NOTICE

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

Dated this 14th day of December, 1905.

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

NOTICE

OTICE is hereby given that 60 days er date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and orks for permission to purchase the Fol- ing described lands: Starting at a post rked "Peter Genelle's Northwest Cor- Post," planted on the east side of the umbia river, between Upper and Lower ow Lakes, about one mile north of T. ckinson's pre-emption, thence east 40 ins, south 80 chains, west 40 chains, th 80 chains following bank of river to nt of commencement. Covering land in No. 4263.

PETER GENELLE.

ated at Nakusp, B.C., Jan. 15th, 1906.

THE WEEKLY NEWS

VOL. 4 NELSON, B. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1906 NO. 42

LABELLED "POISON"

Bill Regulating the Sale of Patent Medicines is Introduced

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

(Special to The Daily News)

Press Gallery, Legislative Assembly, Victoria, Feb. 23.—The proceedings in the legislature this afternoon were of a purely routine nature. Some progress was made with the new school bill in committee, and several new bills were introduced, the chief of which are: An act to amend the Health Act, and another respecting the sale of patent medicines.

The amendments to the Health Act provide penalties for the exposing for sale of unsound candies or other eatables and also adds to the enumeration of contagious and infectious diseases that must be reported, measles, whooping cough and mumps.

The principal clauses in the patent medicine bill read: "No person shall sell, expose for sale or have ready for sale any patent medicine, proprietary medicine, nostrum or specific, intended for internal consumption by human beings that contains chloral, hydrate, ergot, morphine, opium, belladonna or any of their compounds or derivatives; cocaine or any of its salts, actanilide, sulphuric, sulphurious, nitric and nitrous acids, unless the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper or cover in which said patent medicine, proprietary medicine, nostrum or specific is put up, is conspicuously labelled with the word "poison" and with the name and percentage of the poisonous ingredients.

"No person shall sell, expose for sale, or have ready for sale, any patent medicine, proprietary medicine, nostrum or specific containing more than ten per cent alcohol by weight, unless the owner, compounder, proprietor, or vendor of such patent medicine, proprietary medicine, nostrum, or specific, shall have obtained from the provincial board of health, permission to employ more than ten per cent of alcohol in the composition of said patent medicine, proprietary medicine, nostrum or specific."

Attorney-general Wilson is leaving for Ottawa tomorrow to attend the supreme court on private business.

During the afternoon session of the legislature, Shatford (Similkameen) presented petitions signed by over six thousand persons in fifty-nine cities and towns of the province asking the legislature to enact laws regulating the sale of patent medicines.

HELLO GIRLS ON STRIKE.

Asked to Renounce Unionism and Have Other Troubles.

(Special to The Daily News)

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

The primary cause of the trouble was Mr. Kent's attempt to force the girl operators into signing papers renouncing unionism for good, and unfair discrimination between union and non-union girls.

The men of the electrical workers' union have also quit work, according to union rules, in the New Westminster office as well as here. As both sides appear to be in a conciliatory frame of mind continued trouble is not looked for.

PHOENIX OPERA HOUSE.

(Special to The Daily News)

Phoenix, Feb. 23.—The executive of Phoenix Miners' Union No. 8, which built the fine new Miners' Union hall here last fall, and finished it all but the lower floor, the opera house portion, has decided to proceed at once with the work of completing the opera house so that it can be placed in use and become a revenue producer as soon as may be. This week a force of carpenters was set at work on the interior and it is thought they will be through in about a month, so that the opera house can be used.

Thus far the union has spent about $18,000 on the new building, it being the most complete structure of its kind in the province that was put up by an organization of this kind. When finally completed, the union will have an investment of about $20,000, and an opera house that will compare favorably with those in cities many times the size of Phoenix. The upper floors are used as a dancing hall and as lodge and banqueting rooms, etc., and at present several organizations in the city have their headquarters in the building.

LABOR CANDIDATE WINS.

Montreal, Feb. 23.—In the federal by-election in Maisonneuve today, caused by the death of Hon Raymond Prefontaine, the late minister of marine and fisheries, Paul Verville, labor, was elected, defeating L. O. Grothe, liberal, by about 1,200 majority. The conservatives did not nominate a candidate but joined hands with the laborite.

Grothe, who is a cigar manufacturer, had trouble with some of his employees a little while ago and due advantage was taken of the situation by his combined opponents. At the last general elections the late minister was elected over his tory opponent by a majority of 2,062.

FOR STARVING JAPAN.

Canada to Send $25,000 Worth of Flour for Famine Sufferers.

(Special to The Daily News)

Ottawa, Feb. 23.—Canada will forward $25,000 worth of flour to the Japanese famine sufferers.

Most of the flour will be ground from Manitoba wheat, but a portion will be made up of Alberta wheat, ground in British Columbia. The flour will be shipped in 20,000 packages of 49 pounds each. Each package will contain directions for use and yeast. The first consignment is to be forwarded from Vancouver on March 5th.

HOCH PAYS THE PENALTY

MURDERER OF MANY WIVES WAS HANGED YESTERDAY

GERMAN FIEND MARRIED 13 WOMEN PROBABLY KILLED ALL

Chicago, Feb. 23.—Johann Hoch, the wife murderer, whose efforts to escape punishment for his offenses have delayed his sentence for nine months, since June 23, was hanged today at 1.34 p. m.

Hoch is believed to have come originally from Herrweiler, a small town in Germany not far from Bingen-on-the-Rhine. His father, Jacob Schmidt, is said to still reside there. A wife, supposed to be the first wife of Hoch, is also living in the same place. Hoch has always been reticent regarding his career in this country and his first wife married in the United States is believed to have been Mrs. Martha Steinbrecher, to whom he was married in 1895. After living with her for four months she died, the cause of her death being given as nephritis. In November, 1895, he married Mary Randkin in this city and left her the day after the wedding because she refused to give him money. In April, 1896, Hoch married Martha Hertzfield and left her in four months, after obtaining from her $600. His next wife is said to have been Mary Hoch, of Wheeling, W. Va. She died of nephritis after three months. Hoch has always denied this marriage and declared that he merely assumed the woman's name. In the fall of 1896 Hoch married Clara Bartell of Cincinnati, and she died within three months of the marriage. In January, 1897, he was married to Julia Dose in Hamilton, Ohio, and abandoned her after obtaining $700. In April, 1898, Hoch was arrested in this city for selling mortgaged furniture and received two years in the house of correction.

In November, 1901, he was married to Mrs. Anna Goerhke of Chicago, but abandoned her after failing to obtain any money from her April 18, 1905. He married in St. Louis Mrs. Mary Becker, who died early in 1903. Her relatives have claimed that she was poisoned. December 10, 1904, Hoch married Mrs. Mary Welcker, a widow of this city, the woman for whose murder he was condemned. December 10 the woman became ill and January 12 she died, the cause of death being stated in the physician's certificate as nephritis. Five days later Hoch married Mrs. Emilie Fisher, a sister of Mrs. Welcker-Hoch. He obtained $750 from her and disappeared. January 19 the last Mrs. Hoch reported to the police the disappearance of her husband. Suspicion was aroused by her story and the body of Mrs. Welcker-Hoch was exhumed and 7.6 grains of arsenic were found in her stomach. Search was made for Hoch and he was finally discovered in New York, where his landlady, Mrs. Kimberley, reported that she believed her boarder to be Hoch because he had proposed marriage to her on the day of his arrival in her house. He was arrested and later brought to Chicago.

Hoch, after being placed in jail here, admitted that he had been married thirteen times, but always denied that he had caused the death of any of his wives. He was placed on trial April 19 and on May 20 the jury returned a verdict finding him guilty of murder and fixing his punishment at death. On June 3 sentence was passed on him and the date fixed for execution being set for June 23.

Governor Dineen granted him a reprieve until July 28. Within one hour of the time set for his execution Hoch was given a second respite until August 25. Before this date arrived, however, the supreme court of the state granted a supersedeas to permit of the consideration of his case by the court. December 15 the court handed down a decision affirming the verdict in the lower court and fixing the date of execution for February 23. The last effort made by Hoch to secure a new trial ended January 22, when governor Dineen and the board of pardons refused to interfere in his behalf.

As the time set for the execution approached Hoch abated nothing of his good nature. As one of the guards passed his cell Hoch called him to the door and said: "It's getting close to the time, isn't it? Well, im' ready. You people won't have any trouble with me. When the minute comes I'll go like a brave man. What's more, I'll go like an innocent man. I never committed the crime and I'm not afraid to go." Despite his brave words it was evident that Hoch was under a severe strain. He appeared nervous but his strong will stood him in good stead and he held himself under marvellous control.

Assistant sheriff Peters consulted with judge Landis by telephone. Judge Landis said: "I have refused to do anything in the Hoch matter. You need not delay the execution on my account."

BOUNDARY BOOM

Buildings to Be Erected at Grand Forks This Spring

(Special to The Daily News)

Grand Forks, Feb. 23.—As a result of the recent announcement of immediate railway construction in this section it is apparent that a building boom will strike the Gateway city this coming spring. Already several large blocks are under consideration, which will be built on business corners, and, in addition to this, contracts for over twenty dwelling houses of modern design have already been let, so that from present indications the present year will be an exceptionally prosperous one for Grand Forks.

The decision of the Kettle Valley railway to locate their passenger depot in the center of the city means much for Grand Forks, as at present both the Great Northern and C. P. R. have their depots nearly a mile distant. There is now no doubt but that the Kettle Valley line depot will in a short time become a union depot. In addition to the advantage of having a centrally located station, fully five minutes will be saved in distributing the various mails at the postoffice, which will be appreciatd by the general public.

WORK ON THE PATHFINDER

(Special to The Daily News)

Grand Forks, Feb. 23.—The present management of the Pathfinder mine is taking time by the forelock in the way of developing that property. At present some twenty men are employed under foreman John Rogers. A compressor plant and other mining machinery are being placed in position on the property, and it has been learned that 40 miners will be employed before midsummer.

The Pathfinder was bonded some three weeks ago by the Granby company for $110,000.

TRADE RECORDS BROKEN

PAST SEVEN MONTHS BEST IN HISTORY OF CANADA

HEAVY INCREASE IS NOTED IN DOMINION EXPORT

New York, Feb. 22.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

There is a fair trade doing in the Dominion. Bad roads and mild weather have caused an accumulation of goods in retailers' hands and reorder business has heretofore been light. Collections are still backward. Spring business is satisfactory in most parts but Montreal reports that travellers in from their trips have not done quite as much in spring goods as they expected. At Toronto spring shipments to the northwest are heavy and a heavy millinery trade is opening up. Building will be very active.

Canadian foreign trade for the past seven months breaks all records; imports being better than last year by 11 per cent. while exports are 20 per cent heavier. The total trade of all kinds for the seven months exceeds the entire fiscal year of 1899. Failures for the week ending Thursday number 32, against 27 in this week a year ago.

The following are the weekly bank clearings, as compiled by Bradstreet's for the week ending February 22, showing percentage of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		Inc.	Dec.
Montreal	$29,868,996	31.4	....
Toronto	23,353,022	37.0	....
Winnipeg	6,888,428	38.8	....
Ottawa	2,249,956	12.4	....
Halifax	1,536,959	9.0	....
Vancouver	1,989,032	53.1	....
Quebec	1,463,397	5.5	....
Hamilton	1,253,790	2.6	....
St. John	1,063,393	23.0	....
London	995,408	29.4	....
Victoria	612,117	25.4	....

MURDEROUSLY ATTACKED

Perilous Adventure of a Farmer of Owen Sound, Ontario

Owen Sound, Ont., Feb. 22.—James Morrison, a young farmer living near Annan, was murderously shot on Wednesday night while returning home. He had been in town with a load of stock, for which he received $145, and left for home about 7 p. m. Three miles down the road Morrison noticed a young man hanging on the rear of the rig, and he invited him to ride. The man climbed in but remained at the rear. When within a short distance of his home Morrison was shot twice from behind, a second bullet blinding him. A third shot missed him. Morrison told the stranger he was shot and asked him to get help, but the latter made no attempt to obtain assistance, so Morrison threw himself on the back of his horse, trusting to its instinct to bring him home.

The shots evidently came from the stranger in the rig, who was bent on robbery. The police are scouring the country for the would-be murderer. Morrison is expected to recover, but he has lost one eye and may lose the other.

The police here have arrested Albert Stewart, a young Englishman, as the man who shot John Morrison, the farmer of Annan, on Wednesday night. Stewart came here from England three years ago. The police say circumstances point strongly towards Stewart being guilty.

THE SITUATION SERIOUS

FRANCE WANTS PEACE BUT BUILDS MORE BATTLESHIPS

STILL HOPEFUL OF SETTLEMENT AT ALGECIRAS

Paris, Feb. 23.—Premier Rouvier made an earnest appeal to the chamber of deputies today not to force a debate at this moment, as it might embarrass the interests of the country. Later, the premier added, when the conference at Algeciras terminated, or was suspended, he would fully discuss the question. M. Rouvier's reference to the possible suspension of the conference caused surprise and the orators yielded.

M. Jaures, the socialist leader, declared that France demanded to know the real situation, of which the people are ignorant. The conference had attained nothing, he continued, except the possibilities of a conflict. M. Jaures concluded with saying that it would be piteous were the two great nations to fall on each other over the question of Morocco.

M. Rouvier, after warning M. Jaures of the effect his utterances would have in Germany, declared that the government had the entire support of the country. France, he said, was deeply desirous of peace, but peace on the condition that her rights and dignity be safeguarded.

Premier Rouvier laid the Moroccan situation before the cabinet today. Minister of marine Thompson announced his intention to ask parliament to build three battleships, each of 18,000 tons, which will be the largest French battleships yet constructed.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Abmassador White today cabled the state department from Algeciras that the Moroccan conference had adjourned until Saturday after discussing the question of an international bank. A very strong spirit of conciliation seemed to prevail.

The understanding here is that there is no immediate prospect of hostile issue between France and Germany on this subject.

The first feeling of depression over Germany's rejection of the French proposals is gradually wearing off and a slightly more hopeful feeling is observed among the delegates. This is due largely to the amicable spirit shown between the French and German delegates during the formal debates on the Moroccan bank question. The discussion will be continued tomorrow when an effort will be made to draft a final bank project reconciling the two views. Strong influences operate to induce the Germans to recognize the syndicate of French bankers who furnished the first loan to Morocco and who seek thereby to obtain a preferred position in the state bank, and numerous compromises on the details of the bank are being discussed. The deadlock on the question of policing Morocco is unchanged, but the feeling also extends to that question.

BOYCOTT IS DEFENDED

Wu Ting Fang Indignant as to Treatment of the Chinese

Reassuring Telegrams From the Orient as Regards Likelihood of Possible Outbreak Against Foreigners

London, Feb. 23.—The correspondent of the Tribune at Pekin says: "The court is nervous over the possibility of trouble. The president of the Chinese foreign board appreciates the possibility of an anti-dynastic rising. The German legation tonight doubled its guards on account of posting of anti-foreign placards at Tientsin."

Pekin, Feb. 23.—Wu Ting Fang, formerly Chinese minister to the United States, when interviewed for the first time today on the existing situation, spoke in support of the boycott. Wu Ting Fang is now living quietly in Pekin, using his time in codifying the laws of China, one of the numerous reforms under way. Speaking of present conditions Wu Ting Fang said:

"China is at a crisis and is passing through a transition stage. Her statesmen and people feel that China needs reforms but there are great differences of opinion regarding the means. There are several classes of reformers. There are those who speak foreign languages and have been abroad and who have had experience. They favor sensible reforms, but not too radical, so as to make China first able to stand upon her own feet. The number of these sensible reformers are few. I am one of them. The ruling classes also know that something should be done, but they are at their wits end to know what to do. The third class is composed of young students who are too rash. They need training and experience. Financial reforms should be carried out in the first place, but without foreign advice and capital it would be impossible to do so under present conditions.

"I was working out a scheme which had to be abandoned because it was necessary to call upon foreign advice. One thing upon which the majority of Chinese are agreed is that China has been deprived of many rights by concessions and territorial grants and by the way her people have been treated by foreigners in Asia and foreign countries. Many Chinese who have gone abroad to Asia, Australia and the Philippines write home complaining of arbitrary discriminations made against the Chinese which dare not be attempted against other foreigners. Therefore everyone is angry and hence the boycott of American goods illustrating the feeling against the unjust exclusion laws. It has spread over all China and is solely in retaliation against unjust discrimination and is not anti-foreign. The Chinese people and officials are on goodterms with all foreigners, and have no hostile feeling toward them. The Chinese merchants have the best feeling towards foreign merchants. The majority of the people in the interior are indifferent to all foreigners travelling in the interior, who write that they are well treated with no signs of hostility against them. These rumors of anti-foreign feeling are not well founded. Sensible men advise boycotters and agitators to be sensible, not to boycott goods and not to treat persons unkindly, but to continue their friendship as before. Unfortunately disturbances in several places are now arising from the boycott but there is no sign of an outbreak against foreigners."

Washington, Feb. 23.—The United States secretary of state has received a cablegram from Mr. Rockhill, minister to China, that he sees no cause for apprehension concerning the situation there. The published reports of uneasiness are believed to be without cause. Missionary troubles are not more frequent than usual it is said, and are due, as was the Shanghai riot, to local causes.

