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ing, a carpenter of Boise; William Vansordsall, a grocer of Boise, and Samuel Gilman, a farmer living near Star.

After consulting with attorneys, Judge Wood issued an open venire of talesmen, directing the sheriff to report on Monday morning. In the meantime the case will be postponed.

The 11 men in the box at the close were: The three passed for cause by both sides and J. L. Waggoner, George Walker, George McIntyre, W. N. Rudge, O. Rich, W. W. Bisbee, Samuel F. Russell and Samuel Wingate. The jurors are housed in a house prepared for them just across from the court house. They have all modern conveniences, and a cook serves their meals. They are closely guarded by bailiffs. It is believed a jury can be secured in two or three days more.

(Associated Press.)

Boise, Idaho, May 9.—William D. Haywood, first of the alleged participants in the avenging conspiracy by which, it is averred, the assassination of former Governor Frank Steunenberg was plotted and executed, was placed upon trial for his life today. Counsel for state and prisoner entered at once, in a business-like way, upon the selection of prospective jurors and kept steadily at the task for five hours. No juror was finally accepted, but substantial progress was made, and the indications at the close of the session were that a jury could be obtained by the end of next week.

The opening day of the trial went through to its conclusion in quiet harmony, unmarked by unusual incident. It was earnest and business-like. Its striking feature was the entire absence of crowds or demonstration in any form. At no time ,morning or afternoon, was the court room more than half filled and the streets forming the court house square contained not a single loiterer.

The case was halted shortly before 5 o'clock by the exhaustion of the jury panel and an adjournment was taken until Monday morning. Meantime, the sheriff will summon a special venire of 100 men. The eleven men under examination, but not yet finally accepted or rejected, were locked up and will be closely guarded.

Haywood was brought to the court room sharp at 10 o'clock. He found his family in a line of chairs to the right of his seat and in front were at lof his counsel. He devoted more attention to his youngest daughter than to anyone else, and throughout the day took practically no part in the selection of jurors. Many men in similar jeopardy, as a rule, make close study of their prospective jurors, and frequently express their personal preference, but Haywood gave no sign of any feeling or emotion, but sat quietly throughout the day. Mrs. Haywood and the older daughter stood the ordeal of appearance in court very well, but the younger child cried after the examination of talesmen began. Mrs. Haywood and her children did not attend the afternoon session.

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ONTARIO'S MINING ASSESSOR

New Official Vested With Extensive Powers.

Toronto, May 10.—An order in council was passed at a meeting of the cabinet today appointing professor G. K. Mickle, of the school of practical science, as mining assessor under the Mining Tax Act, which was put through during the last session of the legislature. Professor Mickle will leave in a few days for the north where his first duty will be to assign districts to the eight new inspectors of mining claims whose appointment was announced a day or two ago.

The Act vests very wide powers in the mining assessor. If his decisions do not give satifaction, appeals may be taken to the bureau of mines and these the minister may refer to the mining commissioner for the Ontario railway board. Where the taxes exceed $1000 a further appeal may be carried to the court of appeals, and the decision of this court will be final.



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THE WEEKLY NEWS

VOL. 6 NELSON, B. C., SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1907 NO. 4

TO INFLUENCE THE JURORS

Defense Take Exception to Press Correspondents Stories of Orchard.

Judge Wood Raises the Point at Opening of Court—Attempt of Governor to Whitewash Orchard Says Defense.

Boise, May 17—The publication of stories of the interviews secured by newspaper men with Orchard yesterday led to a lively tilt in court this morning. These statements were narratives of the visit to the prison and pen pictures of the man, together with statements from him on subjects unconnected with the trial now in progress. The statements wired from here by the Associated Press was one of these published, while two signed statements were also on the list.

To the surprise of every one judge Wood at the opening of court called attention to these publications reciting that it was possible they were improper, that they had so impressed him and that he would be glad to hear from attorneys on the subject. He thought it might tend to prejudice jurors to have such pen pictures of Orchard as are now spread among the people.

Mr. Hawley for the state, said the prosecution had always discountenanced publications which could have any possible effect upon the public mind, but the newspaper people had their own views and often published things which the state would prefer kept out of print.

Mr. Richardson, for the defense, said that he thought the publication improper, but felt restrained from saying what he thought in the presence of prospective jurors.

Judge Woods at once asked for all such to leave the room and then for an hour a highly interesting discussion followed.

Mr. Richardson said it was his belief that the governor had admitted the newspaper men to see Orchard for the possible purpose of prejudicing jurors. It had developed, he said, that a prejudice exised against Orchard, this having been shown on examination of jurors. These publications were made for the possible dissipating of this prejudice. He talked very earnestly on the subject and was followed by senator Borah. The latter said the great newspapers had sent their best men here to report this case; they wanted all possible aspects of it; they were not to be criticized for desiring to see Orchard or for writing their impressions of him.

Mr. Darrow was indignant at the entire matter; it was a deliberate attempt to prejudice the jury by the governor of the state. He expressed a desire to have the governor called into court and explain his actions.

Judge Wood finally said he would refer the matter to the prosecuting attorney to look into it and see if there was any action the court might take.

Mr. Koelch, the state prosecutor, has expressed the belief that there is nothing of which the court can take cognizance.

One of the statements published was by a newspaper correspondent of the New York Sun. It was as follows:

"Harry Orchard has balanced his books. It has been a long and weary task, and the marks of its harrowing hours are visible on the face of the bookkekeper. But the task is finished at last. Harry Orchard knows what he owes to the people of America and to his own conscience and he has determined to pay the bill. It may be that in the currency of reparation he has not the wherewithall to settle with his creditors, but that he is willing to bankrupt himself in the effort to do so there is no manner of doubt. This, at all events is the impression which I carried away with me after the half hour talk I had with him yesterday at the state prison. Harry Orchard is said to be today a very different person from the man who entered the prison 16 months ago, and moreover it is easy to believe it. Today at least he is strong in body, keen in mind, serene of spirits, master of himself and all his purposes. What he said in the interview of yesterday is told elsewhere in this newspaper. It is not necessary to repeat it here. But it may be of interest to read the impression that he made upon one of those who saw him after these many months of seclusion which he is soon to leave for the fierce light that beats on the witness chair.

"Of course the clearness of Orchard's mind and the vigor of his body are all of importance and interest, but the most vital thing of all is the attitude of his mind towards the task that lies just before him. That whatever he has said or done since his confinement began, has been done voluntarily and without coercion or inducement he gave his word in my hearing. I believe his statement implicitly, not because I know anything of his credibility, but because he is convincing.

"Whatever the Harry Orchard of December 30, 1905 may have been, men who look like the Harry Orchard of May 16, 1907, are men who tell the truth. There is a conscience behind those blue, unfaltering eyes of his. How it came to be there, ho wit germinated and how it grew, is a story that will sometime be told. But that time is not yet. The day on which Harry Orchard takes the witness stand in the little court house in Jefferson street, will be a day long to be remembered in Boise and America; and it will be remembered as much for the man himself as for the story he tells."

The proceedings in court outside of this matter were tame. At the end of the day the state had just reached its third peremptory challenge, the defense having exercised two. When a man had been called to take the place of the one last excused by the state, the court adjourned for the day. The examinations are all along the same lines as before and a considerable number were dropped because of having formed opinions which were more or less positive.

DETECTIVE MAKES TROUBLE

Causes Row Among Strikers and Shoots a Bystander

New York, May 17—One man was shot and instantly killed and another wounded in Hoboken today as a result of a row growing out of the longshoremen's strike. The dead man was Harry Marshall, a bystander. The man who fired the shot, and who himself was wounded while resisting arrest, is Benjamin Vincent, 35 years old, who is said to have been employed by a detective agency.

Vincent narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of the crowd of angry strikers, before he was locked up.

20,000 CLUB REVIVES

APPROVES CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

WILL NOW GET TO WORK IN REAL EARNEST

E. F. Gigot, vice-president of the 20,-club, in the absence of the president, occupied the chair at the club's general meeting in the city hall last night. Secretary Ebbutt read the minutes of the annual meeting, the last one held, and with some slight changes they were accepted.

The building committee reported with regard to the club building that good progress had been made, stating that they had the promise from local firms of practically all the necessary material for the new building free of cost. When the material was actually on hand a start on the new building would be made. The report was received and adopted.

The secretary reported for the folder committee that the total issue of the last folder was 10,106. The number required to fill existing orders is 19,950. The number already distributed was: Real estate men, 2100; other subscribers 2175; agent general, London, 500; tourist association, Vancouver, 250; tourist association, Victoria, 250; C.P.R., Vancouver, 1000; sundry subscribers, 250; total, 6525.

Number of copies required: Real estate men, Nelson and Winnipeg, 14,950; Other subscribers, 300; agent general, London, 500; tourist association, Vancouver, 250; tourist association, Victoria 250; C.P.R., Vancouver, 1000; total, 19,-950.

Total amount subscribed, $1277; estimated cost of 20,000 copies, $1197; cash received to date, $429.20; estimated cost of second 10,000 wanted, $370.

J. E. Annable moved that the whole question of the pamphlet be referred to the executive committee, the motion was seconded and carried.

The report of the committees on by-laws and constitution was then submitted. The constitution and the bylaws were then read clause by clause and passed practically in the form presented after a lengthy discussion, a fact that speaks well for the care and attention given the matter by the special committee.

The matter of the printing of the constitution and bylaws was referred to the finance committee with the recommendation that the offer of The Daily News be accepted.

James Johnstone suggested that some steps be taken to provide further hotel accommodation. He suggested that the present holders of licenses be asked to add to their premises further accommodation or make way for those who would be willing to do so.

Mr. Starkey said that what was needed was a strictly first class tourist hotel, along the lines of the Alexandra at Winnipeg.

Mr. Webb thought all holders of licenses should be compelled to provide a minimum of living accommodation for travellers.

Mr. Johnstone said the saloons were absolutely no good to travellers. Their licenses holders should be made to accommodate travellers or the licenses should be forfeited and given to those who would provide the accommodation now wanted. The meeting adjourned at 10:50.

Among those present at the meeting were: E. F. Gigot, H. G. Goodeve, J. Johnstone, mayor Gillett, F. J. eane, A. W. yer, F. A. Starkey, J. E. Annable, R. G. Webb, D. C. McMorris, A. Lean, W. H. Jones, P. Lamont, chief Deasy, E. W. Widdowson, I. G. Nelson, J. M. Lay and secretary P. G. Ebbutt. Some of the members went to the court house for the meeting but later reached the city hall.

RUSHING THE SEEDING

Winnipeg, May 17.—Fine weather continues and seed is being rushed in as probably never before. At some points the farmers are supplementing their own equipment by hiring all the livery horses available, and by Saturday night a large percentage of the wheat will be in. The crop area will not be seriously, if any, curtailed.

LEMIEUX STANDS PAT

Postmaster-General Will Not Recede From Postal Convention.

We Have Been Carrying U. S. Mail for Almost Nothing, Too Long, He Says—Special Honors for Fushimi.

(Special to The Daily News)

Ottawa, May 17—"I have no intention of receding from the position I have taken in connection with the postal convention between Canada and the United States," said Hon. R. Lemieux, postmaster general, to your correspondent tonight.

This was said in reply to a question as to what answer was to be given to the United States postal authorities' request to suspend the convention for a few months, with a view of returning to the old state of affairs.

"From a business standpoint," added Mr. Lemieux, "we were altogether too long carrying United States mail for almost nothing. There is no fear of our doing that again. I looked carefully into the matter before going ahead and do not intend to recede."

It is understood that Mr. Lemieux has under consideration the carrying out of the arrangement which was pretty well arrived at between himself and the Canadian Press association recently.

Prince Fushimi will be entertained in Canada with all the honors that would be accorded a British prince. In Toronto the prince will be entertained by lieutenant governor Clark, and in Ottawa by the governor general. The prince will be the guest of the government from the time he arrives in Canada until he leaves.

MUST STAND HIS TRIAL

RANCHER BECKETT'S FOOLISH LETTER IN COURT

WROTE HE WOULD SHOOT DOWN LUMBERMAN KOCH

W. H. Beckett, a rancher of Gutelius, was up before stipendiary magistrate Crease yesterday afternoon in the court house at 2:30 on a charge of writing a letter threatening to kill W. C. E. Koch, the lumberman.

A. M. Johnson appeared for the private prosecutor and S. S. Taylor, K.C. defended the accused.

The letter in question was dated at Gutelius on May 7th last and set out the troubles existing between the writer and Mr. Koch. Beckett accused Koch of trespassing on his ranch and taking his timber. Stated that he, Beckett, had tried every known means to stop Koch trespassing and concluded: "I will give the authorities 48 hours to stop W. C. E. Koch. Howsoever that may be; if W. C. E. Koch does not stop at the end of 48 hours I will take my rifle and shoot both man and beast to the ground."

After the receipt of the letter was proved Mr. Johnson was sworn and proceeded to identify the hand writing of the letter, the witness stating that Koch was unable to do so. Mr. Johnson said he knew the accused's handwriting and had seen him sign his name. He had received one or two letters from him last year, the letter in question was in the hand writing of the accused.

