



DO YOU KNOW THE WET WEATHER COMFORT AND PROTECTION afforded by a SLICKER? Clear, Light, Durable, Guaranteed Waterproof. Sold Everywhere.

loyalty to and respect for you as president, we claim to be in Theodore Roosevelt as the citizen, and it is as such that we invite you to become our guest. We can furnish the finest kind of big game hunting, and the fishing in our hundreds of lakes cannot be excelled. The climate and scenery are such that it is beyond the power of man to fittingly describe it. We feel that after your long and honorable service to our great republic, you will seek rest and change in the "God-made outside," and we want you to come to the Spokane country, upon which Nature has bestowed her gifts with a lavish hand."

BARGAINS IN NURSERY STOCK

To clear up a block of land, fine, two-year old stuff. 100 Belle de Boston, 300 Salome, 400 Guno, 300 Penagosdo Nonesuch, 200 Mann, 400 Starck, 300 Yellow Bellflower, 300 Princess, 400 York, 100 Ontario, 1008 Northern Spy, 400 York Imperial, 400 R. I. Greening, 200 Wolfe River, 300 St. Lawrence, 100 Huslop Crab, 100 Gen. Grant Crab, \$120 per 100, \$100 per 200, etc. etc. Nothing less than \$5 of one variety talked at these prices. First money taken them. Henry's Nurseries, 3502 Westminster Road, Vancouver, B.C.

LAND NOTICES

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY.

TAKE NOTICE that A. F. Dudgeon of Nelson, B.C., occupation lumberman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land: Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of lot 1784, G. I. West Kootenay, B.C., thence east 89 chains; thence north 46 chains; thence west 30 chains; thence south 46 chains to point of commencement, and containing 329 acres, more or less.

A. F. DUDGEON, P. J. Cameron, Agent. March 29, 1908.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY.

Take Notice that John Phillip Evans of Nelson, B.C., occupation bookkeeper, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land: Commencing at a post planted on the East side of the Columbia river, south of McDonald creek, running East 40 chains; north 13 3/4 chains; west 40 chains; south 45 1/2 chains; west 29 chains; south 12 1/2 chains more or less to point of commencement, containing 345 acres more or less.

JOHN PHILLIP EVANS, JAS. CAMERON, Agent. Dated March 31st, 1908.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY.

TAKE NOTICE that Jacob Weber of Campbell, B.C., intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land: Commencing at a post planted about 25 chains south of the northeast corner of Section 11, township 7, thence north 7 1/2 chains, to south boundary of Indian Reserve, thence west 20 chains more or less to east bank of Kootenay river, thence following said bank of river to point of commencement, and containing 800 acres more or less.

JACOB WEBER, M. G. LAWLER, Agent. Dated March 31st, 1908.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY.

TAKE NOTICE that W. James Grove and Charles Thorndale, of Nelson, B.C., occupation bricklayers, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described land: Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner of lot 333, south of Creek, thence east 20 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence north 20 chains to point of commencement, containing 40 acres more or less.

JAMES GROVE, CHARLES THORNDALE, W. A. JONES, Agent. April 20, 1908.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY.

TAKE NOTICE that Neil J. McDermid of Lacombe, Alta., occupation druggist, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land: Commencing at a post planted at the N.W. corner of Sec. 21, T. 9, R. 10, Fire Valley, thence north 30 chains; thence east 30 chains; thence south 30 chains; thence west 30 chains to point of commencement, and containing 160 acres more or less.

NEIL J. McDERMID, CHRISTINA GLENDENING, Agent. Dated 4th April, 1908.

IS STILL ALIVE

Bella Guinness Not Burned at La Porte

Laporte, May 8.—One more body was added to the death roll of the Bella Guinness farm today, making a total of ten corpses and skeletons exhumed in the yard, besides the four bodies found in the ruins of the farmhouse that burned on April 28.

POLICE ARREST A WOMAN

THOUGHT POSSIBLE TO BE MISSING MURDERER—ANOTHER BODY FOUND UPON THE FARM—DIGGING IS STILL TO BE CONTINUED.

Laporte, May 8.—The Great Northern railway bridge crossing the Elk river a few miles west of Michel was badly damaged by fire last night. A small bush fire in the neighborhood was responsible for the blaze.

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G. N. BRIDGE DAMAGED

BUSH FIRE NEAR MICHEL WAS THE CAUSE OF TROUBLE

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GOVERNING BY KINDNESS

SECRETARY BIRRELL DECLARES TO GOVERN IRELAND BY COERCION IS POLITICAL INSANITY—BILL PASSES ITS SECOND READING.

London, May 8.—By a vote of 201 to 70, the bill repealing the Irish Coercion Act of 1887, passed its second reading in the house of commons today. Chief secretary for Ireland Birrell strongly supported the measure, declaring the Coercion Act to be unconstitutional and intolerable.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

SEVENTEENTH SYNOD OF B. C. AT VANCOUVER

DR SHEARER GIVES ADDRESS ON MORAL REFORM

(Special to The Daily News) Vancouver, May 8.—The Presbyterian synod of British Columbia met in St. John's church in this city. Among those who were Rev. D. Macleary, foreign mission secretary; Rev. Dr. Shearer, Moral Reform secretary; Rev. W. M. Rochester, western secretary; Rev. J. D. Taylor, alliance; Aubrey Fullerton, Edmonton, editor of "Westland"; Rev. T. G. Macleod, Grand Forks; M. W. McKie, Greenwood; W. R. Ross, Midway; L. T. Ferguson, Nelson; and G. H. Findlay, Trail.

