

Intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the south boundary of township X.L.A., on the west side of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard right of way, thence west 50 chains, more or less to the S.W. corner of section 4, township X.L.A.; thence south along the east boundary of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard land grant, 70 chains more or less to the west boundary of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard railway right of way; thence north and easterly along said right of way to point of commencement, containing 120 acres more or less.

R. G. AFFLECK, Locator.
BOYD C. AFFLECK, Agent.
DATED Nov. 18, 1907.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY
TAKE NOTICE that Ingold Case Schermerhorn and George Huscroft of Creston, B.C., occupation, lumber men, intend to apply for a special license over the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted 120 chains east and 40 chains south of the northeast corner of Block 82, Group 1, thence north 30 chains, thence east 30 chains, thence south 30 chains, thence west 30 chains to point of commencement, containing 60 acres more or less.

INGOLD CASE SCHERMERHORN
GEORGE HUSCROFT
DATED Nov. 3, 1907.

Sixty days after date, I, E. R. Vipond, contractor, of Pulp, B.C., intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described land in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner of K. and S. 83, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains to point of commencement, 160 acres more or less.

Dated this 24th day of Oct. 1907.
E. R. VIPOND.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY
TAKE NOTICE that L. Donald Dewar, of Arrowhead, B.C., timber cruiser, intends to apply for a special license over the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the two miles east from the east end of Summit lake and on the south side of Bonanza creek, and marked "D. Dewar's northeast corner post," thence west 120 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 100 chains, thence north 40 chains to point of commencement, being same ground covered by T.L. No. 10218.

D. DEWAR.

October 13, 1907.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY
TAKE NOTICE that Norman Wenmoth of Hayfield, England, occupation, farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following land:

Commencing at a post planted at the N.W. corner of Lot 746, Pend d'Oreille River, thence north 20 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence west 20 chains, containing 40 acres, more or less.

NORMAN WENMOTH.

Dated 19th October, 1907.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY
TAKE NOTICE that Adran LaBrash of Nakusp, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted at Lesau southwest corner, about one mile west on Lower Arrow lake, and marked "Adran LaBrash's northwest corner," thence south 30 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 30 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement and containing 220 acres more or less.

ADLAN LABRASH.

ALEXANDER DUCHARME, Agent.
DATED 18th Dec. 1907.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY
TAKE NOTICE that Edith Morrison of portage la Prairie, Man., occupation wife of Angus Morrison, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner of lot 845, Whatchan valley, thence 30 chains west; thence 80 chains south; thence 30 chains east; thence 80 chains north, to place of commencement, containing 340 acres.

EDITH MORRISON.

Dated Nov. 30, 1907.

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

Commencing at a post planted on the south side of the Pend d'Oreille river, thence 20 chains south; thence 30 chains east; thence 20 chains, more or less to the river bank, thence following the river bank, 30 chains, more or less, to point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.

W. C. REED.

J. W. Falls, Agr.
DATED Sept. 24, 1907.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY
TAKE NOTICE that I. Joseph Blackburn, of Nelson, B.C., occupation, electrician, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner of lot 332, in West Kootenay district, thence south 40 chains, more or less; thence 7 chains, more or less, west, to S.E. corner of lot 784; thence north 7 chains to N.E. corner of lot 333, comprising 30 acres more or less.

JOSEPH BLACKBURN

Dated Oct. 15, 1907.

VOL. 6

RAISES STORM

Letter of the Kaiser to Lord Tweedmouth

EXPLANATION INADEQUATE

VIEW TAKEN BY GENERAL PUBLIC UNFAVORABLE TO THE ADMIRALTY—STATEMENTS MADE BY LORD TWEEDMOUTH AND MR. ASQUITH YESTERDAY.

London March 6.—"The letter from the German emperor is purely a personal communication and there is no reference therein to the British naval estimates." This is the reply Lord Tweedmouth, first lord of the admiralty, makes to the request of the Times this morning for the production of a letter emperor William sent to lord Tweedmouth on the subject of the British and German naval policy, together with the reply thereto, on the ground that emperor William's motive was to influence those responsible for the policy of the navy in the interests of Germany.

Emperor William's letter to lord Tweedmouth, first lord of the admiralty, in which it is charged his majesty attempted to influence the naval policy of Great Britain, has created a great stir in England and much popular indignation. The emperor is accused of great meddling with the British naval estimates, and the reply of lord Tweedmouth that the communication was purely personal is considered unsatisfactory, and has allayed neither the anxiety nor the indignation of the public.