To Mr. Taylor, on cross examination, the witness said he believed Koch told him he was not prepared to swear absolutely to Beckett's handwriting, though he had received letters from Beckett which purported to be signed by Beckett and he believed they were from Beckett. On April 11, 1905, he, the witness saw Beckett sign an agreement dated April 11. The agreement was between Koch and Beckett and was drawn up by the witness. Mr. Johnson produced the agreement and added that he had acted for both parties in connection with the matter. Beckett had no independent advice.

Mr. Taylor—Don't you know, acting for Mr. Koch with regard to that agreement that it is still not performed by Mr. Koch and that the accused has had to retain counsel about it?

The witness declined to answer the question on the ground of professional privilege, that he could not be made to answer any question disclosing Mr. Koch's business or any communication made to him, the witness, in the course of business, without Mr. Koch's consent.

Mr. Crease sustained the objection.

The witness was then alloged by Mr. Koch, who was in court, to answer, and replied that he knew nothing absolutely about any trouble between Koch and Beckett, or in reference to the terms of the agreement referred to. He knew there was a dispute between the two men about a timber license which was said to cover Beckett's ground. He did not remember acting for the accused in any other transaction except the agreement referred to; he was safe in saying he had not. He did not know that Koch had had any trouble in the Slocan over cutting timber or crossing any other person's land. He did not know Beckett's location, but knew the locality. Beckett lived near Gutelius and the witness believed he had a pre-emption there. Could not say if Beckett got his pre-emption before Koch came on the ground.

Under the advice of counsel the accused said, "I reserve my evidence for the trial."

The magistrate then bound over the accused in the sum of $500 and two sureties of $250 each, to appear at the next court of criminal jurisdiction and stand his trial. M. R. McQuarrie and John R. Hunter went surety for Beckett and the case closed for the present.

Beckett is a quiet looking man about 30 years of age and unmarried. He has been at Gutelius for several years.

Mr. Taylor urged that the magistrate dismiss the matter. If the accused wrote the letter the most that could be said of it was that it contained a foolish threat.

The magistrate, however, thought the whole matter better be threshed out and bound over the accused to stand his trial.

MAYOR IN NAME ONLY

'FRISCO'S CHIEF MAGISTRATE RELINQUISHES HIS POWERS

DELEGATES HIS AUTHORITY TO A COMMITTEE OF SEVEN

San Francisco, May 17—The Call today says: From this time forward Eugene Schmitz will be the mayor of San Francisco in name only. He has relinquished the reins of government to a committee of seven representing the five great commercial organizations of the city. Beginning with today the city will be under the control of men whom the mayor selected to administer the city's affairs on the lines demanded by the public. The capitulation of the mayor is now complete. He has transferred in writing the authority, tantamount to a power of attorney, to F. B. Anderson, F. W. ohermann, Percy T. Morgan, F. W. Vansyckle, Louis Bosenfeld, C. H. Bentley and Chas. W. Slack.

In a statement to the Evening Post, mayor Schmitz said today: "The statement that I have handed over the reins of the government to any person or commission is an unqualified falsehood. I called the committee of 50 persons together some time ago in order that I might take advantage of the wisdom and advice of the best citizens of the city in a financial and industrial crisis. The committee of 50 selected sub-committees in order that the important work might be systematized and carried out and one of these committees is the so called committee of seven.

"I have not resigned nor yielded my prerogative to anybody and any statement to the contrary is a malicious falsehood. There is no reason why I should turn over the reins of government to other people. As for Ruef's charges, I will say that he has not paid me any bribe money, and he knows that. If he says he paid bribe money to me, he simply lies. I only know that he has made such charges from what I am told and from the newspaper representatives."

GIANT-CALIFORNIA CO.

ROSSLAND'S LATEST MERGER TO BEGIN OPERATIONS

W. Y. WILLIAMS AS MANAGER, IS A HAPPY SELECTION

Rossland, May 17—At a meeting of the directors of the Giant-California Co. held here this evening, officers were elected as follows: President, Jay P. Graves; vice-president, A. L. White; secretary, Charles H. Wolf; treasurer, George Wooster.

William Yolen Williams, who developed the Granby mines, was chosen superintendent. The company decided to at once being operations on the Giant and California claims owned by it. It was stated during the meeting that there were ample funds at the command of the company to carry development work forward and place the mine on a profit making basis.

Mr. Williams is a particularly happy choice for manager. In the earlier days of the camp he superintended the development then done on the California. A good round sum was expended and Mr. Williams at the time was confident of the property's future but many of the shareholders in the California were interested in the Granby Mines and work on the California was stopped. Mr. Williams being transferred to Grand Forks. He now returns to open up a property with which he is thoroughly familiar and in which he is confident that a good showing can be made. Under his management the Giant-California should be quickly added to Rossland's growing list of actively and successfully worked properties.

RICH STRIKE IN THE OTTAWA

Slocan, May 17—A strike of very high grade ore has been made in the deepest workings of the Ottawa mine.

Charles Barber and William Hicks are doing assessment work on the Transfer, situated on Gold Hill.

Slocan has an epidemic of measles. Both adults and children are numbered among those ill with the disease.

NO NEED OF YEAST

Winnipeg, May 17—Flour again advanced 20 cents a barrel today, making an advance of 60 cents in two weeks. Millers claim it should be 75 cents in proportion to the rise in the grain market.

SLOCAN'S PROTEST

Residents of New Denver and Silverton Appeal to P. M. G.

Take Serious Objection to Change From Daily to Tri-Weekly Mail—Will Injuriously Affect Slocan's Business.

The Daily News is in receipt of copies of letters and telegrams forwarded to divisional superintendent Lawrence of the C.P.R. and the postmaster general at Ottawa, from Silverton and New Denver, protesting against the proposed change from a daily to a tri-weekly mail service. These letters and telegrams voiced the opinions of public meetings held at Silverton and New Denver to discuss the proposed change. New Denver's telegram and letter to the postmaster general reads as follows:

New Denver, May 17, 1907.

To the Honorable Rudolph Lemieux, Postmaster General, Ottawa, Canada

Dear Sir—On Wednesday, May 15 the citizens of New Denver held a meeting to protest against change to the tri-weekly mail service, at which meeting we sent you the following telegram:

"Resolution unanimously passed at public meeting at New Denver. Business outlook in Slocan decidedly improved lately; change to tri-weekly service will kill what chance we have; citizens very indignant; and earnestly request that this unwarranted step backward be immediately prevented by your insisting on return to daily mail service. Details will follow later by mail. Trust you will use your utmost efforts on our behalf."

As you are doubtless aware, New Denver is the center of the Slocan district, being the seat of the government office and containing the bank of Montreal, the only bank in the district, two schools, the Slocan hospital and seven stores, some of which are the only source of supply in their line for the surrounding country. These institutions, on account of the roughness of the country and limited means of transportation, are unusually dependent on their mail service and under the present inadequate system will be badly crippled Nakusp, Slocan City, Silverton and Rosebery are dependent upon the New Denver physician in case of accident.

There is a gradual but sure revival of interest in Slocan mines. Outside capital is beginning to realize the value of our lumber and fruit land. Prospective investors are being driven away by the delay and uncertainty of doing business.

The following are a few examples of the long delays in mail delivery. A letter from Three Forks to New Denver, a distance of five miles on the railroad, takes three days. A letter from Nelson takes a week for a reply. A letter to Silverton, a distance of four miles on steamboat route, will bring a reply in four or five days.

The regular passenger steamer passes New Denver daily in each direction from Rosebery to Slocan City. A stop for mail would mean a delay of only 10 or 15 minutes.

There are one or two freight trains daily from Nakusp to Rosebery. From the foregoing statements you will see the extreme necessity of a daily mail. In case the C.P.R. cannot handle the mail between New Denver, Sandon, Three Forks and Silverton, we think we could arrange for a satisfactory service by horse, provided the mail were delivered daily at New Denver. The citizens of the district would greatly appreciate your immediate attention to this matter.

Silverton sent the following telegrams to divisional superintendent Lawrence and the postmaster general respectively:

Silverton, May 16, 1907.

The people of Silverton and vicinity at a mass meeting assembled, understanding that our daily mail service is to be reduced to a tri-weekly one, have unanimously passed the following resolution:

Whereas, the Slocan country is just recovering from a long period of industrial depression, and whereas, anything but a daily service by the C.P.R. company would be ruinous to the now increasing prosperity of this section, and as they are the only common carriers from our supply point;

Therefore be it resolved, that we most earnestly protest at the change of service and respectfully ask you to reconsider and reinstate at least a daily service.

T. H. WILSON, Secretary.

To J. S. Lawrence, Esq., Divisional Superintendent, Nelson.

Silverton, May 16, 1907

The people of Silverton and vicinity in mass meeting assembled understanding that the daily mail service is to be replaced by a tri-weekly one.

And whereas, the Slocan is recovering from a period of depression; and whereas a daily mail is most essential for the business interests in general in this district;

Therefore be it resolved, that a request be made to the postmaster general to reinstate the daily service without delay.

T. H. WILSON, Secretary.

To the Postmaster General, Ottawa.

I. O. O. F. BANQUET

C.P.R. Beautifying Station Grounds—No Fears of Flood This Year

(Special to The Daily News)

Fernie, May 17—Visiting members of the I.O.O.F. from Cranbrook and Moyie were last night given a banquet by the local lodge at the Waldorf hotel, at which about 65 guests were present and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

The C.P.R. is certainly making efforts to make their premises here look attractive. It will be remembered that they have recently erected a commodious and up to date station and for the last few days they have had a number of men employed in filling in the surrounding ground with earth with the intention of laying out flower beds and lawns, which will add much to the appearance of the premises.

The warm days and frequent showers are fast melting the deep snow on the mountains and swelling the river, but the cool nights have had the effect of preventing serious floods and no damage from this cause is anticipated this season.

Owing to the break down in the haulage system in No. 2 mine, Coal Creek, that mine was closed down this morning till the damage was repaired. The afternoon shift, however, were able to go in as usual.

WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER

INFURIATED COSSACKS SHOOT DOWN INNOCENT MEN

BECAUSE TERRORISTS SHOT ONE OF THEIR NUMBER

Lodz, Russia, May 17—Sixty-eight officials and workmen of the big mill here were shot down this morning by a patrol of Cossacks, because a band of terrorists atacked a mail wagon in the neighborhood, killed a Cossack on guard and wounded another Cossack and two postoffice officials.

While the wagon was passing through Lonkowa street, the terrorists suddenly appeared from a side street and opened fire on the Cossack escort, seized $1000 from the wagon and escaped. A moment later a patrol of Cossacks arrived on the scene and infuriated by the fate of their comrades, the soldiers rushed into the factory, which was near the spot where the robbery occurred, and began firing indiscriminately killing 15 and wounding 47 persons. The greatest indignation prevails here, as it is ascertained that the employees of the factory had nothing to do with the robbery.

NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL

BOWSER OF VANCOUVER WILL SOON BE APPOINTED

WESTMINSTER FAIR OFFICIALS PLAN ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN

(Special to The Daily News)

Vancouver, May 17—The announcement made here today would seem to indicate that Bowser will shortly take the attorney generalship. The previous objection to his incumbency has been his private practice, but this morning it was announced that R. L. Reid had been taken into the firm. It is expected that the appointment will be made as soon as premier McBride returns.

The New Westminster fair authorities are arranging for a special advertising car with a lecturer to travel through the entire northwest next fall. The plan contemplates placing all he prize products at the provincial exhibition on the car as an object lesson of the resources of the district. The car will stop at every available point and immigration agents will do missionary work among the population as far east as Winnipeg.

CONVICTED OF BRIBERY

WEST HAM BOARD OF GUARDIANS SENTENCED TO JAIL

CORRUPTION DISCLOSED IN BRITISH CIVIC AFFAIRS

London, May 17—With a single exception all the members of the West Ham board of guardians and the work house and infirmary officials, whose trial began at the central criminal court on April 24th, on the charge of receiving bribes, were found guilty and sentenced to prison.

In summing up Mr. justice Jelf characterized the practices disclosed in the evidence as being a curse to the country. He added that he was afraid that it was a growing curse, and that the people were losing their hold on all that was best in the civic life of the country.

NEARLY HALF A MILLION

Appalling Total of Deaths From Plague in India in Six Weeks

Simla, May 17—The government returns published today show that the deaths from the plague throughout India for the six weeks ending May 11, reached the appalling total of 451,892. In the Punjab alone 286,777 deaths occurred.

MONTREAL'S BIG STRIKE

About Three Thousand Dock Workers Now on Vacation.

Strikers Quite Orderly—No Definite Attempt to Effect a Settlement So Far Made by Either Side.

Montreal, May 17—The grain trimmers stopped work today and they were followed by a series of resignations of the men who load and unload craft engaged in inland navigation. This made a total of 400 to add to the idle wharf laborers and made a complete total of almost 3000 men out of work as a result of the longshoremen's demands for increased pay.

The number of longshoremen who originally quit work was 1800. Their ranks was afterwards swelled by 3000 teamsters of the Shedden company, 350 freight handlers and today 200 trimmers and 200 men employed along the canal basin and at St. Paul to handle the cargoes of the vessels plying between Montreal and interior ports.