HAS A TRIO OF TRIUMPHS

CROKER'S LUCK UPON THE ENGLISH TURF

WON THOUSAND GUINEAS WITH FILLY RHODORA

London, May 8.—The Thousand Guinea stakes was run at Newmarket and won by Richard Croker's Rhodora. By capturing this event Rhodora has added another classic to the sporting trophies already captured by Mr. Croker. She won from a big field of 18 horses.

WISCONSIN BYLAWS

New Schools but Nothing for Carnegie Library or Louise Bridge

Winnipeg, May 8.—Three bylaws were submitted to the ratepayers today, only a light vote being recorded. Very little interest was manifested by the property owners. The bylaw to raise \$500,000 for new schools was carried, but the bylaws to raise \$90,000 for the improvement of the Louise bridge and \$25,000 for new books for the Carnegie library were defeated.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION

Kenora, May 8.—Another fatal dynamite explosion took place this afternoon on the Transcontinental work at Daigle camp, 19 miles north of here. Dan M. Lot, a powder man, was tampering a hole, using an iron bar, when the explosion occurred, and he was instantly killed.

IRISH POLICIES

Coercion Act of 1887 Now to be Repealed

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DISLIKED JOKE

Methodist Minister Roundly Denounces Whiskey

Baltimore, May 8.—Something of a sensation and not a little amusement was created at today's session of the Methodist Episcopal general session of the Methodist Episcopal church, held in the city of Baltimore, Md. The subject of the session was "obscene and obnoxious" literature having reference to strong drink.

SITTINGS OF THE COURT

TWO CASES ARE DISMISSED BY THE LEARNED JUDGE

PRESENTMENT IS MADE BY THE LEARNED JUDGE

There were several cases disposed of by Mr. Justice Clement at the sitting of the supreme court yesterday, and a good income was made by the court. The morning began with the finishing of the case of Lyon et al. v. J. Laing Stocks, a case of alleged misrepresentation of land by the defendant, the vendor. The learned judge held that there was no misrepresentation shown and that the purchase had been on the land themselves before the purchase and had had an opportunity of examining it for themselves.

FOURTH DAY OF DEBATE

DISCUSSION ON ELECTION ACT DRAGS ALONG

BILL SCORED UNMERCIFULLY BY MONK

Ottawa, May 8.—In the senate this afternoon senator Macdonald, of British Columbia, suggested that the government should invite all former governors general of Canada to be the guests of the Canadian government at Quebec during the Champlain celebration in July. Those whom he thought should be included in this invitation were: the duke of Argyll and the princess Louise, the marquis and marchioness of Lansdowne, the earl and countess of Derby, the vicerey of Ireland and lady Aberdeen, and the vicerey of India and lady Minto.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW

THE WESTERN CROP OUTLOOK IS EXCELLENT

SENTIMENT AS REGARDS FUTURE DISTINCTLY HOPEFUL

Montreal, May 8.—Breadstuffs statement of trade tomorrow will say: The western crop outlook is excellent, although the movement on the whole is fair. Retail trade is quite good, but country business is quiet. The sentiment as regards the future is hopeful, and the stocks being light owing to light purchases, while the western crop outlook is excellent.

BREWERS' ASSOCIATION

WESTERN CANADA MEN COMBINE FOR PROTECTION

WILL COMPLETE ORGANIZATION IN JULY

Regina, May 8.—The brewers of the three prairie provinces met in Regina today and organized an association for mutual protection. The new organization is to be known as the Western Canada Brewers' association and its objects will be to safeguard the interests of those engaged in the brewing business throughout western Canada.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

Montreal, May 8.—The general committee representing the mechanical organization of the C.P.R., which has been in session in the Grand Union hotel here for several days, has succeeded in their organization between the Atlantic and Pacific. The new organization will be known as the Federation of Railway Employees, and takes its name from the fact that it is a union of fully 30,000 men.

FOUND GUILTY

George Walkem Convicted in Vancouver

George Walkem, a prominent business and society man of this city, was this morning declared guilty of counselling to procure an abortion and providing drugs for criminal purposes.

JUDGE RESERVES A CASE

BAIL SET FOR \$20,000,000 BUT SO FAR HAS NOT BEEN OBTAINED—HINDUS APPLY TO BE DEPORTED—PROGRESS OF COAST ASSIZES.

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FIRE AT PORT HOPE

Port Hope, May 8.—The Port Hope electric light and power plant was destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss probably will be \$20,000, with no insurance.

OTTAWA NEWS

(Special to The Daily News)

Ottawa, May 4.—Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, gives notice that he will move a resolution fixing the salaries of the court of appeal in British Columbia as follows: chief justice, \$7000; three justices of appeal, \$6000 each.

At the opening of the house today Sir Wilfrid Laurier's remarks made by David Henderson during the discussion of the estimates on Friday to the effect that the impression prevailed that should the government secure supplies, all other legislation would be dropped. The premier informed the house that such an impression was erroneous. The government will proceed with all legislation on introduction as announced. He noted, that although the house had been in supply on several occasions, but little headway was made. In order to meet the views expressed by Mr. Henderson, Sir Wilfrid gave notice that Aylesworth's bill to amend the Franchises Act would be proceeded with on Tuesday.