Mr. Rockhill says the Chinese government appreciates the importance of preventing hostility towards foreigners, that it has recently been cautioned by Japan in this respect and that it has declared its determination to ensure their safety under all circumstances. The dispatch adds that while the boycott may continue with local friction, nothing more serious is anticipated by those on the ground.

A pronounced general feeling of determination is noted on the part of the Chinese to secure complete economic exploitations of their empire.

El Paso, Texas, Feb. 23.—General William Shafter, who commanded the United States army in Cuba during the Spanish campaign, passed through here yesterday. Discussing the Chinese situation and the possibility of intervention by the United States he said:

"If there was an uprising in China this country could not get sufficient forces in the field to make a showing. There are many troops in the Philippines but they would not be available for a clash with the Chinese. The danger is to the Americans situated far inland. If they were attacked it would be all over before the United States could get troops to the spot. So far as the naval forces are concerned, it is different, the navy is well equipped. At Manila, along the coast of Japan and China, and at other convenient points in the Orient, the United States has ships which could be brought to bear on China; enough to meet all possible needs."

Do you believe that China has a grievance against the United States, the general was asked: "Grievance, of course she has," he replied, "for years the Chinese have been subjected to every possible indignity by our officials. It has been scandalous. Theodore Roosevelt recognizes this and has issued instructions which ought to bring about some improvement."

AFTER THE RAILROADS

UNITED STATES CONGRESS TAKES A STRONG STAND.

DENOUNCES EXISTING METHODS AS BRIGANDAGE.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Preceded by a debate which indicated no hesitancy but rather a relish in taking action against alleged railroad combinations the house agreed without opposition today to the Tillman-Gillespie resolution directing the inter-state commerce commission to make an immediate inquiry and report regarding alleged restraints of trade on the part of certain railroads in the handling of coal and oil.

The resolution was not in the form in which it passed the senate and will go back to that body for its second action. The debate occupied an hour and consisted of a succession of speeches in denunciation of alleged practices and endorsement of the proposed investigation. Mr. Gillespie (Texas) said if half he heard was true the commercial brigandage of today put entirely in the shade the hold-up men of the frontier days. Mr. Townsend (Michigan) discussed the conditions which in his opinion made it a necessity.

The only note of apprehension was from Mr. Mann (Illinois) who called attention to the law which exempts from prosecution persons who may testify in the inquiry. In this manner the guilty officials, he said, if any such were found, might be able to escape punishment. It was explained that the resolution in no way changed existing laws on this point and the belief was expressed that in making inquiry the committee would exercise discretion in getting its information from sources which would not exempt possible guilty parties.

UNITED MINE WORKERS.

Miners' Demands Endorsed and Sent to Operators.

New York, Feb. 23.—The full scale committee of the United Mine Workers of America, including 36 members, among them president John Mitchell, met in this city tonight to consider the demands the anthracite miners are to make to the committee of operators appointed at the recent conference.

The miners' committee of seven has been busy on these plans for the past week and presented them to president Mitchell for approval today. It was intended that president Mitchell should at once notify the operators that a meeting with them was desired. His action therefore, in first calling a meeting of the scale committee to consider the propositions, has given rise tonight to reports that the miners demands are such as to make the situation a grave one. No statement was given out either as to the meeting of the scale committee, or as to when the miners would seek a further conference with the operators. The meeting of the scale committee lasted until nearly midnight. It was stated that the full committee endorsed the demands of the miners' committee of seven, and it was declared that the anthracite workers will stand by the demands and suggestions.

It was decided to send a copy of the conclusions to Mr. Baer, the head of the operators' committee tonight.

NOW THE FARMERS.

Novel Strike to Commence in the States Next Month.

Indianapolis, Feb. 23.—A strike of 200,000 farmers composing the American Society of Equity, an organization with headquarters in Indianapolis, has been called for March 1, it is announced today. Every one who responds to this call will agree to withhold from marketing any agricultural product, excepting at prices that are up to the level that has been decreed as equitable by the officers of this organization. The word is passing along through all the wheat growing states, and the response that is returned is said to be causing considerable concern on the part of the market men and speculators. The Society of Equity says that the producer ought to get at least $1 a bushel for wheat, no matter what may be the size of the crop. The call for the strike sets forth a minimum selling price on all forms of products.

KAIEN ISLAND LANDS.

G. T. P. Negotiating Direct With Indian Owners.

Ottawa, Feb. 23.—The department of Indian affairs has learned that the Grand Trunk Pacific is negotiating for fourteen thousand acres of Indian lands on the waterfront at Kaien Island, B. C., near the site of the proposed terminus. The company furnished the department with a blue print showing in a general way what lands they desire to acquire. Since then the department has heard nothing of the matter, and no applications have been made for a surrender of the title for the lands. It is thought here that the officials of the company are negotiating with the Indians themselves.

MCGILL COLLEGE

Methodist General Conference Sends a Petition to Sir Henri Joly

Toronto, Feb. 22.—The McGill college's new status in British Columbia is being assailed by officers of the Methodist general conference. The reverend doctors Garman, Potts and Burwash are sending a petition to sir Henri Joly to disallow the bill recently passed by the legislature relating to McGill. The petition says that the Columbia Methodist college, established at New Westminster in 1892, has been sustained at an expense of over one hundred thousand dollars to the Methodist church, and that it was founded on a distinct understanding that British Columbia would establish a provincial university with which it could affiliate. The petition also asks that a provincial university be established.

STRIKE SEEMS CERTAIN

Pittsburg, Feb. 22.—Francis L. Robbins, chairman of the Pittsburg Coal company and leader of the bituminous coal operators, declared upon his arrival from New York today that he could see no probabilities of avoiding a coal strike in the Bituminous coal fields.

AN EXCELLENT BARGAIN

WILSON ADDS HIS EVIDENCE TO GREEN'S AND McBRIDE'S.

JUST HAD TO COAX THE G. T. P. TO TAKE LANDS.

(Special to The Daily News)

Victoria, Feb. 23.—At the Kaien Island grant enquiry this morning James Anderson produced his bank book, checks, stubs, telegrams and other documents as ordered by the committee.

J. A. Macdonald deferred further examination of Anderson until he had time to examine the documents, etc., produced.

Attorney-general Wilson was next witness. His testimony was of no special interest. He confessed to very slight knowledge of all the facts of the case. He had, he said very little to do with the negotiations beyond advising as to the legality of the transaction. He was convinced the government had power, under section 39 of the Land Act, to make the deal and thought the bargain made an excellent one and in the interests of the public.

After a great deal of fencing, Wilson finally admitted that the government entered into a bargain with Bodwell, believing that by only granting two-thirds of the townsite on Kaien Island, could the Grand Trunk Pacific be induced to make that point their terminus. He knew of no attempts on the part of the government to make better terms and expressed his opinion that the G. T. P. people did not consider they had secured any great advantage.

Peter Larsen has wired from Helena that for the past four months he has been under the doctor's care and it was impossible for him to say when he could leave. No reply has yet been received from F. W. Morse of Montreal.

The enquiry will be resumed on Tuesday evening next.

BROADENED FRANCHISES

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE INTRODUCED IN AUSTRIA

THE PAN-GERMAN ELEMENT HAVE STRONG OBJECTIONS

Vienna, Feb. 23.—Five bills, embodying a scheme for universal suffrage and other electoral reforms, were introduced in the lower house of the Austrian parliament today by premier baron Gautch of Frantenheur. The premier was subjected to noisy interruptions on the part of the pan-Germans while explaining the details of the plan, but the majority of the deputies heartily applauded his speech. The bills provide for the election of 455 deputies to the lower house. Every Austrian 24 years of age and domiciled in the constituency for at least a year, will be entitled to vote, and every one possessed of Austrian citizenship for at least three years will be eligible to election to the lower house. Plural voting is prohibited and a division of the electoral district is designed so as to give the Germans 205 representatives, the Slavs 230, the Italians 16, and the Roumanians 4.

A bill amending the standing orders of the house provides for the suspension of disorderly members for a period not exceeding one week.

BLAIR'S REPLY.

Vancouver, Feb. 23.—The C. P. R. denies the board of trade's allegations of unfair rates between the coast and eastern cities. They claim that their rates are lower than those of American lines. The formal reply of the C. P. R. was prepared by A. G. Blair, now counsel for the company.

WHITAKER WRIGHT ESTATE.

London, Feb. 23.—The report of the official liquidator of the J. Whitaker Wright company contains some startling figures. The assets, which were estimated to produce $14,686,100, realized $2,576,570. To realize this cost over $1,500,000. The unsecured creditors, whose claims aggregate $12,858,375, received $221,685. There was nothing to return to the shareholders.

CHEAP GAS

Albany, Feb. 23.—The state commission of gas and electricity today fixed at 80 cents the maximum price of illuminating gas in the boroughs of New York city served by the Consolidated Gas company and the New Amsterdam and Mutual companies.

GET A DEFENCE FUND

Butte, Feb. 23.—Five thousand dollars smeltermen's union of this city to aid in the defence of Charles F. Moyer, Haywood Pettibone, and Orchard, who are suspected of the murder of ex-governor Steunenberg of Idaho.

ATTACKING BANNERMAN

Liberal Premier Backed by Heavy Vote of the House

Chamberlain Asserts That Government Had Gained Power Under False Pretences --Asquith Makes Reply

London, Feb. 23.—An amendment to the address to the throne in reply to the king's speech, at the opening of parliament, expressing regret at the fact that the government had brought the reputation of the country into contempt by describing the employment of Chinese in South Africa as slavery, was defeated in the house of commons this afternoon by 416 to 91 votes. The debate which lasted two days developed considerable bitterness. Joseph Chamberlain and other members of the opposition declared the government had ridden to power on false pretences. Mr. Chamberlain asserted that he had been informed that the mining magnates had approved the government's proposals, which could not be carried out for several years.

Premier Campbell-Bannerman here interrupted Mr. Chamberlain, saying the statement was false.

Chancellor of the exchequer Asquith said that, though he would not like to do so, the government could not take a wet sponge and wipe the hateful ordinance off the slate. However, no new licenses for the importation of coolies would be issued, the ordinance would be amended and all coolies desiring to leave South Africa would be repatriated at the cost of the imperial exchequer. When a responsible government is established in the Transvaal it would have full power to determine whether to detain the Chinese. The conditions would be subject to the assent of the imperial government.

NO CLOSURE.

Merely a Revision of Parliamentary Rules of Procedure.

Ottawa, Feb. 23.—Somebody has started the story that the government proposed to adopt the closure at the coming session of parliament, and Mr. Borden and his followers are in consequence badly scared. The whole thing is a pure fabrication. Responsibility for it is saddled on the representative of a ministerial paper in Montreal, but the statement of the paper in question does not justify any such interpretation. All that is proposed is a revision of the rules of procedure as announced by sir Wilfrid Laurier before prorogation last summer, and concurred in by leading conservatives. Nobody intends to interfere with the freedom of speech, although it costs the country $250 per hour, or more sometimes, to listen to remarks which would be dear at $5 per diem.

HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPION

Burns Defeats Hart in the Twentieth Round at Los Angeles

Los Angeles, Feb. 23.—In the twentieth round tonight in the fight before the Pacific Athletic club, between Marvin Hart of Kentucky and Tommy Burns of Detroit for the heavyweight championship of the world, Charlie Eyton acting as referee, Burns got the decision. The crowd wished to see Jeffries' successor in action, this being Hart's first appearance in this section of the country. Hart weighed in the neighborhood of 192 pounds, while Burns tipped the scales at 176. Hart had the advantage both in weight and height, but Burns had the best of it in reach by half an inch, which proved valuable to this clever boxer and caused him to outpoint Hart in nearly every round.

A decision was rendered in favor of Burns in the twentieth round, notwithstanding Hart rushed in, trying for a knockout blow at the last minute, Tommy Burns' sidestepping and clever ducking kept him out of reach.

RISE IN BRITANNIA STOCK

Vancouver, Feb. 23.—Reliable reports are current that Britannia stock has risen $2,500. H. E. Robinson went up to the mine this afternoon and confirmation is not obtainable. The rise is presumably due to recent developments at the property. It is said that H. W. Treat sold a block at $1,500 last week, having bought a short time previous at a little more than face value, $625.

KILLING NO MURDER.

Oswego, N. Y., Feb. 23.—William Battens, a farmer living near Scriba, was today convicted of maslaughter in the first degree for killing his wife at their home on October, 9, 1904. The jury was out 24 hours.

ONTARIO PUBLISHER DEAD.

Hanover, Ont., Feb. 23.—John Mitchell, publisher of the Hanover Post, died this afternoon, 53 years of age. He has published the Post since 1889.

WELDING COPPER

Winnipeg, Feb. 23.—A chemical process for welding copper, which has given most satisfactory results, and which has aroused great interest in manufacturing circles, has been patented by a Winnipeger named McMillan.

SPEAKER HENDERSON DYING

Dubuque, Ia., Feb. 23.—Former speaker Henderson took a change for the worse today. His condition is now very critical.

BY ORDERS IN COUNCIL

Government Acts Against Express Condition of Statute

Socialist Leader Gets Pet Project Once More Before House--Evasive Answers Made to Questions

(Special to The Daily News)

Press Gallery, Legislative Assembly, Victoria, Feb. 19.—This afternoon's session of the legislature was almost entirely devoted to the consideration in committee of the whole of bill No. 18, an Act to Amend the Land Act. Bill No. 13, an Act Respecting the Use and Manufacture within British Columbia of Timber cut on Lands of the Crown, finally passed committee stage with a slight additional amendment, the words "east of Cascade range," being substituted for "east of the 121st meridian of longitude," limiting the provisions of the bill regarding export to that section of the province west of the Cascade range.

On the report stage of bill No. 25, an Act Relating to the Transfer of Land, and to Provide for the Registration of Titles to Land, attorney general Wilson offered a long list of verbal amendments, following his usual custom of patching up his bills as they pass from stage to stage.

Some progress was made with several private bills and the debate upon Davidson's (Slocan) eight hour smelter bill was adjourned on motion of Bowser (Vancouver).

One interesting feature of the afternoon was the restoration to the order paper of Hawthornthwaite's bill, an Act to Amend the Provincial Elections Act, by reducing the deposit of candidates from $200 to $50. This bill was killed in committee last week, and today Hawthornthwaite moved to have it restored to the order paper. His motion carried and was supported by the entire government vote, with the exception of finance minister Tatlow and Price Ellison (Okanagan) the vote standing 22 to 16.

In answer to questions by Oliver (Delta) premier McBride stated that the government had not advised the Pacific Northern & Omineca Railway company that they were not prepared to admit the liability of the province for the subsidy until a reference was made to the courts, in the same way as the Midway and Vernon Railway company had been treated. The premier also stated that on August 14 last, he had personally informed Robert Wood and his solicitor, that the government were not prepared to admit the liability of the province under the Midway & Vernon subsidy act.

With regard to further questions by Oliver, in reference to Columbia & Western land grants, the premier said the government had entered into an agreement with the company in respect to these said lands and he presented the orders-in-council setting forth the terms of this agreement. These were the orders-in-council Oliver moved for unsuccessfully on Friday last. It appears that notwithstanding the express terms of the Columbia & Western Subsidy Act of 1896, that the land grant therein provided for was conditional upon the surveys being made within seven years, and the fact that surveys have not been made yet, the government are prepared to grant over the lands to the company and propose bringing in a bill granting the company lands to the extent of 808,872 acres the balance claimed by the company on account of the subsidy act, the conditions of which they have not complied with.

The following questions and answers show the situation of affairs as they exist today:

Brown (Greenwood) asked the chief commissioner of lands and works:

1. Has the Columbia & Western Railway company made application to the government for lands claimed by way of subsidy on account of construction of section 3 of its line of railway?

2. If so, when was such application made?

3. How many acres are claimed by the company?

4. Has the government taken action regarding such claims, and if so what action?

5. What lands, if any, have been surveyed by the company in respect to section 3?

6. What surveys, if any, have been accepted by the government?

Chief commissioner Green replied:

1. Yes.
2. August, 1901.
3. 1,060,000 acres are claimed by the company, but grants having issued for only a portion of such lands, the balance still claimed is 808,872 acres.
4. Yes. Orders-in-council were approved Feb. 18, 1905, and May 2, 1906.
5. The department is advised that certain surveys have been made in respect to nearly all the blocks selected.
6. None.

(Special to The Daily News)

Press Gallery, Legislative Assembly, Victoria, Feb. 20.—The much debated McGill University bill, finally passed its third reading this afternoon, but not without quite a lengthy debate, participated in by the premier, Carter-Cotton, Fulton, the leader of the opposition, Henderson, Hall and both socialist members, the latter of whom in the interval had become hearty supporters of the measure.

The leader of the opposition, in speaking on an amendment offered by Henderson, pointed out that had the bill been properly prepared and intelligently introduced by the minister of education, there would not have been any difficulty experienced in passing it through the house. The opposition had no objection to the principle of the bill, and welcomed any move calculated to provide better education facilities for the youth of the province, but did not propose to allow the government to push through measures crudely drawn and which might work injury to the educational system.

Henderson's amendment was voted down by 24 to 14, and the bill was read a third time on the same vote.