The position at 3 o'clock today was changed only in so far as the ranks of the "resigners" had been swelled by the addition of the men who refused to work on the grain barges and along the canal basin. There was no move from either side towards a settlement. It did not appear that the action of the government officials in taking a hand in the matter had borne fruit. It is true that a committee of the men had met the federation but so far no result was apparent. The longshoremen kept clear of the wharf and made absolutely no effort to interfere with the work being attempted in the various sheds. Today brought out some signs of a more definite fight on the part of the shippers. The Allan line sheds worked with a crew of 40 men. This gang was made up of Polanders, Russians, Hungarians and a few Scotsmen lads. It was given out that they had gone to the sheds individually and had askel for work. At all events they were there and aided in cleaning up the last loads for the Pretorian and then swung the gangways into position for the Sicilian when she warped around the pier into the berth vacated by the Pretorian. These men said they were being paid the regular rate, 20 cents an hour by day, and 30 cents by night.

SURVEYING NEW ROUTE

G. T. P. WILL CUT DOWN LENGTH OF ROAD ACROSS PROVINCE.

PLANS FOR OIL REFINERY TO BE ERECTED IN VANCOUVER.

(Special to The Daily News)

Vancouver, May 17.—Reports from the north state that the G. T. P. is devoting its entire energies to a survey of a new route across the province, saving 80 miles of road and tapping the Copper river district. The new line runs from the Telqua river west through the Copper river valley, crossing the Skeena at Kitsalas canyon, thence proceeding along the north bank of the river. Previous surveys contemplated crossing the river at Hazelton, but the new line effects a crossing one hundred miles below.

Details of the proposed oil refinery here have been announced. The local company organized to back the project will erect a plant back from the water front, owing to the high price of property in that vicinity, carrying the petroleum from the tank steamers by the pipe line from the wharf. The initial capacity of the plant will be 1,000 barrels daily. The supply will come from a California company, which has 75,000 acres of oil lands in the Santa Barbara district, with a capacity of 10,000 barrels daily.

SENTENCE IS SUSPENDED

RUEF NOT TO BE SENT DOWN UNTIL HIS EVIDENCE IS IN

HE IS ULTIMATELY DESTINED TO STAY AT SAN QUENTIN

San Francisco, May 17—The understanding is that the carrying out of the sentence to be imposed upon Abraham Ruef, two weeks hence by judge Dunne will be indefinitely suspended, in order that when he takes the stand in court against "those high up," his testimony shall not be that of a convict.

Detective Burns is authority for the statement that it is the purpose of the prosecution to send Ruef eventually to San Quentin penitentiary, but the trial of corporation officials who have been indicted and others, who have not yet been formally charged will, it is thought take so long that Ruef's incarceration will be lelayed at least a year. No move has been made for his admittance to bail. It is said that he prefers to remain in the custody of elisor Biggs.

JURY ABOUT COMPLETED

Good Progress Made in Selection of Jurors Yesterday.

Possible That Taking of Evidence in Haywood Trial May Be Commenced Today —All Quiet at Boise.

(Special to The Daily News)

Boise, Idaho, May 14—Satisfactory progress was made today in securng a jury for the trial of W. D. Haywood. When court closed nine men had been passed by both sides for cause and a tenth was held awaiting an investigation of certain statements alleged to have been made by him.

The five men added to the list for cause today were: Allen Pride, farmer; George McIntyre, farmer; W. W. Rudge farmer; Oric Cole, hackman, and W. W. Bisby, real estate and insurance

D. M. Henry of South Boise, a carpenter, was passed by the state and the defence was unable to elicit any reasons why he should not serve, until Mr. Darrow asked him about conversations he is alleged to have had, when the following rather remarkable colloquy took place:

"Did a man by the name of Lovelace ever ask your opinion of this case?"

"No sir."

"Did you ever talk with Lovelace?"

"Yes."

"What was said?"

"I don't remember exactly; I know he tried to convert me to be a socialist and I told him I was a democrat and was satsfied to let it go at that."

"Did you tell Lovelace you thought these men were guilty or they would not have been brought here?"

"No, sir."

"Do you know just all that was said?"

"I can't remember."

"Would you be willing to swear that you did not say this to Lovelace?"

"Yes, sir."

Henry questioned about in regard to a conversation with a man named Chapman, in which he told him he believed the men were guilty. Henry denied it.

"Do you know what 'preponderence' and 'presumption' mean?"

Henry said that the first word meant 'ponder over something or other' d the other he passed by altogether. said he had heard the word explained once.

"Who explained it?" asked Darrow.

"Our Presbyterian minister," was the quick reply.

Darrow challenged the juror on the ground that he did not understand of the common words of the English language that would often be used in the trial. The challenge was resisted by the prosecution and was overruled by the court.

Mr. Darrow said he wished to look further into these conversations and was given time to do so.

One of the men excused today was J. L. Waggoner, a member of the regular panel, who had W. N. Yost arrested a couple of weeks ago for approaching him on this case. It was alleged he disclosed a prejudice under examination and was excused on a challenge of Mr. Darrow.

It is expected the box will be filled tomorrow, perhaps at the morning session. Each side will then be entitled to ten peremptory challenges. The state added several names to its list of witnesses today, among these was S. A. Burch, formerly manager of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine, and James Kirwan, acting secretary of the Western Federation of Miners. The latter was intercepted with a subpoena while going home from Boise to Denver. There have been no developments whatever in the case today outside the court room and everything is running along so quietly that a casual visitor would not realize that a great trial was in progress.

(Special Correspondence)

Boise, May. 15—When court adjourned today the jury box in the Haywood murder trial had been filled on examination for cause and the state had exercised one of its preemptory challenges.

The examination of the talesman called to take the place of the man excused had not been finished when adjournment was taken.

Tomorrow morning there will be no session, an adjournment having been taken to admit of the attendance at the funeral of Judge Edward Nugent, father of John F. Nugent of counsel for the defense. Judge Nugent was on the bench of this court many years ago; the attorneys of both sides will attend in a body.

The name of Harry Orchard came in the proceedings for the first time during the day. It was on the examination of Samuel Wingate, by the defense, he having been passed by the state last week. After the confession of Orchard he said he came to a conclusion, but not a conclusion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, nor as to the guilt or innocence of Harry Orchard. The juror said he could not sit on the trial of Harry Orchard and render a fair and impartial verdict.

"How would the opinion affect you as a juror?"

"I would be prejudiced against that witness."

"You know you don't have to believe all a witness says?" asked Richardson.

"No; I thought I had to believe all they say," was the reply. "Well, I could not believe Orchard under oath," exclaimed the juror.

Richardson explained that it was not necessary for the jury to believe all any witness said. He said he merely had to follow the rules laid down by the court.

The juror thought he could follow the rules laid down by the court providing the court did not order him to believe that one witness. Juror said he did not belong to any union labor organization. He did not belong to a citizens' alliance. He had one time, 16 year sago, served as a juror on a murder trial. The juror was passed by the defense for cause.

Senator Borah asked permission to reopen the examination of the juror by the state for cause.

"I understand you to say," said Borah "that you have a deep seated prejudice against any testimony that Orchard might give in this case."

"I could not help it."

"We challenge this juror for direct bias," announced Borah.

"We resist," exclaimed Richardson. "The juror had a perfect right to bias against any particular line of testimony."

The challenge is allowed, ruled the court. "Call another juror."

The defense noted an exception.

After several witnesses had been excused because of having formed opinions that were fixed, A. P. Burns, a carpenter and S. T. Russell, a farmer were passed by both sides.

Then they went back to the case of juror Henry who yesterday denied he had held certain conversations with a man named Lovelace, in which he expressed the opinion that the accused men were guilty.

Lovlace was put on the stand to testify. He said that Henry stated to him that if Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone had not been mixed up in the murder of Steunenberg they would never have been arrested. On examination by Borah Lovelace said he came here directly from Chicago. He said that he first became acquainted with Henry in April. Lovelace said he commenced the conversation with Henry. He talked about socialism.

"Are you a socialist?" asked Borah, "Yes."

"You began the conversation?"

"Yes; I talked about labor troubles and told him I did not believe the Western Federation of Miners had any 'Inner Circle' and did not believe the members were responsible for any murders. Then he spoke about the Homestead troubles. Then we talked about these men."

You brought the subject up?"

"Yes."

"What did you say?"

"I said the men were not given a square deal."

"Why did you tell him that?"

"He was running down socialism and I was sticking up for it."

"What has socialism got to do with these defendants?"

"I presume they are socialists."

"You mix up socialism with organized labor?"

"Not exactly."

In answer to close and persistent questions the witness said he reported the conversation to Mr. Workman. He admitted Workman was employed to learn all he could about the jurors. He had reported to Workman the previous day. He said he was in the court room for the purpose of hearing the answers of various jurors to questions.

Henry was again examined by Borah as follows:

"Mr. Henry, you have heard Mr. Lovelace's statement, what do you say about it?"

Regarding the Homestead strike, I merely told him of what one of the strikers at Pittsburg told me he had done there." He said Lovelace brought up the conversation, that he had no recollection of telling Lovelace that the defendants must be connected with the Steunenberg murder or they would not be under arrest."

In answer to Darrow's question, "what do you mean by 'radical'?" the juror replied, "When a man says he can get out and kill off half of a town in half a day, I would call that a radical statement. Debs, I call radical. (Laughter throughout the court room.)

In answer to a direct answer by Darrow, Henry admitted that he did say something to Lovelace to the effect that the defendants must have been mixed up in the crime in some way or they would not have been arrested.

"I think that's all," replied Darrow.

"The court will allow the challenge," said judge Wood. Henry was excused.

William Godall, a coal dealer was accepted to take Henry's place and that filled the box. William Vanorsdale was peremptorily challenged by the state. Before the seat was filled court adjourned.

ADVANCE EAST KOOTENAY

KOOTENAY CENTRAL RAILWAY TO BE PROCEEDED WITH.

GOOD NEWS ANNOUNCED IN CRANBROOK SATURDAY.

Cranbrook, May 13.—The following most important and authoritative announcement has been received by J. A. Harvey from C. Hungerford Pollen, the promoter of the Kootenay Central railway project:

"Victoria, 11th May.—J. A. Harvey, Cranbrook: You can announce that the Kootenay Central will now proceed. Hope to be successful in urging work from both ends of route. C. Hungerford Pollen."

The effect of this statement, rumors of which have been current for some time, will soon be manifest in Cranbrook and through East Kootenay generally, in a stimulated trade and a rapid advance in the values of all kinds of property, timber, minerals and land.

The news i sofficial, and far and away the most important that has been made recently.

MISSIONARY MOVEMENT

Birmingham, Ala., May 15.—The first meeting of the interdenominational laymen's missionary movement was held here last night, and arrangements made for work during the coming year. A call was made on the Presbyterian church for $1,000,000.

WEEK'S ORE SHIPMENTS

MINERAL OUTPUT IS AWAY BELOW THE AVERAGE

LACK OF COKE AND COAL IS THE ASSIGNED CAUSE

The ore output and the smelter receipts for the past week are both away below the average on account of the lack of coke and coal caused by the recent closedown of the coal mines. Now that the difficulty between the miners and the operators has been settled a return to normal ore shipping conditions may be looked for as soon as a supply of coal and coke has accumulated at the smelters.

Less than 5000 tons were shipped in the Boundary district last week, and the Granby and Dominion Copper company's plants remain closed down.

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

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

MINE	Week	Year
Mother Lode	3,840	69,787
Emma	153	3,246
Providence	18	569
Oro Denoro	52	1,336
Other mines		291,833
Total	4,113	366,771

ROSSLAND SHIPMENTS

Centre Star	1,4 9	10,265
Le Roi	1,708	46,682
Le Roi No. 2	374	7,937
Le Roi No. 2, milled	1,060	3,370
White Bear	123	7.6
Other mines		1,500
Total	4,724	90,509

KOOTENAY-SLOCAN SHIPMENTS

Sullivan	600	11,400
La Plata, milled	425	8,075
Second Relief, milled	145	2,755
Queen, milled	185	3,515
Eva, milled	220	220
Hunter V.	80	1,813
Queen Victoria	159	1,245
St. Eugene	133	5,141
La Plata	58	1,235
Arlington, Slocan	47	283
Vancouver	60	201
Other mines		6,373
Total	2,122	42,276

The total shipments from the mines in the above districts for the past week were 10,959 tons and for the year to date 499,556 tons.

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

Mother Lode	3,840	69,787
Emma	90	1,491
Oro Denoro	82	1,338
Other mines		20,600
Total	4,012	93,216

TRAIL SMELTER RECEIPTS
Trail, B.C.

Centre Star	1,469	30,265
Le Roi No. 2	374	7,937
Queen Victoria	159	1,245
White Bear	123	775
St. Eugene	74	3,477
La Plata	58	1,235
Arlington, Slocan	47	47
Providence	28	566
Other mines		35,912
Total	2,342	81,462

HALL MINES SMELTER RECEIPTS
Nelson, B.C.