Hon. R. L. Borden asked if the other bills would be preceded with this session.

The premier replied that he could not give a list offhand, but would supply the information asked for on Tuesday. The Manitoba boundaries will be taken up.

During the hour given to the consideration of private bills, Hon. Wm. Pugsley suggested that the question of provincial rights involved, that McGraney's bill to incorporate the Saskatchewan Power company be laid over for more information.

McGraney said that while they could secure the necessary legislation from the province, it would involve great delay. Being incorporated by the dominion would give certain rights as to South Saskatchewan river.

Hon. Frank Oliver answered regarding Lawson's Yukon Gold Mining company's advertisement. The government was not drawn to the government's attention. He said the government had no information regarding the areas of claims, or regarding the fact that the company had purchased sufficient creek claims and upper level deposits to control the situation in that part of the Yukon. The government was in a position to say under what conditions the company holds the claims, though governed by the placer mining act. He denied that the so-called Treadgold concession had been transferred to the company. He also claimed that neither the government nor any member of the government had any communication with Lawson.

Hon. Wm. Templeton informed R. S. Lewis that the donations of N. E. Harbottle, government excise officer at Edmonton aggregated \$918. He was appointed May 1, 1903, on the recommendation of the premier.

After recess, Mr. Blaine complained that the file of papers tabled by Hon. Mr. Brodeur had been taken from the customer clerk by the minister. He cited several cases during the short time the file was available, from which it appeared that one Patton agreed to pay G. E. Cameron \$4 for every five extinguishers used. He thought there must be a good profit attached.

Hon. L. P. Brodeur's reply characterized Blaine's statement as unfair. On Friday he read the correspondence to show that he (Brodeur) flatly refused to purchase the extinguishers he was alleged to have bought on order. He also stated that for the use of the conservative members, without giving possession. If Mr. Blaine had read further he would have found that the unknown amount of extinguishers was paying only \$14 for extinguishers the conservatives paid \$30, and further would find that the late minister Prefontaine had cancelled the contract on hearing of the agreement between Patton and Cameron. The latter complained, but the department refused to recognize the transaction. Regarding the file, he removed to copy it for Mr. Cassels' investigation.

Later Blaine appealed to the premier to have the minister reproduce the files. Laurier replied that members should have files for a reasonable length of time.

Before going into supply the premier referred to a Montreal despatch, published in the Toronto World by the Montreal press, which was going to Montreal to consult with general manager Hays about a mistake discovered in locating the G. T. P. line. The premier referred to the hearing of the agreement for the despatch. It had never come to his knowledge nor engaged the attention of anyone. He presumed the object of the writer was to create a suspicion and arouse the feelings of the people of Montreal and Toronto, which were not on the line.

Hon. Mr. Lemieux gave notice that he will this week introduce a bill to provide for one-cent drop letters in cities.

(Special to The Daily News)

Ottawa, May 5.—On a motion to lay the house today, the premier outlined the legislation still to be introduced this session. Included in this outline are the following: A resolution respecting aid to the Hudson's Bay company; the extension of the Manitoba boundaries; amendments to the Civil Service Act; an act respecting Chinese immigration; an amendment to the Customs Act; an amendment to the Yukon council, the latter probably to make the council elective instead of only partly elective as at present.

Hon. R. B. Aylesworth moved the second reading of the act to amend the Dominion Elections Act. He remarked that at the introduction of the same some two months ago discussion centered on the subject to the opinions of the members, confine himself on this occasion to this section, leaving the other features to later discussion. This dealt with lists and franchises over a considerable portion of the dominion. Roughly speaking, in Ontario and the east, the assessment of valuations lists of the municipalities formed the basis of the election lists, whereas in Manitoba and the west the lists were prepared upon a system of

registration, without any reference to assessment rolls. He sketched briefly the various changes in the franchise up to 1898, when the present law adopted in British Columbia was adopted. The present opposition to the act was that occasioned by a substantive motion to the federal house declaring that under circumstances should not interfere with the preparation of its own voters' lists. The government then contended that the assessment rolls were guarantees of substantiality and fairness, and that municipal councils were necessarily acquainted with all the families in their locality and in a position to make good lists. This guarantee that everyone who should pay taxes be on the list, it was pointed out to Mr. Borden that if this proved unsatisfactory the dominion always had the power to resume control over its own lists. A difficulty arose during the election of 1904 in Manitoba and perhaps elsewhere from a system of personal registration there possible, but necessarily personal, in force there. The result was that the government with a view of provincial representation, so that to every dominion constituency that are four provincial, and the boundaries settling in perhaps a single case, were terminated. As a result throughout there was overlapping, as these lists divided into registration districts without reference to property and in many cases the one registered is entitled to vote. The minister read a number of names to show that the lists were not in the same polling district where the one registered is entitled to vote. The minister read a number of names to show that the lists were not in the same polling district where the one registered is entitled to vote.

Some discussion took place between Borden and Greenway as to the reason for the most part without reference to names. Mr. Fyche: "It is one thing to find out what a department is a whole man doing, and another thing to find out what every particular member of the staff is doing."

