investigate, but when this came before the conference it was rejected. It was the current gossip at Ottawa that the reason the other provinces did not support the proposal was fear that, if such a course was permitted to this province, B. C. would derive an advantage to which perhaps some of the other provinces were entitled but of which they had deprived themselves by acquiescence in the Quebec resolutions. Outlining the progress of negotiations at the Ottawa conference, the premier urged that the federal authorities had unfairly sheltered themselves behind the other provincial premiers. British Columbia should now press her claims independent of the other provinces. There had been much press discussion as to carrying the case to the foot of the throne, and other drastic proposals not calculated to advance provincial interest. The government proposed to act with more discretion and would shortly present a series of resolutions that would give spendid opportunity to the liberals to show the genuineness of their protestations of loyalty to the provincial interest. It was the earnest desire of the government that this question should be approached in a non-partisan way so that the province might secure the recognition by the other provinces of the justice of its special claim.

Regarding the decrease of taxation, when the pledge had been given that this would be brought about as soon as possible, skepticism was expressed by the liberal opposition. The government was now redeeming its claim. Regarding the surplus: it was the intention of the government in preparing estimates to find a place for every dollar of the surplus in needed public works. They were able today to do much more than ever before and the charge could not be laid that a single dollar of extra expenditure on public works had been proposed because it might be useful about election time. The custom of making large expenditures on the eve of an election was very common. The government had confidence in its record, and now was proud to meet parliament with a surplus and able to provide for public works with no suggestion of vote catching. Concerning the coal and oil licenses in southeast Kootenay, the forthcoming legislation had been necessitated by the action of the courts holding certain orders in council of 1903 and 1904 to be not justified by law. In 1903 hundreds of applicants had filed claims for coal and oil licenses, as many as nine applications being filed for a single section. The government in 1904 decided upon an order in council where licenses covered the same ground, generally following the provision of the act with the exception that while the right to prospect was bestowed and a certain locus standi given, if anything were wrong and no equity or right to the ground existed then the claimant's cause would fail. Further than the right to carry the claim to the courts it gave no title. This was advertised and well understood, and so far as could be ascertained nearly every applicant with a good fighting claim secured his license. Others, on advice of counsel, did not, and the matter went to the courts which found the orders in council illegal. The government now proposed to give them by legislation the force of law, not proposing to differentiate between rival claimants but to implement by statute the governmental action of the past.

As to the reservation of coal areas in the public interest, it was true this was part of the conservative platform and also that there had been no recent legislation embodying this policy. But it must be pointed out that most of the revenue producing coal areas were staked long before this government came into power. The government was, however, looking into the question and if feasible means presented themselves along the lines indicated for reservations in the public interest, legislation would be submitted to give the government the necessary power.

As to the fisheries act of 1901 and as to what it was proposed to do during the present session: Many appeals for justice had been made to the federal government without eliciting response. And had it not been for the federal government's requests, the provincial law would long ago have been in force. Negotiations had been long in progress so that B. C. might enjoy its fair share of the fisheries revenue. The rights of the province were admitted by executive ministers of fisheries and by sir Wilfrid Laurier himself. The province had gone the limit to get a fair deal from Ottawa, but had not got it. It now had to take a definite stand for the protection of provincial rights, taking care to protect vested interests and also interested labor. The government proposed, since it had been decided to enforce the provincial act, to make the service as effective as possible, to prove and promote the prosperity of the fisheries industry, not in salmon, but in deep sea. At the same time it was intended to secure the rights of B. C. from the dominion, pressing the claim at Ottawa to the very limit.

Regarding the university, it was the intention to protect all classes in educational facilities, with no discrimination for class or creed. Technical education had been urged by the labor body and its importance being fully recognized in modern universities, as well as academic work, it would be in no way neglected in the setting aside for these purposes of a portion of the public domain. It need not be pointed out that when the time arrived, the work already inaugurated by McGill university would be absorbed by the provincial university, and McGill would lend assistance in making the provincial institution successful and efficient in all particulars.

The questions of irrigation and Indian reserves were next dealt with, it being urged that there was all justification for the attitude taken by conservative speakers on the hustings in regard to the unwarranted action of the federal authorities in respect to the granting of the Tsimpsean reserve to the G. T. P. The reversionary right of the province to reserve lands had been fully conceded by the dominion, by chief justice Fitzpatrick as minister of justice, and even by the federal government in asking the province to surrender its rights when it was proposed to transfer the 13,000 acres adjoining Digby and Kaien island. This province had then replied by order in council stating that it had already given Kaien island, knowing that this reserve would ultimately pass to the province, and that the province would reap substantial gain. No reply was made to the province but a patent was issued from Ottawa covering the lands. This was another case where provincial rights had been violently set aside, and it would require firm and patriotic action by the legislature. The right of the province in this connection had never been disputed, and he hoped to see liberals and socialists in the house stand by the government in pressing for justice. All papers in connection with the orders in council, other documents, and a substantive resolution would be presented to the house shortly.

Regarding immigration, fear had been expressed by the labor element that there was contemplated some disturbance of existing labor conditions. The alarm was needless. Nothing was contemplated that would, in the slightest, interfere with the labor interests of the province. Complaints were received from all sides as to labor shortage in the farming district particularly, and, after receiving assurance from premiers Roblin and Whitney, as well as sir Wilfrid Laurier, of the superlative success of the Salvation Army colonists, negotiations had been initiated which, if carried through successfully, would enable B. C. to derive a similar advantage to that gained by Ontario, Manitoba and the prairie provinces. But there would be no disturbance of labor conditions possible. The absence of labor references in the speech was explained by the present satisfactory condition of labor in the province, with no industrial disturbance to cause loss and uneasiness, and labor generally sharing in the country's prosperity. Nor was railway legislation referred to, as it was not intended to offer any to the house this session, although there were indications that 1907 would see a greater expenditure in railway building, and more mileage laid than at any year since confederation. The premier closed with reference to the satisfactory progress of the mining industry and the work of the mines department and with the promise that all government bills will be laid before the house within the next two weeks, although there will be no disposition to force them against full and free discussion. He hoped that the spirit characterizing the opening debates might continue throughout the session, enabling the business of the country to be conducted in a manner that must commend itself to the people of the province.

Press Gallery, Legislative Assembly, Victoria, March 12.—The debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne was closed this afternoon after a clever and rather amusing speech by Parker Williams, of Ladysmith. Williams dealt with two points in the recent administrative acts of the government. He took strong exception to the employment of Pinkerton detectives by the government in the C. P. R. train robbery case, contending that the introduction of private detectives from the American side would still further place the poor man at a disadvantage in securing redress in the courts. He claimed that in the United States the employment of Pinkerton men had placed the enforcement of the criminal law largely in the hands of the wealthy classes, and that these Pinkertons were notoriously worse men than the criminals they hunted down.

His second objection was to finance minister Tatlow's plan to import labor through the agency of the Salvation Army. Williams contended that in this move the government clearly proved its desire to serve capitalist interests at the expense of labor. He pointed out that the government had made no effort to ascertain through recognized sources of information the condition of the labor market, but upon the representations of a few employers, anxious to secure cheap labor, had entered into an agreement with the Salvation Army to import a large number of workmen, who arrived in British Columbia would be followed by a slump in wages. He asked that the agreement with the Salvation Army be cancelled and that no attempt be made by the government to interfere in the labor market at a time when it seemed possible that labor might receive better remuneration.

The government offered no response to William's complaints, and the resolution moving the adoption of the address was carried without a division.

Hawthornthwaite introduced a bill to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1902, the amendment offered by him being to expunge from subsection C of section 2 the words "or serious neglect" in the second line. The bill was read a first time.

Oliver introduced a bill entitled the "Ditches and Water Courses bill," which was read a first time.

In reply to a question of McInnes (Grand Forks), the premier stated that the number of accidents in metalliferous mines in 1906 was 57.

Bills 1 and 4, the interpretation act amendment, and a bill to amend the assessment act of 1903, were read a second time, as was also bill 6, to incorporate the B. C. Veterinary Medical association. The house adjourned at 4 o'clock.

A telegram was received this afternoon from returning officer Bourne, announcing that Dr. H. E. Young had been re-elected by acclamation for Atlin.

(Special to The Daily News)

Victoria, March 13.—The house was in committee of the whole this afternoon on bills to amend the interpretation act and the assessment act of 1903.

What would have proved a wholly uninteresting session was enlivened by a spirited debate over the proposed amendments to the assessment bill, moved by Oliver, Brewster (Alberni) and Hawthornthwaite, with the view to decreasing the burden of taxation upon the small farmers of the province.