Hunter V.	53	358
Emma	63	576
St. Eugene	59	1,764
Vancouver	60	140
Other mines		3,338
Total	234	6,706

LE ROI SMELTER RECEIPTS
Northport, Wash.

Le Roi	1,708	26,154
Hunter V.	28	687
Other mines		2,385
Total	1,736	29,226

MARYSVILLE SMELTER RECEIPTS
Marysville, B.C.

Sullivan	600	11,400

The total amount of receipts reported from the local and foreign mines for the past week were 8924 tons and for the year to date 483,978 tons.

ROSSLAND MERGER

California-Giant Company Likely to Prove Great Success

Rossland, May 11—California-Giant Mining company, which is a merger company of the California and Giant companies, expect to have all their arrangements completed during the next week and it is anticipated that work will be commenced during the latter part of the present month. If the company has ample capital for a campaign of development, and with two valuable mines, the California and Giant, success seems a foregone conclusion. Jay P. Graves of Spokane, is one of the leading spirits of the new company.

The new hoist for the Centre Star and its allied mines will be started on next Tuesday or Wednesday. It is the largest hoist in any metalliferous mine in Canada and is a splendid piece of machinery. It is expected to do great work.

The three electrical locomotives placed in the workings of the Centre Star and allied mines recently are doing excellent work and in fact, are so economical, that the management of other mines are contemplating installing similar locomotives.

DEATH OF DAVID HOSKER

FOUND DEAD IN TRAIL HOTEL LAST NIGHT

GUSTAVE BOUCHARD UNDER ARREST ON SUSPICION

(Special to The Daily News)

Trail, May 13—About 10.30 last night David Hosker, a machinist in the employ of the smelter, was found dead with his neck broken and bleeding profusely from wounds about the face and head, at the foot of the stairs in the St. Elmo hotel and Gustave Bouchard is in jail here charged with having caused his death.

From the evidence taken at the coroner's inquest this afternoon it was brought out that Bouchard and Hosker, who were both under the influence of liquor, had an altercation in one of the rooms upstairs where, it is alleged that Bouchard beat Hosker and then dragged the body down to the foot of the stairs where it was found by one of the boarders in the house.

Bouchard, after the fracas went on shift at the smelter and was arrested a couple of hours later by chief of police Devitt and constable Chapman.

Coroner Kenning of Rossland was notified and swore in the following jury: Foreman, J. R. Randall, J. Sibbald, C. H. Gill, J. Williamson, Col. A. Jenkins, and L. G Reynolds. The jury after viewing the remains and taking the evidence adjourned till 9:30 tomorrow to await the result of the post mortem. A. H. MacNeill, K.C. will act as prosecuting attorney at the preliminary hearing. J. A. Macdonald, K.C., has been retained for the defence.

David Hosker was well known to railroad men of the Pacific division. For some years he was locomotive foreman at Kamloops, where his brother, Teddy, who is a C.P.R. locomotive engineer, resides.

GEORGIAN BAY CANAL

COMMISSION FIND CONSTRUCTION WOULD COST $100,000,000

WOULD MAKE FORT WILLIAM AN OCEAN PORT

The Georgian Bay canal commission has practicaly completed, at a cost of some $600,000, a thorough survey of the proposed 21 foot waterway from Georgian bay to Montreal via the French river, lake Nipissing and the Ottawa river. The detailed report of the commission giving full and reliable details as to the whole cost of the completed canal, the location and character of the structural works required, the water powers available, etc., is now in course of preparation and will be presented to parliament next session.

For the first time the country will then have reliable and adequate information as to the cost and feasibility of this great project which has been before the public for half a century.

The engineers of the commis on have not compiled the final estimate as to the whole cost of the canal but from the information now available it is safe to say that the total expenditure required for a continuous and fully navigable waterway with a minimum depth of 21 feet from Georgian bay to tidewater will be close to $100,000,000. The report, when presented will also show that from an engineering standpoint, the enterprise is entirely feasible with no very great engineering difficulties to surmount. The only question for parliament to consider will be whether the benefits which will accrue to the dominion through the construction of a waterway, making Fort William an ocean part and shortening the present distance by water from Fort William to Montreal by over 400 miles will justify an expenditure larger by $15,000,000 than has been spent on the great lakes and St. Lawrence waterways system. The engineers have been able to solve the chief engineering problem of the canal, namely the question of maintaining a sufficient water supply across the height of land between lake Nipissing and Trout lake; it has been found practicable by conserving the flood waters of the Ottawa river to maintain a continuous and adequate supply of water during the whole season of navigation without having to excavate from Trout lake to the level of lake Nipissing, which would have involved the expenditure of a vast sum.

One of the most interesting features of the report will be the statement that it will be easily possible at a moderate expenditure to considerably reduce the flood level of the Ottawa river and increase the low water level by a series of dams and control of tributary waters. This would result in increasing wonderfully the value of the water powers now available, would prove of great benefit to the lumber industries of the Ottawa valley and would also serve to materially raise the low water level in Montreal harbor. It is estimated that with the completion of the canal there would be 500,000 horsepower available along its course, almost as much as is available at Niagara. With so much cheap power available and with its great resources of iron ores and timber the Ottawa valley would doubtless become one of the greatest manufacturing centers of the continent.

Referring to the early construction of the canal sir Wilfrid Laurier recently said that if he had the money to do so he would begin work tomorrow.

GETS $4,000.

Judgment in Favor of Daniel Campbell. — Assizes Now Closed.

The trial of the damage action of Daniel Campbell against Wall & Creelman for injuries received in December last, while working as topman on the defendant's pile driver at Grand Forks, was concluded yesterday at 1 o'clock, and the spring assizes came to an end.

After hearing all the evidence and what Messrs. Taylor and Macdonald had to say as counsel in the Campbell case, Mr. Justice Clement at once announced his finding. He gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff Campbell for $4,000 and costs of action under the common law remedy. If an appeal is taken and the full-court finds under the Employers' Liability Act, then his lordship fixes the damages at $2,700 and costs, and if the full court finds under the Workmen's Compensation Act, the damages are fixed at $10 a week until the sum of $1,500 has been received. In addition Campbell is to receive his costs of the action.

There being no further cases for trial, the assizes were adjourned sine die.

HEAVY STORMS IN THE SOUTH

Memphis, Tenn., May 16.—Reports received today from west Tennessee, northern Alabama and Mississippi indicate that the worst rain storm of recent years fell yesterday throughout this section, amounting in some places to a waterspout, and accompanied by high winds. The latter in eastern Mississippi, and particularly in Monroe county, demolished a number of residences and laid waste practically all crops in that vicinity.

PROSPERITY FOR FERNIE

BIG PAYROLLS FROM LUMBER IN ADDITION TO COAL

CAR SHORTAGE AT MINES DUE TO MUD SLIDE

(Special to The Daily News)

Fernie, May 13—The business men of this district have every reason to be satisfied with the present outlook for an era of prosperity, for not only are the mines recovering rapidly from the effect of the recent close down, but greater activity is apparent in the lumbering industry. Today the Elk Lumber company's big mill in West Fernie resumed operations with a staff of 200 men, which added to the 200 already employed in their lumber camps, assures a large payroll for the next few months. With the constantly increasing amounts paid out in wages by the coal company, three lumber companies, three railroads and other smaller industrial concerns, the money put into circulation every month will be large and makes the future prospects of the district extremely bright and promising.

Owing to a serious mudslide on the Great Northern railway, three miles west of Fernie, the Great Northern passenger trains have been running over the C.P.R. tracks to Morrissey for the last few days and there making connection with their own system below the slide. The most serious aspect of the frequent slides at that point is the inability of the railroad to keep the mines supplied with empty cars, compelling the mines to close down in consequence till a supply can be brought in. The officials of the road are working hard to remedy the trouble and a solution of the difficulty will probably soon be found.

Keen interest is being taken in football this season and a first class team has been chosen to represent Fernie in a long list of games that have been scheduled for the summer and great results are expected when the combination gets into working order.

RUEF PLEADED GUILTY

'FRISCO'S ERSTWHILE DICTATOR ASTONISHES COURT

HIS STORY MADE EVEN VETERAN REPORTERS WEEP

San Francisco, May 15 — Abraham Ruef, the acknowledged advisor of mayor Schmitz and the recognized dictator of municipal affairs in San Francisco, pleaded guilty today to the charge of extortion in judge Dunne's department of the superior court.

Sentence will be pronounced on him two weeks hence.

After a conference with his four attorneys in judge Dunne's private chambers this afternoon and after they had withdrawn from his case because of his resolve to change his plea and avoid trial, Ruef, to the utter astonishment of the prosecution, arose in court and announced, in a dramatic address, that after long and earnest consideration he had determined to withdraw his plea of not guilty and enter a plea of guilty. He then asked that the jury be dismissed and the trial abandoned.

Ruef read his statement from a manuscript which he had prepared in the presence of his attorneys a few minutes before judge Dunne's court opened.

He showed by his voice by his expression, by his gestureless attitude, and by the tears that again and again flowed down his cheeks, the great emotion and utter humiliation that he suffered. The pathos of the scene communicated itself to the crowd that thronged the court room. Tears sprang to the eyes of veteran reporters, who have been Ruef's life long acquaintances and whose papers have conducted against him and his political associates, a long and bitter campaign for the purification of municipal affairs. Ruef was several times all but overcome by emotion. When he reached the final words of his address, "I desire to withdraw my plea of not guilty, and enter the contrary plea," his voice sank to a whisper. But so tense was the silence that it was heard in every corner of the room. Though Ruef has formally declared himself to be guilty of the charge on which he was brought to be tried, he nevertheless proclaimed his innocence. He confesses that he is guilty of having connived at corruption in municipal affairs, but he denies, with all the emphasis a man in his unhappy position can command, that he is not guilty of the crime of extortion charged against him. He declares that his sole motive in accusing himself in open court was to save the lives of those who are nearest and dearest to him, his aged father and mother, his maiden sister and a niece.

In the course of a long conversation this afternoon with a representative of the Associated Press in the house at 2849 Filmore street, which for the last month or more has been his prison, Ruef said:

"I shall not mislead anyone. Never, never in the wide world could I have been convicted on this charge. No one knows as well as myself. Then why, one may ask, did I plead guilty? I pleaded guilty to save the lives of those who are nearest and dearest to me on earth."

Ruef's eyes filled with tears when he said this. He turned and gazed out of the window. When he had mastered himself, he went on.

"Last night I gathered my family about me in this prison house of mine and prepared them for the act I had determined upon. That would mean one day of uneasiness, one day of sorrow. To go on would have meant months of agony and death. I do not know what my sentence will be. For myself I do not greatly care. I say that no man possesses physical nerve more than I do. I could face a crowd of 5000 or 10,000 men, every one with a rope in his hand and calling for my life. I could face them calmly and meet my end without flinching; but the suffering of those I love I could endure no longer.

"I believe that with my presonality, leaving out of the question the feeling of those who love me and have stood by me, I could spend five years in San Quentin prison almost as comfortably as in an hotel or at a summer resort. But if the step I took this morning had meant five or fourteen years, the fear of that would not have deterred me.

"I have made no confession. I know much; some things I shall tell, some things I shall not. Wherever an innocent man has been forced into corruption against his will, that man I shall protect. Wherever a man, be he high or low, has entered into corruption with his eyes open, that man I shall expose.

"I shall not say at the present time that mayor Schmitz is guilty of the charges that have been brought against him, or that he is innocent. I will say this, that I wanted to break away from Schmitz before the election a year ago last November, and said to him: 'I am sick of the whole thing and I want to get out. I cannot stand for all these union buns you have gathered around you and will appoint. They would eat the paint off a house.'

"In answer the mayor begged me to stay with him, and put up the argument that these fellows must be allowed their share or we could never hold the machine together. There was too much truth in that; I stayed with Schmitz and I stayed with the machine that I at great labor and pains had built up and assembled. I found then that I had taken a step away from the high and clean ideals with which I originally entered the political field. I found, in short, that to hold the machine together I had to permit and connive at corruption. In the state of affairs existing it was necessary. But I, myself, never asked a dollar from a man, never took a dishonest dollar from the public. The things that I did were things that hurt no one."

INFLUX OF SETTLERS

HUNDREDS POURING IN OVER THE G.N.R. THROUGH FERNIE

INSTALLATION OF SEWERAGE SYSTEM TO BE COMMENCED

Fernie, May 15—Notwithstanding the exaggerated reports recently spread broadcast by a certain section of the press concerning severity of the past winter in the territories, and of the suffering of the farmers and ranchers in those districts, combined with the heavy loss of stock, settlers are still pouring in daily through this gateway from the United States. Every train on the Great Northern line carries its quota of intending settlers to this point and they are here transferred to the C.P.R. system and taken to their destination in Alberta and Saskatchewan. They are a most resirable class, highly intelligent, possessed of some means and with what is of infinitely more value to the country, a practical experience in western agricultural and ranching methods which assures them future success in the country of their adoption. From present indications this will be the banner year in immigration returns at this point and the influx of settlers from the neighboring republic will be greater than ever before.