Mr. Watson: "But what concerns us is the question of dishonesty or lack of conscience on the part of the officials. Will you give me evidence of dishonesty on the part of any official?"

Mr. Fyche: "We were appointed to investigate the condition of the civil service. All the information which we obtained has been published. Don't you think it is asking too much that the members of the lists who are appointed to investigate the condition of the civil service should be asked to trace the relation between their general remarks and the conduct of any particular official of the department?"

Despite the disqualification of the witness to commit himself, Mr. Watson persisted in his effort to get Mr. Fyche to go on the record. He asked him to indicate that part of the report which might suggest dishonesty on the part of the deputy minister of the department, Col. Gordon.

Mr. Fyche: "I do not think it is possible to answer that question. We went over a great many files, and much correspondence, and then quoted either in part, or perhaps in whole, to the court to consult them and see if our judgment was correct."

Mr. Watson: "But you have a fund of information?"

Mr. Fyche: "Yes, but we have indicated where we obtained it."

Mr. Watson: "But you are in a more advantageous position than we are, and you are not going to give us the question of the dishonesty, or otherwise, of the deputy minister?"

Mr. Fyche: "You have it all in the report."

At this point the judge put his first question: "Have you any information which does not appear in the report of the civil service commission?"

Mr. Fyche: "Nothing but hearsay."

Mr. Watson: "Did you act upon that?"

Mr. Fyche: "No."

Mr. Watson: "There are officials in the department whom you consider to be guilty?"

Mr. Watson: "Then give me the name."

Mr. Fyche: "It is open to you to take the same trouble we took."

At this point the judge asked the witness if he realized the gravity of the matter in connection with the foundation plans which increased the value of Wallberg's contract by \$10,000. He had altered plans without consulting the department, but he thought he had put out the changes to deputy minister Butler on one occasion when he was on the ground. Mr. MacKenzie said the contract was made before the site was decided on.

The government's proposed amendment to the Chinese Act will permit of Chinese being fined or deported when they get into Canada by evading the \$500 head tax.

It is understood that one of the principal features of the government bill to amend the Manitoba Grain Inspection Act will be a series of clauses for the purpose of bringing both interior and terminal elevators under the control of the dominion authorities.

The house of commons spent most of the day on Mr. Aylesworth's bill to amend the Election Act.

Mr. Boie, of Winnipeg, was the first speaker and he said that 450 Gallicians had been naturalized in a bunch in Manitoba before the last provincial elections. He read a number of affidavits to the effect that voters had been fraudulently placed upon the lists.

Mr. Haggart suggested that Mr. Boie should lay these affidavits on the table of the house, but this Mr. Boie declined to do. Mr. Haggart then appealed to the speaker, who declared that it was customary to place on the table documents read in the course of the debate.

Mr. Boyce, of Algoma, declared that a challenge had been thrown out in Manitoba to the effect that if irregularities could be shown in the preparation of the lists the elections would be allowed to go by acclamation. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Boie had kept affidavits which he claimed showed that names had been placed on the lists by fraudulent means. Mr. Boyce then entered at length into an explanation of the manner in which, he alleged, the Ross and Laurier governments sought to manipulate the preparations of the voters' lists in Northern Ontario previous to the last elections, and that the irregularities attempted would be carried much further if the present bill were passed. Mr. Boyce declared that he had known when Mr. Fielding asked for an eighth of the government to introduce the present bill he would have been in the house night and day for the purpose of opposing it, a statement which drew loud cheers from the opposition side of the house.

Mr. Comrie, Rainy River, said the bill was not perfect but it would do much to prevent the irregularities which Mr. Boyce had complained.

Mr. Comrie still had the floor when the house adjourned at 6 o'clock.

Before this debate was resumed Mr. Lemieux, postmaster general, introduced a bill to amend the Postoffice Act. It provides for one cent drop letter in cities and towns where the letter carrying and delivery system exists. It also provides for the appointment of a special postoffice superintendent, who will supervise and audit the books of the postoffices throughout the dominion.

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Mr. Watson: "But what concerns us is the question of dishonesty or lack of conscience on the part of the officials. Will you give me evidence of dishonesty on the part of any official?"

Mr. Fyche: "We were appointed to investigate the condition of the civil service. All the information which we obtained has been published. Don't you think it is asking too much that the members of the lists who are appointed to investigate the condition of the civil service should be asked to trace the relation between their general remarks and the conduct of any particular official of the department?"

Despite the disqualification of the witness to commit himself, Mr. Watson persisted in his effort to get Mr. Fyche to go on the record. He asked him to indicate that part of the report which might suggest dishonesty on the part of the deputy minister of the department, Col. Gordon.

Mr. Fyche: "I do not think it is possible to answer that question. We went over a great many files, and much correspondence, and then quoted either in part, or perhaps in whole, to the court to consult them and see if our judgment was correct."

Mr. Watson: "But you have a fund of information?"

Mr. Fyche: "Yes, but we have indicated where we obtained it."

Mr. Watson: "But you are in a more advantageous position than we are, and you are not going to give us the question of the dishonesty, or otherwise, of the deputy minister?"

Mr. Fyche: "You have it all in the report."

At this point the judge put his first question: "Have you any information which does not appear in the report of the civil service commission?"

Mr. Fyche: "Nothing but hearsay."