These amendments were bitterly opposed by finance minister Tatlow, who claimed that the small farmers had been treated very generously by the government. All amendments in this direction were voted down on a division by a straight party vote, the socialists voting with the opposition.

Tatlow introduced some new sections to the assessment act providing for additional taxation for canneries.

In reply to questions asked by Garden, the information was elicited that 6922 special licenses have been issued since the passage of the legislation of 1905 from which a revenue of $893,194.87 had been obtained, and that only 71 limits have been surveyed in accordance with the Land Act.

Mr. Macdonald, the opposition leader, took his seat this afternoon for the first time this session. He has been very ill and is not now completely recovered. His return to the legislature was heartily welcomed by the members on both sides of the house, with whom he is exceedingly popular.

The premier states that the election in Dewdney will take place within the next two weeks.

OF INTEREST TO MINERS

MICA.

The minerals known as mica are compound silicates of alumina, with other bases, such as iron, soda, potash, magnesia and lithia. They occur in small scales, as a constituent part of the common granite, or in distinct crystals occasionally measuring as much as 3 or 4 feet in diameter.

The mica minerals are, muscovite or potash mica and biotite or magnesian-iron mica.

Muscovite is the most common variety. It is known as "white mica," and furnishes the transparent sheets for stove doors, phonographs, electric instruments, etc. In thin sheets its is colorless; in thick blocks it varies from white to grey, brown or wine-colored. Muscovite is much harder than any other of the mica minerals, having a hardness of 2.5 to 3. There are many varieties of muscovite, some thirty different minerals, but for the purpose of this article they are classed under the one common name "muscovite."

Biotite or magnesia-iron mica varies in color from various shades of green to black; when in thick crystals it is most commonly a deep black. It is very common in Canada, and furnishes what is known in the trade as "amber mica." When in very thin sheets it is only partially transparent, being highly colored from the iron oxide present. Biotite is often found in small, very dark, even black scales and crystals. Mica (muscovite) in crystals large enough to be of commercial value occurs in veins or dykes of very coarse granite, usually in a granitic country rock or gneiss, mica-schist, or porphyritic-granite. The quartz, felspar and mica of these veins of granite appear in large crystals or masses. The mica often occurs in regular strings of crystals parallel to, and near the hanging or foot walls. More frequently, however, the mica crystals are found in irregular bunches anywhere in the vein, especially noticeable where a vein "bellies," or in off shoots. Mica veins often enclose flattened crystals of garnet, tourmaline, beryl, as well as quartz in thin plates between the sheets. In the phosphate districts of Ontario and Quebec, amber mica is often found associated with the phosphate veins, at times occurring on the walls and at times forming the whole vein matter.

A mica vein is only a vein of very course granite in which the quartz, felspar and mica have crystallized out on a large scale. It differs from the ordinary granite chiefly in this respect, that while in granite the crystallizing forces have, in a measure, interfered with each other, in a mica vein each has had, so to speak, free play. The crystals of mica in granite seldom reach a greater size than one-sixteenth to one-quarter of an inch across, while a single block of mica has been obtained weighing considerably over one ton; this coming from the state of Carolina. The crystals of felspar in granite are seldom larger than those of mica; but a single crystal has been obtained weighing over 300 lbs. Although no large quartz crystals have been obtained from the majority of the mica mines, large masses of crystalline quartz are frequently met with. The accompanying small crystals of garnet, etc., are generally sprinkled through the quartz and not through the mica and felspar. In North Carolina the mica veins are true fissures, differing in this respect from the mica veins in many other parts of the country.

Of the influence of the wall rocks on the quality and quantity of the mica, but little is known. Some miners state that both the quantity and quality of the mica depends upon the wall rock as well as upon the veins; but so many circumstances influence the quality of mica that an absolute opinion cannot very well be expressed. Usually good mica is not found until a depth of from 10 to 20 feet has been obtained; from this depth downwards the quality gradually improves. The veins occasionally vary a great deal in width; instances are known of the same vein varying from 3 to 20 feet in width; some times the "nipping" of the vein occasions an entire obliteration of it. In some veins there are a quantity of stringers branching off of it; in these cases the off shoots almost always carry a very fine variety of mica, though sometimes of small dimensions.

The rough mica is hoisted from the mines in blocks as large as possible; they should run from 50 to 300 pounds. It is the purpose of the dressing to free the blocks from all material not made use of in preparing cut mica. This is all done by hand, and consists of cleaving the block with thin steel wedges along planes of lamination, separating it into a number of tabular pieces about half an inch thick, and as large as the blocks will allow. These pieces are further cleaved until the proper thickness of cut mica is obtained, this being according to the use it is to be put to, one-eighth to one-sixteenth of an inch or even thinner. The workman doing this also frees the sheets from adhering quartz, fragments of mica, etc., and passes them on to the "scriber." Scribing is an operation demanding considerable skill and experience. Upon it depends the yield of the cut from block mica. It is performed by laying upon the sheet the pattern by which it is to be cut and marking or scribing around it with a knife or similar instrument. The patterns are pieces of tin or sheet iron with the shape and size determined by the order. After the scribing the sheets are cut with heavy shears along the lines marked down. It will at once appear that much skill and experience are required of a good scriber. He must be constantly on the watch to furnish from each piece the largest number of valuable cut sheets. With the great difference in patterns and prices, and the variations in the mica itself, this becomes no easy task. No matter how much mica is mined, nor how good the quality of it, if the sheets be not properly scribed the yield of cut mica diminishes, and with it the profit. A really skilful scriber will get twice as much mica from a block as a beginner.

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F. I., Greenwood, B. C.—Aluminium metal is not found in its metallic state. It is obtained by electrolysis from bauxite or clay.

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ADVICE FOR FRUIT MEN

CUNNINGHAM AND PARKER TALK AT VICTORIA.

NELSON REPRESENTED BY JAMES JOHNSTONE.

Two important addresses were delivered at the Central Farmers' Institute, Victoria, last week, at which Jas. Johnstone represented Nelson. Thomas Cunningham, provincial fruit inspector, gave an interesting account of the year's work and some timely advice regarding the abolition of fruit pests. R. M. Palmer, secretary to the provincial bureau of information, spoke on the result of recent exhibits in England and detailed at length the arrangements that had been made with the Salvation Army for the relief of the present shortage of labor in the province.

Thomas Cunningham asked all to give him their moral support in the forward movement now going on for the removal of all infected trees in the orchards of the province. The move was a very important one and should have been made many years ago. It would have been had the province been sure of political unity and not unrest. No government in the past had sufficient strength behind it to secure the absolute obeyance of its mandates.

It was not a pleasant thing for anyone to be brought into court, and he, the speaker, had always avoided legal contests. But the regulations against the importation of diseased nursery stock, deciduous fruits and grains must be enforced. This had been done without involving the board of horticulture in any controversy. That procedure would be continued in the future, as it was not advisable to invite conflict with influences in the east not in accord with the position taken by this province. He did not wish to reflect on either the governments of Ontario or the dominion, but their action affected British Columbia, and not advantageously. Neither of the governments he referred to had taken the strong position assumed by this province for the protection of fruit trees against disease. British Columbia stood alone and despite opposition in many quarters had achieved success. This success invited hostility, or at all events jealousy, of many interests in the east.

It could not be pleasant for the government of Ontario to realize that, despite the many years of experience of the farmers and fruit growers of that province, it was not able to face British Columbia at an exhibition in London and compete for the highest awards of the Royal Horticultural Society. Twice it had backed out at the last moment. It was jealous, but that was only human nature. The very success achieved by this province made it advisable not to arouse hostility.

Some horticultural legislation of the dominion government was also exceedingly unfortunate. He was impressed in Vancouver recently when a fruit grower attempted to obtain damages from the C. P. R. for damage to his orchard. There was ample evidence that the orchard was in bad condition, and boxes of fruit showing this were placed on the table in court. But the company's lawyers were able to bring forward evidence that the dominion government, in its regulations, permitted the presence of ten per cent of infected fruit in so-called first class apples, and the case was thrown out. This was a danger signal; the same argument might be brought to try and alter the provincial regulations, which was certainly proof of the unfortunate legislation.

The province took the ground, and he was sure all present would be of the opinion, that only first class apples should be put into a box classed as containing first class fruit. (Applause). He had always taken this stand and had the board of horticulture behind him.

Another unfortunate thing was a recent action of the entomological society of Canada, that when in convention last October or November, had taken up the question of inspection of fruit. Without debating the matter properly a resolution had been passed against the rejection of apples infected with the San Jose scale. This was telegraphed all over the country and had a most injurious effect. A few days after a commission merchant in Vancouver had taken the matter up in the press and protested against the continued condemnation of fruit afflicted with this pest.