The debate on the second reading of the Public Schools Amendment Act, was resumed by the leader of the opposition, who simply remarked that the Act of last session should be repealed, and with that object in view moved the following resolution: "That all the words of the resolution after the first word 'that' be struck out and the following words substituted: That in opinion of this house education in the province would be better served by reverting to the school laws existing before the passage of the Public Schools Act, 1905."

Premier McBride replied at great length and with some of his old time force, that has been conspicuously lacking so far this session. His seepch was almost entirely confined to a bitter personal attack on John Oliver. The premier took the position that Oliver had conducted a campaign of misrepresentation of the government's school bill of last session, throughout the province and that in so doing he had been actuated by malicious motives, that should bring down upon him the condemnation of every right thinking man and woman in the province. The premier was repeatedly interrupted by Oliver, who asked for specific statements as to the time and place at which he had made malicious attacks upon the government's school policy. As usual the premier was unable to give particulars, and in more than one instance was compelled to retract, much to the amusement of the opposition benches.

Munro and Evans continued the debate and Murphy moved the adjournment.

Upon the order being called for the continuation of the debate on the motion for the second reading of Price Ellison's bill respecting telephone companies, premier McBride asked that this order stand over. Information had recently come to hand that an investigation had been ordered by the province of Manitoba, with a view to the establishment of the desirability or otherwise, of that province taking over the operation and control of the telephone system within the province. Enquiry was also being made by the federal government, as to the feasibility of the telephone service being taken over by the national government. It was undoubtedly a part of the conservative platform and policy of the government of this province, that telephones should be taken over and operated by the government, and he would be distinctly in favor of this if conditions were found to permit. If it appeared that the province had the financial ability to grapple with the question it should be taken up at once. As at present advised, however, he did not think that British Columbia was financially in a position to accept this new responsibility nor could he say when the government could take up the matter. He fully appreciated and approved the motives actuating the course of the member for Okanagan in introducing his bill. The subject was of much public interest and importance but the government could not lose sight, on the other hand, of the fact, that the company, known as the British Columbia Telephone company, was now operating under a charter in this province, the conditions of whose corporate existence did not permit their charges to exceed a certain fair and specified rate. Under all the circumstances, and especially in view of the inquiries now on foot both by the province of Manitoba and the dominion, he did not regard the present as an opportune time for the province of British Columbia to adopt legislation of this character; and he therefore suggested to the member for Okanagan that he either permit his bill to stand over for the present, or else withdraw it for the present session.

Price Ellison said he had no objection to the former course being adopted, and the house soon after arose.

GRAND FORKS COUNCIL

City Electrician to Remain—Railways Want Free Right of Way.

(Special to The Daily News)

Grand Forks, Feb. 20.—At last evening's session of the city council, a resolution was moved and seconded by Ald. McDonald and Cooper to declare the city electrician's office vacant and to call for new applications. This motion, however, was lost, the rest of the council being strongly in favor of retaining Mr. Waterson as city electrician.

By a unanimous vote the city council makes nine hours a day's labor for laborers employed on all city work. Laborers have had to work ten hours heretofore.

H. W. Warrington, general superintendent of the Kettle Valley Lines Railway, appeared before the city council last evening and asked leave to address the council at its next meeting with regard to the city giving free right of way for his railway through the streets of Grand Forks. He stated that his company intended to start work at once and intimated that the passenger depot would be located on Third street, as well as the freight depot. This action of Mr. Warrington corroborates previous reports regarding railway building up the North Fork.

City health officer C. M. Kingston has recommended the city council to take immediate steps towards securing a better water system for Grand Forks. He advises that the water be filtered from the river before being used.

The local board of school trustees have requested the city council to take the necessary steps towards enlarging the Grand Forks school district. The proposed new district will be bounded on the north by Smelter lake, on the south by the international boundary line, on the east by R. R. Gilpin's ranch, and on the west by 4th of July creek.

FALSE RETURN CHARGED

PAYNE CONCENTRATOR MAKES A HUGE PROFIT

LATE MANAGER IS INCIDENTALLY ATTACKED

(From Wednesday's Daily)

There was a further session of the supreme court held last evening between 8 and 11 o'clock, when the last case but one on the list was partly heard. This case was one that involved the beginning of the shipping of zinc from the mines of the Slocan. It was an action to recover certain moneys from T. W. Jones for value of ore unlawfully held back on being put through the zinc and lead plant at the Payne mine then under the charge of Mr. Garde, the action being brought by Osborne Plunkett, of Vancouver, who had leased the property to a third party, Turner, in whose name the suit was actually started.

On the case of Turner vs. Jones being called, S. S. Taylor and M. L. Grimmett appeared for the plaintiff and W. A. Macdonald for the defendant.

S. S. Taylor, in opening the case, said that in 1903 Osborne Plunkett and T. W. Jones had some correspondence about the dump of the Great Western mine. Plunkett owned the Great Western and defendant, Jones, represented the Lanyon Zinc company, of Iola, Kan. He was their ore buyer. Near Sandon is situated the Payne magnetic separator, which separated the zinc and the lead. Where zinc was present in the lead ore that ore formerly had little value, according to the percentage of zinc. Zinc lately had no value. Jones persuaded Plunkett to allow him to treat his dump at the Payne mines. This was done; Plunkett to get 15 per cent of the net proceeds. Mr. Taylor maintained that this 15 per cent was only for a test. But Jones took the whole dump, and for this the real value of the ore, not 15 per cent, should be paid. Mr. Taylor maintained that Jones had a secret bargain with the manager of the Payne, A. C. Garde, and that he had sent him the Great Western ore without assay, when ore was mixed with the Payne ore. Furthermore, Jones had asked Garde to give him certain returns as to the value of the ore, which was less than the actual amount.

M. L. Grimmett then read the examination for discovery of T. W. Jones. In this was included a letter to Plunkett asking for a lease of three years on the Great Western dump, giving 15 per cent royalty on the net smelter returns. Some further correspondence ensued and Mr. Jones witnessed a refusal and started work on the dump, to be discontinued shortly afterwards. Mr. Jones then wrote saying that this would put him to some expense and asked to be allowed to go ahead in order to recoup himself, but merely to make a test. There were some 100 to 150 tons of ore on the Great Western dump. To test the ore it would be necessary to run the mill for 24 hours to 36 hours. It was run through the Payne mill, which had a capacity of 200 tons a day. However, the ore was not run through the Payne mill separately. Mr. Garde promised to do so but afterwards said he could not. The ore was not sampled before being put through the Payne mill although as such is the practice and although there were assayers in Sandon. Jones then wrote to Plunkett sending him $32 as his royalty and enclosing a letter from manager Garde saying that the value of the ore run through the mill was $225. The value of the ore was $350, but there were other transactions which brought down the value. These other transactions were not explained nor told to Mr. Plunkett. Jones was paid various sums by A. C. Garde. He signed for these sums in a big book. He did not know it was the Payne payroll. The accountant, Ransom, kept his arm across the book. These sums were not in payment of wages; they were payments for Great Western ore. He was once paid by a Hall Mines cheque. That same month he had been paid a cheque for which he signed for in the book which was called the payroll. The difference between $350 and $225 Jones had kept for himself as a remuneration for a loss he had incurred at the coast over another matter, but he did not think it necessary to tell Mr. Plunkett about the keeping back of the $125. After all, 15 per cent on this amounted to only $18.

G. F. Ransom, manager of the Payne mine, said he had been, at the time of the transactions recited above, accountant under the former manager, A. C. Garde. Witness was shown the payroll which was prepared by himself under the instructions of manager Garde, and recognized it. Mr. Jones' signature was upon it for $50 for 16 days for labor. On other payrolls of the Payne, sometimes high up on the list, sometimes low down, Jones had signed for various sums for labor. Witnes had not kept his arm across the payroll so as to keep the nature of the paper he was signing from Jones. Jones was not paid for labor. He was not a laborer. He was paid for ore. There were 40 tons of concentrates from the Great Western ore. The Payne ore was running 65 to 70 tons to 1. These were used together. Great Western concentrates were worth $70 a ton. Payne concentrates were worth about the same. The capacity of the Payne concentrator was 125 tons a day, of feed. Five to ten tons of ore would be sufficient to make a test. Seven tons would have been sufficient for Great Western ore for a test. There was no reason why the Great Western ore should have been mixed with that of the Payne.

Cross-examined—It did not matter to the Payne company how the money was paid to Jones; whether by direct cheque or by payroll. Witness admitted that for certain reasons it was better for the company that the payments for ore should appear as labor. There was no secrecy as to the ore coming to the mill. Everybody knew it was Great Western ore. Jones got $500 for the ore. The Payne company got about $3,000 for it. That was the opinion of the witness. There were no assays taken except one by the assayer at the Payne, Mr. Robinson, which showed 130 ounces in silver and 45 per cent lead. Before concentration the ore had assayed $28.35. On that there would be $6 penalty for zinc value, $15 for freight and treatment, and $4 haulage, leaving $3.35 profit. But on putting it through $3.35 profit. But on putting it through the mill, freight and treatment would be paid on 40 tons instead of upon 80. As there would be no zinc penalties, because the zinc would be separated, that would also be saved. Moreover, there would be besides the 40 tons silver-lead, 22 tons of zinc assayed, which, all taken together, would bring up the value of the ore to $70 per ton of concentrates. That calculation was based on a letter of Mr. Jones to Plunkett.

J. L. Retallack said he owned a controlling interest in the Washington, adjoining the Great Western. The Washington was supposed to be located on the Great Western lead. The Great Western ore witness thought was worth about $60 per ton as a concentrate. He made a deduction of 15 per cent in silver, 10 per cent lead and 30 per cent zinc for losses in the zinc concentration.

The examination in chief of Mr. Retallack was still unfinished when at 11 o'clock the court adjourned till 10.30 this morning.

NEW DENVER DEFEATS SANDON

(Special to The Daily News)

New Denver, Feb. 17.—The Sandon hockey boys came down last night and had a friendly game with our puck chasers. Unfortunately for the visitors, the New Denver goal was so narrow they could not put the puck through, while the Lilocrne experts got six goals to their credit.

Although the ice was soft the game was very fast, at times and was entirely free from rough play, the best of feeling prevailing all through. Our players will give the Sandon players their revenge on the 27th instant.

COMMITTEE TO DECIDE

BOUNDARY POWER CASE IS NOW CONCLUDED

EXPERT EVIDENCE ON PROPOSAL SUBMITTED.

(Special to The Daily News)

Victoria, Feb. 20.—The private bills committee this morning completed hearing evidence and argument for and against the proposed amendment of the West Kootenay Power & Light company's act, by which permission is asked to supply power in the Yale district.

The British Columbia Electric company's engineer, Mr. Milne, was present and gave his opinion as an expert upon the question of the feasibility of the proposed arrangement which the Cascade Power & Light company is willing to enter into.

Mr. Milne said that the maximum power of the Cascade company was represented as 2000 horse power. There was an average of 1680 horse power and it was doubtful if there could be more than 1680 horse power permanently established. He was asked if it was feasible to carry out a scheme of having the West Kootenay Power company provide power over the lines of the Cascade company. Mr. Milne replied that to put in connections by which the West Kootenay company's power line would be brought to the Cascade company's power house was possible. It would cost about $15,000 to $20,000 to put in the necessary transformers and switchboards, to supply the 1320 horse power wanted to bring the average of the Cascade company from 1680 horse power to 3000 horse power. The remainder of the power supplied by the West Kootenay company might be transmitted over its own lines. He thought that the West Kootenay Power company, in order to make it a business proposition, would require that the minimum amount of power should be paid for by the Cascade company, whether used or not. Estimating the cost of generating 7000 horse power by the West Kootenay company, together with the cost of maintenance and depreciation in value, and allowing for five per cent on investment, the Cascade company would have to take at least 1400 horse power at $33.

In reply to R. L. Drury, Mr. Milne said from a business point of view the deal woould be a good one for the Cascade company, as it increased the value of the company's plant. It was not a good business proposition from the stand point of the West Kootenay company. If the West Kootenay company got a fair rate for the power supplied to the Cascade company, the former should not care what was done with it. If the companies were to enter into competition, it would be bad policy for the West Kootenay company to supply any power to the Cascade company. With the capacity which the West Kootenay company had, as compared with the Cascade company, the former could put the latter out of business.

Superintendent Anderson of the Cascade company was then called. He testified that after eight year's experience, the company's works could have supplied 3000 horse power, except at the one time referred to in January and Feburary, 1905. This was due to the natural flow of the water without dams.

In reply to D. M. Eberts, the witness said he thought it would be a paying investment to put in a steam plant at the cost of $50 per horse power. This would not be required to be called into use for years at a time.

E. V. Bodwell suggested to the committee that the bill introduced, should not pass without protection being afforded the Cascade company. The West Kootenay company, he held, could not go into Yale district without legislation. Those interested in the Boundary country had testified that they did not care where the power came from as long as they got it. The Cascade Power company had no objection to the West Kootenay Power company coming in, but they should not be allowed in with a free hand and so destroy the investment of the Cascade Power company. His clients suggested that the Cascade company should be allowed the market up to its capacity. The West Kootenay Power company had not offered any suggestions for reciprocal arrangements.

The committee now have under consideration what recommendation they will make to the legislature in connection with this bill.

LOCAL MINING MARKET

INTERNATIONAL COAL STOCK GOES UP AFTER DIVIDEND

VALUES GENERALLY RISING AND DEMAND STILL KEEN

The stock market has been very active during the past week. There was lively trading in International Coal, St. Eugene, Centre Star and Canadian Goldfields. International Coal was a little quiet in the early part of the week, but after the very favorable reports that were given out at the general meeting, which was held in Spokane, the stock became very active. This company made a profit of $97,000 for the year ending Dec., 1905.

Canadian Goldfields shares were in good demand and the stock advanced two cents a share from last week's close.

Rambler-Cariboo is quiet with very few orders. Oro Denoro continues about the same as last week. There has been a good demand for Pathfinder, on account of the Granby company having taken a bond on the company's property.

Western Oil continues fairly active, most of the orders coming from the coast.

Rocky Mountain Development is also in good demand.

Quotations for the week were as follows:

	Asked	Bid
American Boy	$ .1½	$ .1
Arlington Mines	.5	.4
Cariboo-McKinney	.2	.1½
Centre Star	.36	.33
Canadian Goldfields	.7	.6
Dominion Copper	.55	.45
Denero Mines	.10	.1½
Elkhorn	.35	.30
Five Metals	.5	.3
International Coal	.35	.32
La Plata	.13	.9
North Star	.5	.4
Rocky Mountain Oil	.80	.70
Referendum	.7	.6
Rambler-Cariboo	.36	.34
St. Eugene	.70	.67
Sullivan	.6	.5
War Eagle	.25	.22

ANDERSON'S RAKE OFF

WHEN HARD PRESSED HE FINALLY OWNS UP.

CONTINUATION OF KAIEN ISLAND LAND GRANT.

(Special to The Daily News)

Victoria, Feb. 20.—The Kalen island land grant investigation was resumed this evening, James Anderson being on the stand during the entire session. A spat between J. A. Macdonald and W. R. Ross, in which the latter came off second best, was a feature of the session.

Macdonald moved that Anderson be ordered to produce his bank book and stub cheques, Anderson having declined to do anything of the sort when requested to do so by Macdonald.

Ross opposed Macdonald's motion, saying he was only attempting a grand stand play for the benefit of the press.

Macdonald took serious objection to Ross' entirely uncalled for insinuation, and said his conduct should be reprimanded by the committee.

This, undoubtedly, was the feeling of the majority of the committee, and to save the situation Dr. Young intervened with a conciliatory proposal which resulted in Macdonald agreeing to allow the question to stand over.

Anderson was pressed by Macdonald to state what he received from Larsen in payment for his services in securing the Kalen island townsite for the Grand Trunk Pacific.

The witness declined to answer, alleging that it was impossible for him to separate his dealings with Larsen, in connection with the Kalen island land transaction from other undertakings in which they were mutually concerned.

Macdonald then moved that Anderson be ordered to answer this question.

Paterson upheld Macdonald's motion.

Ross declared that the motion was not in order, and in any event he was not prepared to assent to it without a reference to the speaker.

Paterson declared it was up to the chairman to decide the point.

The chairman appealed to Dr. Young, who said he thought Anderson might answer the question without disclosing matter not connected with Kalen island land grant matters.

Anderson again declared this to be impossible, and the chairman then said he would refer the point to the deputy attorney-general who was present.

Maclean, the deputy attorney-general, promptly replied that Anderson must answer the question, even if he had to disclose matters not revelant to the enquiry.

Ross took exception to Maclean's ruling, as exceeding the scope of the enquiry and as wrong in law.

Maclean maintained that his ruling was correct and for a few moments there appeared likely to be a deadlock, when Anderson broke in and said that he would give the particulars asked for.

Anderson then said he had received $10,000 in cash in addition to salary and expenses from Larsen, in payment of his services.

Pressed by Macdonald if this was all he had received, Anderson finally admitted that he still retained a one-sixteenth interest in the townsite properties on the main land and to the south of Kalen island. He also had paid survey fees, and taken over coal properties in which he, with Larsen, had been interested, amounting to some five square miles. These, however were not in the vicinity of Kalen island, nor of the projected line of railway, but distant therefrom perhaps two or three hundred miles.