The incident has a slightly depressing effect on stock exchange prices when the trading opened this morning, but prices rallied subsequently on lord Tweedmouth's explanation. At the close of this afternoon's sitting of the house of commons, chancellor of the exchequer, Asquith said that an immediate statement seemed to be required in the public interest. "It is a fact," he declared the chancellor, "that on February 18th, lord Tweedmouth received a letter from the German emperor. It was purely a personal and private communication, conceived in an entirely friendly spirit. My noble friend's answer was equally private and informal and neither the letter nor the answer was known or communicated to the cabinet. I may add, in view of certain suggestions which have been made, that before the letter arrived, the cabinet had come to its final decision with regard to the naval estimates for this year."

There is an insistent demand that the affair be aired in parliament, and lord Tweedmouth has intimated that further information will be given out in the house of lords on March 9. It is a question, however, whether the communication of the German emperor can be public without the consent of the writer as well as that of king Edward.

The matter was taken up by the cabinet at its meeting this afternoon. The English government attempted to defend its position in the lobby of the house of commons today.

It has been suggested as a possible explanation of the incident that the English government attempted to secure mutual limitations in the matter of warship building by negotiations with emperor William, or in other words to achieve by indirect diplomacy what the Hague peace conference failed to do. The critics of lord Tweedmouth, however, point out that any such negotiations ought to have been carried on through the foreign office and there is considerable anxiety to know how far these alleged irregular proceedings have gone.

Arthur Hamilton Lee, a conservative member of the house of commons, who was civil lord of the admiralty from 1903 to 1905, said today that the matter was too grave to be discussed without further information. "I and my late ministerial colleagues," said Mr. Lee, "are going to consider the best way to raise the matter officially."

According to one version, emperor William's letter to lord Tweedmouth gave exhaustive details of the comparative strength of the navies of Great Britain and Germany, and basing his opinion on this comparison, the emperor would not be considered more than as strong as that of Great Britain. This being so, emperor William thought Great Britain had no need to fear anything in naval matters from Germany, and that consequently there was no need for any increase in the shipbuilding program of Great Britain.

An outburst of anger against emperor William caused by the British publication of the emperor's famous telegram to president Kruger in 1896, after the defeat of the Jameson raid has followed the announcement made this morning by the Times that emperor William had attempted to influence the naval policy of Great Britain by a secret correspondence with lord Tweedmouth, first lord of the admiralty.

The anti-German party, which was never stronger than now, immediately jumped to the conclusion that emperor William was trying to meddle with the most vital matter in Great Britain's national interests by underhand methods and the public at first shared that view, and parliament, the newspapers and the diplomats had the greatest sensation

they have enjoyed for many a day.

Lord Tweedmouth visited the house of commons this afternoon and conferred with the liberal leaders. The cabinet met afterwards. It had been announced at first that Herbert Asquith, chancellor of the exchequer, would make a statement concerning the matter next Monday, but the public was so excited and so many members of parliament had given notice that they would ask questions in the lower house about the correspondence, that the cabinet decided that something must be done at once. Mr. Asquith, therefore, appeared in the house of commons at the close of his sitting and made a brief statement to a crowded house, elaborating amid profound silence lord Tweedmouth's explanation that the correspondence was purely personal. This explanation only stimulated criticism instead of appeasing curiosity, a strong demand is heard everywhere for the publication of both letters. Nothing else will satisfy the British public, and probably this will eventually be done. The only hints regarding the nature of emperor William's letter which have leaked from the inner circle are that it was an attempt to refute former assertions in leading English newspapers that the German naval program was animated wholly by hostility to Great Britain. If this proves to be the true version of the incident the whole sensation will collapse as quickly as it grew, but, if the letter was of the nature suggested by the Times it will be equally damaging to the government and will withhold it, unless lord Tweedmouth should be repudiated and thrown overboard.

The present position of the affair embarrasses the government immensely. Emperor William's letter of criticism upon lord Tweedmouth, it would be a delicate matter to ask emperor William for his permission to publish a private letter and he may not voluntarily authorize this to be done.