He, the speaker, had, however, taken the matter up with the officials of the society mentioned, and had written them strongly on the subject. It was a most unfortunate decision and most embarrassing to officials in British Columbia who were trying to protect the interests of the fruit grower. He had pointed out to the society that no one was permitted in this province to allow diseased fruit to be sold in any of its markets. The decision was also more unfortunate for Ontario than here. Just as long as that province let diseased trees be imported and diseased orchards remain, so long would diseased fruit be sold.

It was only right to compel men to spray their trees or else cut off their revenue from selling fruit. In British Columbia it was a case of cut down or clean. The interests of Ontario were hurt by this decision, which was proved in the same paper as conveyed the news of the resolution.

Right at the time the society said it was wrong to try and stamp out the scale, there was a record of sales on Ontario apples in the open market at Bristol, England. It only fetched two shilling a barrel. The barrel itself cost 30 cents at the factory and, in addition to the cost of cultivating, freight across the Atlantic had to be paid. Here was one result of such mistakes.

Right in the same month apples from British Columbia had fetched eighteen shillings a box of 45 lbs. Here was a contrast. Ontario apples fifty cents a barrel; British Columbia ones at $4.50 for 45 lbs. Such results would always work out, it was merely a question of the survival of the fitest.

This made it apparent that it was extremely necessary the province should not be interfered with by those in the east. Unforunately, there was a chance that trouble would arise.

Another things that was unsatisfactory to British Columbia was the recent dominion legislation regarding berry boxes. This question had been fought out here years ago. It was not right to say to the fruit growers here, you must not sell your fruit by the pound but pack a certain decimal part of a quart in each box. Such was not good legislation. But the position taken regarding it by the dominion officials was extraordinary. They had said: Conform with the law; you must use these berry boxes but you need not fill them up. This showed the legislation was not honest.

British Columbia believed in proceeding on a different basis. It furnished clean fruit in clean packages, and honestly packed. This was the reason it was so successful at the great exhibitions and why fruit from this province commanded such high prices.

These good prices had caused land to advance and he, the speaker, would always stand for pure fruit and trust to providence for the result. It was not pleasant to tell a man to clean his orchard or cut it down, but such a course was necessary. Inspectors had been sent to all parts of the province to stamp out the pests, but instructed to approach the farmers in a kindly spirit, and to explain that trees in health and vigor meant good profits.

R. M. Palmer was then called upon to deliver his address. Before taking up the subject of immigration from Great Britain Mr. Palmer shortly referred to the success achieved by fruit from this province at old country exhibitions. Much had probably been reported already, he thought, but he would again mention the matter. Last winter British Columbia had secured the gold meral at Edinburgh; a special award of merit at Norwich, and at the London show of the Royal Horticultural society had more than duplicated its success of the year previous by obtaining one gold medal, two silver-gilt, five silver and four bronze ones. No province had ever obtained such great success before.

At the Colonial Fruit exhibition British Columbia had not met with the competition expected. It was true that Nova Scotia had an exhibit, and a good one, too, but the judges did not think it could compare at all with that of British Columbia. Only one silver medal was awarded for it.

British Columbia, he continued, owed a debt of gratitude to the C.P.R. for the great interest that company took in securing the success of all arrangements. Everything had been done to secure safe carriage and careful handling. As a result, any fruit that left the province in good condition arrived in the same state. Considering that portions of the display came from 30 different points it was most astonishing that nine-tenths of it was pretty near perfection. The object of the exhibit was two fold: First to advertise the resources and capabilities of B.C. and secondly to obtain practical demonstrations of the market value of the fruit.

Parts of the exhibit had been sold by auction in the open market, both in Glasgow and in London; not as specially selected fruit, but on its own merits. In Glasgow the prices obtained were so high that the commission agent had actually apologized for getting so much, when sending in the returns. (Laughter.)

The highest figure reached was 18s. 3d. per box under the hammer in Glasgow, while in London the average price was 14s. Some varieties, not in such favor on the English market as the Newton Pippins, that attained the high figure, was sold at from 8s. to 11s. The latter were Baldwins and Spys. The varieties most to be relied on were, in addition to Newton Pippins, Cox's Orange Pippins and Spitzenberg. Competent judges admitted that those from British Columbia equalled, if they did not surpass any that find their way to Great Britain. All that need be considered was the question of proper packing and transportation facilities. There was a bright future for B. C. apples on the markets of London, Liverpool and Birmingham.

The greater part of his time in the old country, Mr. Palmer continued, was devoted to the question of immigration. As a result the provincial government had been able to make satisfactory arrangements with the immigration department of the Salvation army under which immigrants would be selected in England, taken charge of, brought to Canada, and placed where required. There were a number of societies in England engaged in the same work, but all were more or less copying Salvation army methods. But with the exception of the central immigration board none of them had organized in Canada to receive the intending settlers on arrival. It was not sufficient to bring them here, they had to be placed after arrival.

He would, he continued, like to say a word to the convention as farmers. The old style of housing farm employees was a thing of the past. The arriving immigrants from Great Britain would look for at least as good accommodation as they were used to at home. They were looking forward to making British Columbia their permanent residence and the high rate of wages offered here would secure the best class. Some of them would be single men but the general policy of the Salvation army was to encourage the immigration of men with small familes. These would form an important factor in building up the province and were entitled to every consideration.

There was some misunderstanding, Mr. Palmer said, regarding conditions in the old country. It was impossible to get a thorough grasp of them. Each district had its own special problems. There was, he said, much difficulty in obtaining labor in some agricultural sections. One prominent farmer had expressed surprise in the press at the shortage, "although he was offering half a crown a day." But low wages was the secret. This had driven the country populace into the towns and, as a result, there was the strange condition of successful industrial operations going on in the cities and yet a great many unemployed. This was an admirable opportunity for British Columbia to obtain a supply of labor and he thought the government had taken the best possible advantage of it. There was some complaint in England that the best class of people were emigrating but, as regards those coming to this province, the reply would be—"that is the only kind we want."

The largest part of the expected new arrivals would probably come not direct from the country districts, but from the towns. They would be more or less "unhandy" and those employing them would require to have patience. But, judging from the experience of Ontario, to which province some 8000 were taken last year, Salvation army immigrants were of a good class if proper judgment were exercised.

The full scheme for those requiring some assistance towards paying their passage was not yet worked out. The army had an immigration department, with an office in Vancouver, and to this office it is asked that applications for help be sent. It was in charge of adjutant Wakefield, who would be pleased to answer enquiries and furnish forms of application for those requiring labor. A great many of the coming immigrants had already been selected. If fully competent they would have to be paid the current rate of wages, but green hands would not expect full pay.

While the Salvation army would meet the shortage of labor, it could not settle the price to be paid for it, Mr. Palmer said, in reply to an interjected question. The subject of wages would eventually settle itself. A circular he would read would give some idea of the methods adopted. It was as follows:

"Dear Sir—Replying to your favor of recent date, I beg to enclose, herewith, our regular farmer's application form which I shall be glad if you will kindly fill in, answering every question fully, and return in the enclosed addressed envelope at your earliest opportunity.

"It will be interesting to you to know that during the past three years the Salvation army has brought to this country nearly 20,000 immigrants of a very desirable class, and during 1907 we have arrangements in hand for the emigration to Canada of 25,000 people, principally for agricultural purposes. I may say that we receive a great many inquiries from married men anxious to emigrate to Canada. If you can find accommodation I would strongly recommend this class of immigrant as being the most satisfactory by virtue of their being more stable and permanent.

"We have no particular desire to charge either the immigrant of the farmer a fee for our sevices, but seeing the rapid growth of this important branch of our work has necessitated the establishing of "farmers' help bureaux" in various Canadian centres, and the appointing of special officers to handle the people, you will readily see that this undertaking is an expensive one. In consideration of this I am taking the opportunity of suggesting that where possible your application may be accompanied by a contribution toward this particular department. Allow me to make it clear, however, that if you do not feel disposed to contribute to our immigration fund at present, this will not in any way be detrimental to your application receiving our very best attention. Please feel at liberty to communicate with us at any time."

As an example of how the army met requirements, the speaker cited an instance that occurred while he was at the institution's headquarters in London. An application came in for 30 or 40 experienced shipwrights and was filled at once. The army, he said, was able to supply any demand. Its organization stretched all over the world and there was no industry that could not spare some of its men. The institution planned to send from 50,000 to 60,000 people to Canada during the present year. From the middle of the present month it would be sending over large numbers in specially chartered steamers. They were taken charge of by army officers, who, on the voyage took charge of the immigrants, delivered lectures to them explaining conditions and the mode of life in the dominion and helped, in that way, to familiarize them with the country they were coming to and relieve, to a certain extent, the strain that all must feel in breaking up their home and coming to a new environment. After thoroughly investigating the methods of the Salvation army he had come to the conclusion that it offered the best possible lines on which to relieve the labor stringency in the province.