Mr. Watson: "Did you act upon that?"

Mr. Fyche: "No."

Mr. Watson: "There are officials in the department whom you consider to be guilty?"

Mr. Watson: "Then give me the name."

Mr. Fyche: "It is open to you to take the same trouble we took."

At this point the judge asked the witness if he realized the gravity of the matter in connection with the foundation plans which increased the value of Wallberg's contract by \$10,000. He had altered plans without consulting the department, but he thought he had put out the changes to deputy minister Butler on one occasion when he was on the ground. Mr. MacKenzie said the contract was made before the site was decided on.

The government's proposed amendment to the Chinese Act will permit of Chinese being fined or deported when they get into Canada by evading the \$500 head tax.

It is understood that one of the principal features of the government bill to amend the Manitoba Grain Inspection Act will be a series of clauses for the purpose of bringing both interior and terminal elevators under the control of the dominion authorities.

The house of commons spent most of the day on Mr. Aylesworth's bill to amend the Election Act.

Mr. Boie, of Winnipeg, was the first speaker and he said that 450 Gallicians had been naturalized in a bunch in Manitoba before the last provincial elections. He read a number of affidavits to the effect that voters had been fraudulently placed upon the lists.

Mr. Haggart suggested that Mr. Boie should lay these affidavits on the table of the house, but this Mr. Boie declined to do. Mr. Haggart then appealed to the speaker, who declared that it was customary to place on the table documents read in the course of the debate.

Mr. Boyce, of Algoma, declared that a challenge had been thrown out in Manitoba to the effect that if irregularities could be shown in the preparation of the lists the elections would be allowed to go by acclamation. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Boie had kept affidavits which he claimed showed that names had been placed on the lists by fraudulent means. Mr. Boyce then entered at length into an explanation of the manner in which, he alleged, the Ross and Laurier governments sought to manipulate the preparations of the voters' lists in Northern Ontario previous to the last elections, and that the irregularities attempted would be carried much further if the present bill were passed. Mr. Boyce declared that he had known when Mr. Fielding asked for an eighth of the government to introduce the present bill he would have been in the house night and day for the purpose of opposing it, a statement which drew loud cheers from the opposition side of the house.

Mr. Comrie, Rainy River, said the bill was not perfect but it would do much to prevent the irregularities which Mr. Boyce had complained.

Mr. Comrie still had the floor when the house adjourned at 6 o'clock.

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Crawford proceeded, and declared that conditions were unbearable. Though he objected to the Manitoba law, it was the admission of a fault. The administration was taken from judges and officials and controlled by the executive council. He declared the difficulty of officials had in locating voters in Portage la Prairie, where there were seven provincial constituencies. He contrasted the present law with the Greenway regime to show that there was more time for revision even then, and the new bill provided ample time. Personally, he would be better pleased if the Manitoba act of 1902 was followed, but this would be changed, and the present bill was the best possible in the interest of justice. Crawford moved the adjournment of the debate at 11:30.

(Special to The Daily News)

Ottawa, May 7.—The senate banking and commerce committee recommended that senator Campbell's bill to prevent steamship companies using bills of lading by which they contract themselves out of liability for damaged goods in transit. D. A. Watt of the Allan line, Montreal, was heard and he declared that American goods were not carried from Canadian ports at better rates or terms than Canadian goods from Canadian ports. The condition was just reversed, Canadian goods being carried for less than American goods. In reply to a question by senator Campbell, why ocean carriers should not be subject to the same liability for damage as was imposed on railways and all inland carriers, Watt replied that railways were common carriers and every nation in the world built up any tonnage, had not treated ships as common carriers by contract. The exception to this was the United States which had better rates and terms than Canadian goods. Senator Campbell declared that the Harper act treated a ship as a common carrier. This was done as a blow to foreign tonnage. Mr. Watt said that to pass the bill would not affect inland shipping nor would it lower insurance rates. However, place Canadian shipping at serious disadvantage compared with rivals in other countries. If the bill passed a Canadian shipper would be liable to nature himself against liability at a rate not less than 200 tons. On large ships this would amount to several thousand dollars a cargo and it might be necessary to refuse to accept certain classes of cargo. Watt expressed the opinion that the Canadian miller had started on a punitive expedition against the steamship companies.

W. J. G. Gault, in the corroboration of Watt's views. The committee adjourned without reaching any conclusion.

The special pensions committee of the commons has recommended that the pension of Prof. Mavor of Toronto university; Prof. Short of Queen's university, and J. D. O'Donoghue, K.C., legal adviser to the organized labor bodies of the province, to appear before the commons and present their views regarding the adoption of an old age pension system in the dominion.

It is understood that the amendments to the Manitoba act will make provision for the establishment in Winnipeg of a sample grain market, through which miller and others may purchase grain at a fixed price instead of depending on standard grades.

Before the public accounts committee today commissioner Young of the Transcontinental railway commission was asked to appear before the commons and present their views regarding the adoption of an old age pension system in the dominion.

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Before the public

Crawford proceeded, and declared that conditions were unimpaired. Though he objected to the Manitoba law, it was the administration that was at fault. The administration was taken from judges and officials and controlled by the executive council. He declared the returning officers had made the best of a position they should never have been put in. No polling places in Manitoba were appointed by law.