Anderson's examination was not concluded and will be continued at the next session of the committee.

STILL NEED AMENDMENT

CONFUSION OF SCHOOL SYSTEM BY LEGISLATION.

SUGGESTIONS FOR REMEDYING WORST DEFECTS.

The failure of the McBride government in two successive sessions of the provincial legislature to pass a workable and satisfactory school act is not only, nor chiefly, a weapon of attack for the opposition members. The education of the young in British Columbia is far too important a matter to be made a subject for manoeuvring for party advantage. The applause that greeted the closing statement of John Oliver, member for Delta, that in any wise measure of educational policy the government would receive the unanimous support of the opposition, ought to be sufficient assurance that the importance of the subject is appreciated. It should also be a strong argument against the ministers' policy of forcing a raw and defective measure through the house, without giving opportunity for helpful criticism of the bill throughout the province as well as in the legislature.

With the two chief objects of the Public Schools Act of 1905 little fault will be found. It is probably imperative that the provincial treasury should be at least partially relieved of the growing burden of maintaining the schools which has hampered and crippled every provincial administration. It is also highly desirable that the citizens of the province should be given control of the schools as far as possible without impairing the quality of the education, or producing confusion in the administration of the system.

But the methods devised for accomplishing those objects could hardly have been less efficient. It was necessary that a scheme of local taxation should be devised, that boards of trustees might have funds to supplement the government grant. But it was not necessary that trustees should be made assessment officers, nor that limits should be placed on their right of levying that make it almost impossible to secure sufficient funds.

It can hardly be necessary that all moneys so collected, after delays have been allowed to permit of appeals, and possibly to enforce payment, should be forwarded to the provincial minister of finance and doled back quarterly. If that was the only means that could be devised, the government should at least bear the financial burden for the first three months of the operation of the act, so that boards of trustees might have a fund to begin with, and not be in the position of having undertaken financial responsibilities that they cannot fulfill at once, and possibly never in full.

But there is a better, more prompt, less vexatious and less costly way of providing a school fund. The suggestion of the member for Delta, that a uniform school rate be levied throughout the province in addition to, and collected in connection with, the regular taxes to the government, was in the right direction, and would undoubtedly be an improvement on the system now in force, and also on the one proposed in the amending bill now before the house.

But it would probably result in populous and prosperous school districts receiving much more than was required for their schools, and poorer districts realizing an utterly inadequate amount.

A combination of the two proposals might be better than either. Boards of trustees, except in incorporated cities which are but little affected by the change, might be allowed to decide the sums to be raised for their several districts, and on the advice of the provincial assessor for the district, to fix the rate. But their duties should end there. The school rate should then be added to the government rate, collected in connection with it, and the proceeds to be handed to the boards to administer.

The duties of the assessors should also be simplified by amending the boundaries of school districts so that all shall be bounded by straight lines. No injury, would be caused by including a little more land in school districts, but a serious difficulty now exists owing to the curved lines bounding many districts.

Nothing has yet appeared to refute the charge already made that the interests of the schools, pupils, parents, teachers and trustees, have been wholly subordinated to the purpose of relieving the government of a part of its uncontrollable expenditure. That object has been pursued with callous disregard to the results that may follow to the educational interests from the means adopted.

Many boards of trustees have already shown an entirely praiseworthy willingness to undertake the management of their schools and to perform to the best of their abilities the onerous duties laid upon them. It will be a public misfortune if their public spirited efforts are thwarted by ministerial carelessness or incapacity.

In any case the School Acts should be consolidated at once, as no board of trustees can possibly construe the act of 1905 in connection with amendments now proposed.

TEMPLEMAN'S ARRIVAL

A MAGNIFICENT RECEPTION AT VICTORIA YESTERDAY

DEPARTMENT OF MINES TO BE CREATED AT OTTAWA

Victoria, Feb. 19.—Hon. Wm. Templeman, the new minister of inland revenue, was given a magnificent reception tonight on his return from Ottawa, A. O. U. W. hall being crowded with a very enthusiatic gathering of liberals, as well as a large contingent of prominent conservatives.

Eulogistic speech of the new minister were given by Ralph Smith, M.P., W. Sloan, M.P., and J. A. Macdonald, leader of the provincial liberals. Hon. Mr. Templeman made a happy response, in the course of his speech he said that sir Wilfrid Laurier gave him the assurance at the time of his acceptance of the portfolio of inland revenue, that a separate department of mines would be established just as soon as the necessary legislation could be secured. It would be his (Templeman's) duty at the coming session of parliament to introduce a measure for the creation of a department of mines over which he would preside and which in all probability would be permanently presided over by a British Columbian representative.

Mr. Templemen expressed the opinion that a department of mines could render very valuable service to the mining industry, and it would be his aim to make it thoroughly efficient. He believed such a department could prove as useful to the mining industry as the department of agriculture had proved to farmers.

Conservatives are not likely to oppose Templeman's return but W. H. Macon is in the field as an independent socialist.

PHOENIX CHIEF OF POLICE

Phoenix, Feb. 17—The new board of police commissioners for the city held its first meeting Thursday night, the members being mayor G. W. Rumberger, alderman M. H. Kane and W. K. McDonald. The chief business was the appointment of a new chief of police, and Charles H. Flood received the billet, his duties to commence next Monday. Mr. Flood was for several years the chief of police here, up to last July, when he resigned the position. His retention in office previous to that had been the cause of considerable feeling in the city, charges having been made against him, resulting in a visit of a special government commission to examine into the matter a year and a half ago. When he resigned W. H. Dockstader, his assistant was appointed chief and has acted ever since. It is understood that the police commissioners received a number of objections to the reappointment of Mr. Flood and also that a large number asked for his appointment. It is the intention of the commissioners to have two men on the police force, Mr. Flood being on duty at night.

BLAIR'S NEW JOB.

Appointed Solicitor At Ottawa For the Canadian Pacific Railway.

(Special to The Daily News)

Ottawa, Feb. 20.—Hon. A. G. Blair, the former minister of railways, has been retained by the Canadian Pacific Railway company at a salary of $10,000 a year as their Ottawa solicitor and consulting counsel.

MORE THAN FULFILLED

Power Plant May be Ready Before Date Predicted by Mayor

City Engineer Reports to Council That the Rate of Progress is Better Than Expected---Library Deferred

That the civic power plant on Kootenay river may be in operation before the end of June was the best news disclosed at the meeting of the city council last night. The opinion was expressed by city engineer McCulloch, who said that the work of construction was proceeding faster than he had expected would be found possible. The announcement was welcomed by the council and it was resolved that every effort should be made to hasten the arrival and installation of the machinery.

The special committee on the Carnegie library proposals reported through aldermen Irving and Hume that nothing more definite was known than at the last meeting. They were given permission to sit again.

Alderman Annable's proposal for encouraging the planting of shade trees was endorsed and the necessary instructions were given for carrying it out. The road tax by-law received all but its final reading, and the tax will be payable any time after the 15th of March.

The council met at 8 o'clock. Present, mayor Gillett, in the chair, and aldermen Selous, Annable, Kirkpatrick and Irving. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

The finance committee reported, recommending the payment of accounts totalling $7,613.26, and a payroll of $38.96; recommending that T. Luscombe's salary be increased $5 a month, and that no action be taken on H. C. Cummin's request.

Auditor F. W. Swannell's letter explained that he had accepted H. E. Sharp's audit for the first six months of the year. The city treasurer's report was then read. On motion of alderman Selous it was referred to the finance committee with instructions to arrange for its immediate publication. The financial statement is on the whole a favorable one. The city's total receipts, including the proceeds of the sale of the power plant debentures, were $285,159.22, exclusive of such proceeds, $137,284.32. The total disbursements were $159,156.79; exclusive of $71,278.79, spent on the power plant, they were $127,880, or nearly $10,000 less than the receipts. Against that, however, is the $30,000 arrears of taxes, a former asset, realized and spent, and represented now by only $15,000. There is also a difference in the city's overdraft, which affects the general result.

Mayor Gillett remarked that the auditor's salary was inadequate. His suggestion for an increase was referred to the finance committee.

A letter from J. H. Ringrose announced his withdrawal from a proposed contract for constructing the city's power line. The letter was filed.

A letter from Dr. C. J. Fagan invited the city to be represented at an anti-tuberculosis meeting to be held in Victoria on February 22, and to instruct the city's member to attend. The city clerk was instructed to write the member for Nelson accordingly.

Alderman Annable moved that the city clerk be instructed to notify residents by publication to apply for shade trees and undertake to take care of them. He intimated that $350 would supply 1,000 young maples. The suggestion was approved and the motion was adopted.

Dr. Rose moved that by-law No. 165, the road tax by-law for 1906, be read a first time by title, which was carried. The by-law was then read a second time, and taken up clause by clause with the mayor in the chair. The by-law will go into effect on March 15. The committee rose and reported. The by-law was then read a third time, and Dr. Rose gave notice of motion for its final adoption.

Alderman Hume reported that a committee of ladies have been very successful in a canvass for subscriptions for the purchase of lots for the library, and wished to know definitely what the council was prepared to do.

Alderman Irving reported for the special committee that ladies representing the library board had met the committee and stated that the proposed building might contain a room from which a considerable revenue might be raised for meetings.

Alderman Selous thought the scheme still too indefinite for a decision.

Alderman Rose referred to the experience of Vancouver and reminded the council that there was no escape from an agreement once entered into, even though compliance might be found onerous.

The mayor suggested a reference back to the committee.

Alderman Irving—What is the committee to do?

Alderman Kirkpatrick—Keep the ladies away from the rest of us.

The city clerk was instructed to write the Vancouver city clerk for all available information about Carnegie libraries.

Alderman Annable stated that during the last three months of 1905 only 100 people had visited the reading room and that their contributions amounted to $2.75.

It was generally felt that a library was desirable, but that no pledge could be given by the council until terms should be known more definitely.

The city engineer, at the request of Alderman Hume, explained the latest progress at the power plant. He said that the construction had been accomplished even faster than he had expected, that there was now nothing to be feared from high water. He had no notice yet of the shipment of the hydraulic machinery, but expected such notice daily. He thought that there was an excellent prospect now that the power plant might be in operation considerably before the first of July.

The mayor suggested that the company, the Hall-Chalmers-Bullock, be asked to fulfill their contract now and deliver the hydraulic machnery. The suggestion was approved.

On motion of Dr. Rose the payroll for February was passed and payment ordered. Dr. Rose also drew attention to the fact that while the new city engineer's duties will begin on March 1, February 28 is the date for applications to be opened. The mayor suggested a special meeting on that date. It was so decided. The council then adjourned to March 5.

MINING RECORDS

Three transfers of mining properties were recorded in the Nelson office yesterday, in each case the consideration was nominal.

L. J. Winslow and H. A. Van Buskirk, of Ymir, transferred to Conrad Wolfle, of Spokane, the Mountain Chief, Maple Leaf and Oxford, situated on Wild Horse creek.

Harry Rippin assigned to Hugh Nixon the Robin Hood, a quarter of a mile north of the S. F. & N. railway track, three and a half miles southeast of Ymir.

W. H. Crawford, of Creston, transferred to M. J. Walsh the Creston, situate near Wilkee junction, on the line of the Crow's Nest railway.

GROBE GETS JUDGMENT

LAW POINTS RAISED AT COURT SITTINGS YESTERDAY

SESSION PROLONGED UNTIL NEAR SUNDAY MORNING

The case of Grobe versus Doyle occupied the attention of the court from 10.30 o' clock yesterday morning until 10.15 o'clock at night when it was finished by judgment being given in favor of the plaintiffs. The case bristled with points of law and time was as much occupied with the remarks of the bench and the learned elucidations of the law by counsel as by the witnesses.

The first witness to be placed on the stand yesterday morning was A. B. Buckworth, who gave evidence as to the particular meaning of "net proceeds." Mr Buckworth said that when applied to ore shipped to the smelter it meant the money paid by the smelter to the shipper for the ore. The sum was arrived at by deducting the railway, freight and smelter treatment charges from the gross smelter value of the ore.

Manager E. M. Hand, of the Ymir, said the same thing.

Manager G. Barnhardt, of the Second Relief, attached the same meaning to "net proceeds" He said that when he visited the workings in the Yankee Girl in July last, the development work done was merely to reach ore bodies which had been gouged out in various directions, on either side above or below. It had hurt the mine by taking away the high grade shipping ore in sight. It had rendered it far less valuable from a selling point of view. Development work should block out the ore bodies.

Cross-examined by R. M. Macdonald—Had the ore been shipped by the owner that owner would not be shipping in the best interests of his mine He would be gophering, shipping his high grade and leaving his low grade ore, fit only for milling when the mine is not equipped with a mill.

D. E. Grobe said he agreed with manager Barnhardt as to the manner in which the property was being worked. The defendants were taking out the ore exposed by development made by themselvs or made anterior to their taking possession of the workings.

Cross-examined. The defendants had done altogether about 88 feet of development work, raising and drifting He did not know what work had been done by them after July 1. Sometime in May ore began to be shipped. Defendants began to mine about April 1. In June witness went up to the property and looked at it and at the books. He discovered that all kinds of charges some of them very foolish, had been made. He and his partner objected to all of them He then figured on getting the agreement broken as the mine was being robbed as well as himself He tried to get S. S. Fowler to examine the mine but Mr. Fowler was not able to come. He then asked Mr. Barnhardt to do this, wich was done on July 17. Early in June he had asked Mr. Doyle why no money was being placed to his credit in the bank. Mr. Doyle said there were no net proceeds, claiming a right to deduct mining charges. Witness disputed this. Two or three conversations ensued and finally Chris Doyle agreed to leave the construction of the meaning of net proceeds to arbitrators. This was about July 1. But then Mr Doyle delayed and finally declared that he would take net proceeds to mean net profits. Then legal proceedings were taken, after the mine had been inspected by Mr. Barnhardt and the work was stopped July 28.

D. A. McLeod declared that when the property was taken over by the Doyles about $23,000 worth of development work had been done but no ore had been shipped The main tunnel had been run 298 feet and at that point the Doyles started. The ore which the Doyles left in the vein is worth from $3 to $5. There was some high grade ore left on the top of the stope. The ore the Doyles took out was from the old development work as well as from the new.

J. H. Graham, a practical miner, said he had seen the mine on June 13 or 14 and had protested against the manner of working R. J. Doyle said he was but shipping a couple of cars of ore. By and by the witness saw more cars coming and he again went up and protested wherat R. J. Doyle abused him and threatened to kill him.

There was no development work done for the purpose of showing up the property in order to determine its value to an intending purchaser. The ore had evidently been taken by people who wranted to scrape together a little something to take them out of the country.

Cross-examined, witness admitted receiving two payments or $100 each, royalties, from the defendants

To the court witness said he was not man of means, neither he nor his partners, and Doyle knew that all right. He hadn't to be long in the country to find that out!

This was the case for the plaintiffs.

M. V. Doyle, called for the defendant, said he was the brother of the defendant and had worked as foreman on the Yankee Girl. He had done about 90 feet of development work and considered that the work done was done in a practical manner. The ore taken out was not milling but something ore The ore left in would not run more than $50 a ton.

Cross-examined.—Witness had not received his wages. He did not know his brother's salary nor whether either of his brothers had any means. On being shown discrepancies in the plan produced by the defence witness replied that he did not make the sketch. There was never any ore in sight in the Yankee Girl. Witness had taken out altogether about 600 tons of ore.

Re-examined—Ore in sight meant ore blocked out with a clear passage all round, above and below and on both sides. That was ore in sight or ore developed.

By the court.—There was no ore in the mine when the witness left which could be got out with the same facility as that ore which witness found when

ORE THAN FULFILLED

ver Plant May be Ready Before Date Predicted by Mayor

ngineer Reports to Council That the e of Progress is Better Than Expected---Library Deferred

t the civic power plant on Kootena may be in operation before the end ne was the best news disclosed at eeting of the city council last night. opinion was expressed by city engi- McCulloch, who said that the work nstruction was proceeding faster he had expected would be found pos- The announcement was welcomed e council and it was resolved that effort should be made to hasten rrival and installation of the ma- ry.

special committee on the Carnegie y proposals reported through alder- Irving and Hume thot nothing more e was known than at the last meet- They were given permission to sit

erman Annable's proposal for en- ging the planting of shade trees was sed and the necessary instructions given for carrying it out. The road y-law received all but its final read- and the tax will be payable any after the 15th of March.

council met at 8 o'clock. Present, r Gillett, in the chair, and alder- Selous, Annable, Kirkpatrick and . The minutes of the last meeting read and adopted.

finance committee reported, recom- ng the payment of accounts totall- ,613.35, and a payroll of $18.90; rec- nding that T. Luscombe's salary be sed $5 a month, and that no action ken on H. C. Cummin's request. itor F. W. Swannell's letter explain- at he had accepted B. E. Sharp's for the first six months of the The city treasurer's report was read. On motion of alderman Se- t was referred to the finance com- with power to arrange for its im- te publication. The financial state- is on the whole a favorable one. city's total receipts, including the ds of the sale of the power plant ures, were $285,159.22, exclusive of proceeds, $137,284.22. The total dis- nents were $199,158.79; exclusive of 79, spent on the power plant, they $127,880, or nearly $10,000 less than eceipts. Against that, however, is ,000 arrears of taxes, a former as- ealized and spent, and represented y only $15,000. There is also a dif- e in the city's overdraft, which af- he general result.

r Gillett remarked that the audit- lary was inadequate. His sugges- r an increase was referred to the committee.

tter from J. H. Ringrose announc- withdrawal from a proposed con- for constructing the city's power The letter was filed.

tter from Dr. C. J. Fagan invited y to be represented at an anti-tu- sis meeting to be held in Victoria ruary 22, and to instruct the city's r to attend. The city clerk was in- d to write the member for Nelson ngly.

man Annable moved that the city e instructed to notify residents by tion to apply for shade trees and ke to take care of them. He in- that $250 would supply 1,000 young . The suggestion was approved e motion was adopted.