If the relations between Great Britain and Germany were not strained, the action in writing the letter would be considered merely a technical mistake or a mistake of judgment. But the fact that the emperor has so far refused to bear to a large portion of the British people, who firmly believe she is deliberately planning war and is trying to soothe British suspicions until she is ready, makes the matter more important than to charge the emperor with trying to undermine the British strength by seducing her naval minister.

Emperor William has tried hard lately to win British friendship by paying a visit to England and by other advances, but the Germanophobes refuse to believe these overtures were made in good faith. He is a profuse and impulsive letter writer, and he has written British ministers before addressing lord Tweedmouth, and sober second thought may convince Englishmen that neither the letter nor the answer was known or communicated to the cabinet. I may add, in view of certain suggestions which have been made, that before the letter arrived, the cabinet had come to its final decision with regard to the naval estimates for this year."

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PUBLIC MONEY

Accounting Questions Taken Up in House

COOPERATION IN CANADA

FURTHER DISCUSSION AS TO THE PRODUCTION OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS—TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION—QUEBEC BRIDGE REPORT.

(Special to The Daily News)
Ottawa, March 6.—In the commons this afternoon Dr. J. D. Reid, Grenville, again voiced the conservative complaint that they were not allowed to see originals brought down by the interior department unless when the public accounts committee was sitting.

Hon. Frank Oliver said if the committee ordered originals they could be seen at other times but he would not depart from the established rule at the request of any one member.

The premier informed Hon. G. E. Foster that the report of the commission enquiring into the Quebec bridge disaster would be tabled next week.

The house again went into committee of the whole on the bill providing for the Champlain terecentenary celebration. Hon. G. E. Foster asked for a definite statement as to the government's proposals regarding the Ross rifle factory.

Sir Fred Borden replied that the lease was for 99 years, with power to the government to resume control, by giving compensation.

Armand Lavergne, Montmagny, declared that the Quebec people should receive a guarantee that there would be no loss to the city if the factory were removed.

Sir Fred Borden replied that the government preferred a factory site at the ancient capital, but land outside the city would be more suitable for a rifle factory.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier drew attention of the house to the fact that this matter was not under consideration, the bill dealing with the railway act against the necessity of the removal of the rifle factory.

On the motion for third reading, the section granting any British dominion representation in the management of the Canada enterprise was struck out. Lavergne alone voted for the amendment and the bill carried, 91 to 10.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux moved the second reading of the bill designed to provide for the creation and organization of industrial and co-operative societies among the farming and laboring classes, permitting them to carry on any industry or business, except banking, as defined by the bank, life or fire insurance acts. Reviewing the progress of co-operative societies in Europe Mr. Lemieux said their success should be duplicated here.

The co-operative bill was put through committee unopposed and given its third reading.

During the hour devoted to private bills Dr. McIntyre's bill regarding the Canadian Northern was reported as amended.

In respect to Dr. McIntyre's bill to incorporate the Saskatchewan, Peace River and Dawson railways, Hon. G. P. Abraham proposed an amendment to confine the powers to the operation of the road and of hotels and parks. The bill was held for further consideration.

William Sloan's bill to incorporate the Vancouver Island & Eastern railway company was given a third reading.

In the public accounts committee the marine department accounting was taken up by the commission. Hon. Mr. Brodeur was examined by Foster in connection with the contract the minister made with Kenneth Falconer of Montreal for an expert examination of the system of accounting in the marine department. Brodeur said that good, clean, honest administration was all he had to offer. He had a single entry system and wanted one which would show at a moment's notice what was being spent. Where you have a department spending \$50,000 a year, this is most important.

Brodeur's weekly bank clearings are as follows:

the approval of the minister and again marked paid.

Brodeur was not certain if he had not seen it, but was certain he did not approve the account. In accordance with their general plan the government always kept a balance in its favor. The sole object in ordering an accounting, was to remove the defects, which criticisms revealed in a previous session.

Mr. Foster expressed the opinion that no matter how much good accounting was done, it could be done no better and cheaper.

B. C. becomes a customs outpost under the survey of the port of Greenwood, in place of the port of Chonopa. The outposts of Humbolt and North Battleford will be detached from the Portage survey and attached to Regina. Carson, B. C., now a preventive station, becomes an outpost and warehouse port under the survey of Grand Forks. B. C. An order in council was passed establishing Strathcona as an outpost of the Edmonton survey.