The installation of the sewerage system is to commence at once, the engineer of construction having arrived in town this morning and operations will soon be under way.

F. E. Simpson of Cranbrook, grand master of the I.O.O.F., arrived in town last night and paid an official visit to the local lodge, at which there was a large turnout of the order.

Work on the new seam of coal at the orck cut at Coal Creek is progressing most satisfactorily and a gratifying tonnage is already coming out. Before October this new mine will probably be producing 200 tons daily.

DROP IN S. O. DIVIDENDS

New York, May 15—The directors of the Standard Oil company today declared a quarterly dividend of $9 per share. This compares with a dividend of $16 declared three months ago.

NOTICES

NOTICE is hereby given that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, as lessee of the British Columbia Southern railway, has this day deposited in the District Land Registry office at Nelson, in the Province of British Columbia a plan, profile and book of reference showing the proposed spur to the A. E. Watts sawmill, situate on the shore of the west arm of Kootenay lake and distant about 20 miles east of Nelson, in the Province of British Columbia, and that 30 days after date the said Canadian Pacific railway Company intends to apply to the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada for approval of the said spur in accordance with the provisions of eSction 175 of the Railway Act, 1903.

Dated at Vancouver, this 18th day of April, 1907.

R. MARPOLE,
General Executive Assistant.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, as lessee of the British Columbia Southern railway, has this day deposited in the District Land Registry office at Nelson, in the Province of British Columbia a plan, profile and book of reference showing the proposed spur to the Canada Zinc Company's works, situate on the shore of the west arm of Kootenay lake, near the City of Nelson, in the Province of British Columbia, and that 30 days after the date hereof the said Canadian Pacific Railway Company intends to apply to the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada for approval of the said spur, in accordance with the provisions of Section 175 of the Railway Act, 1903.

Dated at Vancouver, this 18th day of April, 1907.

R. MARPOLE,
General Executive Assistant.

NOTICE is hereby given that three months after date application will be made to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, by the Yale-Kootenay Ice, Fruit, Fuel and Poultry Company, Limited" to change the name of the Company to the "Kootenay Ice and Fuel Company, Limited."

Dated this 10th day of April, A.D. 1907.

ARCHIE MAINWARING-JOHNSON,
Solicitor for the Company, Nelson, B.C.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION

Conflict Between Province and Dominion Over Water Rights.

Important Legal Proceedings Instituted at Vancouver—Race Trouble at Atlin —Japanese to Be Driven Out.

(Special to The Daily News)

Vancouver, May 14—A legal struggle of far reaching importance began here today when Hermon and Burwell filed papers in a test case against the dominion government with reference to water rights on the Lillooet river, desired for power purposes. The firm secured water records at the provincial office but at the instances of certain loggers at Lillooet the dominion government has essayed to stop work on the ground that the province has no right to cede water rights within the railway belt, because of the provincial grant of the land to the dominion.

Behind the suit great interests are involved, as the provincial government has for years been granting similar records and the B.C.E.R. plant at Lake Beautiful, one of the most extensive in the west, also the proposed Stave Lake Power company are operating under provincial rights.

If the dominion should win out, it would mean the upsetting of all the plans for the development of the country through electric power for years.

The provincial government will back Hermon and Burwel and will claim that the grant of the railway belt, extending from Field to the North Arm of Burrard Inlet for a distance of 20 miles on both sides of the C.P.R., granted land rights only and that the water privileges were retained by the province. A further claim will be advanced that the governor general in assenting to the Water Clauses Consolidation act of 1897, declared assent to vesting all water rights in the province to the crown in the right of the province.

The action was laid in exchequer court and justice Burbidge will try the case in Vancouver this summer.

Angered by the attempts of J. M. Ruffner to introduce Japanese labor at Atlin, the white miners there are demanding that th Orientnals be compelled to leave the country. Several mass meetings have been held on the question and the townspeople are a unit in the demand. Ruffner addreseds one meeting, declaring he could not get sufficient whites to operate his interests. The plan now in progress is to attempt to persuade the Japs to leave peaceably. Failing this a boycott will be declared against all supporting them and if this fails the miners say they will resort to force.

Capitalists are in the city looking for a site on Burrard Inlet for the location of an oil refinery for the supply of the province. It is planned to bring the crude petroleum to the city in tank steamers from San Francisco and refine it here. The men behind the scheme are from California, who believe a profitable business in this line can be inaugurated here.

M. J. HENRY'S

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Large stock of HOME-GROWN Fruit and Ornamental Trees now matured for future planting.

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Hotel Hume, 2 lots and furniture..$80,000
Block V., Balfour ,12 lots 750
Lot 3 and E 1-2 2, block 1, with buildings, partly rented, $45 month .. 10,000
7 lots block 4D., bearing fruit trees 2,500
Lots 7 and 8, w half 9, block 14, with 8-room dwelling 4,000
8 lots, town of Silverton 1,000
Half interest 200 acres Slocan Lake.. 750
Quarter interest Trout Lake City.. 2,500
Lot Atlin City 250
Half interest 160 acres near Kaslo.. 750
160 acres Pass valley 5,000
Half interest 70 acres, 3 miles up Cottonwood Creek.. 250

J. FRED HUME

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LAND NOTIC

NOTICE is hereby given tha after date I intend to apply t the Chief Commissioner of L Works for permission to purcha lowing described lands, situate Kootenay District: Commencing planted on the south side of Le near the mouth of the first N and marked "R. W. Gladston east corner post," thence runnin west; thence 20 chains south; chains east; thence 20 chains n place of commencement.

R. W. GLAD

April 29, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 date we intend to apply to th Chief Commissioner of Lands a for permission to purchase the described lands situate on the so the West Arm of Kootenay la mencing at a post adjoining B. N.E. corner, Lot 6982, thence south; thence 30 chains east, chains north; thence 30 chains point of commencement, conta acres more or less.

DELBERT DYE.
ERNEST HARROP

May 6, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that after date I intend toap ply to the Chief Commissioner of La Works for permission to purchas lowing described lands in West district: Commencing at a post at the southeast corner of Lot thence 40 chains east; thence south; thence 40 chains west; chains north to place of comme containing 160 acres of land, mor

C. G. SAPINDOWSK
EFFIE H. STEVENS

Burton City, B.C., May 6, 1907.

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I. R.

Dated Aril 29, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that after date I intend to apply to t the Chief Commissioner of La Works for permission to purch following described lands, situate south side of Lemon creek, West K district: Commencing at a post "Jno. M. Lyons' northwest corn being on the west boundary of h thence 60 chains south; thence 10 east; thence 60 chains north; th chains west, to the point of co ment, containing 640 acres; more

JNO. N. LY

Nelson, B.C., April 27, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that after date I intend to apply to t the Chief Commissioner of La Works for permission to purchase lowing described lands, situate Kootenay Valley, West Kootenay district; C ing at a post planted 20 chains, w N. E. corner of L. C. Morriso emption and marked "D. J.s p S.E. corner," running 80 chains thence 40 chains west; thence 8 south; thence 40 chains east to commencement.

D. JOHNSTON,
L. C. MORRISON, Ag

Dated, April 25, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that after date I intend to apply to t Commissioner of Lands and Wo permission to purchase the follow scribed lands, situated on the Sloc in West Kootenay district: Comme a post marked "A. L. McCulloch corner post," being also the N.E of P. M. Schonberg's pre-emption 10 chains east; thence 80 chains thence 30 chains west; thence 4 north; thence 20 chains east; t chains to place of beginning, co 160 acres.

April 20, 1907. A. L. McCUL

NOTICE is hereby given that after date I intend to apply to t the Chief Commissioner of La Works for permission to purchase lowing described lands: Commenc post planted about two chains w northwest corner post of Lot 770 north 20 chains; thence east 20 thence south 20 chains; thence chains, along the north line of Lo point of commencement, containing more or less.

GEO. M.

Nelson, B. C., April 15th, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 d date I intend to apply to the Ch missioner of Lands and Works mission to purchase the following Half interest 200 acres of Lot 3837 near the S.E. corner of lot 3837 Kootenay and marked "H.N.'s S ner," thence north about 65 chains west about 34 chains; thence about 80 chains; meandering alon enay lake to point of commence

H. NEW

March 22nd, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that af after date I intend to apply to Commissioner of Lands and Works mission to purchase the following ed lands, situate in the West District: Commencing at a post chains north of the S.E. corne lot 3545; thence south 40 chains; th 20 chains; thence north 40 chains west 20 chains, to point of comme containing 80 acres more or les

HAROLD

Nelson, Feb. 8, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 d date I intend to apply to the C missioner of Lands and Works mission to purchase the follo

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Hotel Hume, 2 lots and furniture..	$60,000
Block V., Balfour ,12 lots	750
Lot 3 and E 1-2 2, block 1, with buildings, partly rented, $45 month ..	10,000
7 lots block 44D., bearing fruit trees	2,500
Lots 7 and 8, w half 9, block 14, with 8-room dwelling	4,000
8 lots, town of Silverton	1,000
Half interest 200 acres Slocan Lake..	750
Quarter interest Trout Lake City..	2,500
Lot Atlin City	250
Half interest 160 acres near Kaslo..	750
160 acres Pass valley	5,000
Half interest 70 acres, 3 miles up Cottonwood Creek..	250

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LAND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate in West Kootenay District: Commencing at a post planted on the south side of Lemon creek, near the mouth of the first North Fork, and marked "R. W. Gladstone's northeast corner post," thence running 40 chains west; thence 20 chains south; thence 40 chains east; thence 20 chains north to the place of commencement.

R. W. GLADSTONE.

April 29, 1907. 5-3

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date we intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands situate on the south side of the West Arm of Kootenay lake: Commencing at a post adjoining B. Webster's N.E. corner, Lot 6892, thence 40 chains south; thence 30 chains east, thence 40 chains north; thence 30 chains west to point of commencement, containing 120 acres more or less.

DELBERT DYE.
ERNEST HARROP.

May 6, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend toap ply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of Lot 745, G 1, thence 40 chains east; thence 40 chains south; thence 40 chains west; thence 40 chains north to place of commencement, containing 160 acres of land, more or less.

C. G. SAPINDOWSKI.
EFFIE H. STEVENS, Agent.

Burton City, B.C., May 6, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate in West Kootenay District: Commencing at a post planted on the west side of Upper Arrow lake about three miles south of Nakusp, and near W. O. Stevens' N.E. corner post, marked "I. R Poole's S.E. corner," thence west 40 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south along the western shore of Upper Arrow lake, 80 chains more or less, to point of commencement, containing 320 acres more or less.

I. R. POOLE.

Dated Aril 29, 1907. 5-3

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate on the south side of Lemon creek, West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked "Jno. M. Lyons' northwest corner post," being on the west boundary of block 382, thence 60 chains south; thence 105 chains east; thence 60 chains north; thence 105 chains west, to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

JNO. N. LYON.

Nelson, B.C., April 27, 1907. 4-28

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands situate in Fire Valley, West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post planted 20 chains west from N. E. corner of L. C. Morrison's pre-emption and marked "D. J.,s purchase, S.E. corner," running 80 chains north; thence 40 chains west; thence 80 chains south; thence 40 chains east to place of commencement.

D. JOHNSTON.
L. C. MORRISON, Agent.

Dated, April 25, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situated on the Slocan river, in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked "A. L. McCulloch's N.W. corner post," being also the N.E. corner of P. M. Schonberg's pre-emption, thence 10 chains east; thence 80 chains south; thence 30 chains west; thence 40 chains north; thence 20 chains east; thence 40 chains to place of beginning, containing 160 acres.

April 20, 1907.

A. L. McCULLOCH.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted about two chains west of the northwest corner post of Lot 7704, thence north 20 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence west 22 chains, along the north line of Lot 7704, to point of commencement, containing 40 acres more or less.

GEO. M. GUNN.

Nelson, B. C., April 15th, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post placed near the S.E. corner of lot 2637 G1, West Kootenay and marked "H.N.'s S.E. corner," thence north about 65 chains; thence west about 34 chains; thence southerly about 80 chains; meandering along Kootenay lake to point of commencement.

H. NEWCOMEN.

March 22nd, 1907. 4-4

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate in the West Kootenay District: Commencing at a post about 20 chains north of the S.E. corner post of lot 2542, thence south 40 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 20 chains, to point of commencement, containing 80 acres more or less.

HAROLD SELOUS.

Nelson, Feb. 8, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands situate in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked "R. H. Ross," placed half a mile north of Summit creek, adjoining Angus Curry's north and south line on the west side, running 40 chains north; thence 40 chains west; thence 40 chains south; thence 40 chains east to place of commencement.

Located the 4th day of April, 1907.

R. H. ROSS
ANGUS CURRY, Agent.

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

Dated March 6, 1907.

PATRICK SHERAN.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands situate on the east side of Trout creek, Burton valley, province of British Columbia: Commencing at a post planted on the east side of Trout creek, adjoining W. Lovett's S.W. corner post, about four miles from Burton City and marked "Wm. Fisher's N.W. corner post," thence 80 chains south; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

WM. FISHER.
W. H. HAMILTON, Agent.