FIGHTS IN AUTOMOBILE

HONDURAN GENERAL USES UP TO DATE METHODS.

NICARAGUA SEIZES BIG SHIPMENT OF RIFLES.

Porto Courtes, Hondusas, March 8, via New Orleans, La., March 13.—President Bonilla, of Hondusas, is conducting operations at the front with the aid of an automobile. Although his troops are two days march from Taguicalupa, the commander is able to reach it in a few hours. The strategic position of the Honduran and Nicaraguan armies are described as follows in the official despatches from Taguicalupa: The army of Honduras has taken a position facing the Nicaraguan frontier and is deployed in a line including five principal divisions, each occupying an important road. President Bonilla is in command of the line at Choluteca, where he has nearly five thousand men. The strategic value of Choluteca lies in part in the fact that it is within a day's march of Salvador, and that the army of Salvador, according to the alliance betwe n the two countries, is bound to aid Hondusas. Nicaragua's line of battle has been pushed past the frontier into Honduran territory. It has occupied San Maricos de Colon, Triano and Lamasique. Within the last two days, however, the Nicaraguan outposts were driven back from Lamasique. Both armies have thrown out an advance of 100 to 200 men each and all the encounters reported up to this time have been between these bands. The Lamasique fight was of this character.

Managua, Nicaragua, March 13.—The American steamer City of Para, having on board one thousand rifles, destined for Amapla, Honduras, was recently overhauled by a Nicaraguan gunboat which seized the rifles. The steamer was permitted to proceed to her destination.

KILLED BABY BROTHER

Fannystelle, Man., March 12.—An unfortunate accident occurred here today by which the seven year old son of F. Beattie, while playing with a gun in the absence of his parents, shot and instantly killed his little brother, aged 3.

KOOTENAY'S PARLIAMENT

Ninth Annual Meeting of Associated Boards of Trade

Addresses by President G. O. Buchanan and Vice-President Starkey—Election of Officers

(Special to The Daily News)

Greenwood, March 13.—The ninth annual convention of the Associated Boards of Trade of Southeastern British Columbia commenced here this afternoon at 4.15. There was a good attendance of delegates from all over the district and many important matters are in line for discussion including all manner of subjects.

G. O. Buchanan, president of "the parliament of Kootenay," as the gathering has been termed, opened the proceedings by delivering his annual address. He was followed by Fred A. Starkey, vice-president, of Nelson, and then came the election of officers, the latter resulting as follows:

President—G. O. Buchanan, Kaslo.
Vice-president—F. A. Starkey, Nelson.
Secretary—A. B. Mackenzie, Rossland.

All were re-elected.

This evening the visiting delegates were extended the freedom of the city by mayor Bunting, and later were entertained at a citizens smoking concert in Miller's hall. Business will commence tomorrow at 9 o'clock and it is expected that the proceedings will be brought to a close on Friday at noon.

Among those present were: G. O. Buchanan, J. W. Cockle, Kaslo; Fred Starkey, R. R. Hedley, A. W. Dyer, Nelson; James Russell, W. G. Gaunce, A. M. Whitesine, Greenwood; F. E. Simpson, Cranbrook; L. A. Campbell, H. P. Dickinson and A. B. Mackenzie, Rossland; J. D. Anderson, F. W. Guernsey, G. Weir, Trail; E. O. Kamm, R. Campbell, Moyie; C Hungerford Pollen, Fort Steele.

At the opening of the meeting this afternoon, after calling the meeting to order, Mr. Buchanan delivered the president's annual address as follows:

Gentlemen—After an interval of six years we have pleasure in again meeting with our most westerly member the Greenwood board of trade.

The report of the credential committee just read, upon comparison with the list of names of those present on the former occasion, illustrates well the changes six years can bring.

Mr. Roderick Robertson, whose presidential address was at that meeting read to us, Mr. J. F. McArthur, a man of commanding presence and great ability, Mr. T. C. Thompson whose unfailing good nature, and keen wit won the hearts of even those most strenuously opposed to him in debate, have all passed away from life. Many of the others have removed from our territory to other fields of labor. We welcome those with us who are new to the work of our association, and invite them to take their full share of the privileges and duties of our meeting.

We have to record that 1906 has been another good year. The staple industries of southern Yale and southern Kootenay, mining, smelting and lumbering have come through many vicissitudes; there has been much of disappointment waste and loss. But we can now feel that the country has lived through its most trying times, that our mines, smelters and mills, are now generally speaking, paying their way, that we are no longer entirely dependant upon the constant arrival of fresh capital from abroad for our survival, that we are able to maintain unaided not only our present scale of production, but that we are creating wealth, with which to extend our operations.

A good criterion of the prosperity of a country is the condition of the laboring man. From this standpoint our territory compares favorably with any other country. Wages are probably higher here than in any other part of Canada, the Yukon excepted. In the Rossland camp the scale of wages for muckers was increased voluntarily by the managers and at some of the other mines and smelters, concessions as regards wages or hours were made as the result of negotiations. In lumber camps and sawmills, there has been continual scarcity of labor, and the fruit growing industry is almost at a standstill, and is likely so to remain until the advent of a class of labor, not at present to be found in the country.

The cessation of work at the coal mines in the Crow's Nest pass for two months, just on the eve of what has been a very severe winter, was deplorable, inflicting great loss upon the miners, upon the commercial men in adjacent town, and upon the industries and communities dependent upon this source for fuel.

I presume that the figures of mineral production, which I have the honor to present to you in the supplement to this report, are less by from one to two million dollars than they would have been except for this apparently wholly unnecessary and fruitless strike.

An incident of the year has been the arrival in the province of some 3000 Sikhs from India. It does not yet seem to be determined whether these men will adapt themselves to the conditions of life in this country.

The price of the metals in which we are particularly interested have been extraordinarily high. Silver has been above 70 cents and is now quoted at 68 5-8 sents. Copper has been at about 25 cents and is now 24 5-8. Lead during 1906 reached £20 and is now slightly above that figure. Since April last the price of lead has been continuously above the figure at which bounty payments cease.

The ruling of the secretary of the treasury of the United States in regard to imported zinc ores, making these subject to a duty of 20 per cent upon gross contents has continued throughout the year, but has been now set aside by a decision of the board of appraisers. This ruling while in force practically shut off the production of zinc in Canada.

The zinc smelter of the Canada Metal company at Frank, Alta, has been in operation and turned out some 50 tons of spelter but the plant is at present idle and it is thought that some aid by way of a bounty from the dominion government, in line with that offered to iron and lead, might justifiably be asked. Vice-president Starkey will report to you upon this subject.

In all of our lead and copper smelters the year has been one of extension and improvement of plant. This is also true of the lead refinery at Trail. This work has interfered to a considerable extent with the output of the year, but the capacity and efficiency of the plants have been greatly augmented.

The electric power plants of the city of Nelson and of the West Kootenay Power and Light company, at Bonnington Falls, have been completed, making an aggregate of electrical power now availlable, or available after the installation of some further machinery ,a matter of seven or eight months, in our territory, of 41,000 h.p.

In 1901 president Robertson congratulated the residents of the Boundary upon the prospects of railway connection with the coast, expressing the hope that such a railway would be completed in two years. We regret to see that after six years the Boundary is still a cul de sac, and that you have no short cut towards the west. The missing links are now, however, being as rapidly as possible supplied by both the C.P.R. and the G.N.R., and you will soon have the advantage, not only of communication, but of alternative and competing routes.

We owe to our friends in East Kootenay and in the Lardeau and Trout Lake districts, that we aid in securing for them as speedily as possible the railway extensions from Golden to the Crow's Nest Pass railway, and from Gerrard to Arrowhead, or at least to Trout Lake city.

In September last I attended as the representative of this body the meeting of the Dominion Forestery association. I was awarded the honor of a place upon the committee on resolutions, and upon the committee appointed to draft resolutions in regard to the prevention of forest fires in B.C. After ample consideration the recommendations of this association, as printed in our minutes of last year were adopted as the basis of the recommendations to the forestery association.