Ottawa, March 6.—Returns tabled in the house by the minister of public works show that the total expenditure on Rideau Hall from 1891 to December 31, 1907, was \$80,297,467. Of this, \$45,332 was for the maintenance of buildings, \$12,280 for heating and lighting, \$12,280 for construction and improvement of buildings, and \$3,000 for improvement of grounds.

Mr. Fisher will submit legislation to the commons later in the session for providing for amendments to the fruit marks act, which will considerably increase the penalty for fraudulent packing and banding of apples.

When the bill for the incorporation of the Bank of Vancouver was called in the commons, Mr. Fisher, who was in charge of the bill, said that before the charter was granted the commons should have assurance of the standing of the men who were connected with the enterprise and their ability to carry it through, and also that the promoters would not be coming back to parliament for an extension of time.

Mr. Guthrie, for the promoters of the bank, said that the bank was being organized in response to the demand on the Pacific coast for a native bank to deal particularly with the interests of British Columbia. Assurance was given by Messrs. Macdonald and Galt that the bank was the property of the promoters, when Fielding expressed satisfaction and the bill passed.

Brigadier General W. D. Otter is to succeed major general Lake, chief of staff, who returned to England in November.

The commons are away committee today reported a bill to amend the railway act, proposed by Kennedy (Kew) and Macdonald, which would give the railways the right to damage by fire to all property on their lines.

The banking and commerce committee of the commons today reported a bill to amend the National Bank Act, which would give the bank the right to issue currency.

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TO GRAVE SIDE

Collinwood Follows Its Children to Burial

PUBLIC DEMAND VICTIM

FURTHER INVESTIGATION SEEMS TO SHOW THAT THE DOORS OF THE SCHOOL WERE LOCKED—FEAR OF DEMONSTRATION AGAINST JANITOR.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 6.—Collinwood today came to a full realization of her woe. Slowly and solemnly the processions of the bereaved, the friends of the dead, the casket, bearing the charred remains of 167 children whose lives were snuffed out in Wednesday morning's catastrophe in the Lakewood school, from 9 o'clock until dusk there was no cessation in the funeral corteges. One of the saddest funerals was that of janitor Herter, held jointly with the services for three other little ones.

Murmurs against the janitor could be heard about the village as grief crazed parents sought an object upon which to wreak vengeance, forgetting as they did that Herter himself was wronged.

Though there are 25 of these bundles of coffins of three of his loved ones. A detail of police was placed about Herter when the hour for the funeral came. Fully 500 persons had gathered but when the coffins were carried to the doorway the crowd spread and opened the way for them without protest or expression of hostility.

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lowing manner. When chief justice Howell had concluded his address to the grand jury at the assizes he asked if there were any cases ready to be heard.

E. L. Howell, solicitor for the accused in the prosecution against L. Dugan, J. C. Jickling and A. Apotte, returning officers for Selkirk, Macdonald and Provancher respectively in the last federal election and R. E. A. Leech, called the attention of the court to these cases. Thereupon deputy attorney-general Patterson, acting for the attorney-general of Manitoba, stated to the court that a stay of proceedings had been granted and all the indictments dropped.

This marks the close of the famous and much advertised "thin red line" cases over which conservatives throughout Canada have attempted to make party capital for three years past.

Annual Meeting of Canadian Press Association at Montreal.

Toronto, March 6.—At the annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association Col. J. B. McLean, representing the Canadian Manufacturers' Association brought up the question of any imperial cable service as had been outlined and suggested by the boards of trade of Victoria and Vancouver. A paper by J. Ross Robertson, of the Toronto Telegram, was read opposing the scheme on the ground that the proposal was too vague. A resolution was carried to the effect that the Canadian Press Association support the request of the Canadian Associated Press for a renewal of the subsidy from the government.

The dominion government has been asked for a subsidy of \$12,000 a year for the service, the same to continue for five years. A banquet was held in the evening at the National Club.

GALE OFF BRITISH ISLES
London, March 6.—A violent gale has swept the coasts of the British Isles to day. There has been enormous wrecks of craft, most of them on the east coast of Ireland. Altogether about 20 lives have been lost.

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RESERVE LAND

(Special to The Daily News)
Victoria, Feb. 29.—Press Gallery, Legislative Assembly.—A reference to the legislative history, which is a record of books, brought some remarks from Stuart Henderson (Yale) as to the limited amount of accommodation for members, especially those on the opposition side. In the transaction of public business, it is seen that the constituents who called upon them at the parliament building.