April 19, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated on the west side of Kootenay river, and covering all of A. L. Stewart's abandoned pre-emption No. 759 ,and about one-eighth of a mile north of Angus Curry's pre-emption: Commencing at a post marked "Sidney J. Cummings' southeast corner post," thence north 40 chains; thence west 60 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 60 chains, to place of commencement, containing 240 acres more or less.

Dated this 28th day of February, 1907.

SIDNEY J. CUMMINGS.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the chief commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked by name "Gerald Rees' N.E. corner post," at the northwest corner of the purchase claim staked April 20th, 1906, by D. A. Boyd and F. J. Sammons, thence 20 chains west along the C.P.R. right of way; thence 20 chains south; thence 20 chains east; thence 20 chains north, to post of commencement containing 40 acres more or less.

Nelson, B. C., April 1, 1907.

G. S REES

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

Dated this 11th day of March, 1907.

J. CAMERON.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands situate on the east side of Trout creek, Burton valley, province of British Columbia: Commencing at a post planted on the east side of Trout creek, one mile south of Wm. Fisher's N.W. corner post, and one mile south of W. Lovett's S.W. corner post, and marked "W. A. Hamilton's N.W. corner post," thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

W. A. HAMILTON
W. H. HAMILTON, Agent.

April 19, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands situate on the east side of Trout creek, Burton valley, province of British Columbia: Commencing at a post planted on the east side of Trout rceek, three miles south of W. Lovett's S.W. corner post, and marked "W. S. Fisher's S.W. corner post," thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

W. S. FISHER
W. H. HAMILTON, Agent.

April 19, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the chief commissioner of lands and works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described land, situated in West Kootenay district:

Commencing at a post planted on the west side of Lardo river, opposite S. W. corner of lot 827, marked A. E. Fowler's N. E. corner, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains along west side of Lardo river to point of commencement.

Dated this 6th day of March, 1907.

218 A. E. FOWLER

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate in West Kootenay District: Commencing at a post marked "C. B. Cutten's southeast corner," and planted about six miles up Little Slocan river, running north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains, to place of commencement.

C. B. CUTTEN

March 27, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, at Victoria to purchase 160 acres of land on the east side of the Arrow lake, on Bates creek, and described as follows: Commencing at a post marked "W.W.'s S.W. corner," and planted at the southeast corner of lot 6903, thence 40 chains north; thence 40 chains east; thence 40 chains south; thence 40 chains west, to place of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

Dated, March 27, 1907. 4-11

W. WALTON.
FRANK ORANGE, Locator.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissoneir of Lands and Works for permission to purshase the following described lands, in West Kootenay District, situate on the south side of the Columbia river, about 7 3-4 miles west from Robson, starting at an initial post marked "R.A.H.," on the south side of the river, thence 10 chains east; thence 10 chains south; thence 10 chains west; thence 10 chains north to the place of commencement, said to contain 25 acres more or less, said claim adjoining Cryderman's purchase.

4-8 R. A. HOWE.
Locator W. L. PAYNE.

April 3rd, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post planted on the west side of Upper Arrow lake, marked "W. O. Stevens' N. E. corner," thence west 40 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north along the western shore of Upper Arrow lake 80 chains, more or less, to the point of commencement, containing 320 acres, more or less.

Dated April 18, 1907.

W. O. STEVENS.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissoneir of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, in West Kootenay District: Situate on the Lower Arrow lake, about 8 miles west from Robson, and known as McCormick's landing, said land being on the north shore of said lake, commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner and known as "initial post G.B.," thence 10 chains east; thence 5 chains south; thence 10 chains west; thence 5 chains north to place of commencement, said to contain 20 acres more or less.

4-8 G. BEAUMONT
Locator W. L. PAYNE.

April 3rd, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate on the east side of the Columbia river, adjoining Burton City on the south: Beginning at a post marked "J. G. Billings' S.W. corner," running east 80 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 40 chains to point of commencement.

Dated March 22nd, 1907.

J. G. BILLINGS, Locator.
J. CAMERON, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissoneir of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, in West Kootenay District: Situate about 8 miles west from Robson on the north side of the Columbia river, starting at the initial post marked "J.H.R.," thence 10 chains east; thence 5 chains north; thence 10 chains west; thence 5 chains south to place of commencement, said to contain 15 acres more or less, adjoining Annable's purchase.

4-8 J. H. RINGROSE.
Locator W. L. PAYNE.

April 3rd, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate in West Kootenay District: Commencing at a post marked "Victor W. Odlum's southwest corner post," and planted west of Little Slocan river, about six miles from the mouth, running north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

VICTOR W. ODLUM,
C. B. CUTTEN, Agent.

March 27, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate in West Kootenay District: Commencing at a post marked "M. E. M. Rogerson's land" and planted about five miles up Little Slocan River, on the west side, running 80 chains south; thence 80 chains west; thence 80 chains north; thence 80 chains east, to place of commencement.

M. E. M. ROGERSON.
C. B. CUTTEN, Agent.

March 27, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following land, on Kootenay lake shore, in West Kootenoy district: Commencing at a post marked "T. G. Procter's S.W. corner," planted at the S.E. corner of lot 1683, thence north 20 chains; thence east 5 chains; thence south, following meanderings of lake, 20 chains; thence west to point of commencement.

Dated this 11th day of April, 1907.

T. G. PROCTER
J. W. SMITH, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the undermentioned tract of land: Commencing at the S.E. corner of J. T. T. Russell's application to purchase, thence 80 chains east; thence 40 chains north; thence 40 chains west; thence 20 chains south; thence 40 chains west; thence 20 chains south to point of commencement, containing 240 acres more or less.

CHARLES A. WATERMAN.

Nelson, B.C , 8th May, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 20 chains north of the S.E. corner post of Lot 2542, G. 1, thence south 40 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 20 chains, to point of commemncement, containing 80 acres more or less.

J. T. RUSSELL.

Nelson, B.C., 8th May, 1907.

TIMBER NOTICES

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in West Kootenay district:

No. 1 Limit—Commencing at a post planted about nine miles up Poplar creek, on the north side, about 150 feet from the creek, marked "B. F. Reamy's northeast corner post," thence north 80 chains; thence 80 chains west; thence 80 chains south; thence 80 chains east, to point of commencement.

Located April 12, 1907.

B. .F REAMY.

No. 2 Limit — Commencing at a post planted about 9 1-4 miles up Poplar creek, about a quarter of a mile westerly from No. 1 limit, marked "B. F. Reamy's southeast corner post," thence south 80 chains; htence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Located April 12, 1907.

B. .F REAMY.

No. 3 Limit — Commencing at a post planted on the second south tributary, about 1 1-4 miles up tributary, about 200 feet from creek, about 11 miles up Poplar creek, marked "B. F. Reamy's northwest corner post," thence west 40 chains; thence south 160 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 160 chains to point of commencement.

Located April 12, 1907.

B. .F REAMY.

No. 4 Limit — Commencing at a post planted on the west side of the second south tributary, about one-quarter mile from the forks of Poplar creek, marked "B. F. Reamy's northeast corner post," thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Located April 12, 1907.

B. .F REAMY.

No. 5 Limit — Commencing at a post planted on the east side , about 100 feet from Poplar creek, 14 miles up Poplar creek marked "B. F. Reamy's northeast corner post," thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Located April 15, 1907.

B. .F REAMY.

No. 6 Limit — Commencing at a post painted by No. 5 limit, about 14 miles up Poplar creek, marked "B. F. Reamy's northwest corner post," thence 40 chains west; thence 160 chains south; thence 40 chains east; thence 160 chains north to point of commencement.

Located April 15, 1907.

4-25 B. F. REAMY.

TAKE NOTICE that 30 days from date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands: Commencing at a post on the south side of the Nakusp and Sandon railway, near H. Irwin's N.W. corner post and marked "M. J. Cameron's northeast corner post," thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated this 11th day of March, 1907.

M. J. CAMERON,
J. M. CAMERON, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate in West Kootenay district, British Columbia, about seven and one half miles east of the Columbia river and just north of the international Boundary line, and situate on the South East creek that emptier into Fish creek, Fish creek emptying into the Pend d'Orielle river: Commencing at the southeast corner post marked "R.G.," thence westerly along the international boundary line 80 chains; thence northerly 80 chains; thence easterly 80 chains; thence southerly 80 chains to the place of beginning, containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated this 26th day of March, 1907.

4-9 RALPH GILLISPIE.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situate in West Kootenay district:

1. Commencing at a post marked "O. L. Boynton's northeast corner," planted at the southeast corner of Lot 7693, Group 1, thence south 40 chains; thence west 160 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 160 chains to point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post marked "O. L. Boynton's southeast corner," planted at the southwest corner of Lot 7693, Group 1, thence west 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 160 chains to point of commencement.

O. L. BOYNTON, Locator.
J. R. BOYNTON, Agent.

Dated March 8th, 1-07. 4-5

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licenses to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate in the West Kootenay district:

Location No. 1—Commencing at a post planted about 20 rods west and 350 paces north of the confluence of the South Fork of the Salmon river and Wilson creek, about 14 miles south of Salmo, B.C., thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement. Said point of commencement can be reached from the said confluence of the South Fork of the Salmon river and Wilson creek by going west up a gulch about 80 rods to a point where a trail, running in a northerly direction, has been blazed for about 350 paces.

Located March 9, 1907.

Location No. 2—Commencing at a post planted about 20 rods south and 80 chains west of the confluence of the North Fork of the South Fork of the Salmon river, and the South Fork of the Salmon river, about 20 miles south of Salmo, B.C., thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, to point of commencement. About 700 paces north of said point of commencement will be found an earth slide about 50 feet in height, where the said South Fork of the Salmon River makes a turn, and where a small creek from the southwest flows therein.

Located March 16th, 1907.

Location No. 3—Commencing at a post planted about 20 rods south and 80 chains east of the confluence of the North Fork of the South Fork of the Salmon river, and the South Fork of the Salmon river, about 20 miles south of Salmo, B.C., thence south 40 chains; thence west 160 chains, thence north 40 chains; thence east 160 chains to point of commencement.

Located March 16th, 1907.

PHIL BOSELY, Agent.
N. BANGS.

Dated April 11th, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate in West Kootenay district, on the East Fork of Mission creek, about 12 miles east of Rykerts, B.C.

Timber Limit No. 1—Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains east of wnere the East Fork of Mission creek crosses the international boundary line and marked "Charles G. Reeder's southeast corner post," thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains east 80 chains, to the place of commencement.

Located March 15th, A.D., 1907.

CHARLES G. REEDER, Locator.
A. J. KENT, Agent.

Timber Limit No. 2—Commencing at a post planted at Charles G. Reeder's southeast corner post of timber limit No. 1. and marked "Charles G. Reeder's southwest corner post of timber limit No. 2," thence 40 chains east; thence 80 chains north; thence 40 chains west; thence 40 chains north ;thence 40 chains west; thence 80 chains south; thence 40 chains east; thence 40 chains south to place of beginning.

Located March 15th, A.D., 1907.

CHARLES G. REEDER, Locator.
A. J. KENT, Agent.

TAKE NOTICE that 30 days from date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands: Commencing at a post 40 chains south of H. Irwin's N.W. corner post and marked "M. J. Cameron's northwest corner post," thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains, to point of commencement.

Dated this 11th day of March, 1907.

M. J. CAMERON,
J. M. CAMERON, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situate in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked "P.J.G.'s N.W.C.," planted about 70 chains north of Summit lake, thence east 80 chains to the west boundary line of the Ontario and Slocan Timber company's timber limits; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Located March 29th, 1907.

4-5 P. J. GALLAGHER.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post planted at the south end of timber license 3059, on Russell creek, thence 60 chains south, along J. T. Burgess' timber claim; thence 40 chains west; thence 60 chains south; thence 40 chains west; thence 100 chains north; thence 80 chains east, to place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

GEORGE A. HUNT.

Dated this 15th day of March, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate in West Kootenay district, British Columbia; about eight miles east of the Columbia river, on the international boundary line. Situate on South East creek, that empties into Fish creek, and adjoins the piece of land on the east located by Ralph Gillispie: Commencing at a post marked "C.E.L." on the southwest corner, thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to the place of beginning, containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated, this 26th day or March, 1907.

C. E. LEGG. 4-9
RALPH GILLISPIE, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate in West Kootenay district, B.C.:

No. 1—Commencing at a post marked "Ole Oberg's S.E. corner post," planted on the west bank of Taylor creek, about 2 miles from where it empties into the Duncan river, thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commemncement.

No. 2—Commencing at a post marked "Ole Oberg's S.E. corner post," planted on the west bank of Taylor creek, about 3 miles from where it empties into the Duncan river, thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 3—Commencing at a post marked "Ole Oberg's S.E. corner post," planted on the west bank of Taylor creek, about 4 miles from where it empties nito the Duncan river, thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 4—Commencing at a post marked "Ole Oberg's S.E. corner post," planted up the west bank of Taylor creek, about 5 miles up Taylor creek, thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 5—Commemncing at a post marked "Ole Oberg's S. W. corner post," and planted on the east bank of Taylor creek, about 6 miles up Taylor creek, thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 6—Commencing at a post marked "Ole Oberg's S. W. corner post," and planted on the east bank of Taylor creek, about 7 miles up Taylor creek, thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

Located March 28th, 1907.