The territory about the heads of our rivers, including generally the land lying at more than 4000 feet altitude is, except as regards mining operations of no value for the purposes of settlement or industry. But for scenic attractions, as the source from which our streams are fed, and as the home and shelter of game animals, it is of enormous consequence. The very inaccessibility and desolation of these vast elevated tracts are attractions to tourist travel. From this aspect they are commercial assets of the province. It is estimated that in the highlands of Vancouver island, the elk number hundreds of thousands. On the mainland the aggregate of big horn sheep, goat, earibou, deer and bear will run into similar figures. All of these elevated tracts should be reserved from alienation, except so far as the requirements of mining extend, and every diligence used to protect the forests with which they are clothed from fire and from the axe, and the wild animals from wasteful slaughter. The Forestry association, and the Game Protective association are working with this object in view and we think should as representing the commercial interests of the interior districts of the province continue to urge this until effectual action is secured. The Banff national park should be extended to cover the whole watershed of the Columbia and Kootenay rivers, above an altitude of 4000 feet and at some convenient point in the upper Kootenay valley, the reserve should be continued through the beautiful pine park lands, to the line of the Crow's Nest Pass railway.

The interest in fruit and berry growing continues to grow. A notable illustration is the purchase by the governor general of Canada, earl Grey, of a tract of orcharding land on Kootenay lake, which is to be immediately planted with trees. Similarly throughout our territory, a great deal of land has been sold during the year to other persons who came as tourists and the district has gained from the east and from the old country many valuable settlers. The acreage in fruit and berries was probably increased by 40 per cent during the year, but the season was not particularly favorable for production, especially as regards berries, and it is doubtful if the figures for the value of the product can be much increased over last year.

We all note with satisfaction the establishment of a tree nursery in the Kettle river valley. We will be fortunate when the time comes that the whole of our demand for trees and shrubbery can be supplied at home, and the introduction of the pests of older fruit countries avoided.

The indications are that the lumber cut has exceeded that of last year by 50 per cent and the marketting conditions have been favorable. The cost of mill work increases yearly consequent upon the steady rise in wages, and the costs of logs increases for this reason and for the further reason that annually the logs are getting further from the mills. For this reason there is no prospect that the present comparatively high prices of lumber will ever be reduced.

I note that in 1900, the year before our former meeting in Greenwood, the Boundary produced 97,000 tons of ore. For the seven years, to the end of 1906, it produced 4,500,000 tons of ore. For 1906 alone the production was 1,200,000 tons, the contents of which was approximately: Gold, 94,000 ozs., silver, 627,000 ozs, and copper, 32,100,000 pounds. In the meantime your three smelters have grown to an aggregate capacity of 6000 tons a day and it is expected that your ore tonnage during the present year will be 1,500,000 tons.

From published reports it appears that the Granby Consolidated has paid during the year in dividends, $1,753,000, being 12 per cent upon its stock. The Crow's Nest Pass Coal company has also paid in dividends 10 per cent within the year; the Canadian Consolidated Mining and Smelting company 10 per cent; the Le Roi $175,000, and the Le Roi No. 2, $240,000. With the present high scale of prices for copper, prices which the best authorities agree, are not likely in the near future to fall, there is the prospect of phenomenal development in the Boundary and in the great mineral belt lying to the west.

There is again throughout our territory, as a consequence of the era of activity upon which we have entered, a demand for government expenditure upon roads, probably in excess of the means immediately available. I do not know how we can assist those locally interested except by putting before the provincial government a list of the works required, arranging them somewhat in what we find to be the order of their urgency.

I have to express my thanks to vice-president Starkey and to secretary Mackenzie for the cheerful assistance throughout the year they have given me.

After Mr. Buchanan had taken his seat amidst applause, Fred Starkey of Nelson vice-president,, gave a brief address, reported in full elsewhere in this issue.

The secretary's report shows a cash balance for the year of $49.11 in favor of the boards. The boards of trade in affiliation are those of Greenwood, Fernie, Kaslo, Rossland, Nelson, Fort Steele, Trail and Moyie, but it is hoped that Phoenix and Grand Forks will again come into active membership at this convention. Efforts have been made to get the proposed board of trade at Marysville to affiliate, but the plans have not yet matured. Secretary Mackenzie goes on to state that the associated boards of southeastern British Columbia is everywhere acknowledged as a power in the land and numerous communications with the various governments, corporations and interests with which it frequently comes in contact are treated with the greatest respect.

The election of officers followed and the meeting then adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

In his annual report Mr. Buchanan adds an appendix in which he estimates the value of the mineral and lumber produced in southern Kootenay and Yale during the year 1906.

The figures are as follows:

Gold, 210,653 ozs, value $4,213,060.
Silver, 2,243,800 ozs., value, $1,503,346.
Copper, 37,079,000 lbs., value, $7,415,800.
Lead, 26,389,134 tons, value, $1,847,269.00.
Zinc, 3000 tons, value $60,000.
Coal, 721,000 tons, value, $1,442,000.
Coke, 189,400 tons, value, 473,500.

The total value of minerals, therefore, is $16,954,975.69.

Lumber, 146,000,000 feet, value $2,044,000.

Total value of minerals and lumber, $18,998,975.69.

In his estimates Mr. Buchanan takes the following prices: Gold, $20 per oz.; silver, 67c. per oz.; copper, 20c. per lb.; lead, $70 per ton; zinc, $20 per ton; coal, $2 per ton; coke, $2.50 per ton; lumber, $12.86 per thousand feet.

In addition to the address given by vice-president Starkey and printed elsewhere in this issue ,that gentleman said;

"There is no request that we have more persistently urged than that for the establishment of a department of mines as a branch of the dominion public service. Claiming to be, as we are, the premier mining district of Canada, we have felt ourselves entitled to ask for official recognition of our great industry. This year we find our wishes in that respect substantially complied with. We ventured to add the suggestion that the new department when created would be most fittingly presided over by one of the representatives of British Columbia. Our views in this have also prevailed and the Hon. Mr. Templeman has been selected to preside over the new department.

ALBERTA LEGISLATURE

ESTIMATES FOR YEAR BROUGHT DOWN YESTERDAY

PROVINCE WILL SPEND NEARLY THREE MILLIONS IN 1907

Edmonton, March 13—The estimates were brought down in the house today and passed without opposition by the conservatives except for a very brief address by Herbert.

The estimates indicate that Alberta will spend $2,763,974.18 during 1907 and schedule B, which is designated to provide for legislation, the maintenance of public institutions, salaries and the civil service from Jan. 1, 1908, to the passage of the estimates at the next session, names $400,000. The amounts called for by the departments in the estimates are: Civil government, $155,000; legislation, $44,000; administration of justice, $345,722.68; public works, $1,293,000; education, $365,675; agriculture, $435,576.56; hospitals, $34,500; miscellaneous, $99,950. The estimated revenue during 1907, the premier stated, would be approximately $200,000 greater than the receipts, but the government proposed to spend on current account $200,000 on the construction of telephone lines in Alberta. Consequently the accounts will practically balance at the close of the year. In delivering his budget speech the premier gave a brief resume of the work done by the government during the past year. Last year 16 new mines were opened, and 64 mines are now working in the province. The expenditure through the coal mines department was $4502. The new villages incorporated under the vilalge ordinance act, which is also under public work, brings the total up to 36 villages in the provinces. In the agri- the village ordinance act, which is also been important. The exhibit at Halifax had resulted in considerable benefit to the province. During the season of 1906 12 creameries were in operation, of which 24 were private companies and the others were operated by the government. The total output of butter was $470,977.70, of which $292,977.77 was from the government creameries and the balace from private companies. The travelling dairies had been very useful in the important work of assisting in the higher education of the farmers. The outlook was for a great expansion in dairying during the present and coming years.

FIVE EXECUTED DAILY

St. Petersburg, March 13—Statistics published today regarding the drum head count martials show that up to March 5, 764 persons were executed, an average of almost five daily.

A NEW ALLIANCE

Brussels, March 13—The Belgian and Dutch commissioners are drawing up the terms of a cordial understanding, amounting practically to an alliance between the two countries.

CONVENTION AT OTTAWA

Anti-Tuberculosis Leaders Meet in Annual Session

Evidence Taken by Committee Inquiring Into Alleged Western Lumber Combine

(Special to The Daily News)

Ottawa, March 13.—The seventh annual convention of the Canadian association for the prevention of tuberculosis opened here today. In a report of the executive council attention was called to the fact that between 1891 and 1901 the ravages of the disease had greatly increased until at the latter date the census returns showed 18 affected persons to every ten thousand of the population. The council reviewed its efforts to check the spread of the disease and its successful results.

Beddoe, the accountant of the interior department was questioned before the parliamentary committee today as to his examination of the books of the North Atlantic Trading company, made for the government. Monk endeavored to obtain the names of those connected with the company. The witness declined to divulge the names of any sub-agents as they included clergymen and others. He was under pledge to hold all such matters confidential and publicity would only make unending trouble for all those concerned.

Senator David has given notice of a resolution that the senate will insist upon the application of section 92 of the British North America Act in accord with its spirit and true intent to the end that the exclusive powers of provincial legislatures may be protected and preserved.