Rose moved that by-law No. 165, d tax by-law for 1906, be read a me by title, which was carried. -law was then read a second time, ken up clause by clause with the in the chair. The by-law will go fect on March 15. The committee d reported. The by-law was then third time, and Dr. Rose gave no- motion for its final adoption.

man Hume reported that a com- of ladies have been very success- a canvass for subscriptions for the e of lots for the library, and to know definitely what the coun- prepared to do.

an Irving reported for the special tee that ladies representing the board had met the committee and that the proposed building might a room from which a considerable might be raised for meetngs.

man Selous thought the scheme o indefinite for a decision.

man Rose referred to the experi- Vancouver and reminded the coun- t there was no escape from an ent once entered into, even though nce might be found onerous. mayor suggested a reference back committee.

man Irving—What is the commit- do?

man Kirkpatrick—Keep the ladies rom the rest of us.

ity clerk was instructed to write ncouver city clerk for all available tion about Carnegie libraries.

man Annable stated that during three months of 1905 only 100 peo- visited the reading room and that ontributions amounted to $2.75. s generally felt that a library was e, but that no pledge could be y the council until terms should wn more definitely.

ity engineer, at the request of an Hume, explained the latest s at the power plant. He said that nstruction had been accomplished ster than he had expected, that as now nothing to be feared from ater. He had no notice yet of the t of the hydraulic machinery, but l such notice daily. He thought re was an excellent prospect now e power plant might be in opera- siderably before the first of July. mayor suggested that the company, is-Chalmers-Bullock, be asked to heir contract now and deliver the c machnery. The suggestion was d.

otion of Dr. Rose the payroll for y was passed and payment ordered. e also drew attention to the fact ile the new city engineer's duties in on March 1, February 28 is the applications to be opened. The suggested a special meeting on e. It was so decided. The coun- adjourned to March 5.

MINING RECORDS

transfers of mining properties orded in the Nelson office yester- each case the considration was

Winslow and H. A. Van Buskirk, transferred to Conrad Wolfie, of the Mountain Chief, Maple Leaf ord, situated on Wild Horse creek. Rippin assigned to Hugh Nixon n Hood, a quarter of a mile nort S. F. & N. railway track, d a half miles southeast of

Crawford, of Creston, transfer- M. J. Walsh the Creston, situate kes' junction, on the line of the Nest railway.

GROBE GETS JUDGMENT

LAW POINTS RAISED AT COURT SITTINGS YESTERDAY

SESSION PROLONGED UNTIL NEAR SUNDAY MORNING

The case of Grobe versus Doyle occupied the attention of the court from 10.30 o' clock yesterday morning until 10.15 o'clock at night when it was finished by judgment being given in favor of the plaintiffs. The case bristled with points of law and time was as much occupied with the remarks of the bench and the learned elucidations of the law by counsel as by the witnesses.

The first witness to be placed on the stand yesterday morning was A. B. Buckworth, who gave evidence as to the particular meaning of "net proceeds." Mr Buckworth said that when applied to ore shipped to the smelter it meant the money paid by the smelter to the shipper for the ore. The sum was arrived at by deducting the railway, freight and smelter treatment charges from the gross smelter value of the ore.

Manager E. M. Hand, of the Ymir, said the same thing.

Manager G. Barnhardt, of the Second Relief, attached the same meaning to "net proceeds" He said that when he visited the workings in the Yankee Girl in July last, the deveolpment work done was merely to reach ore bodies which had been gouged out in various directions, on either side above or below. It had hurt the mine by taking away the high grade shipping ore in sight. It had rendered it far less valuable from a selling point of view. Development work should block out the ore bodies.

Cross-examined by R. M. Macdonald—Had the ore been shipped by the owner that owner would not be shipping in the best interests of his mine He would be gophering, shipping his high grade and leaving his low grade ore, fit only for milling when the mine is not equipped with a mill.

D. E. Grobe said he agreed with manager Barnhardt as to the manner in which the property was being worked. The defendants were taking out the ore exposed by development made by themselvs or made anterior to their taking possession of the workings.

Cross-examined. — The defendants had done altogether about 88 feet of development work, raising and drifting He did not know what work had been done by them after July 1. Sometime in May ore began to be shipped. Defendants began to mine about April 1. In June witness went up to the property and looked at it and at the books. He discovered that all kinds of charges, some of them very foolish, had been made. He and his partner objected to all of them He then figured on getting the agreement broken as the mine was being robbed as well as himself He tried to get S. S. Fowler to examine the mine but Mr. Fowler was not able to come. He then asked Mr. Barnhardt to do this, wich was done on July 17. Early in June he had asked Mr. Doyle why no money was being placed to his credit in the bank. Mr. Doyle said there were no net proceeds, claiming a right to deduct mining charges. Witness disputed this. Two or three conversations ensued and finally Chris Doyle agreed to leave the construction of the meaning of net proceeds to arbitrators. This was about July 1. But then Mr Doyle delayed and finally declared that he would take net proceeds to mean net profits. Then legal proceedings were taken, after the mine had been inspected by Mr. Barnhardt and the work was stopped July 28.

D. A. McLeod declared that when the property was taken over by the Doyles about $23,000 worth of development work had been done but no ore had been shipped The main tunnel had been run 298 feet and at that point the Doyles started. The ore which the Doyles left in the vein is worth from $3 to $5. There was some high grade ore left on the top of the stope. The ore the Doyles took out was from the old development work as well as from the new.

J. H. Graham, a practical miner, said he had seen the mine on June 13 or 14 and had protested against the manner of working R. J. Doyle said he was but shipping a couple of cars of ore. By and by the witness saw more cars coming and he again went up and protested wherat R. J. Doyle abused him and threatened to kill him.

There was no development work done for the purpose of showing up the property in order to determine its value to an intending purchaser. The ore had evidently been taken by people who wranted to scrape together a little something to take them out of the country.

Cross-examined, witness admitted receiving two payments or $100 each, royalties, from the defendants

To the court witness said he was not a man of means, neither he nor his partners, and Doyle knew that all right. He hadn't to be long in the country to find that out!

This was the case for the plaintiffs.

M. V. Doyle, called for the defendant, said he was the brother of the defendant and had worked as foreman on the Yankee Girl. He had done about 90 feet of development work and considered that the work done was done in a practical manner. The ore taken out was not milling but smelting ore The ore left in would not run more than $1.50 a ton.

Cross-examined.—Witness had not received his wages. He did not know his brother's salary nor whether either of his brothers had any means. On being shown discrepancies in the plan produced by the defence witness replied that he did not make the sketch. There was never any ore in sight in the Yankee Girl Witness had taken out altogether about 600 tons of ore.

Re-examined—Ore in sight meant ore blocked out with a clear passage all round, above and below and on both sides. That was ore in sight or ore developed.

By the court.—There was no ore in the mine when the witness left which could be got out with the same facility as that ore which witness found when beginning work upon the Yankee Girl. The ore overhead left, was pretty nearly stoped out, just as it was when witness started work. J McGregor, inspector of mines, visited the mine on July 10. He found the work done in a miner-like manner Cross-examined.—Witness had no practical experience of metalliferous mining. The work he referred to was the work of stoping out ore.

P. Daly corroborated M V. Doyle. He was in arrears as to his wages.

John Kelly gave similar evidence as to the testimony of M. V. Doyle. He also had a claim for wages.

That closed the evidence for the defence

R. M. Macdonald contended for the defence that the contract gave the right to mine and ship ore and to deduct all mining charges from the smelter returns.

In the middle of the argument of R. M. Macdonald the court rose at ten minutes to six o'clock adjourning for a night session, sitting again at eight o'clock when the argument was resumed for another hour and a half. At its conclusion the court wished to hear a few words from S. S. Taylor on the question of a waiver. Mr. Taylor spoke very briefly contending that there had been no waiver. Without hearing from W. A. Macdonald judgment was then given.

The court maintained that the construction of the agreement, quite apart from the question of the usage of the term "net proceeds," could be no other than the view holding that the ore shipped to the smelter was the property, of the plaintiffs and not of the defendants. Further that the withholding of this money had constituted a breach of the agreement. His lordship therefore gave judgement in favor of the plaintiffs for the amount of money in the bank and smelter amounting to $2280, and also judgment against the defendants for the total value of the ore mined, deducting the cash aforesaid, and also declared the agreement voided. He granted a stay for one month to allow of defendant's counsel conferring with his client as to an appeal.

TO OPPOSE TEMPLEMAN

BUT HIS ELECTION CONSIDERED A FOREGONE CONCLUSION

VANCOUVER WORLD'S STORY IS FLATLY CONTRADICTED

(Special to The Daily News)

Victoria, Feb. 20.—The Conservatives of this city in convention tonight, unanimously resolved to place a candidate in the field to oppose the election of Hon. Wm. Templeman, minister of inland revenue. The nominating convention will be held on Thursday evening.

The reasons for the opposition to Mr. Templeman are twofold, firstly due to the report published in the coast papers from Ottawa that the Grand Trunk Pacific intends abandoning construction in British Columbia for sveral years, owing to alleged provincial difficulties; secondly, on account of The Timees newspaper's attitude on the liquor question, which has resulted in a virtual boycott of The Times by the licensed victuallers of this city.

The report from Ottawa that the G. T. P. have announced their intention of abandoning construction for several years, cannot be confirmed. Mr. Templeman knows nothing of it, and it may only be a canard, or a possible rumor put afloat by the G. T. P. people in the hopes of arousing an agitation in this province that would compel the local legislature to make a big land grant by way of subsidy for immediate construction.

Templeman's friends are in no way alarmed at the present prospect of opposition. His election by a substantial majority is considered a foregone conclusion.

Toronto, Feb. 20.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who is in the city, denied the Vancouver Worlds' story that the Grand Trunk Pacific would not build west of Edmonton for some years to some. The statement was entirely without foundation.

Montreal, Feb. 20.—Regarding the Vancouver World story, manager Morse today said that work west of Edmonton was being prosecuted with as much vigor as is possible this time of the year. The Grank Trunk Pacific, he said, will have its railway completed from the east, extending through to the Pacific coast, well within the time called for by the contract with the Dominion government, which requires that it be ready for operation in 1911.

A PROSPEROUS YEAR

International Coal & Coke Company Cleared $67,327.54 in 1905.

The International Coal & Coke company of Coleman, made a net profit in 1905 of $67,327.54 and has now a total surplus in its profit and loss account of $201,527.69. No dividend has yet been declared for the year. The company is capitalized for $3,-0000,000 of which $2,800,000 has been issued. The assets including coal lands, development, plant, real estate, warehouse, stock, cash, insurance paid, accounts receivable, and coal in the tipple amount in value to $3,273,283.39. The liabilities in addition to the stock issued, amount to $271,775.70.

The company owns 4000 acres of land, extending seven miles along seams of coal, two of them, 8 and 13 feet wide respectively. The present output is about 1000 tons daily.

About 300 miners are employed, all of whom live in the town of Coleman, which has 800 inhabitants, a good water system, electric lights, and thoroughly modern sanitation. The coal cars are operated by compressed air. As the veins lie along the banks of Old Man river, a distance of 4000 feet in from the river bank gives a depth of 700 feet.

The company began operations in October, 1904, and has made a profit from the start. The big balance for 1905 was made despite the shut down of three months on account of labor troubles. During 1905 the output was 173,032 tons and the operating expenses were $237,029.11. During the year $39,272.80 was spent on new plant and equipment.

The company is composed mainly of Canadians. The annual general meeting was held in Spokane on Thursday. All the officers were re-elected, as follows: President, A. C. Flumerfelt; vice-president, general manager and treasurer, H. N. Galer; secretary, W. G. Graves; directors, the above named and D. Shults and C. S. Houghton.

PREMIER'S BROTHER DEAD.

Funeral Will Be Attended By Many Members of the House.

(Special to The Daily News)

Victoria, Feb. 10.—Premier McBride's brother died today. The funeral will take place on Monday at New Westminster. The premier will attend and several members of the legislature of both sides of the house also. There will be no adjournment of the legislature.

The deceased was 38 years old and leaves a wife and four children.

FRUIT INSPECTOR'S VIEWS

T. CUNNINGHAM DESCRIBES VISIT TO KASLO AND CRESTON

THINKS INDUSTRY WELL PROTECTED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Provincial fruit inspector Cunningham arrived from the Crow's Nest country last evening, and is at the Hume.

To a reporter of the News he gave some items of information which will be of general interest to readers of The News.

He said: "I went over to Kaslo a week ago to look into some matters concerning the fruit industry and was delighted to find very active interest manifested by the leading people of the town re fruit culture. I inspected all the principal orchards and gave such advice as people embarking in the business generally need. I regard Kaslo as an ideal district for growing the very best quality of fruit. Soil is good, the aspect is beautiful, the atmospheric drainage, a matter of the greatest importance in combatting fungus disease, is as good as any I have seen in British Columbia. Trees are exceedingly healthy, though not as well cared for as they will be in future. I saw no evidence whatever of fungoid diseases. I do not like to make comparisons as a rule, but will risk the opinion that I shall be greatly disappointed if Kaslo-grown fruit does not capture the highest awards at shows to be held in future throughout the province.

"I was also thankful to find that the area of land suitable for fruit growing and tributary to Kaslo is estimated by men well qualified to judge at 5,000 acres. Now, if this be correct and the people who are embarking in the business make no mistakes as to varieties and are careful to guard against the introduction of insect pests, I see a very bright future for that place.

"A public meeting lasting two and one-half hours was held and was well attended. There was a free discussion of all matters affecting fruit growing. I don't think that I ever enjoyed a meeting more than the one held at Kaslo.

"I also visited the Mirror Lake property of the Yale-Kootenay Ice company, and was greatly surprised to find such an admirable system for harvesting ice. I have seen a great deal of ice cutting in many parts of America, but for economy of labor and facilities for loading the ice on cars I have never seen anything to equal the Mirror Lake system. My only regret is that the company have not succeeded better with their orchard. The land and conditions are all right, but the initial mistake was made in buying trees in Ontario that were too old for transplanting. It would have been far better for the company and the province if home-grown trees had been planted.

"The old orchard on the estate is doing well. Trees are healthy and full of fruit buds, indicating that the soil and conditions are right, but good healthy stock must be planted in order to obtain good results.

"While at Kaslo I heard that I could do some good at Creston and went on to that point. There are some orchards there that needed attention, and I had the great satisfaction of seeing several orders for spray pumps and spraying material sent out. Some very good fruit is already produced at Creston and there are many new orchards being set out. I visited the Reclamation company's ranch and found as beautifully grown apple trees as I have seen anywhere in this province, but they need immediate attention, and I am thankful to say they shall have it. The orders were issued to the man in charge of the orchard to buy a first-class spraying outfit and prune and clean those exceptionally well grown trees. There are Northern Spy and Gravenstein apple trees in that orchard easily worth $50. Many of them whn pruned and cleaned will produce 20 boxes to the tree. Now you can figure the profit at your leisure, but I think a tree that will yield 20 boxes of choice apples is well worth $50.

"We had a very excellent public meeting, attended by some 40 to 50 earnest men. It was a great pleasure to me to get in touch with men who mean business. This was apparent at both Kaslo and Creston. A good dal of money may be made in growing strawberries at both these points. The shipping facilities are so good, compared with many other sections of the province, that there is an advantage of 20 to 25 per cent in saving of time and transportation. Time is money in strawberry harvesting. Kootenay is well situated in this regard.

"I shall come back again to rearrange quarantine inspection before the season opens. When the new line from the C. P. R. is built through to Spokane we shall need an inspector at the boundary. I have a very wholesome dread of Spokane fruit, which is usually exceedingly dangerous. Our inspection must be very thorough at all points if we are to keep our country clean.

"We have now demonstrated that the best fruit grown in any part of the world is grown in British Columbia. We have never taken second place where we exhibited and we must guard this good reputation as the apple of our eye. I suppose the metaphor is appropriate.

"Of one thing we should be proudly thankful. It is this—British Columbia has the best horticultural laws for the protection of the fruit grower of any spot in the world, as far as I can find out.

"We owe much to the press for the splendid support it has given us in the enforcement of our regulations. Without this assistance I fear we should have failed."

FIRE AT CRANBROOK

Narrow Escape of Business Block—Loss Over $5,000

(Special to The Daily News)

Cranbrook, Feb. 19.—Early Sunday morning saw the first fire within the corporation limits, and if it had not been for the energy and splendid efforts of the brigade Cranbrook would be minus one of its biggest business blocks. The fire started in Miss Macleod's millinery store and completely gutted it. For a time it looked as though the entire block would go, in which case the Royal hotel would have burned, too, but through the instrumentality of the cooler heads, all the mains but one wer eturned off and the pressure of water available was thus more than doubled. It did not take long after that to extinguish the blaze. The Misses Macleod have the sympathy of the public, after their hard efforts to build up a good business, as although the insurance covers a good portion of their losses of stock, they lost all their personal possessions.