The premier replied that the want of room was evident and spoke of plans for meeting the difficulty. It was evident, he said, that larger quarters would have to be provided for the carrying on of public business.

Neither Mr. Henderson nor the premier mentioned the straits to which the members of the press, away from their newspapers, are put. It is fervently hoped by them, when the good time comes, they too will be sharers in the increased accommodation.

The estimates were completed at the rising of the house this morning after a running fire of objection wherever the estimates were taken. In the course of discussing an item relating to the military police, the pursuit of Indians who are fugitives in the northern wilds on a charge of murder, was referred to, several of the members seemed to be inclined to invoke the unwritten law on account of the circumstances said to be surrounding the case, but the attorney general said that there was no place for discussing such a matter. All his department had to do was to bring the fugitives to justice. It would then be for a jury to consider what had been the cause of the crime and whether or not it was fair to the accused to discuss the matter in the house.

"That bridge" came up again—the one over the Kettle river—which led to another word wrangle between G. R. Naden (Greenwood), who managed to get in his story, previously choked off by L. W. Shatford of the adjoining constituency of Similkameen. Mr. Naden charged the bridge had been put at a point other than that selected by the government engineer; that this had led to a waste of public money and that the premier and those with him, on a visit to the Similkameen, had "bauched the constituency" by helping Mr. Shatford to keep a pre-election promise and moving the site of the bridge.

This charged the premier and Mr. Shatford denied, the former being warm in his denunciation of the member for Greenwood and the member for Similkameen, stating the bridge was on a site entirely satisfactory to the majority of the people. The site of the bridge had always been considered the centre of the district and had been so treated by the dominion government, whereas the post office there until removed at the solicitation of Duncan Ross, M. P. There had been no election promise and Mr. Naden did not know anything about the matter, as he would, if living on the spot.

A most important bill was brought down by message, a bill embodying the agreement with the Grand Trunk Pacific railway in respect to the Indian reserve, as to which the government has all along claimed a property interest. The land acquired by the company amounts to 13,000 acres, for which it pays \$250,000. The bill provides for the purchase of the land in the sub-division, paying three-fourths of the cost, the province paying the remaining one-fourth. The company further agreed to purchase all possible plans in the lands and works department showing their entire arrangements; to at once survey and lay out 2000 acres and to commence construction not later than June 1, and proceed with it until completion. Legislation of importance to the province, and particularly to the Kootenays, was initiated by the bringing down by message of a bill to amend the Canada Zinc company act, to continue their work in connection with the experiments to treat zinc ores. A large sum had been already spent, said the premier, in the work and from careful enquiry he was convinced there was good prospect of its success. He had the assistance of the members from the Kootenays, the Slocan, and the leader of the opposition in considering the matter and thought the house under the circumstances, would be justified in making the loan.

The leader of the opposition approved the loan and explained the importance to the country, and particularly to the districts mentioned, of the process. He considered the government would have been justified in making a grant of the amount if such had been asked. The bill passed its second reading, and the Civil Service bill had a debate and the further debate was again adjourned.

The regular order paper is being cleared and while there are some bills yet to consider, there is every indication of an early end of the session.

(Special to The Daily News)
Victoria, March 3.—Press Gallery, Legislative Assembly.—While the assembly is busy in clearing off the accumulations of business, bills are being introduced at every sitting. Today acts relating to the supreme court, settled estates and shops regulation, were passed and those relating to judgments and for the maintenance of provincial parks were advanced to the third reading and two new bills were brought down, one to amend the water clauses consolidation act, making clear the right to store water, and another to further protect game, making the license to kill big game to non-residents, or those in the province less than six months, cost \$100, and the other providing for a license for small game of \$5 still stands.

The civil service bill received its second

reading, Mr. Jardine's amendment of last week making the principle of superannuation apply to old and disabled persons, being defeated on a division.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite spoke, supporting the bill, having in view the practical new bill in the amendment on the order paper, which retains the principle of superannuation but does not devote a sum of the public money in any given amount to that purpose.

Dr. Kergin, Parker Williams, Hawthornthwaite and McInnes voted with the government for the second reading.

In committee the real contest on the amendment of the bill, which will take place as the amendments can only be then considered formally.

Considerable opposition developed to the new liquor license bill, which places the power of the granting of licenses in the hands of the lieutenant governor in council, on the recommendation of the council, on the recommendation of the council, on the recommendation of the council.