The senate will not consider the mere insertion in a bill of a declaration that work is for the general advantage of Canada, itself sufficient foundation for the exercise of the legislative authority of the Canadian parliament.

Evidence was taken today as to the alleged existence of a lumber combine in the west by a special committee of the commons this morning. Charles Thomas, representing the Grain Growers' association of Manitoba, said he had an interest in local lumber yards and a factory, which was started because of the high prices charged. His firm got lumber from the United States and made a profit of from $4 to $6 a thousand. Since March, 1906, lumber had gone up $6 a thousand. He was under the impression that his firm had been asked to join a lumber association, but had refused.

S. O'Brien, of Strathcona, Alta., representing the Brunette Mills of New Westminster, sold in the northwest to the members of the Western Retail Lumbermen's association. There was an understanding in the association not to cut prices. In Edmonton and Strathcona the local association numbered ten dealers.

The Burrard-Westminster Boundary Railway and Navigaiton company's bill passed the senate committee today. Mr. McNeill, one of the incorporators, was present.

Thomas Martin, liberal M.P. for North Wellington, until quite recently one of the most robust types in parliament, died yesterday following a serious operation through which he passed last week.

Ottawa, March 13—Thomas Greenway was in the chair today at the lumber inquiry. A. E. Watts, a lumber manufacturer of Wattsburg, B.C., was given permission to question a witness who said his firm was refused lumber by British Columbia in 1904, but not since then.

S. A. O'Brien of Strathcona was the next witness. He said he had been in the retail lumber business since 1900. He purchased lumber from the Burnette mills at Sapperton and had never been refused supplies by the B.C. manufacturers. Replying to later questions, witness said he had gone out of business for a time and had been a traveller for the Burnette mills. He never received any definite instructions as to whom he should sell. Replying to Mr. Lancaster the witness said he had a list of the western retail lumbermen's association, who sold to its members. He went to no town where a member was in business. He had been in business in Strathcona for three years. There were three other dealers in town. They met together from time to time to arrange prices as a guidance. He admitted that there was a general price list in existence in B.C. On dimension timber there was a difference of $2 a thousand in favor of the mountain mills. He knew nothing of a general increase in prices a year ago, but he could say that since he began in Strathcona three years ago, the price had gone up $5.50 a thousand. Referring to the local association in Strathcona, he admitted the object was to fix prices, and this also covered Edmonton, there being nine dealers in the two towns. The local association did not meet at stated intervals, but generally when there was a change in price by the manufacturers. There was also a provincial association but at its meetings prices were not considered owing to circumstances in different towns.

In answer to Mr. Watts the witness said he understood there were mills in B.C. not members of the association.

INDIANS SELL LANDS

Winnipeg, March 13.—The Indian department has decided to sell 54,000 acres of the Crooked Lake reserve, Broadview, Sask., and 10,000 acres on the Cote reserve, near Kamsack, on the C. N. R. All are surrendered Indian lands. The Indians, by popular vote, decided to sell, the department acting as agents.



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LAND NOTICES

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the land already covered by my pre-emption, in West Kootenay district, and described as follows: Commencing at a post marked "Robert Edgar Stobe's southwest corner post," and situate on the north side of the Columbia river, about 40 chains east of the C. and K. Block 373, and running north 40 chains; thence east 60 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west following the river to place of commencement, containing 240 acres.

ROBERT EDGAR STOBE.

Dated, March 14, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of section 34, township 69, and marked "G.K.'s S.W. corner," thence 80 chains north; thence 40 chains east; thence 80 chains south; thence 40 chains west to place of commencement, being the west half of section 34, township 69, and containing 320 acres, more or less.

DAVID G. KURTZ.
W. A. CALDER, Agent.

Dated Jan. 14th, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands situated on the south shore of the West Arm of Kootenay lake, nine miles from Nelson, and joining lot 4401: Commencing at a post marked "M. M. Winter's N.W. corner post," thence east 80 chains, more or less; thence south 20 chains, more or less; thence west to the lake shore ,and thence following the lake shore to the point of commencement.

Dated this 9th day of February, 1907.

M. M. WINTER.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked "J. Cameron's S.W. corner," said post being on the west side of Upper Arrow lake, opposite Nakusp and at the N.E. corner of Lot 7310, running west 16 chains; thence north 60 chains; thence east 7 chains; thence following the lake shore in a southeriy direction 60 chains more or less to point of commencement, containing 60 acres more or less.

Dated this 1st day of January, 1907.

J. CAMERON.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of E. C. Taylor's application to purchase, situate about one mile south of Fosthall creek and marked, "Dorothy Toye's Northeast corner," thence running west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

DOROTHY TOYE
J. E. TAYLOR, Agent.

Dated Dec. 20, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria, for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post marked "T. W. Savary's N.E. post," and planted at the south boundary of K. and E. block 823, on the west shore of South bay of Howser lake, thence 40 chains west; thence 80 chains south; thence 40 chains, more or less east to shore of bay; thence along shore of bay to point of commencement, the whole containing 320 acres.

T. W. SAVARY.
J. R. EDMONDSON, Agent.

Kaslo, Nov. 29, 1906. 24-2

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post planted about two miles south of the main Fosthall creek, and at the southeast corner of W. F. Taylor's application to purchase and marked, 'Emma Wright's Northeast corner,' thence running 80 chains south; thence 80 chains west; thence 80 chains north; thence 80 chains east to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

EMMA WRIGHT.
J. E. TAYLOR, Agent.

Dated Dec. 20, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate on the east shore of Kootenay lake and being the same ground covered by pre-emption No. 211, which I have cancelled, and which may be more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a post marked "David Black's N.W. corner," said post being on the shore of said Kootenay lake, thence east 40 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 40 chains, more or less to lake shore; thence northerly following the sinuosity of the lake shore, 80 chains more or less to point of commencement, the whole containing 320 acres, be the same more or less.

Dated this 28th day of Dec., 1906.

DAVID BLACK.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate in West Kootenay district, and marked "J. McL.'s S.W. corner," thence 80 chains north; thence 80 chains east; thence 80 chains south; thence 80 chains west to place of commencement, containing east half section 34, and west half section 35, being 640 acres, more or less.

Dated Dec. 5, 1906.

JAMES McLAUCHLAN.
W. A. CALDER.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate in West Kootenay district: Commencing at the southwest corner of Lot 4682, thence south 60 chains; thence west 40 chains, more or less to the Kootenay river; thence following the shore of same river northeasterly to point of commencement ,comprising 160 acres, more or less.

Dated March 6, 1907.

PATRICK SHERAN.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate in the West Kootenay District: Commencing at a post about 20 chains north of the S.E. corner post of lot 2548, thence south 40 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 20 chains, to point of commencement, containing 80 acres more or less.

HAROLD SELOUS.

Nelson, Feb. 8, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works at Victoria, B.C., for permission to purchase the following described lands in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of J. R. Cranston's location No. 1 and marked the "southeast corner post of J. R. Cranston's location," thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

5. Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of J. R. Cranston's location No. 2 and marked the "southeast corner post of J. R. Cranston's location," thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

6. Commencing at a post planted about one mile north of J. R. Cranston's location No. 3, and marked the "northeast corner post of J. R. Cranston's location," thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

7. Commencing at a post planted 1 1-2 miles north of the northwest corner of J. R. Cranston's location No. 4, and marked the "northwest corner post of J. R. Cranston's location," thence south 160 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 40 chains to the point of commencement.

8. Commencing at a post planted on the north line of J. R. Cranston's location No. 5 and marked the "southeast corner post of J. R. Cranston's location," thence north 160 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 160 chains; thence east 40 chains to the point of commencement.

J. R. CRANSTON, Locator.

Jan. 30, 1907.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Black Prince Mineral Claim, situate in the Nelson Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Queen Victoria mountain, near Beasley Siding.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Frank C. Green, acting as agent for Aaron H. Kelly, Free Miners Certificate No. B449, and Thomas Brown, F.M.C. No. B868, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 26th day of January, A.D., 1907.

F. C. GREEN, Nelson, B.C.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENT

Nellie N. Mineral Claim, situate in the Nelson Mining Division of West Kootenay district. Where located: About four miles north of Erie, N.E. of the Arlington mine.

TAKE NOTICE that I, J. D. Anderson, P.L.S., of Trail, B.C., agent for Andrew Bostad, Free Miner's Certificate No. B821, intend, 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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

J. D. ANDERSON.

Dated this 17th day of December, 1906

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Edith, Jennie and Ibis Mineral Claims, situate in the Nelson Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Goat Mountain, near Creston.