Some miserable sneak thieves, or worse, made their presence known by stealing a great many articles after their rescue from the fire. It is to be hoped that they will yet be caught and well punished. Insurance about $4,000; loss over $5,000.

Cranbrook real estate is moving rapidly, a great many sales being recorded. S. J. Mighton purchased four lots on the east side of Norbury avenue; T. Roberts three lots, and J. F. Armstrong two lots on the west side of Norbury avenue, besides several private deals.

Miss Proctor, of Stillwater, Minn., is visiting Mrs. Green for some months.

Mr. Atchison, one of the popular partners of Beattie & Atchison, is very ill in the hospital, It is said, from pneumonia.

On dit, we are to have a new and up to date opera house. It is about time, as surely a town like this warrants a decent sized hall.

Mr. Hanson, of Wasa, was in town making arrangements for the spring improvements on his property.

Your correspondent is requested to state that the thanks of their citizens are due to the fire brigade, many of whom did not wait to put on their rubber coats, but just wired in as they were, and came out like drowned rats, as every one recognizes that the whole block must have gone but for their efforts. The fact that in twenty-five minutes from the first alarm the flames were wholly extinguished is worthy of note.

WEEK'S ORE SHIPMENTS

GOOD RETURNS REPORTED FROM ALL CAMPS

STILL MORE SHIPPERS JOINING THE PRODUCING MINES

The ore shipments for the week are well up to the average and more new shippers are to be noted, both in Slocan and Boundary camps. Lack of snow has somewhat interfered with the shpiment of ore from several mines owing to the condition in which the roads have been left. Otherwise conditions have been normal. In Rossland camp the Le Roi is shipping far below its capacity and so far no reason has been assigned for this. The North Star, in East Kootenay, has sent out another lot of ore,, favorable returns having been received on that sent out during the previous week. As the North Star was one of the heaviest shippers in East Kootenay, its rejoining the ranks of the producing mines will make a big difference in the returns from that part of the country .

The detailed returns for the Yale-Kootenay districts for the past week and the year to date, are as follows:

BOUNDARY

Mine	Week	Year
Granby	17,604	109,227
Mother Lode	1,472	17,746
Stemwinder	3,256	17,430
Sunset	938	5,920
Oro Denoro	520	2,971
Emma	264	2,218
Rawhide	180	2,096
Big Copper	182	304
Mountain Rose	109	219
Skylark	20	70
Other mines		425
Total	24,545	158,356

ROSSLAND

Centre Star	4,078	25,982
Le Roi	1,049	11,888
Le Roi No. 2	623	3,893
Jumbo	200	1,600
Le Roi No. 2, milled		2,400
Total	5,950	45,763

SLOCAN-KOOTENAY

St. Eugene	684	4,225
Sullivan	300	2,050
Reliance	270	1,800
Hunter V.	178	512
Arlington, Erie	71	476
Eureka	62	400
North Star	141	313
Black Prince	41	286
Reco	22	208
Ymir	22	193
Kootenay Belle	22	120
Ottawa	21	109
Lone Bachelor	17	77
Second Relief	20	61
Broadview	24	44
Hewitt	20	41
Ruth	23	23
Alice	20	20
Other mines		984
Total	1,958	11,942

The total ore shipped by all camps for the week was 32,453 tons and for the year to date, 216,060 tons.

GRANBY SMELTER

Granby	17,604	109,227
Oro Denoro	260	2,345
Jumbo	200	1,600
Skylark	20	60
Total	18,084	113,222

DOMINION COPPER

Stemwinder	3,256	17,430
Sunset	938	5,920
Rawhide	180	2,096
Oro Denoro	260	626
Mountain Rose	109	219
Total	4,743	26,290

B. C. COPPER

Mother Lode	1,448	17,452
Emma	100	776
Big Copper	182	304
Total	1,730	18,532

TRAIL SMELTER

Centre Star	4,078	25,982
Le Roi	1,049	11,888
Le Roi No. 2	623	3,893
St. Eugene	336	2,880
Eureka	62	400
Snowstorm	80	342
North Star	141	313
Ben Hur	89	235
Kootenay Belle	22	120
Lone Bachelor	17	77
Mother Lode	24	24
Other mines		1,015
Total	6,521	47,169

HALL MINES SMELTER

St. Eugene	348	1,346
Emma	164	1,242
Hunter V.	178	512
Arlington, Erie	71	476
Black Prince	41	286
Reco	22	208
Ymir	22	193
Ottawa	21	109
Second Relief	20	61
Broadview	24	44
Hewitt	20	41
Ruth	23	23
Alice	20	20
Other mines		1,056
Total	974	5,615

MARYSVILLE SMELTER

Sullivan	300	2,050

The ore receipts at the various smelters in operation for the week were 32,352 tons and for the year to date, 212,878.

GRAND FORKS HAPPENINGS

Grand Forks, Feb. 19.—Twenty feet a day is the work now being done by the diamond drill in operation at the Betts and Hesperus mines on Hardy mountain The drill is being worked by three shifts of three men to a shift, the results of the work being done by the drill are exceedingly satisfactory to the owners.

Considerable transferring of valuable interests for snug considerations have just been made in the Italian group of claims up the North Fork, a half interest in the Lauretta, Morrell, Minzietta and Juditta in McKinley camp being purchased by John Morrell.

By a new order of the city police commissioners, the curfew bell will hereafter promptly ring at 7.45 during the winter months and 8.45 during the summer months, at which hours all small children are to be off the streets.

Mrs. and Miss Eyer, old residents of Grand Forks, left yesterday for Spokane where they will make their future home. Miss Eyer, who is an accomplished musician, will be greatly missed by her host of friends.

PRICES WILL GO UP

Railway Construction Causing Real Estate Boom in Boundary.

Grand Forks, Feb. 19.—James J. Warren, for the Guarantee Trust Company, of Toronto, accompanied by W. T. Breck, solicitor for the Kettle Valley Lines, at Republic, and H. W. Warrington, superintendent of the Kettle Valley railway, returned today from a flying trip over a portion of the North Fork railway route.

It has been ascertained that the company intends building the 50-mile extension to Franklin camp at once. The railway depot will be on 3rd street here.

As a result of this news it is announced that prices of city property will be raised at once.

OF INTEREST TO MINERS

MINERAL DEPARTMENT GROWS IN USEFULNESS

SEVENTH SPECIAL ARTICLE ON "RARER METALS."

Our correspondence column with the Mineral Department is apparently proving of great benefit to a number of people in the Kootenays, and is gradually increasing in size. Such being the case we must ask our correspondents to adhere as nearly as possible to the following rules: In sending on samples, full particulars of the claim and district should be given, and when possible the nature of the wall rock, as well as the surrounding country rock should be stated. We cannot send private replies unless $1 00 is enclosed with the sample, but shall be pleased to publish our opinion of the rock submitted in the following Sunday's edition to the date the ore is received. When desired to do so we shall be pleased to have any sample assayed for our correspondents, but cash in all cases accompany such application.

Below we publish the seventh of our series upon the "Rarer Metals."

ASBESTOS

Though asbestos is found in many parts of the world, there are practically only two countries supply it in any appreciable quantity and of such a quality that it can be used commercially. Of these two countries Canada is by far the most important; Italy, the other one, shipping considerably less, though generally speaking it turns out a better class of products.

There are two distinct minerals which are called asbestos The true asbestos which is a variety of hornblende, and which is the mineral produced in Italy; and the false asbestos or chrysotile, which is a variety of serpentine. The latter is the product which is turned out in Canada.

Both these minerals closely resemble each other in chemical composition, being silicates of magnesium, but there is a marked difference in their commercial value, the Italian being twice as expensive. The chrysotile can readily be distinguished from true asbestos, by treating it in a closed tube when it will be seen to give off water.

Asbestos mining in Canada is almost entirely confined to the province of Quebec, where the areas of serpentine are very extensive, though the districts from which asbestos in paying quantities is produced are very few. The asbestos occurs in innumerable small veins varying from one quarter to four inches in thickness, which cross and recross each other in all directions The outcrop of these veins is always impure, and the asbestos very leathery, but after driving a few feet this changes to the beautiful, greenish-white colored chrysotile. The serpentine in which this occurs is usually of a grayish-green tint in which particles of magnetic iron are freely spattered. Should the serpentine be black or dark greenish the asbestos found will be of very little commercial value.

Mining for this mineral in the Canadian mines is usually carried on by quarrying, the whole of the country rock and vein matter being blasted down, and the asbestos sorted out afterwards. It is sorted out into three qualities or varieties, No. 1 being the longest and purest fibres, from 3-4 inch upwards, No. 2 from 1-2 inch upwards, and other longer pieces that are not perfectly pure, and No. 3 the smaller and finer stuff. The No 1 is used for spinning purposes, No. 2 for packing, etc., and the No. 3 for papers and cardboards.

A curious feature about chrysotile or the Canadian asbestos is that when it is freshly mined it can easily be damaged if exposed to rain or water It becomes hard and woody under those circumstances and is of very little use.

The Italian or true asbestos is usually found in beds or pockets. On the surface it is found as a white or yellowish powder but when in a few feet it turns to a long grey fibre. The great advantage this mineral has over the Candian variety is that it can be drawn out into threads many feet in length and having a strength equal to that of flax.

Asbestos is frequently met with in other parts of Canada and the states, but the quality is not good enough to justify it being used commercially. Several veins of it are known to exist in the neighborhood of the upper Kootenay lake, and also at Whitewater, but no great quantity of development work has been done to prove whether a better quality of the mineral exists below the surface

There is an asbestos of a dark blue color found in Africa; it is very similar to the Canadian variety, but has not its fire resisting qualities,: so commercially it is useless.

CORRESPONDENCE

G.D., Ymir.—The sample you submit for examination is an iron oxide carrying a fair percentage of zinc, for which we would advise you to have it assayed, as well as for gold. This would cost you $3 00 and we will hold your sample awaiting instructions, whether you would like to have it done for you.

M.S., Ymir, B.C.—The mineral you have marked in the quartz sent us is zinc blende It is lighter in color than is usually found in your district probably this was the cause of your trouble.

L., Fernie, B.C.—The rock you send us is arite or heavy spar. We do not think it would pay you to have it assayed for gold

A.B.D., Kaslo, B. C.—Your No 1 sample is an antimonial silver ore with ruby silver showing No 2 is a mixture of the same ore, with galena and blende. No. 3 is ordinary red hematite.

W. W., Lardo, B C.—We are unable to answer your questions. Must refer you to the manager of the property.

A.E.H., Midway, B.C.—We have received your letter, but up to the time of going to press your sample has not arrived

"Union", Nelson, B. C.—Your sample is not fluorspar, it is a piece of amethyst or, in other words, a piece of ordinary violet blue quartz, the color being due to manganese in the rock. Your specimen has too many flaws in it to be of any commercial value, but if you are able to obtain it clearer, a ready market can be obtained for it

W.T., of New Denver, writes as follows:—With reference to your article on fluorspar, in issue of 11th instant, I wish to state that there are at least two occurrences of this spar in the Slocan. Both are found on claims adjoining the Mountain Chief mine near New Denver. The mineral here is not in economic quantities but it is always interesting to note and examine even small occurrences of this spar, as it is an associate of tin ores, as in Cornwall and elsewhere, and also is found along with the rich telluride ores of Cripple Creek.

DELEGATES TO VICTORIA

Union Men Will Watch Legislation—Coal Output for Week

Fernie, Feb. 19.—The members of the local lodge of United Mine Workers of America have been closely following the debates in connection with many of the bills now before the legislature, and which are of deep interest to workingmen and the mining classes more especially. One of these bills in an amendment to the Master and Servants Act, which makes it obligatory for workmen to be paid every two weeks by their employers, and which has met with some opposition in the legislature by Mr. Bowser and others who profess to represent the wishes of other workingmen. The introduction of this amendment to the Master and Servants Act was at the request of the Fernie workers. Fearing that this bill might meet with defeat the local union has dispatched Messrs. Frank Sherman, the president of the district, and W. Moore, a prominent member of the order, to Victoria to endeavor to lobby this bill to a successful issue. It is claimed by workingmen that with a fortnightly pay day they would be in a better position to purchase and pay for the necessaries of life, as the recurrence every two weeks of a pay day would be the means of doing away with a credit system which they maintain is inimical to cheap living. These two delegates left by this morning's Flyer for the capital.

A syndicate composed of eastern capitalists are endeavoring to purchase the several sawmilling companies and forming one large, strong company. It is understood that the Cedar Valley company has been purchased and on Saturday L. M. Procter, of the McDougall Mill company, sold out his half interest in that company at a good figure to the new syndicate.

The Dominion Cattle company, of Calgary, has rented the premises lately occupied by Wm. Purdy, on the corner opposite the Napana hotel, and will shortly open up a shop.

A. J. and Miss L. Mott, son and daughter of D. V. Mott, of the Fernie Ledger, arrived in Nanaimo on the 15th instant. They are visiting various points of interest on the coast, Mr. Mott combining business with pleasure.

The Ledger is again changing its home. This time the large plant is being moved into commodious premises in the Todd block.

The coal output for the last week from the various collieries of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company was as follows:

	Tons.
Coal Creek	8,592
Michel	6,248
Carbonado	1,931
Total	16,771

A MUSICAL EVENING

Well Attended Concert Last Night at the Baptist Church

There was an exceedingly well attended program of music and recitation last night at the Baptist church, on the second occasion of a visit from Miss Crowley of Rossland. The church was filled and only standing room was left. The program was lengthy, more by reason of the persistent encores to everything that was said or sung or played, a compliment that became none through iteration, but it was thoroughly enjoyed. A violin solo was given by H. Harris, a 'cello solo by Miss Belson and a pianoforte solo by Mrs. Baer while H. Bodmer was the accompanist to the vocalists, who were Mrs. Shanks, Miss Crowley, F. Arundel and A. Sullivan. A quartette from those four voices would have been well appreciated. Mrs. Shanks has a clear and bell-like soprano, while Miss Crowley's mezzo is particularly effective in the lower register. Mr. Arundel's baritone would suit some part songs well enough, while the bass of Mr. Sullivan is well known in Nelson. Mrs. Shanks got a well-deserved encore for "When the Heart Is Young," and Miss Crowley's best effort was "Forgotten," the song affording a partial scope for her dramatic instinct and also for her quality of simpatica, her two best points.

A PUBLIC LIBRARY

Editor The Daily News—It appears to me that the time has come when a statement of facts concerning the proposed library was given to the public, with the hope that it will tend to lessen the attacks on a man who has not offered his money to the city, or who has not yet been approached on the subject. Your correspondent should state, not hint at "the actions of Mr. Carnegie, subsequent to his bequest," and not leave the public mind to attribute endless unknown evils to the man.

As one of the first movers in this scheme, I may say, that my only reason for this is the procuring of a free up to date library for the city, whether it be a Carnegie library, or one otherwise provided.

The Carnegie conditions are a free site provided by the citizens, and 10 per cent of the amount granted by him, guaranteed for the future up keep of the library. The present library costs the city annually, at different periods from $500 to $700, and the rest of the up keep is raised by the library board. We consider that a grant of $10,000 would build and furnish an up to date library with public hall and smaller rooms, the proceeds from these supplemented by a continuance of the general support the library has had, should not bear any more heavily on the city than the present library does, with this difference, that the city will have an up to date library, belonging to, and controlled by the city, which we consider is as good an advertisement for Nelson as any of the other methods adopted.

We are trying, if possible, to raise the amount needed for the lots and there has not been a business man approached so far who does not consider the proposal a fair businesslike one and not a burden or scheme to deceive.

If your correspondent, G. S. Rees, would undertake to procure the sum of $10,000 for the building and furnishing from some untainted Canadian source, we would still procure the site for him, and feel that we had realized what we started out to obtain, namely, a free public library for our city.

Yours truly,
ROSALIND E. STOCKS,
Pres. Local Council of Women.
Nelson, Feb. 17, 1906.

[The Daily News is fully in accord with Mrs. Stocks' views as to the desirability of having a free public library here, if it is found that the time has arrived when such an institution can be erected and maintained without calling too heavily on the community. What this newspaper has objected to, and still most earnestly protests against, is the application to or the acceptance from, Andrew Carnegie of funds to erect a "Carnegie Library" with, and so perpetuate locally by such an institution, a monument to "the fase and vicious economic principles crystallized in the life work of Andrew Carnegie." The free library apart from the Carnegie feature is one well worthy of thoughtful consideration and support.—Ed.]

ANSWERS TO INQUIRERS

YOUNG BRITISHERS WANT TO KNOW ABOUT NELSON DISTRICT

ROOM AND OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL WHO WISH TO COME

G. S. Rees, of the office staff of the C. P. R. navigation department, recently wrote a letter to the London Colonizer on the advantages of British Columbia for settlement. The number and character of the letters of inquiry he has since received indicate that more work of the same kind, systematically done, would attract a great number of the very kind of settlers most wanted in the province, young Britishers with education, intelligence and capacity for work.