Neither Mr. Henderson nor the premier mentioned the straits to which the members of the press, away from their newspapers, are put. It is fervently hoped by them, when the good time comes, they too will be sharers in the increased accommodation.

The estimates were completed at the rising of the house this morning after a running fire of objection wherever the estimates were taken. In the course of discussing an item relating to the military police, the pursuit of Indians who are fugitives in the northern wilds on a charge of murder, was referred to, several of the members seemed to be inclined to invoke the unwritten law on account of the circumstances said to be surrounding the case, but the attorney general said that there was no place for discussing such a matter. All his department had to do was to bring the fugitives to justice. It would then be for a jury to consider what had been the cause of the crime and whether or not it was fair to the accused to discuss the matter in the house.

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ment has sent several exhibits to the horticultural shows in the Old Country, but, according to Mr. Palmer, the recent exhibit created previous excitement every respect, while the results exceeded all expectations. Many valuable prizes were awarded the British Columbia exhibit, while the display was the center of attraction at every exhibition. The recent exhibit in the Old Country aroused considerable interest and Mr. Palmer brings back with him most encouraging reports of his tour throughout the various countries.

Mr. Martin Burrell, who accompanied Mr. Palmer, remained in England. He is delivering a series of lectures in the various cities. He will return in a couple of months.

"Compared with the exhibit of 1906, the showing made during my recent trip was indeed most gratifying," said Mr. Palmer to a News-Advertiser representative. "The fruit was exhibited at all of the leading horticultural shows in England, and as your readers already know, we again carried off many valuable medals. That our exhibit excelled the one sent over in 1906 is borne out by the glowing tribute paid to British Columbia fruit growers by the English press. Horticulture in this province surpasses that of England and the growers of this province have much to be proud of."

Hundreds of people are preparing to leave England for Canada," continued Mr. Palmer, "and the majority will, of course, settle in the prairie provinces and British Columbia. The interest of immigrants which are to be sent to Canada by the Salvation Army will arrive here on March 7th. Many of them will be employed on the Arrow route, and the interest of the Arrow route will go up the Arrow lakes and others to the Okanagan, where they can do the most good. Immigration returns this year should exceed those of any other year."

Mr. Burrell, who remained in the Old Country under R. M. Palmer left for home, writes as follows of his work to Hon. R. G. Tallow:

My time this morning has been given to the lecture which I expect you saw account of the progress with the lecture work. Judging by the interest aroused wherever the lectures were given, and by the very cordial way in which they have been received, I think it may be fairly claimed that the work has been of a successful kind and will inevitably result in a general desire to know more about our province, and this in addition to the good accomplished in deciding many to make a start out there this year.

At Broom and Monaghan, which were the last lecture places, the attendance was excellent, and the views of British Columbia were thoroughly appreciated. I was unfortunate enough at Broom to strike the city at a time when the people were much excited over a bye-election. In spite of this, however, we got an audience of between three and four hundred, which was a part of the lecture work.

"I had a good audience in North Somerset, which is an excellent agricultural district and from there I went to Kent, to the Southwestern Agricultural College, the biggest thing of its kind in England. A number of their late students are already in British Columbia and several more are going to be sent to the province known to many others."

"On Friday last, the 7th, Mr. Turner kindly took the chair for me at a meeting of the horticultural society, which was held under the auspices of the London Chamber of Commerce, and from what I hear the lecture, I think, was pretty satisfactory. The audience, however, was not very large, and I was very appreciative of the beautiful views which we gave them."

"Tomorrow I go to Bournemouth, next day to Reading, and on Tuesday I go to Sheffield for Wednesday, and the following day in the southwest of London, winning at South Kensington, and then I am making arrangements to sail next week and hope to be in British Columbia again about the middle of March and shall be enabled to report to you more fully the result of the work."

FERNIE LIBERALS

Annual Meeting Eclectic and Well Attended—Officers Elected
(Special to The Daily News)

Fernie, March 4.—The Fernie Liberal association held their annual meeting at the Eclectic hall, and there was a good turnout of members. H. McHarg of Vancouver, who was present, occupied the evening with a lecture on the subject of the promotion of the interests of the party in this section in the future. M. B. King of Cranbrook was also present and addressed the meeting. An interesting program had been prepared, including a debate on the immigration policy of the government, between representatives of the association and the young liberal club and the arguments were well presented. The chairman felt compelled to declare it a draw.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. C. P. Leitch; Vice-President, A. Fisher and H. J. Watson; Secretary, G. H. Boulton; Executive Committee, W. W. Tuttle, J. McElwain, T. McDonald, A. Matheson, James Ross, R. G. Tallow, J. G. Hart, J. A. Jones, John Podbielniak, J. A. A. J. Mott, J. Robertson, J. Melick, R. W. Couthard and James McLean.