TAKE NOTICE that I, John D. Anderson, P.L.S., of Trail, B.C., agent for G. A. M. Young, Free Miner's Certificate No. B905, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants of the above claims.

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

Dated this 19th day of December ,A.D., 1906.

J. D. ANDERSON.

CERTIFICATES OF IMPROVEMENT

Rio Tente, Queen Victoria Fraction and Orinoco Fractional Mineral Claims, situate in the Nelson Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located :On Queen Victoria mountain, near Beasley Siding.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Frank C. Green, acting as agent for Michael Egan, Free Miner's certificate ..o. G515, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvement, for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants of the above claims.

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

F. C. GREEN, Nelson, B.C.

Dated this 26th day of January, A.D., 1907.

ON RICH SHEEP CREEK

MINE OWNERS CLAIM THEY HAVE RECORD PROPERTIES

HIGH GRADE FREE MILLING ORE IN PLENTY

On Sheep creek, near Salmo is, it is claimed, one of the richest free milling camps in B.C. There are several properties being developed at the present time, with most excellent prospects, includ ng the Queen, Yellowstone, Kootenay Belle, Mother Lode, Ore Hill, Nugget group, Golden Bell and the Columbia group.

The Queen mine has produced over $200,000 worth of free milling gold ore. There has been from 25 to 30 men employed at the property for the past two years. There are four tunnels run and the owner has run into a large body of high grade ore, running $40 per ton, across seven feet in the lower tunnel, at a depth of over 400 feet. William Waldie, who about a year ago bought out his partners, J. A. Turner and Mike Scully, also since bought the Yellowstone mine adjoining the Queen on the northeast end. This latter property was worked for about five years and produced over $200,000 in free milling ore. There is a ten stamp mill and a sawmill and several other buildings which Mr. Waldie had leased before buying the property.

The Kootenay Belle adjoining the Yellowstone on the easterly side, has the Queen ledge, and also 500 feet down the hill the Yellowstone ledge, both fissure veins. In the past two years this property has been worked on and off under lease and bond. There were 661 tons shipped by different parties to the Nelson and Trail smelters, which averaged $58.55 per ton in free milling gold, besides 180 tons of inferior ore put through the Yellowstone mill, which averaged $21 per ton, making in all 841 tons which averaged $50.71. This group has five claims and was bonded last September to the Bell Bros. and C. Donaldson of Salmo, who rebonded it to Nettleton and company of Spokane. The owners of the property are T. Bennett, H. M. Billings and F. P. Drummond. There are now about 20 men working at the property.

The Mother Lode group of seven claims, was located two years ago and is on the opposite side of Sheep creek from the Kootenay Belle and is owned by H. M. Billings, T. Bennett, F. P. Drummond and Gus. Schwinke. The mine has proven up, so far as the work done, to be one of the richest free milling properties in B.C. About 107 tons were shipped to the Nelson and Trail smelters, averaging $25.80 per ton free milling gold ore. The highest car averaged $153 per ton and the lowest $44.50. The property was under lease to McVicar, Drummond and company during the past two months and they are finishing the last car now.

The Nugget group of three claims on the west side of the Mother Lode is owned by George Matthews and James Gilker of Nelson, and was located last year. They shipped 23 tons to the Nelson smelter this winter that averaged over $116.

The Ore Hill group of three claims, lying south of the Queen mine was bonded to Minneapolis people about two years ago and is another high grade free milling gold property.

The Columbia group of three claims lying west of the Golden Bell and opposite the Yellowstone, was bonded to New York people last July, and the latest reports say it is showing up well under the work going on.

The Golden Bell group of three claims, lying between the Mother Lode and the Kootenay Belle, is owned by C. E. Bennett and F. P. Drummond, and has a tunnel driven 30 feet showing three and a half feet of good free milling ore averaging $30 a ton.

The owners of these Sheep creek properties think there is a great opening for capitalists at Salmo and declare this season will witness a great improvement in the camp.

WEEK'S ORE SHIPMENTS

OUTPUT IS CONSIDERABLY OVER RECENT FIGURES

PROBABLE SECOND ENRICHMENT OF ROSSLAND MINES

The fuel supply throughout the mining and smelting districts appears to be now in a satisfactory condition once more and as a consequence the week's output and smelter receipts have risen to about their normal state.

The second shipment from the Queen Victoria has been made to Trail and the further development of this property is exciting a good deal of interest amongst mining men.

The Silver Cup appears in the shipping list for the first time this year and all the districts show an increasel output for the past seven days.

Appended will be found the ore shipments and smelter receipts in detail for the past week and year to date.

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

MINE	Week	Year
Granby	15,333	80,440
Mother Lode	2,000	27,618
Brooklyn	1,952	12,251
Rawhide	1,408	8,607
Sunset	768	3,716
Mountain Rose	105	1,217
Snowshoe	1,220	10,530
Emma	61	1,167
B. C.	530	530
Other mines		411
Total	23,383	146,487

ROSSLAND SHIPMENTS

Centre Star	2,086	13,838
Le Roi	2,196	24,136
Le Roi No. 2	387	2,562
White Bear, milled	350	350
Other mines		2,429
Total	4,969	44,315

SLOCAN-KOOTENAY SHIPMENTS

Emerald	110	535
Sullivan	600	6,000
La Plata	63	953
La Plata, milled	425	4,250
Second Relief	32	119
Second Relief, milled	145	1,450
Queen, milled	195	1,950
St. Eugene	250	1,288
Last Chance	32	186
Standard	30	205
Eureka	60	242
Hunter V.	49	1,099
Arlington, Erie	79	446
Vancouver	19	61
Spokane	32	175
Arlington, Slocan	45	168
Mountain Boy	17	39
Bismark	43	66
Queen, Victoria	145	169
Granite	30	30
Silver Cup	213	213
Other mines		2,715
Total	2,586	21,320

The total shipments from the mines in the above districts for the past week were 30,038 tons, and for the year to date 212,129 tons.

GRANBY RECEIPTS
Grand Forks, B. C.

Granby	15,333	80,440
Emma	61	259
Other mines		82
Total	15,394	80,781

B. C. COPPER CO. RECEIPTS
Greenwood, B. C.

Mother Lode	2,000	27,618
Snowshoe	600	6,900
B. C.	530	530
Other mines		750
Total	3,130	34,807

DOMINION COPPER CO. RECEIPTS
Boundary Falls, B. C.

Brooklyn	1,952	12,251
Rawhide	1,408	8,607
Sunset	768	3,716
Mountain Rose	105	1,151
Total	4,233	25,725

TRAIL SMELTER RECEIPTS
Trail, B. C.

Centre Star	2,086	13,838
Le Roi	1,640	12,567
Le Roi No. 2	537	3,562
Snowshoe	626	4,630
La Plata	63	953
St. Eugene	32	167
Last Chance	22	166
Eureka	60	242
Vancouver	19	61
Spokane	22	175
Iron Mask	40	223
Queen Victoria	146	169
Arlington, Erie	60	60
Granite	30	30
Other mines		2,060
Total	5,183	39,863

HALL MINES SMELTER RECEIPTS
Nelson, B. C.

Emerald	110	535
Standard	30	205
Arlington, Erie	19	326
Arlington, Slocan	46	168
Hunter V.	49	315
Mountain Boy	17	39
St. Eugene	218	681
Bismark	43	66
Silver Cup	213	213
Other mines		766
Total	745	3,455

LE ROI SMELTER RECEIPTS
Northport, Wash.

Le Roi	556	11,569
Second Relief	32	119
Copper King	45	291
First Thought	54	679
Other mines		728
Total	687	13,386

MARYSVILLE SMELTER RECEIPTS
Marysville, B.C.

Sullivan	600	6,000

The total amount of receipts reported from the local and foreign mines for the past week were 29,972 tons, and for the year to date 203,517 tons.

PASSED THE 1835 MARK

PITTSBURG FLOOD BROKE ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS.

CREST HAS BEEN PASSED AND WATERS ARE RECEDING.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 15.—The crest of the flood passed this city at 6 a.m. today. At 8 a.m. the rivers began show signs of falling. No immediate danger is apparent. The rivers are rushing out at a terrific rate.

Pittsburgers today were amazed at the immensity of the flood in the Monongahela, Alleghany and Ohio rivers, which has submerged 10 square miles of the downtown section of the city. After passing the highest stage every known, 37 feet, the water slowly receded. Enormous damage has been caused and over 100,000 persons have been temporarily thrown out of employment. Every transportation company in the city is interrupted. Skiffs are carrying hundreds of people to their places of business and the utilization of wagons and horses as conveyances, which did valuable service yesterday, were discontinued owing to the strenuous protests of the humane society. Twenty fatalities have occurred in Alleghany county.