OLE OBERG, Locator.

No. 7—Commencing at a post marked "Ole Oberg's S. W. corner post," and planted on the east bank of the headwaters of the Duncan river, near the railway belt line, thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains, to point of commencement.

No. 8—Commencing at a post marked "Ole Oberg's S. W. corner post," and planted on the east bank of the Duncan river and one mile further south than No. 7, thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 9—Commencing at a post marked "Ole Oberg's S.E. corner post," and planted on the east bank of the Duncan river, and adjoining No. 7 on the west, thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 10—Commencing at a post marked "Ole Oberg's S. W. corner post," and planted on the east bank of the Duncan river, three miles from headwaters, thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 11—Commencing at a post marked "Ole Oberg's S.E. corner post," and planted on the east side of the Duncan river, and adjoining No. 10 on the west, thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 12—Commencing at a post marked "Ole Oberg's S. W. corner post," and planted on the east side of the Duncan river, about 4 miles from headwaters, thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 13—Commencing at a post marked "Ole Oberg's S.E. corner post," and planted on the east bank of the Duncan river, and adjoining No. 12 on the west, thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains, to point of commencement.

No. 14—Commencing at a post marked "Ole Oberg's S. W. corner post," and planted on the east bank of the Duncan river, about 5 miles from headwaters, thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains, to point of commencement.

No. 15—Commencing at a post marked "Ole Oberg's S.E. corner post," and planted on the east bank of the Duncan river and adjoining No. 14 on the west, thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 16—Commencing at a post marked "Ole Oberg's S. W. corner post," and planted on the east bank of the Duncan river about 6 miles from headwaters, thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 17—Commencing at a post marked "Ole Oberg's S.E. corner post," and planted on the east side of the Duncan river and adjoining No. 16 on the west, thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

Located March 29, 1907.

OLE OBERG, Locator.

No. 18—Commencing at a post marked "Ole Oberg's S.W. corner post," and planted on the east bank of the Duncan river, and about 7 miles from headwaters, thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 19—Commencing at a post marked "Ole Oberg's S.W. corner post," and planted on the east side of the Duncan river and about 8 miles from headwaters, thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 20—Commencing at a post marked "Ole Oberg's S.W. corner post," and planted on the east side of the Duncan river, and about ten miles from headwaters thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 21—Commencing at a post marked "Ole Oberg's S.E. corner post," and planted on the east bank of the Duncan river and adjoining No. 20 on the west, thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 22—Commencing at a post marked "Ole Oberg's S.W. corner post," and planted on the east bank of the Duncan river, and about 11 miles from headwaters thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 23—Commencing at a post marked "Ole Oberg's S.E. corner post," and planted on the east side of the Duncan river, and adjoining No. 22 on the west, thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 24—Commencing at a post marked "Ole Oberg's S.E. corner post," and planted on the east bank of the Duncan river, about 12 miles from headwaters, thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 25—Commencing at a post marked "Ole Oberg's S.E. corner post," and planted on the east bank of the Duncan river, and about 13 miles from headwaters, thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

Located March 30, 1907.

OLE OBERG, Locator.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date we intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated in West Kootenay district:

No. 1 Limit—Commencing at a post planted one mile up and on the east side of the first south fork of Poplar creek, marked "C. O. Woodrow's and Jack Portgal's N.W. corner post," thence 80 chains south; thence 80 chains east; thence 80 chains north; thence 80 chains west to point of commencement.

Located April 9th, 1907.

C. O. WOODROW.
JACK PORTGAL.

No. 2 Limit — Commencing at a post planted 3 miles up and on the west bank of the first south fork of Poplar creek, marked "C. O. Woodrow's and Jack Portgal's S.W. corner post; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains east; thence 80 chains south; thence 80 chains west to point of commencement.

Located April 9th, 1907.

C. O. WOODROW.
JACK PORTGAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post planted on the north side of the Lardo river, about two milse west of Poplar creek, marked "B. F. Reamy's southeast corner," thence north 160 chains; thence west 40 chains, to east boundary of lot 838; thence south following the east boundary of lots 838, 837 and 836, to point of commencement, containing about 640 acres.

Located April 22, 1907.

B. F. REAMY, Locator.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post planted on the southeast side of Poplar creek, about two miles from the mouth of the creek, and marked "A. G. Johnston's northeast corner post," thence south 160 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence east 40 chains to point of commencement.

Located April 30, 1907.

ARTHUR G. JOHNSTON.
ALEX. MACDONALD, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in West Kootenay district: Commencing at post planted three miles up Poplar creek from the mouth, on the southeast side of Poplar marked "A. G. Johnston's northeast corner post," thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Located April 30, 1907.

ARTHUR G. JOHNSTON.
ALEX. MACDONALD, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post planted on the southeast side of Poplar creek, and about four miles from the mouth of the creek, marked [illegible] Johnston's northeast corner [illegible] 160 chains; thence west [illegible]; thence north 160 chains; thence [illegible] 40 chains to point of commencement.

Located April 30, 1907.

ARTHUR G. JOHNSTON.
ALEX. MACDONALD, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post planted on the southeast side of Poplar creek, and about four miles from the mouth of the creek, marked "A. G. Johnston's northeast corner post," thence south 160 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence east 40 chains to point of commencement.

Located May 1, 1907.

ARTHUR G. JOHNSTON.
ALEX. MACDONALD, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in West Kootenay district:

No. 1 Limit—Commencing at a post planted about 6 miles up Snake creek from the Slocan river, and marked "A. L. McCulloch's southwest corner," thence 80 chains north; thence 80 chains east; thence 80 chains south; thence 80 chains west to point of commencement.

Located, April 27, 1907.

No. 2 Limit—Commencing at a post planted about 7 1-2 miles up Snake creek, and marked "A. L. McCulloch's northeast corner," thence 80 chains south; thence 80 chains west; thence 80 chains north; thence 80 chains east to point of commencement.

Located, April 27, 1907.

No. 3 Limit—Commencing at a post planted 7 1-2 miles up Snake creek, and marked "A. L. McCulloch's northwest corner," thence running 80 chains south; thence 80 chains east; thence 80 chains north; thence 80 chains west, to point of commencement.

Located, April 27, 1907.

No. 4 Limit—Commencing at a post planted about 1 1-2 miles up the south fork of Snake creek, and marked "A. L. McCulloch's southwest corner post," thence running 80 chains east; thence 80 chains north; thence 80 chains west; thence 80 chains south, to point of commencement.

Located, April 27, 1907.

Limit No. 5—Commencing at a post planted about 1 1-2 miles up the south fork of Snake creek and marked "A. L. McCulloch's northwest corner post," thence running 80 chains east; thence 80 chains south; thence 80 chains west; thence 80 chains north to point of commencement.

Located, April 27, 1907.

Limit No. 6—Commencing at a post planted about 2 1-2 miles up Snake creek from Slocan river and marked A. L. McCulloch's northeast corner; thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chans north, thence 80 chains east to point of commencement.

Located May 3rd, 1907 .

A. L. McCULLOCH.
JOHN McCOLL, Agent.

A SURPLUS EVERY YEAR

Proud Record of Liberal Government --- Noteworthy Statistics.

Taxation Reduced—Public Debt Decreased Concurrently With Large Expenditures for Development of Country.

(Special to The Daily News)

Ottawa, May 16—A government that has been in power for 11 years, and is stronger in its personnel and more deeply rooted in the confidence of the public after the expiration of such a term, must have gained its enviable position by an unbroken line of pledges faithfully kept.

This is the position of the liberal government today. When the affairs of the country, which for years previously had been so mismanaged by conservatives, that business was at a standstill, emigration had practicaly ceased, and the population for some cause, never satisfactorily explained, was dwindling or at best remaining stationary, the liberals were called upon to administer the affairs of the country.

Previous to 1896 a number of scandalous transactions had been unearthed and exposed to light. It had been found that public money had been squandered without any adequate return. Men in power had used thier office and influence in directions calculated to bring advantage to themselves, and in their public transactions had not consulted the welfare of the people. Public interests had been scandalously neglected for private gain, and even the conservative cabinet was so divided against itself that the leader of the then government described his own colleagues as a "nest of traitors."

Under these circumstances there could be but one result, and that distinctly unfavorable to the people generally.

After the clean sweep made in 1896 by the liberals under the distinguished leadership of the great Canadian, sir Wilfrid Laurier, conditions changed as if by magic. He called to his council the best men that the country produced and from that time to the present, prosperity has reigned where distress previously abunded, deficits were turned into surpluses, the business of the country became vitalized, industrial affairs provided work for the artisan and laborer, and peace and content succeeded dissatisfaction and unrest.

Such results could only be achieved by honest, economical management of public affairs, coupled with an intelligent public policy, wisely administered. That the people of Canada appreciated this was demonstrated very forcibly at the general elections of 1900 and 1904 when the liberals, with their record of trust faithfully kept, were before the people asking for a renewal of public confidence. The overwhelming majorities given to sir Wilfrid Laurier's government on those two occasins are matters of history.

The liberals during their first year of office succeeded to a conservative deficit of $519,981, but by the next year all this had changed, and from 1896 to date, the liberal administration of public affairs has resulted in the following substantial surpluses:

1897-8	$1,722,712
1898-9	4,837,749
1899-1900	8,054,714
1900-1	5,648,333
1901-2	7,291,389
1902-3	14,345,166
1903-4	15,056,984
1904-5	7,863,089
1905-6	12,898,719
1906-7	15,500,000
Total	$39,218,864

This satisfactory condition of affairs can only be accounted for by intelligent and honest management of the country's business. It supplies in addition the best possible evidence of the properous condition of the commercial affairs of the dominion.

If material advancement may be guaged by revenue, surely this item in the econmic affairs of the dominion deserves attention, showing as it does the immense increase since the liberals assumed office. In the years 1899-90 the revenue was $39,897,925 under a conservative government. It fell to $36,518,590 in 1895-6, also under a conservative government. What happened since the liberals assumed control in 1896? From that date to the present the revenue of Canada was as follows:

1896-7	$37,829,778
1897-8	40,555,238
1898-9	46,741,294
1899-1900	51,029,994
1900-1	52,514,701
1901-2	58,050 790
1902-3	66,037,068
1903-4	70,669,816
1904-5	71,182 772
1905 6	80,139 360

What better or more convincing argument of good government could be produced than this? It will be seen that the revenue actually decreased under a conservative administration but since the liberals came into power in no single year since 1896 have the revenues decreased, but have always increased until the total revenues have grown from $37,829,778 in 1896-7 to $80,139,360 in 1905-6. A most creditable and satisfactory circumstance.

It has been falsely alleged that the liberals have increased the taxation, whereas the fact is that the rate of taxation has been lowered. In 1896 the public debt was $268,497,432, in 1907 it is only about $200,000,000. A very small increase, represented by expenditures on capital account, while the debt per capita is largely decreased. In 1896 it was $50.61 per capita, now it is only $40.20 as the following table shows:

	Population	Net debt	P.C.
1895	5,064,285	$253,074,927	50.07
1896	5,107,918	248,497,432	50.61
1897	5,162,121	261,539,596	50.66
1898	5,216,899	263,956,398	50.66
1899	5,272,258	266,273,446	50.50
1900	5,328,205	265,493,806	49.83
1901	5,413,370	268,480,003	49.59
1902	5,537,500	271,829,089	49.08
1903	5,711,342	261,606,988	45.80
1904	5,890,677	260,867,718	44.28
1905	6,085,930	266,224,166	43.74
1906	6,320,000	267,042,977	42.25
1907	6,442,581	259,000,000	40.20

Canada's trade has increased in proportion to an extent greater than that of any other country. The development of financial and material resources has made rapid strides since the liberals came into power. The following trade statistics will be interesting proof of this:

1896—Total exports of Canada	$113,000,000
Today—Total exports of Canada	256,000,000
1896—Total imports	118,000,000
Today—Total imports	294,000,000
1896—Duties collected	20,000,000
Today—Duties collected	46,000,000
1896—Goods entered for consumption	110,000,000
Today—Goods entered for consumption	290,000,000
Total trade of Canada	575,000,000

During the past decade France's trade has increased 21 per cent, the United Kingdom 26 per cent, the Argentine republic 26 per cent, Italy 25 per cent, United States 47 per-cent, Cape Colonies 43 per cent, Japan 97 per cent and Canada 100 per cent.

The immense expansion of the trade of Japan during the past ten years has been an example for, as it has been the wonder of, the nations, and yet Canada has surpassed Japan in the same period of time.