BENCH OF B.C.

(Special to The Daily News)

Vancouver, March 4.—Rev. Dr. Fraser, pastor of the First Presbyterian church Vancouver, created a great sensation at a Presbyterian meeting today by charges against the judiciary of British Columbia. He said: "What we want in British Columbia is a self-respecting judiciary. Even patrimonies will tell you there is no use securing convictions, because it will be upset by the higher bench on a technicality. Past women were recently released on bail pending appeal. They did not leave the city but returned to their former life and conditions are now nearly as bad as ever. It is a down right shame that a British bench should be open to such criticism. I was informed on excellent authority that during the hearing of an important case here the presiding judge fell asleep on the bench and the case was adjourned till next day. There is no use mining matters. In order to effect reforms we should strike at the very center."

AGREEMENT WITH G. T. P.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT WITH THE PROVINCE

DETAILS OF MEASUREMENT BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE

Appended will be found the leading features of the agreement between the province and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway company respecting the early commencement and completion of construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway from its western terminus at Prince Rupert to the eastern boundary of the province.

The agreement forms a schedule to an act brought down in the legislature at the close of last week. Whereas negotiations have been proceeding between the province and the railway company respecting the early commencement and completion of construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway from its western terminus at Prince Rupert to the eastern boundary of the province, the acquisition by the province of the lands and works of the railway company shall be made as follows: The chief commissioner of lands and works or the chief commissioner of lands shall first select one lot or block, according as whether lots or blocks are being dealt with, and the railway company shall select three lots or blocks, and so on in turn, the chief commissioner selecting one and the railway company three of the unchosen lots or blocks until the division is made.

3. The province grants to the railway company exemption from the assessment and tax imposed by section 6 of the Railway Assessment Act, 1905, for the period of ten (10) years from and after the completion of the railway in the province to the satisfaction of the Minister of public works, but said exemption shall not extend beyond the 31st day of December, 1921.

12. The railway company hereby agrees not to expropriate any of the water front lands embraced in this agreement or said crown grant of the 10th of March, 1905, which now are or hereafter may become the property of the province, so long as said water front lands remain vested in the crown.

13. The railway company agrees to commence construction within the province from its Pacific terminal at Prince Rupert eastward on or before the first day of June, 1908, and thereafter continuously, and with reasonable expedition to prosecute the work of construction in the province to the satisfaction of the Minister of public works, and to complete the same on or before the 31st day of December, 1921.

14. The railway company agrees to purchase all material and supplies required for the construction of its railway through the province from manufacturers and dealers in the province, when such material and supplies can be purchased in desired quantities and of equal quality, suitable for the purposes for which they are required, and upon terms equally favorable as those procurable elsewhere.

15. The workmen, laborers and servants employed in or about the construction of the said railway shall be paid such wages as may be currently payable to workmen, laborers or servants engaged in similar occupations in the district in which said railway is constructed.

STRIKE ON LE ROI

High Grade Ore on the 1600-Foot Level—Red Eagle Leased

Roseland, March 5.—A shoot of high grade ore has been encountered on the 1600-foot level of the Le Roi. It is on the south ledge near the bottom of the extent of the strike has not yet been determined, but it is believed to be important, as the ore assays as high as 40 to the ton, and the shoot is estimated to be a large one. It will take considerable development work to fully determine how important the find is.

RHODES SCHOLAR

Winnipeg, March 5.—W. J. Rose, Manitoba Rhodes scholar, just completing his term at Oxford college, has been offered a professorship in the Western Methodist college here.

eastly shore of Digby island; containing, respectively, one acre and one acre and 75-100 of an acre, be the same more or less; island Number 5 adjacent to the eastern shore of the peninsula at the south end of Digby island, containing, respectively, one acre and one acre and 75-100 of an acre, be the same more or less; island Number 6, 7, and 8, adjacent to the south-western shore of Digby island; containing, respectively, one acre and one acre and 75-100 of an acre, be the same more or less; together with all rights to the foreshore and rights of access to the water, which may pertain to the lands above described.