Four massive bridges, the Sixteenth, Ninth, Seventh and Sixth street structures were threatened with destruction owing to heavy ice which came down the Alleghany river, and it is believed they have been greatly weakened. That the bridges were not swept away is considered marvellous by riverman. Frightened guests in the Lincoln, Colonial, Annex and Anderson hotels, located in the midst of the flood are marooned and are watching the high water from the windows. Four theatres, the Gayety, Alvina, Belasco and Bijou, are flooded and will be dark for several days. Most of the fire engines in the downtown district are pumping water from buildings along Fifth avenue. At the First National Bank building, Fifth avenue and Wood street, the basement is submerged to a depth of several feet and strenuous efforts are being made to protect the dynamoes which generate power for the Western Union Telegraph Co.

Outside of Pittsburg damage running into millions of dollars has been done. Many towns are entirely cut off from this city, thousands of families have been forced from their homes and it is expected these conditions will prevail for several days.

At Zanesville, Ohio, the crisis in the flood situation has passed. Six hundred homeless families are being cared for, and the churches, schools and fire stations are filled with them.

At Parkersburg, W. Va., four persons were drowned late last night in an effort to escape from their home at Riverside to a place of safety from the floods. W. Francis, his wife, daughter and son are victims. They had proceeded only a few yards when the torrent overtook their skiff.

At Wellsville, Ohio, twenty-three streets here are under water; about 300 houses are flooded.

NEW EASTER CARDS

Raphael Tuck and Sons Place Assortment for 1907 on the Market

Raphael Tuck and Sons of Montreal, the famous art publishers, have issued their usual popular line of cards, folders, booklets and post cards, specially designed to Easter presentation. The firm seems to have outdone itself, for the assortment produced this year is even better than any of those published in the past, notwithstanding the high standard that has always been maintained. The line now offered is chiefly remarkable for the artistic merit, the beautiful color work and the dainty effects produced. The postcards, especially will appeal to those who delight in making collections of these interesting souvenirs and will prove welcome Easter gifts in many a home.

MISSIONARY MASSACRED

Shanghai, March 14—It is reported from Chinese sources that a Wesleyan mission has been destroyed near Liang Po and that the missionaries were killeld.

Dear Mother

Your little ones are a constant care in Fall and Winter weather. They will catch cold. Do you know about Shiloh's Consumption Cure, the Lung Tonic, and what it has done for so many? It is said to be the only reliable remedy for all diseases of the air passages in children. It is absolutely harmless and pleasant to take. It is guaranteed to cure or your money is returned. The price is 25c. per bottle, and all dealers in medicine sell it.

SHILOH

This remedy should be in every household



He Knows the kind of Waterproof Oiled Clothing that stands the hardest service

Do You Know?

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

Made for all kinds of wet work or sport.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

TOWER CANADIAN CO. LIMITED TORONTO, CAN.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY

"Companies Act, 1897."

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the "Kootenay Copper Company, Limited," 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 situate at the City of Spokane, in the State of Washington.

The amount of the capital of the Company is fifty thousand dollars, divided into one million shares of five cents each.

The head office of the Company in this province is situate at Creston, and O. J. Wiggens, farmer, whose address is Creston, is the attorney of the Company, not empowered to issue and transfer stock. The Company is limited.

The time of the existence of the company is fifty years from the 29th day of August, 1906.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 16th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[L.s.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which the Company has been established and organized are:

To locate, buy, sell, lease, bond, develop, work, operate and deal in minerals, mining claims and mining properties of every kind and description, in the Province of British Columbia, Dominion of Canada and in the States of Idaho and Washington, in the United States of America:

Also to carry on the business of purchasing, selling, milling, matting, stamping and reducing ores and minerals of every kind and description in the province of British Columbia, in the Dominion of Canada and the States of Idaho and Washington, in the United States of America:

Also to buy, sell, erect, operate electric light and power plants for the purpose of mining and treating ores and furnishing electric lights and power necessary and convenient for the uses and purposes of this company in the conduct of its said business in the Province of British Columbia, in the Dominion of Canada, and in the States of Idaho and Washington in the United States of America:

Also to locate, buy, sell, lease and deal in timber and timber lands, and to cut, transport, saw and manufacture timber into marketable products, necessary and convenient for the uses and purposes of this Company in the operation of its said business in the Province of British Columbia, in the Dominion of Canada, and in the States of Idaho and Washington, in the United States of America:

Also to buy, sell and deal in timber and timber lands, and to cut, transport, saw and manufacture timber into marketable products, necessary and convenient for the uses and purposes of this Company in the operation of its said business in the Province of British Columbia, in the Dominion of Canada, and in the States of Idaho and Washington, in the United States of America:

Also to encumber, lease, mortgage and issue mortgage bonds upon each and every and all the foregoing kinds, classes and descriptions of real and personal property that may be by this corporation acquired, owned and held in accordance with the foregoing provisions and declarations, in such manner and form as may be provided by law:

And finally to do and perform, within the territory aforesaid, any and all such acts and things as may be incident, requisite, proper and expedient for the carrying out, in their fullest and broadest sense, the objects and purposes for which this corporation is organized.

VOL. 5

DEBATE IS POSTPONE

Better Terms Resoluti to Come up on Nex Monday

Rumor That the Government Woul force the Lord's Day Act Forthwi is Denied by Premier

(Special to The Daily News)

Victoria, March 22.—The debate the better terms resolutions, which set down for this afternoon was a postponed, the premier not being ing to proceed before Monday.

In reply to a question put by the l er of the opposition re granting the of Rossland a portion of the two cent tax. premier McBride stated the government did not recognize R land had any legal claim to a shar the proceeds of this tax, but that government had under consideration question of granting the city some sh as a matter of equity.

The debate on the report stage of bill to amend the Assessment Act, continued by Oliver, and Brews amendment affecting all canneries less value than $10,000, was voted d and the report adopted. The report bill 6, an act to incorporate the B Veterinary Medical association, adopted. Bill 18, an act to revive continue the existence of certain c panies, passed the committee. Bill 20 was read a second time.

Tatlow moved the second reading bill 19, to assess, levy and collect es on the property of railways, expl ing that the object of the bill was to power municipalities to collect taxes the property of railways within t limits. The immediate beneficiaries the bill will be Rossland, Revelstoke Golden. When the tax exemption pe of the C. & W. expires, several Bound towns will be benefited. The sec reading was adopted without divi and the bill passed the committee st

In committee on the bill to regu the hours of labor in smelters, amendment offered by Hawthornthw to insert words "or slag" after the w "matte" in the second line of sectio was adopted, and the bill reported c plete as amended.

J. A. Macdonald's bill to amend Workmen's Compensation Act, passed its second reading, the princ provision being: Sub-clause (b) of tion 1, of the first schedule to the a hereby amended by adding to said clause (b) the following words: "P vided further that whenever it is p ed to the satisfaction of the commi or the arbitrator that the injury in spect of which the workman is enti to compensation under this act is a manent injury, the committee or arbi tor may with the consent of the w man award him a lump sum not exc ing the sum of $1500 in full of workman's claim to compensation u this act.

The house will adjourn for Easter cess on Wednesday next and will sume on Tuesday following.

C. D. Blackwood, is gazetted ac government agent at Nelson in the sence of R. A. Renwick, in the cur issue of the B. C. Gazette.

An order-in-council was passed to appointing R. A. Renwick, of Nel deputy chief commissioner of lands works. Mr. Renwick's appointment be gazetted next week.

(Special to The Daily News)

Victoria, March 22.—It is repo here this afternoon that attorney gen Fulton had announced to G. O. Buch an and F. M. Black, officials of Lord's Day Alliance that he would permission to prosecute to all ap cants under the Dominion Lord's Act, and let the magistrates judge of merits of the case. Premier McBride asked if this was the decision of government in the matter. He rep emphatically that no such decision been reached and that there was authority for such an announcemen

The Lord's Day Alliance officials have misunderstood attorney gen Fulton's response to their applica What he told them was that if the e utive decided to enforce the law he w allow all applications for prosecut leaving it to the magistrates to de on the merits of each case. The ex tive has so far, come to no decisio the matter and when they do, a notice will be given to the public.

PRESBYTERIAN GRANTS.

Toronto, March 22.—Claims amo ling to $9,576 were passed by the augu tation committee of the Presbyte church yesterday. These covered work of the past three months Quebec to the Pacific coast. The imum stipend is $800 and a manse. grants for the ensuing year to amount of $42,000 were also passed.

G. T. R. CHANGES.

Montreal, March 22.—The work fourth vice-president McGuigan, w retiring from the G. T. R. to accep position of first vice-president of Great Northern, will be taken jo by M. S. Blacklock, superintenden the eastern division and W. E. Br