A letter from a young man in Hull, 22 years of age, propounds the following questions:

What sort of climate have you in your district?

What about the cost of clothes, boots, and living generally in your neighborhood?

Is work on the fruit farms and ranches fairly plentiful and continuous?

About what rates of wages are generally paid?

Do you find the people generally friendly towards a newcomer?

Supposing you came to England, should you recommend a young fellow who will work to go out?

You will, no doubt, have passed through Alberta and Manitoba; what do you think of the prospects of those two districts in relation to farming?

Of course, as I understand the case, it is no use expecting to come to Canada to do anything else much besides farming. I mean that clerks and such like are not in sufficient demand to warrant a person going out. But still if a person will go in for anything that turns up, I suppose he is quite safe in going. Is this so?

Another young man in Edinburgh says: "I have been thinking of emigrating to there—British Columbia—and going in for market gardening. What do you think of the Nelson district as a place for that? My idea is to come out and get a few acres, improved or unimproved, and grow all I can on it. I take it that there is a good market for garden stuff of all sorts and that there is room for more men in that line. Can you tell me if good land can still be got within a reasonable distance of the town; if, so, the price generally, with or without buildings on it? Are the mosquitos, or other pests, numerous and troublesome about the valleys and low-lying parts of Kootenay district?

In regard to water supply, apart from any irrigation scheme, can water be had by well sinking? If so, do the wells require to be sunk to great depth for a good supply?"

The enquirer also suggests raising poultry and pigs, as well as vegetables and small fruits, while waiting for an orchard to come into bearing, and asks advice on all such matters.

The author of the first letter may be assured that the climate of Kootenay, and especially of the Nelson district, is as temperate and as salubrious as any in the world. The cost of living is a little higher than elsewhere, but not out of proportion to the wages attainable.

White labor for fruit farms is so scarce that Chinese have to be employed. A white man who can afford to buy a few acres of land will do far better by working for himself.

Grain growing in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta will no doubt be a prosperous industry, but rather for the farmer who owns his own land than for the farm laborer.

Any young man, able and willing to work, need have no fear of an unfavorable reception or of being out of employment for any length of time anywhere in Canada, least of all in the west.

The letter from Edinburgh is harder to answer. He may be told candidly that as a market gardener he would have to compete with Chinese, who can live more cheaply than he can. But as an adjunct to fruit growing in a permanent way he will find vegetables and small fruit a very profitable product, and it is doubtful if there is anywhere a better market than Nelson for eggs and poultry.

The water supply is abundant and can be obtained without expense or difficulty. Good land can still be got at reasonable prices and not far from Nelson, but it is not certain how long those conditions will last. In the neighborhood of Nelson, at least, he will not suffer greatly from mosquitos or other pests.

All such enquirers may honestly be told to come along, to the land where there is still plenty of room, a glorious climate and unrestricted opportunity.

FRUIT PESTS

More Inspectors Wanted to Prevent Invasion From South

Editor The Daily News—It is pleasing to note the attitude of the fruit growing communities of the province in their unanimous request to the government for the appointment o additional fruit pest inspectors. Resolutions have been presented to the government from almost every section of the province, dealing with the subject and among the more recent memorials we have had a strong memorial from the associated boards of trade, which the president of that association considered of sufficient importance to warrant special mention in his annual address. The report of the meeting of the Kootenay Farmers' Institute and their memorial to the government on this subject published in your issue of the 10th instant, adds another voice to those already raised on behalf of the necessity of more inspectors.

In order to more thoroughly understand the reasons for this persistent demand it is well to look at the situation as it exists today. This province has enjoyed the envious distinction of being free from the presence of the dreaded San Jose scale and the destructive codlin moth, and every credit should be accorded to those who have so zealously guarded the interests of the fruit growers, by insisting on thorough inspection of all nursery stock which has been imported during the past years. But at the same time, the acknowledged conditions to the south of us are anything but satisfactory. In recent articles published in Spokane papers we learn that San Jose scale is very prevalent in that city, and reports from Washington and Idaho experimental colleges, deal largely with the prevalence of the codlin moth amongst the orchards of these states.

Whilst a natural barrier existed between the orchards of the south and those of Kootenay and Yale no harm was to be anticipated, but with the expansion of the fruit growing industry in the northern parts of Washington and Idaho, towards the international boundary line, and the southern expansion of that industry in our own province, the natural barrier is fast disappearing and the time has come when we are face to face with the danger of infection from the districts known to be infected with several of the worst forms of fruit pests. When we consider that the San Jose scale has travelled in the course of a few years travelled from the the Pacific to the vineyards of Niagara peninsula, and the codlin moth from the orchards of Europe to the Pacific, we can see how slight a deterrent the thin surveyor's line known as the 49th parallel, which is the only dividing line between the orchards of Idaho and Kootenay, would afford to the migration of these pests.

Our only safeguard is in the appointment of competent inspectors who can direct and enforce the application of the necessary preventatives, as the only means whereby we can hope to escape the ravages of the pests which yearly destroy many million dollars worth of fruit in our neighbor's orchards.

J. W. COCKLE,
Secretary Kaslo District Fruit Growers' Association.
Kaslo, Feb. 15, 1906.

MAJORITY IS DOCILE

Tories and Socialists Go Solidly for Fulton's School Act

Trenchant Criticisms of Opposition Are Silently Ignored---New Timber Law Is Introduced

Press Gallery, Legislative Assembly, Victoria, Feb. 21.—The bill to amend the Public Schools Act, 1905, passed its second reading this afternoon, J. A. Macdonald's amendment to the resolution that the bill be now read a second time," being voted down by the combined government and socialist vote, 21 to 14. The division was as follows:

For.—Drury, King, Brown, McNiven, Murphy, Tanner, Oliver, J. A. Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Paterson, Wells, Hall, Cameron—14.

Against—Tatlow, McBride, Wilson, Cotton, Clifford, Bowser, Fraser, Ross, A. McDonald, Davidson, Green, Fulton, Taylor, Wright, Young, Gifford, MacGowan, Shatford, Manson, Hawthornthwaite, Williams.—21.

Murphy (Cariboo) resumed the debate on the second reading of the above bill. In opening he referred to the fact that Cariboo paid into the provincial treasury upwards of $18,000 more than it received in the way of appropriations for all purposes, and consequently he felt that he might criticize the educational legislation of the government without bringing down upon himself the wrath of the premier. Up to 1905 the province had enjoyed an educational system of which the people were deservedly proud. It was true that the cost of education was becoming a serious matter and the necessity existed for instituting changes that would meet the growing costs, but it was never contemplated that any government would undertake to introduce legislation that would disorganize and demoralize an educational system that on the whole had worked so satisfactorily. In the last general elections no suggestion was thrown out that the school system was to be changed, there was no popular demand for such a change and it had to be confessed that in introducing the legislation of last year the government had not intended to make radical amendments, being primarily concerned in the financial aspect of the question only. But the measure introduced was so crude, so badly framed that the effect of it had been to disorganize the educational system in all rural districts, and to practically deprive children in certain districts, of education altogether, or to restrict their opportunities of securing as good an education as children living in more favored districts. In support of these contentions, Murphy cited several examples in the Ashcroft, Lillooet and Cariboo districts and showed where large holders of land, particularly of land held for speculation, escaped the increased taxation for school purposes, where small holders and struggling farmers were taxed to the limit. He strongly approved of the leader of the opposition's amendment to repeal the bill of 1905, and to revert to the educational legislation in effect prior to that date.

Tanner (Saanich) followed and corroborated the arguments of the previous speaker, by describing the conditions in the rural districts adjacent to Victoria. He told of one instance where a large school had been closed because of the failure of the government to provide for incidental expenses. The trustees would not borrow money and as the fuel supply had run out the school had to be closed down. In view of the fact that only 35 per cent of the public schools in rural districts complied with the terms of the new law he thought there could be no question of the unpopularity and impracticability of the measure. Tanner dealt forcibly with the inequalities established by the new measure and perpetuated by the amendments contained in the bill under discussion. He showed how certain localities would be able to afford good teachers and others would be compelled to put up with inferior teachers, because of their inability to pay higher salaries than those provided for by the provincial treasury. That the new system had proved unworkable and that the legislation was admitted to be hopelessly faulty was shown by the minister of education's introduction of an amending act containing over 60 sections. The new system had not the confidence of the school trustees, nor the good will of the people, and consequently would not give satisfaction. It would be far better to revert to the system in vogue prior to the passage of the bill of last session.

No other member rising a vote was taken on J. A. Macdonald's amendment to simply repeal the Public Schools Act, 1905; it was voted down as already stated by a vote of 21 to 14, and the second reading of the bill to amend the Act of last session was adopted on the same vote.

The other business of this afternoon's session consisted of the consideration in committee of several unimportant bills, which were advanced another stage, and the introduction of some new bills, the chief of which were: A bill relating to the measurement of timber, introduced by the chief commissioner, a bill providing for the amendment to the Provincial Elections Act, introduced by the attorney general, and a bill for the protection of persons improving land under mistake of title, introduced by Stuart Henderson (Yale).

Green's bill relating to the measurement of timber provides for the appointment of a supervisor of log scaling, official scalers and acting scalers, the latter to be employed in remote districts when found necessary. Fees for measurement will be: For scaling logs and spars, 5 cents per 1000 feet, B.M.; for measuring piles, and poles, 5 cents per 200 lineal feet; for measuring railway ties and cedar bolts, 5 cents per cord of 128 cubic feet; and in addition, the reasonable expenses of the scaler. The said fees are to be paid direct to the provincial government timber inspector. The scalers will be paid by the government and in no case will be employed by mill owners or loggers. The Act will not apply east of the Cascade range or until proclaimed by the lieutenant governor in council.

It is expected that a bill to regulate the sale of patent medicines will be introduced this week as a government measure. J. D. Taylor, business manager of the Vancouver World, today presented petitions for such a measure from fifty-nine towns in the province.

Dr. Young's bill to amend the Placer Mining Act has been discharged.

The disclosures made by James Anderson, regarding his pickings out of the Kaien island land deal, was the chief topic of conversation in all quarters here today. That he should have been able to make a small fortune out of a transaction, which rightly should have been conducted by the government and the railroad company exclusively, is being universally condemned in a most thorough-going manner by all classes of the community, irrespective of party affiliations. The fact that Anderson acknowledged receiving $10,000 in addition to an unnamed salary and expenses clearly demonstrates the great value set upon Kaien island lands by the Grand Trunk Pacific people, and their agent, Peter Larsen, of Montana, and emphasizes the criminal recklessness of the government in so dealing with the assets of the province.

Second only in interest to the Kaien Island topic is the proposed nomination of a conservative candidate to oppose the new minister of inland revenue. This course has been denounced by well known conservatives in published statements. Among the conservatives who denounce the opposition to Templeman and pledge themselves to vote for him, are ex-governor Edgar Dewdney, D. R. Ker, T. Shotbolt, S. J. Pitts, ex-mayor Redfern, L. G. McQuade E. B. Marvin, C. F. Todd, J. Boscowitz and Forbes George Vernon. There is no intimation yet who the conservative candidate will be. The name of A. E. McPhillips, K. C., has been mentioned, but it is unlikely that he will be willing to be sacrificed.

(Special to The Daily News)

Press Gallery, Legislative Assembly, Victoria, Feb. 22.—The features of this afternoon's session of the legislature were the adoption in committee of the whole of an amendment to Hawthornthwaite's bill reducing the amount of elections' deposit from $200 to $50, whereby the deposit was fixed at $100, and the defeat of the second reading of Davidson's bill for regulating the hours of labor in smelters.

When Hawthornthwaite's bill to amend the Elections Act came up for reconsideration in committee, Bowser (Vancouver) moved to substitute the words "one hundred" for "fifty." Hawthornthwaite accepted the amendment and the house approved the change by a decisive vote.

The debate on the second reading of Davidson's (Slocan) bill to regulate the hours of labor in smelters was resumed by Hawthornthwaite (socialist) who said that no logical argument had been advanced by any previous speaker to show why the bill should not be enacted into law. The question really before the house was as to whether smelter owners or the workingmen of British Columbia were to be given the preference. He proceeded to contend that regulation of the hours of labor did not affect trade and commerce. If the cost of production was increased by the reduction of the hours of labor the operators had three recourses; they could reduce wages, intensify labor or instal improved machinery. They could employ any, or all of these methods to make good the increased cost of production, and as a matter of fact that is the course they invariably do take. He instanced the case of the Western Fuel company of Nanaimo which as the result of the eight hour law in coal mines, had adopted all the three methods cited, particularly that of intensifying labor. Today, workers in the Nanaimo colliery were being driven like slaves, and the condition of affairs now prevailing at Nanaimo could not long continue.

Hawthornthwaite then entered upon a virulent attack upon the leader of the opposition and the attitude of the liberal party towards legislation affecting wage earners. He attempted to belittle Macdonald's efforts to bring about a friendly understanding between the smelter operators and their employees, claiming that by so doing he had placed an excuse in the hands of members on both sides of the house to vote against the bill. Turning to the conservatives, Hawthornthwaite said he did not expect them to vote for the bill and quite understood their opposition to all reform measures. As a party they were opposed to reform and resented the introduction of any legislation in the interests of the working classes and consequently he could well understand why they invariably opposed legislation of this character.

Finance minister Tatlow rose to speak but was reminded by Mr. Speaker that he had already spoken on this bill. Tatlow claimed his previous remarks were simply in the nature of an explanation of a statement made by some other member of the house. He started to contradict Hawthornthwaite's contention that the regulation of the hours of labor did not injuriously affect trade and commerce, and was making a reference to the recent prolonged strike in Nanaimo, when called to order by Hawthornthwaite, who claimed that he, Tatlow, had already spoken once on the subject.

Mr. Speaker expressed the opinion that Tatlow had probably spoken before, although really intending his previous remarks to be in the nature of an explanation. Tatlow said he was not anxious to speak further, and was only desirous of entering a vigorous protest against the present bill, the passage of which he believed would have a disastrous effect upon the smelting and mining industries of the province.

Dr. King (Cranbrook) pointed out that when a similar bill was introduced last session, it came as a surprise to the house. There had been no publicly expressed demand for it, and the conditions of the smelting industry were then such that he believed it was unwise to give the bill the effect of law. In the interval, conditions had changed. There was now a demand for this legislation. Through the efforts of the leader of the opposition, the hours of labor in smelters had been reduced by mutual agreement between employer and employee. He therefore believed it would be wise now to give legal effect to the agreement thus arrived at, in order to secure settled conditions in this respect for the future. He would vote for the second reading.

Wells (Columbia) compared the conditions prevailing last session, when a similar bill was introduced, with those existing today and expressed surprise that in the face of those changed conditions the member for Grand Forks, who last year voted for the bill should on this occasion vote against it. Last year there had been no demand for such legislation, the smelting industry was in a precarious condition, and in his opinion it would have been disastrous to have enacted such a measure then. Now, however, conditions had changed. By the agreement arrived at between the operators and their employees it was apparent that shorter hours were demanded, and that the operators were prepared to concede them. The eight hour system was working successfully and he believed that nothing would tend to more firmly ensure stable labor conditions in that industry, than by giving statutory enactment to the eight hour day. Capital would know what had to be confronted and could make calculations accordingly. If the bill was defeated it would cause dissatisfaction to be perpetuated and a condition of unrest would still prevail. Believing that the mover of the bill, Davidson, would accept an amendment in committee, making a reasonable provision for emergencies, he would vote for the second reading of the bill.

J. A. Macdonald, the leader of the opposition, opened with a reference to the 'savage attack" made upon him personally by the member for Nanaimo. He was at a loss to understand why Hawthornthwaite should pass over the members opposite him, who had always opposed measures for the reduction of the hours of labor, to hurl all his abuse against him. This conduct was all the more unintelligible in view of his (Macdonald's) successful efforts to bring about an understanding between the smelter operators and their employees, whereby a reduction of the hours of labor was secured by mutual agreement. Macdonald said he thought it was no disgrace to him to have attempted to remove a source of possible industrial strife. Had trouble arisen over the hours of labor in smelters, it would have spread to other industries and the ultimate effect would have been injurious to many interests. Yet, for taking steps to guard against such a catastrophe and to bring about an amicable settlement of this question between the smelter operators and their employees, he was dnounced in most virulent terms by the leader of the socialists, who claimed to be such a firm friend of workingmen. Continuing Macdonald said that while he had never been an advocate of the premature interference of the legislature between employer and employee, at the same time he had always held that in certain employments in which the conditions affecting the health and safety of the employees were of such a nature as to be exceptional, the legislature had a right and a duty to interfere and regulate the hours and conditions of labor. Last year he took the ground that the time was not ripe for interference on the part of the legislature. In the interval he had carefully investigated the situation and demonstrated that the employer and employee could get together and agree as to a reduction in the hours and he was now prepared to acknowledge that the legislature might fairly deal with the matter. The enactment of the present bill, modified in committee to suit well understood conditions, would have the effect of rendering permanent, the regulations in regard to the hours of labor now in effect. This would safeguard against subsequent friction arising by reason of one smelter not living up to the eight hour agreement, voluntarily arrived at.

He would vote for the second reading of the bill, but intimated that in committee, amendments would be required, making the measure fair to both employers and employees.