McDonald, Nelson, pointed out that chief Justice Howell made the same statement before a special committee. Crawford then went on to illustrate the difficulty officials had in locating voters in Portage la Proulx, where there were seven provincial constituencies. He contrasted the present law with the Greenway regime to show that there was more time for revision even then, and the new bill provided ample time for revision. He would be better pleased if the Manitoba act of 1902 was followed, but that was much changed, and the present bill was the best possible in the interest of justice. Crawford closed the adjournment of the debate at 11:30.

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Following are the shipments for the past week and year to date:

OUTLOOK FAIR

The shipments for the past week for the Kootenay and from the Rossland camp are about normal, Rossland being rather in excess of its average shipments through a renewal of activity upon the Le Roi. In the other hand the shipments from the districts east of the Columbia river are rather less than usual and are, in fact, lower than at any time for the past six months. This is entirely explicable by the state of the roads which have been carried away by the snowfalls of the spring. Within a week or so the Kootenay mines will have resumed their ordinary rate of shipments and the state of the roads will have been carried away by the snowfalls of the spring. Within a week or so the Kootenay mines will have resumed their ordinary rate of shipments and the state of the roads will have been carried away by the snowfalls of the spring.

In this regard it is gratifying to those who take an interest in the progress of mining in the Kootenay to note that the Ymir mine which has been a non-shipper for months past, has again struck the lead for which the management has been carefully working. In the same district it is also to be noted that there has been an access of American capital in the purchase of the Queen mine by Wisconsin capital, which is commanding the attention of the mining public at the present time.

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS table with columns Mine, Week, Year

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WILL APPOINT

There was a full meeting of the city council last evening and while no subject was brought up for discussion, there were many matters of local interest which were brought before the board.

Amongst these came up the question of the future superintendent of the city power plant. Procter was insistent on this man being appointed by the council. Electrician Brown recommended no one and asked for further time and eventually the council decided to advertise for a competent superintendent and to make the appointment themselves.

After the reading of the minutes the report of the finance committee was adopted. The next thing taken up was the application of C. J. Jowles that the city take over the two inch main system installed by him in two years ago and that from time to time the city replace the two inch main with a four inch. This, after some discussion, was approved.

A report was received from chief Deary of the fire department and the late fire, recommending that some arrangement be made whereby the fire department, in case of fires in the residential district, would have to go down instead of going up hill.

A secondary portion of the report, that referring to the use of hydrants, was taken up by Procter, who wished that the gutters on Baker street, should be flushed every day so that sweepings should be cleared off the streets daily.

City engineer Lawrence reported that he had instructed employees to take up the matter and see that such sweepings should be disposed of daily.

There was a casual reference to the habit of distributing circulars in the residential district, which is a very objectionable and also to the custom of depositing papers in back lanes which blew all over the place, but there was no definite action taken.

The city engineer reported with reference to the new city water that superintendent D. Coleman was prepared to bid towards the fall of the year. The C.P.R. was using two boats to one by the Great Northern. When it was asked, would the city contribute.

Mayor Taylor replied that the city of Nelson, unique in the province, for years had been keeping up the water at its own expense, although its chief benefit was derived by the steamship companies. He had understood that all the city had to do was to provide the right of way.

Electrician Brown reported that he was unwilling to make a recommendation for the foreman of the power plant until he was better satisfied as to the capabilities of the applicants.

Bullard reported, stating that he thought that a salary should be named, that salary not to be less than \$150 per month, and that the council should then decide upon the application.

The resolution was moved by Rev. R. Newton Powell, who spoke strongly in favor of its adoption. He stated that the council should be very careful in the next great revival would be along the lines of keenly awakened interest in matters political and sociological. That it is the imperative duty of the Christian to express his views on the questions with a clear, certain sound.

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DISTRICT METHODISTS

PASS IMPORTANT RESOLUTION UNANIMOUSLY

QUESTIONS FOR CONFERENCE TO CONSIDER

In connection with the annual meeting of the Methodist churches of the West Kootenay district, which was in session here yesterday, the following very important resolution was, by unanimous vote, sent on to the annual conference, which meets in Vancouver next week:

That, having regard to social and political conditions, we believe there is a great need for a very emphatic statement concerning the relations of the Methodist church and the people to the social and political conditions of our time.

(a) In relation to political life and conditions, we believe the laxness and indifference of the majority of Christian people to the social and political conditions of our time is most serious. It is a question whether the responsibility for much of the political corruption may not be placed upon those who seem most to deplore their existence and support their failure to bring to bear upon the political representatives the influence of their personal interest and activity.

(b) In relation to social questions, we believe that the social and political unrest that prevails today is alien to the church of God and is serious in its tendencies. Further, that social and economic movements are largely out of sympathy with the church's activities. We believe that much of this might be corrected, would the church at large and Christian people in general take a more active and intelligent interest in these questions.

Therefore, be it resolved, that the conference be requested to issue a circular to our congregations, over the signature of the conference, urging our people to actively interest themselves in the politics of the country; emphasizing the sacredness of the ballot; the constant need of giving to the representatives of the people their support without reference to party; urging active participation in the great issues of the day; the observance of the Sabbath; local option; advising our people to carefully study the reasons, actively opposing them on the great social and economic movements.