The conveyance from the province to the township company of the above lands, hereinafter in several places referred to as the lands embraced in this agreement, shall include (when the lands so described shall upon or form the shore of any tidal waters or the bank of any river, lake or stream) all the foreshore and riparian rights which the province may have in the said lands, including the lands below as well as above low-water mark.

2. The township company hereby agrees to pay to the province for the conveyance to it of all the right, title and interest in the lands and works of the province, the sum of \$250 per acre to be paid from time to time as crown grants are received by the township company, and to re-convey to the province one-fourth of all lots and blocks into which the said lands shall be subdivided as hereinafter provided, after deducting land required for lanes, streets, squares, parks and such lands as the lieutenant governor in council decides are necessary for railway purposes, together with the foreshore and riparian rights in and appurtenant to said lots and blocks, including land below as well as above low-water mark, the selection of said lots and blocks to be re-conveyed to be made as follows:

1. The province grants to the railway company exemption from the assessment and tax imposed by section 6 of the Railway Assessment Act, 1905, for the period of ten (10) years from and after the completion of the railway in the province to the satisfaction of the Minister of public works, but said exemption shall not extend beyond the 31st day of December, 1921.

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15. The workmen, laborers and servants employed in or about the construction of the said railway shall be paid such wages as may be currently payable to workmen, laborers or servants engaged in similar occupations in the district in which said railway is constructed.

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pany being, at any time hereafter, divided into town lots.

5. The lands embraced in said crown grant of the 10th March, 1905, not included in said townsite, fronting on the sea or other waterway, shall be surveyed and divided into blocks having a frontage on the sea or other waterway, of not less than 100 feet, and a depth of not less than 100 feet from high water mark, and the remaining of the lands, if any, embraced in said crown grant and not included in the said townsite, and said water blocks, shall be surveyed and divided into areas of not more than 40 acres blocks. The surveys and subdivisions of the lands shall be in the water, which shall be at the cost of the township company and be province according to their respective interests, shall be completed on or before the first day of October, A.D. 1909 and conveyances to the provinces of its share thereof, as provided by the said crown grant, shall be delivered to the province on or before the 1st day of December, 1909; provided, however, that such reconveyances shall be in full of all interests of the province in the lands embraced in said crown grant, and the township company shall be entitled to no further conveyance from the township company under section 32 of the Land act in the event of the blocks retained by the company being, at any time hereafter divided into town lots.

6. The crown grants to the township company of lands embraced in this agreement, shall, save as varied by this agreement, contain all the provisions that appear in the said crown grant of the 10th day of March, 1905, with the exception, to wit, that the province grants to the township company of lands situate in said townsite shall not contain proviso number 2, relating to minerals.

7. The provisions of section 32 of the land registry act, and of section 17 of chapter 24 of the statutes of 1906, being an act to amend the land act, shall not apply to the said crown grant of the 10th of March, 1905, or to the crown grant to be issued pursuant to this agreement.

8. The province agrees to convey to the railway company by free grant a right of way not exceeding 100 feet in width for said railway, so far as the same extends or shall extend through crown lands or the province of British Columbia, but the foregoing provisions shall not apply to lands dealt with by this agreement or by the crown grant to the company bearing date the 10th day of March, 1905, through which two last mentioned sections of land extend, the location of such right of way has been approved by the lieutenant governor in council, not exceeding 90 feet in width.

9. The province agrees to free grant to the railway company such vacant crown lands as may be necessary for sidings, stations, embankments, cuts, culverts, bridges, drains and other works and approaches thereto. The crown lands mentioned in this clause shall be limited to such quantity as the lieutenant governor in council may deem necessary for the purposes of the railway company.

10. The railway company, with the consent of the chief commissioner of lands and works, or the chief commissioner of lands, may take from any public lands adjacent to or near the line of the said railway, its branches or extensions, all stone, timber, gravel and other material which may be elsewhere, and may also fill in upon any necessary for the construction of the railway in and through the province and not public lands adjacent to or near the line of the said railway, its branches or extensions, all stone, timber, gravel and other material which may be elsewhere, and may also fill in upon any necessary for the construction of the railway in and through the province and not public lands adjacent to or near the line of the said railway, its branches or extensions, all stone, timber, gravel and other material which may be elsewhere, and may also fill in upon any necessary for the construction of the railway in and through the province and not public lands adjacent to or near the line of 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