A vote was then taken, resulting in the defeat of the second reading of the bill by 19 to 17.

The vote was as follows:

For—Drury, King, Brown, McNiven, Jones, Davidson, J. A. Macdonald, Henderson, Wells, Cameron, Hawthornthwaite, Williams, Wilson, Green, Garden, Young, Manson.—17.

Against—Murphy, Tanner, Oliver, Munro, Paterson, Hall, Tatlow, McBride, Cotton, Ellison, Clifford, Bowser, Fraser, Ross, A. McDonald, Fulton, Taylor, MacGowan, Grant—19.

Evans and Wright paired. Houston, Gifford and Shatford were not present.

Attorney-general Wilson resumed the debate of the second reading of Williams' bill to amend the Master and Servant Act, providing for twice a month pay days. Wilson held that the bill as framed, would not accomplish the aims of the mover and moreover was calculated to work grave unfairness to employers. He hoped the mover would consent to a considerable modification of its provisions.

Hawthornthwaite (socialist) moved the adjournment of the debate.

The second reading of the bill to amend the Provincial Elections Act, introduced by Wilson, was adopted.

The second reading of the bill for the measurement of timber was also adopted without discussion, after a brief explanation by Green to the effect that the object of the bill was to provide log scalers who would be independent of the mill owners and thus remove the ground of complaint on the part of the loggers.

Several other bills were advanced a stage and the house adjourned.

DEFENDS CARNEGIE

Those Who Oppose Him Are Indifferent to Libraries

Editor The Daily News: I have been hoping that as an incident of the random discussion your readers might get from some one a matter of fat reason why money should not be accepted from Andrew Carnegie in aid of a library.

The argument that its acceptance involves the city in liability must be intended for disordered intellects.

Can Nelson afford to spend upon a library for the next ten years, $50, $100 or $1,000 per annum?

If so, a grant equal to the sum total of such expenditure may be had from the Carnegie fund.

But Carnegie's money is "tainted" we are told, obtained by fraud and oppression, and Carnegie is a man who holds economic principles that are "vicious."

These expressions have been coined in the last few years, and are in much use by some journalists and preachers, and by all men who run for public office.

To the ordinary reader of your columns they are meaningless, and to many of us they appear contrary to fact.

Such expressions are addressed to the discontented class of the present day, who regard the possession of wealth as in itself a crime, and who desire to see it confiscated and distributed.

Carnegie appears to have laid the foundation of his great fortune by diligence, by shrewd foresight as to the possibilities of expansion in iron, by organization, and by the adoption of improved methods. He paid the wage that was current, sometimes something better, and did not tolerate "loafing."

When his property was threatened with destruction by a mob he defended it. This (if the mob be composed of striking laborers) has become in the present day a "crime," but the "Homestead" riots occurred 40 years ago, and at that time it was not known to be a crime for a man to defend his hired man from murder, or his buildings from incendiarism.

Had Carnegie pursued the business of iron making according to the slipshod methods of his predecessors; had he weakly consented to incompetent and inefficient service in his shops; had he as a result made millions, instead of hundreds of millions, he might have had all the faults that are alleged against him, and still never have been a mark for public opprobrium.

Had he been a failure in his business, or but a moderate success, the men who worked for him would have been no better off, the world at large would have been no better off, but he might have retired to Scotland with a modest five or ten millions and died "generally respected."

In offering money for the establishment of libraries Carnegie is intimating to young men his conviction that mental and moral discipline and culture, and the acquisition of knowledge, are goods to success in life. There are many others still old-fashioned enough to think the same. All such are in favor of libraries.

Those who believe that there is already wealth enough, that what is needed is distribution by a statute or by violence, of present accumulations, rather than the creation of more, all of these are bitter enemies of Carnegie, and indifferent as to libraries.

Yours truly,
A SCOTCHMAN.

Feb. 22, 1906.

SLOCAN MINING NOTES.

(Special to The Daily News)

Slocan, Feb. 22.—It is rumored that N. F. McNaught, representing the Warner-Miller syndicate, will resume operations on the Kilo in the near future. This property showed up well as a result of the large amount of money expended upon it.

Development work will soon be resumed on the Hoodoo. Two men will take up supplies next Monday. Said supplies will be packed to the mine from the Basin hotel on Snowshoe. The time of year makes this work very difficult, but the high price of silver and improved smelting rates encourage strenuous effort. At least two or three months' work will be done on the Hoodoo.

A new strike is reported at the Ottawa.

Neil Gething of the Red Fox mine spent several days with his family in town last week. Mr. Gething is one of such a nature as to be exceptional, the legislature had a right and a duty to interfere and regulate the hours and conditions of labor. Last year he took the ground that the time was not ripe for interference on the part of the legislature. In the interval he has carefully investigated the situation and demonstrated that the employer and employee could get together and agree as to a reduction in the hours and he was now prepared to acknowledge that the legislature might fairly deal with the matter. The enactment of the present bill, modified in committee to suit well understood conditions, would have the effect of rendering permanent, the regulations in regard to the hours of labor now in effect. This would safeguard against subsequent friction arising by reason of one smelter not living up to the eight hour agreement, voluntarily arrived at.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. J. A. Anderson charmingly entertained a number of her friends at progressive whist.

Mrs. Robert Abbey of Nakusp is visiting her sister, Mrs. St. Denis.

FAIR NOTES

F. Starkey, managing director of the Nelson fair, and D. C. McMorris, secretary, are making excellent progress with the preparations of the pamphlets containing the prize lists, regulations and other information of interest to exhibitors and visitors. The task may occupy some time, as it is constantly growing. The number of advertisements ordered is already so great that it has been decided to make the pamphlet much larger than those of preceding years. It will contain numerous cuts of Nelson and vicinity.

Several weeks ago a sub-committee of the directors was appointed to arrange for a manufacturers' department. Substantial progress has already been made. B. C. Travis, manager of the Kootenay Engineering works, set the ball rolling by offering to install a furnace and give a demonstration of the processes of manufacturing machinery. The only condition attached was that he should be furnished by the directors with free power. Several other local manufacturers are giving the matter favorable consideration.

Mr. Starkey said yesterday that the management would probably install a water motor and furnish power to all manufacturers who would exhibit. He expects that the manufacturers' department will be one of the best features of the fair.

CANADIAN FAILURES

Bradstreet's Discuss Causes for Last Year's Business Wrecks

In an interesting and instructive pamphlet, Bradstreet's discloses the causes of business failures in Canada.

Experience shows that of eleven specific reasons for non-success, eight are contributed by those failing, while the other three may be said to be beyond immediate control.

The first eight or personal causes are: (1) incompetence, (2) inexperience, (3) lack of capital, (4) unwise granting of credits, (5) speculation outside regular business, (6) neglect of business, du eto doubtful habits, (7) personal extravagance, (8) fraudulent disposition of property.

The causes not due to the faults of those failing are classified as (1) specific conditions such as disaster, (2) failure of others, (3) special or undue competition.

Four-fifths of all failures are charged to those failing, and in only one-fifth of all cases are the causes beyond the control of the insolvents.

In other words, a man stands or fails pretty much according to his own ability or equipment.

Failures in commercial pursuits are as a rule of such a character that the men failing have only themselves to blame.

Of the 1,420 failures occurring in Canada in 1905 no fewer than 790 are put down as due to lack of capital. This is a heavy proportion—about 55 per cent of the whole. The next most serious factor was incompetence, with 257 failures to its credit, while fraud accounted for 113, specific conditions for 104, neglect for 64, and inexperience for 50. The lesser factors, speculation, competition, extravagance and unwise credits were blamed for fro m14 to 34 failures each during the whole year.

Bradstreet's sees no reason to conclude that business has been hurt by the increase of competition in business or the upspringing of great commercial combines. The continued prosperous times have been responsible for this, and the authority we are now quoting does not expect to witness the menacing spectre of trust competition against the small individual trader until such time as the current of general trade and industry sets toward depression.

TIMBER NOTICES

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

J. McDIARMID, Locator.
W. H. BRANDON, Agent.
Dated this 31st day of January, 1906.

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

E. CASS, Locator.
W. H. BRANDON, Agent.
Dated this 31st day of January, 1906.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase 100 acres of land in West Kootenay district, commencing at a post on the west boundary of Lot 301A, where the said boundary intersects the south shore of the Columbia river, thence south along the west boundary of Lot 301A for a distance of 18.14 chains to a point 40 chains north of the southwest corner of Lot 301A, thence west 60 chains, thence north 16 chains more or less to the southern boundary of Lot 7373, thence east along the southern boundary of said lot for a distance of 32 chains more or less to the southeast corner of Lot 7373, thence north 1.88 chains to the C. P. R. right of way, thence east 6.50 chains more or less to the southeast corner of Lot 4599, thence north along the east boundary of Lot 4599 to the south shore of the Columbia river, thence east along the south shore of the Columbia river for a distance of 21.50 chains more or less to the point of commencement, containing 100 acres more or less.

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

NOTICE

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

Dated this 14th day of December, 1905
For JOSEPH GENELLE
His agent, K. L. Burnett.

NOTICE OF TRANSFER OF LICENSE

I hereby give notice that we intend to apply to the Licensing Commissioners for the City of Nelson at the next meeting held after 30 days from date hereof, for a transfer of the retail liquor license now held by us for the Manhattan Saloon, situate on Lots 1 and 2, Block 6, Nelson, B.C., to Archibald F. Reid.

H. H. PITTS.
J. J. LANGRIDGE.
Dated at Nelson, B.C., this 14th day of February, 1906

NOTICE

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

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

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 100 acres of land in West Kootenay district, commencing at a post on the west boundary of Lot 301A, where the said boundary intersects the south shore of the Columbia river, thence south along the west boundary of Lot 301A for a distance of 18.14 chains to a point 40 chains north of the southwest corner of Lot 301A, thence west 60 chains, thence north 16 chains more or less to the southern boundary of Lot 7373, thence east along the southern boundary of said lot for a distance of 32 chains more or less to the southeast corner of Lot 7373, thence north 1.88 chains to the C. P. R. right of way, thence east 6.50 chains more or less to the southeast corner of Lot 4599, thence north along the east boundary of Lot 4599 to the south shore of the Columbia river, thence east along the south shore of the Columbia river for a distance of 21.50 chains more or less to the point of commencement, containing 100 acres more or less.

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

NOTICE

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

Dated this 14th day of December, 1905
For JOSEPH GENELLE
His agent, K. L. Burnett.

NOTICE OF TRANSFER OF LICENSE

I hereby give notice that we intend to apply to the Licensing Commissioners for the City of Nelson at the next meeting held after 30 days from date hereof, for a transfer of the retail liquor license now held by us for the Manhattan Saloon, situate on Lots 1 and 2, Block 6, Nelson, B.C., to Archibald F. Reid.

H. H. PITTS.
J. J. LANGRIDGE.
Dated at Nelson, B.C., this 14th day of February, 1906

NOTICE

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

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

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Crawford Bay and St. Mary's Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next Session thereof, for an Act authorizing the Company to construct and operate in extension of its undertaking already authorized, a continuation of its railway from the present Eastern terminus at or near Fort Steele, in the Province of British Columbia, easterly by the most convenient and feasible route to Lethbridge, in the Province of Alberta and extending the times within which the Company may construct and complete the railways and works, which it has been already authorized to construct.

Dated at Ottawa, this 8th day of February, 1906.

J. T. B. CARON.
Solicitor for Applicant.

IN PROBATE

Estates of Francis Samuel Roberts and Mary Jane Roberts

Take notice, that Letters of Administration of both the above estates have been granted to Mary Ellen Allen, administratrix. Creditors are required to send particulars of their claims, duly verified, to the undersigned on or before the 31st day of March, 1906. After that date the Administratrix will proceed to distribute the estate, having regard only to those claims of which she shall then have received notice.

E. A. CREASE,
Nelson, B. C.,
Solicitor for the Administratrix.

IN PROBATE

Estate of John Haight Nolan, Deceased.

Take notice, that Letters of Administration of the above estate have been granted to Annie Nolan, Administratrix. Creditors ar required to send particulars of their claims, duly verified, to the undersigned on or before the 22nd day of March, 1906. After that date the Administratrix will proceed to distribute the estate having regard only to those claims of which she shall then have nad notice.

E. A. CREASE,
Solicitor for the Administratrix.
Dated 22nd February, 1906.

IN PROBATE

Estate of Martha Robinson, Deceased.

TAKE NOTICE that probate of the will of the late Martha Robinson has been granted to me, the undersigned sole executor. Creditors are required to send particulars of their claims duly verified to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of March, A.D., 1906. After that date I shall proceed to distribute the estate, having regard only to those claims of which I shall then have nad notice.

E. A. CREASE, Nelson, B.C.
Dated 12th March, A.D., 1906.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked "W T. Oliver N.E. corner," on the west line of Lot 272, running west 20 chains, on the south boundary of McCoy's lot to the east boundary of Derby's lot, thence going south 10 chains, thence going east 20 chains and thence going north 10 chains, to the initial post, containing 20 acres more or less.

Dated this 13th day of January, 1906.

W. T. OLIVER.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands: Starting at a post marked "Peter Genelle's Northwest Corner Post," planted on the east side of the Columbia river, between Upper and Lower Arrow Lakes, about one mile north of T. Mackinson's pre-emption, thence east 40 chains, north 80 chains, west 40 chains, north 80 chains following bank of river to point of commencement. Covering land in Lot No. 4069.

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

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date we intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in the West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post planted on the west bank of the Columbia river, about nine miles south of Nakusp, and at the north boundary of Lester's pre-emption claim, thence north 160 chains, thence due east 80 chains, more or less to the bank of the Columbia river, thence southwesterly 160 chains more or less to place of beginning, containing 60 acres more or less.

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

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

EVIDENCE PILING U

Another Confession Ma in the Steunenberg Murder Case

Alleged Statement Made by One of the ner Circle of the Western Federation of Miners--Secrecy Observed

Boise, March 2.—The Statesman w ay in the morning: "The Statesm has authority to announce that Sh Adams, arrested at Haines, Oregon, February 20, in connection with Steunenberg assassination, has made full and sweeping confession. This cond confession is far more import than that made by Harry Orchard."

This is the statement made last ev ing by James McPharland, the fam detective in the presence of gover Gooding and J. H. Hawley, who is charge of the prosecution. Mr. McPh land admits that Adams confessed fu and exactly corroborated the confess made by Orchard at every point touc upon by both. "Moreover," McPha land continued, "Adams knows more the workings of the 'inner circle' t Orchard did and was able to give a m of detailed information that Orcha confession did not cover."

The confession of Adams, he said, c roborated that given by Orchard every substantial point connected w the assassination of ex-governor Ste enberg. Adams, however, was not Caldwell at the time of the assassi tion nor was Orchard at the time of unsuccessful attempt in November. man who assisted Orchard on the ter occasion as set forth in Orchar confession was Jack Simpkins. S another statement made by the detect was that Adams' confession gave details of a large number of murd that were not referred to in any m ner by Orchard. It was further sta that the confession had been reduced writing, signed and acknowledged, is a voluminous document, covering greater field and in more detail t that made by Orchard.

The further statement was made t Adams had made this confession wi out being promised anything. Wh talked to about the matter he sim made a clean breast of all he kn of this case and of the secret workin of the Western Federation. He was nounced by the governor, Mr. Haw and Mr. McPhartland that while t thought these facts should be given public, there would be no further formation given out or hinted at specting this confession.

Before the grand jury at Caldwell t morning Harry Orchard completed testimony in the Steunenberg mur case. It is said he went into great tail about the entire matter, telling jurymen what induced him to undert the crime, how much he was paid, He was brought back to the penitenti here.

During the afternoon a number of w nesses were before the jury. One w captain Swain, of the Thiel agency Spokane, who was on the ground ea and had been in the employ of the st ever since. Jos. Hutchison, former li tenant governor, was also before jury. It was he who first formulate theory of the nature of the bomb u and he found a piece of the fish line u in firing the infernal machine. La he assisted in the search of Orchar belongings, discovering many powd and other substances which, it thought, were used in the manufact of the bomb. His theory of the bo was correct as shown by Orchard's c fession.

The jury may take some additio testimony tomorrow but it is not exp ed any indictment will be returned u some time early in the week. Orch is quoted as having said to one of t three officers who guarded him a night: "Now that my mind has b unburdened of the guilty secrets wh have haunted me continually I feel a new man. I know that I will be p ished. I deserve to be punished to full extent of the law. I have been bad man but I have a conscious feel within me that I can hardly descr that God approves the course I h taken. My hope is to repair what I of the evil I have done."

FIRE IN MONTREAL.

Montreal, March 2.—Fire last ni did damage, estimated at $40,000 i four storey building on St. Paul st in the heart of the business distr The firms which suffered were: minion Drygoods Co., loss on st $7000; Merchants' Clothing Co., $15,0 Suckling & Co., trade auctioneers, $60 McKenzie & Tate, loss on building e mated at $10,000. The stock in the tablishment of the Gurney, Massey on the west side of the burned build suffered loss by water to the extent $2000.

WHOLESALE DISMISSALS

Montreal, March 2.—A spasm of organization struck Montreal to This afternoon the harbor board f all its employees of low and high gree in a body, those desiring reengagment being notified to put in their