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STEADY WORK

Patient perseverance, intelligently directed, seldom fails in missing its mark. The truth of this adequately shown in the sale of the Queen mine at Salmo to Wisconsin capitalists by William E. Wal-

die, who has realized, after five years of work, a comfortable fortune through the disposal of his property. Yesterday the Queen mine was sold by the owner, W. Wal-

die, to Wisconsin men for \$175,000, \$50,000 being paid down and the remainder to be paid at the end of 30 months. In the meantime the purchaser will pay 15 per cent of the mine and smelter returns to the vendors, the amount thus accruing to be instalments upon the purchase price.

But Mr. Waldie has not forgotten his men who have been working under him for so many years past. The deal falls through and the property reverts if the payments fall in arrears or if the mine is closed down for a period of 30 days.

The deed was signed yesterday, on behalf of a syndicate of Wisconsin people, by A. D. Westby, who has negotiated the deal, E. V. Buckley, of Alma, Wis., G. J. Corscott, of Madison, Wis., G. O. Linder, of Osseo, Wis., and J. Cannon, of Merriman, in the same state. The purchasers will go to work at once.

Just now the property is being opened up by a force of 35 men and a mill of 10 stamps is in constant operation. On the railway siding, awaiting the opening of the roads, are 10 more stamps, which will bring up the capacity of the mill from 185 to close to 400 tons a week.

It is 12 years since the mine was located. It has not, however, been worked continuously from that date. There have been many vicissitudes. Six years ago it was leased and 12 months later, Mr. Waldie took hold of the property and has worked it continuously ever since.

Mr. Waldie is originally a lumber man and five years ago knew nothing of mining. He has learned and has spent money in learning but the outcome has been good. He will now, however, go back to his old love and is taking up lumbering again. He is interested in the Sunset Mills, Ltd., a new company which has just acquired lands in Vancouver island. In this he will be joined by another Nelson man, Fred Wolverton. Mr. Waldie, however, proposes to make his home for the future in this city.

QUEBEC BATTLEFIELDS

STIRRING APPEAL MADE TO ALL CANADIANS

ALL HAVE THEIR PART IN THIS HISTORIC REVIEW

"O fortress City, bathed by streams majestic as thy memories' great."

These significant lines addressed by the duke of Argyll to our famous Canadian citadel, as a fitting introduction to the appeal to the Canadian and other peoples of the empire in behalf of a Quebec memorial.

Containing, as they do, the fundamental idea of Quebec's greatness and national importance; they answer positively the question: Why should the Canadian people and all citizens throughout the Empire participate in the dedication of the Heights to the memory of those great souls French and British, who as discoverers, missionaries, statesmen, pioneers and soldiers were, in the truest sense, founders of Canada?

When his excellency Lord Grey brought forward his splendid project for the preservation of our famous battlefields, he inaugurated a movement which will endure his memory to all our people. And when Canadians from the Atlantic to the Pacific and all children of the empire throughout the world understand the true significance of the work undertaken by the battlefields association, they will not only heartily endorse the scheme outlined, but they will men and women, old and young alike, desire to give their large or small contribution to the fund which is being raised for this patriotic object.

It is for the purpose of laying before our people in Canada and those in the motherland, the sister colonies and those of our blood to the memory of those of our undertaking, that this appeal is made.

In July next it is expected that a check will be presented on behalf of the Canadian people and other patriotic citizens throughout the empire to his royal highness the prince of Wales, who will in turn present the battlefields memorial to be spent by them in the noble work of devoting this famous theatre of early Canadian history to the sacred memory of those eventful scenes which were enacted thereon and to those heroic spirits who are associated with its ancient walls. And it is to be hoped that every citizen of Canada, every school boy and school girl will offer some small mite to contribute to this noble fund which will be proud to have a part in this patriotic offering of present day Canada to her heroic past.

In New Canada are a young and busy people ever-engrossed in the material struggle of the hour and the moment. But if we stop to think and examine into our past we will discover that the ancient city of Quebec is the foundation pivot on which our history turns, and she is the starting point from which have gone out nearly all, if not all our great dreams of conquest, ideal and material; and that it is back to her that all our young communities, must, inevitably, in gratitude and sense of origin return.

From the remote days of Champlain, La Salle and Brebeuf to the modern present, all roads lead back to her, the citadel of our national dreams. What a province, what community, what portion of our people is not linked to Quebec by some bond, some tie of the near or remote past? It is not from the very beginning secretly associated with the greatest events in our national and imperial history? Do not all those subtle, silent threads which bind the Dominion together, find their common source in the grim old rock which towers on the famed river of Cartier and Champlain, of Wolfe, of Dorchester, Murray and Montcalm?

Is not this sufficient reason why we

should venerate this old city bathed above her mighty tides sweeping forever seaward, as man's longings ever return to the past? Is it not only the city of her battlefields, but also the place of our national origins, or beginnings; of our country's great natal day of preparation for all which was destined to follow.

It is for all this, and more, that Quebec stands; and is for this reason alone that the coming tercentenary of the founding of Canada by Champlain and the institution of the Battlefields Memorial should be celebrated with significance to every Canadian. Throughout the empire and all over the world there is spreading a keen interest in this great and important gathering. Britain, France the United States and the sister colonies, all will take part in and be associated with the approaching celebration.

Especially here in Canada should this event be a lovefest, as it were, between the two great sister races, whose fate lies not only side by side, but together, in the common destiny of their growing nation. I have said that it is all important to us are one in our common memories, our common traditions, our common gratitude to those great souls, French and English, but alike Canadian, whose lives and whose heroic effort made this country possible.

It is in this spirit, of a common patriotism, that a scheme has been adopted by which to use the fund to be raised in a wise and patriotic manner so as not only to secure to the Canadian people forever the grounds on the Heights sacred to our common past, but also to erect and maintain a national museum as an instructive and otherwise worthy memorial of our heroic past.

This museum, it is intended, will be dedicated to the object of commemorating the development of our country and people from the earliest days. In it each province will have its place and hold its part in its architectural decoration and contents, Canadian history and art will vie with each other in repeating, in painting, sculpture, parchment and relic the story of Canada, the names of the Norman and Breton gateway to the present and future dreams and achievements of this New France and this newer Britain of the western world.

But above all we have in Canada other places replete with sacred memories of our storied past, places especially dear to the children of our different provinces and communities of people. Queenston Heights in Upper Canada, is one of these, a spot next to Quebec, dearest to all Canadians. But none of these are quite in the same sense what Quebec has meant, means now and will mean evermore (as time goes on) to the whole Dominion. All of these places have their niche in the walls of the temple of our national heart's memory. But chief of all looms the grand old gateway of the St. Lawrence.

All races and creeds which go to make up our people have some reason to remember the old citadel, French, Scottish, English, E. I. Loyalists, all have participated in its some way in the destiny of the rock fort of Stadacona. To this place in the future will come travellers from either hemisphere and setting out memorials erected to our past they will read in its history and present ideal of a people worthy to be called great, by reason of their veneration of their mighty dead; and every Canadian from Cape Breton to Vancouver will be rendered illustrious in the rich evidences of heroism and fortitude which our national patriotism will collect within the temple which it is proposed to ultimately rear on the Heights of Abraham.

Then a word as to the battlefields themselves. They represent victory and honor for the French, the British, the U.E. Loyalist and the American.

No one spot in the world is so linked to associations in which so many peoples may feel pride.

Be it above all there is the call to every French and British heart to this sacred ground. The causes of strife are long since dead and passed away. But the great memories alone remain. The common memory of a common heroism which should bind, and does and will bind, our two peoples more and more as Canadians. Here now and forever stands the field and the memorial part of all that is most heroic in the two great Canadian races.

This appeal is to all our peoples. It is to those who have heritage and the means to speed the good will and the patriotic ideal. It is to the clergy, the laymen, the heads of all associations—it is to that great regiment of toilers, the tillers of the soil, that all our people may have their part in this great patriotic revival.

COMMERCIAL ORCHARD

MAKING IT PAY BY ADOPTING MODERN METHODS

ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT AND LESSONS TO LEARN

There is always room for improvement and lessons to learn. While young we often do not like to admit this, but as year after year we battle with the existing conditions we realize it to be true. From past 35 years' experience as a fruit buyer and packer, as well as a grower, I would say that the success of commercial orcharding depends on the proper management and a thorough understanding of existing conditions.

It is all important to know that location, soil, and position are the most important factors in the selection of varieties suited to your location and soil, also to be near a good shipping point; if possible let the orchard join up to a shipping station, this will save much time and expense in moving the crops. I advise to sell the crop as soon as you get a reasonable offer, never hold for speculation, unless you are in position as a dealer and know from past experience just what you may reasonably expect. Remember always that fruit is perishable. It matters not how fine and perfect your fruit is, it is only a question of weeks or months when, if not consumed, it will decay. Hence, I am in favor of selling just as soon as possible, never enter the fruit market as a speculator, knowing the risk he has to assume. But above all else, whether you are a dealer or grower, pack your fruit honestly, always remembering that you cannot take better fruit out of a pack-

HARD JOB FOR LEONARD

HAS BEEN GIVEN THE TASK OF RETRENCHING

IT MEANS REDUCED STAFFS OR WAGES OR BOTH

A splendid type of self-made man, broad of mind, large of heart, and strong of purpose, is the character given by a recent eulogist to James W. Leonard, of the C. P. B.

Mr. Leonard is just now looming large in the eye, especially of industrial labor. To him has been given the task of retrenching. This means reduced staffs or reduced wages—perhaps both. It is a common saying among railway men that he has a genius for retrenching. It is the description of genius that Anthony Trollope and others have recognized as the power of sticking it in combined with natural faculties for organization and execution that has brought him to the front rank. A tireless worker, his reputation. A way back in 1872, 36 years ago, he started as a telegraph operator at Peterboro, in charge of the tape in the Midland railway. In those days messages

came in on the tape, as they do now in the brokers' offices. An superintendent of the C. P. R., at Peterboro, on March 19, 1890, till March, 1893, he enhanced his experience and became superintendent of the lines east of Montreal, where he remained till May, 1891. The next step was as superintendent of the Ontario & Quebec division till December, 1893. He was presented with an address, soon leaving this position to become superintendent of the western division, with headquarters at Winnipeg. He thus became conversant with every department of railway service, and as superintendent of construction of the Toronto Sudbury line he proved the practical character of his knowledge once more. Then followed his appointment as assistant general manager of the C. P. R. lines east of Montreal, with headquarters at Montreal.

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