Mr. Fielding, when presenting his last budget speech made some allusions to the tariff changes that had been made and were proposed, among other things he said: "Just how far tariff legislation has a bearing on the growth and progress of the country, always has been, and always will be, a subject for differences of opinion. But so far as we admit that a tariff policy of a country may have any affect on the progress and prosperity, I think all will frankly acknowledge that the tariff of 1897 has been a most successful one. Our idea has been to encourage a large degree of tariff stability, not a slavish adherence to every item in the tariff but we have been desirus that the impression should go abroad that the government were not willing to hastily make changes, that they were rather slow to do anything in that line, and only when a case became of extreme urgency would we undertake to make changes. In the second revision of the tariff its stability was kept in mind."

The intermediate tariff has been so arranged that if a foreign nation wishes to trade with Canada and is willing to reduce its tariff on certain Canadian articles in return for like concessions from Canada for its goods, the intermediate tariff will enable this to be done for a term of years. It is simply an inducement coupled with an invitation to other nations, that if they desire to enter into negotiations with Canada they may secure the advantages of the intermediate tariff by the giving of compensating advantages.

While the revenues have increased the responsibilities of the government have been enlarged. With greater revenues came greate rburdens, inseparable from a fast growing country. The government has not been unmindful of this fact. In order that Canadians may reap the greatest benefit from the material advancement and prosperity of the country at large, and avail themselves of their natural advantages and opportunities, the government has entered upon great public works in the general interest. Railways have been assisted, wharfs built, canals deepened, harbors dredged, public buildings erected, all of them for the general advancement of the people and to meet the requirements of expanding trade.

Public money has been wisely expended in this regard. Not to enrich the few, but in such a manner that all the people are benefitted. This is the surest test of honest and wise administration, that public money is expended in the public interest and for the general good.

ADVANCE PRICE OF COAL

CONSUMERS WILL PAY MINERS THEIR INCREASE

CALGARY DEALERS HAVE ALREADY TAKEN ACTION

Calgary, May 16—Owing to being notified by the operators of the Bankhead mines, near Banff, of an increase in the price of coal, local dealers, claiming that they are only raising the price to what they have been raised themselves, have put the price of coal up from 20 to 50 cents per ton. The general raise at the mines is 15 per cent and the public will have to pay the piper. The increase is likely to cover the new agreement made with the miners, so that the companies can keep on declaring dividends unimpaired by the increased wage scale. So far the other mines have not notified the dealers of any increase, but it is expected the notice will arrive any day.

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Turner and Mrs. W. B. Townsend returned to the city last evening after a six months' stay in the old country. They all declare that they are delighted to get back to Nelson once more and were pleased at the many kindly greetings and hand shakes they received on their arrival off the Kuskanook last night. They are at the Strathcona for the present. Mr. Turner said they had been instrumental in inducing a party of five English people to come here. They would arrive shortly and settle hereabouts, some of them wanting to go in for fruit ranching. On the way across the ocean Mr. Turner said they were detained three days in the ice and lost another couple of days in crossing the continent over the C.P.R.

DISLIKES DEBS' BRAND

BOISE JUROR'S VIEWS ON PRESENT DAY SOCIALISM

WORK OF SELECTING JURY STILL IN PROGRESS

(Special to The Daily News)

Boise, May 16—There was an afternoon ession only of the court today in the Haywood case, the attorneys generally atending the funeral of former judge Edward Nugent in the morning.

Thirteen men were examined to secure one to fill chair number 2, vacated by the preemptory challenge of William Vanorsdale yesterday. The man secured was Joel Matthews, a farmer. The defence then excused Mellen Pride by preemptory challenge, and Frank Madden was called into the box as court adjourned.

The men excused during the afternoon were all let off on prejudice, direct or implied, excepting one, who explained that he was not in good health and might be taken down with an attack of a disease of a chronic character, thus hanging up the case.

Among those called during the day was James A. Pinney, a resident of this city for 40 years, and who served as mayor during the last administration. He had an opinion.

J. E. Clinton, jr., cashier of the Boise city national bank, also had a fixed opinion.

A. V. Eichelberger, one of the leading orchardists of the valley, was another of the excused. When he took the stand he said he had formed an opinion which might interfere with his arriving at a verdict entirely based on the evidence and law. He was not opposed to capital punishment on circumstantial evidence, if it was of a convincing nature. He said he could give the defendant the benefit of a reasonable doubt, but he was quite certain, he said, that he could not lay aside his opinion regarding the merits of the case. His opinion did not affect the prisoner personally. He approved of labor organizations.

"You may examine," said Borah, and Richardson asked: "What is the cause of your prejudice ?"

"I have no use for latter day socialists."

"Latter day socialists," repeated Richardson, with the accent on the "day." "They have nothing in common with the Latter Day Saints have they?"

"No, sir; I believe not. What I mean is Debs' socialism."

Richardson challenged the juror on the grounis of direct bias

Borah aske dthe juror this question: "Do you think a socialist would commit murder quicker than any one else?"

"It's questionable what I think in that regard," was the answer.

"We admit the challenge," announced Borah.

The most interesting feature of the day was the opportunity given visiting newspaper men to see Harry Orchard, the man on whose confession the entire case turns. One party went up to the penitentiary in the morning, another in he afternoon and the last this evening. The men of the press were intensely interested. They found Orchard in splendid health and alert in mind. He was brought into the warden's office for the interviews and greeted his visitors pleasantly. This was the first time a newspaper man had been given an opportunity to talk with him since his incarceration. It was the understanding that he was to be asked no questions about the case of the accused men and none were asked. Orchard reiterated the request. He was well dressed and wore a moustache grown since his incarceration. Orchard said he had employed much of his time in reading. He has studied English history and read a number of religious works, including the life of Christ. In former times he said he had read trash, but no longer had a taste for such reading matter. He stated that he walked much in the prison yard for exercise, but did not associate with the other prisoners. There were some men there, he said, who had come to digrace through mifortune and he pitied them and talked with them in the hope of helping them.

Orchard was calm throughout these interviews and spoke frankly, and with such manifest earnestness and sincerity that he made a profound impression on his visitors. He was not boastful nor was he obsequious, but spoke in a manly manner that appealed strongly to those present. Orchard was asked whether any form of coercion had been brought to bear by captain McPharland to induce him to make a statement. He replied there had been nothing of the kind, but everything he had told was of his own free will, without pressure of any character whatever. He said he did not wish it understood he admitted having made a confession, but he did wish it known emphatically that he had not been coerced. His treatment had been all that could be desired during the entire time of his confinement.

MINING RECORDS.

Certificates of Work, Bills of Sale and Locations Recorded Here Yesterday.

At the mining recorder's office on May 16, certificates of work were issued to John W. Moore on the Corona, to E. Peters on the Canion fraction, to J. L. Waldbeser on the Serro Verde, 2 years, to May Waldbeser on the Silver Crest, 2 years, to Napolean Deharnois on the Colorado Boy and the Fer, and to W. B. Polland on the Bobs.

Locations were recorded by Gus Schwinke of the Mayflower, on Sheep creek; by John A. Benson of the Lucky Boy, on Sheep creek; by H. C. Bullis of the Crissie, at Miles Ferry; by Joseph Bernard and Martha Collins of the Bonanza, on the south fork of the Salmon river.

A bill of sale was recorded from O. M. Harris to Mrs. J. E. Harris of all O. M. Harris' interest in the Amalgamated Copper and Yukon, on White Fish creek, and the Cariboo on Goat river; consideration nominal.

An agreement was also recorded between Mrs. J. E. Harris and O. M. Harris in which Mrs. Harris agrees that upon the sale of the last mentioned Amalgamated Copper Yukon and Cariboo claims, she will pay to O. M. Harris the sum of $15,000.

RUSH OF IMMIGRANTS

(Special to The Daily News)

Ottawa, May 16—The immigration department states that 25,000 immigrants arrived at ocean ports during the month of April, compared with 16,876 in April, of 1906, an increase of 51 per cent. The outlook is that immigration will reach the 300,000 mark this year.

PLANS FOR NEW SCHOOL

COMPETITION WILL CLOSE ON MAY 27.

REGULATIONS ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The full text of the rules and conditions governing the pencil sketch competition for the new public building, as settled by the trustees at their meeting on Thursday night, the publication of which was crowded out of yesterday's issue of The Daily News, is as follows:

It is proposed to erect a public school building on block 32, Nelson, blue prints of which are herewith submitted.

The entire cost of the building is not to exceed $45,000. Architects' fees and furnishing not included in sum named.

The building is to contain 12 class rooms, 27x36x14 feet, assembly room, janitor's living rooms, and basement the full size of the building, the same to be not less than ten fleet in the clear.

Basement to be stone laid in cement below ground; above ground to be rubble course work laid in lime mortar. The superstructure to be of selected common brick laid in colored lime mortar with cement trimmings; wooden laths, lime with plaster of Paris finish. Floors maple or Australian butt wood, or sap wood. Roof galvanized steel shingles. Dimension timbers of local material. All inside finishing to be of coast material.

Heating to be by hot water. The plant to be of sufficient capacity to heat entire building and four rooms, hallways and basement of old building.

Sanitary arrangement and ventilation must be shown with special care—by separate drawings if preferred—and be fully explained by accompanying memoranda. If competitors wish they may figure upon electric power without cost.

State clearly the number of square feet exposed glass surface for each room.

Competitors are asked to send in the following drawings in pencil;

(a) Plans of different floors, including basement.

(b) Three elevations.

(c) Transverse and longitudinal sections of the building.

(d) One sheet of details of the exterior and one sheet of details of the interior.

Drawings are to be accompanied by a memorandum explaining any points in the design not obvious from an inspection of the drawings.

Note.—The new building is to be placed as close to the building shown in blue prints as efficient lighting will permit—joining it if possible.

The general drawings are to be made to a scale of one-eighth of an inch to the foot. All to be on white paper. Lettering and figuring to be plain and simple and to be confined to the names and sections of the rooms, written in the middle of each without explanations.

Drawings shall not bear any name, number or other mark by which they may be identified and should be accompanied by a sealed envelope containing the name and address of the author.

Each competitor shall state the aggregate cost of his building; also his price for plans and specifications and price for plans, specifications and superintendence, the same to be based on percentage of cost of structure. (The board will in all cases reserve the right to provide its own superintendence.)

All drawings must be sent to E. C. Arthur, Nelson, B. C., not later than 12 o'clock noon, May 27th, 1907, marked "Plans for Nelson School Building."

All designs received in competition will be carefully considered by a competent and impartial committee, as to their respective merit. The design considered to be the best will be selected, the author of which will be intrusted with the preparation of finished plans and specifications.

All drawings will be returned to their respective authors carefully packed and prepaid.

Drawings will be excluded from competition

(a) If sent in later than date named (accident in transit excepted).

(b) If in violation of any of these instructions.

(c) If they do not provide the accommodation called for.

(d) If they exceed the limit of cost prescribed.

FATALITY AT GREENWOOD

MINER EMPLOYED AT MOTHER LODE CRUSHED TO DEATH

JUMPED FROM LOADED ORE CAR ON WRONG SIDE

(Special Correspondence)

Greenwood, May 16—A fatal accident occurred at the B. C. Copper company's Mother Lode mine in Deadwood camp on Wednesday about 1:30 p.m., when W. A. Clark, who was riding on one of the ore trains coming out of the tunnel, jumped off on the wrong side and was severely mangled by being crushed against the wall. He was immediately taken by the Greenwood ambulance to Slater's hospital and was attended by Dr. S. Oppenheimer, who found that he was injured internally. Clark died at about 5:30 p.m.

LATEST GOLD STRIK

Edmonton, May 16 — A great gold strike is reported from Omenica river, B.C.

BIG IMPERIAL PROJECT

ESTABLISHMENT OF GENUINE FAST STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

JOINT UNDERTAKING OF BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA AND CANADA.

The Toronto News publishes the following special cable from its London correspondent anent the proposed fast Atlantic steamship service, to which sir Wilfrid Laurier has devoted so much, and such successful, attention during his visit to England:

However fruitless the Colonial Conference may seem in some respects, there is now every reason to believe that it will result in the long hoped for establishment of a genuine fast Atlantic steamship service. Speaking in the conference on April 26th, sir Joseph Ward advocated a speedier steamship service between these islands and the colonies. It was noticed that sir Wilfrid Laurier applauded. A conference was held between sir Wilfrid and the promoters of the Blackood Bay-Halifax scheme, in which the Canadian premier betrayed deep interest in the project. On May 2d sir Wilfrid Laurier suggested that the motherland n... give a quod pro quo for the preference by subsidizing fast steamship lines between Great Britain and the colonies. Mr. Lloyd-George opposed this, but it made a direct appeal to the conference. Different dispatches from here have outlined the suggested scheme of a fast Atlantic service, and an improved Pacific service.

It may now be stated authoritatively that a definite plan has been made, details worked out, and it only waits ratification by the two parliaments to consummate the greatest imperial project of many years. The plan involves the formation of a new Atlantic steamship company; the commissioning of vessels which represent the latest developments in naval architecture, with a speed of 25 knots, and able to maintain an average of 24; this service to be subsidized by the British and Canadian governments, each to pay probably $1,000,000 per year for ten years. It also involves the Australian commonwealth and New Zealand joining in the project by subsidizing the Pacific service, which would then be increased from 13 to 18 knots, and extended to take in New Zealand and Australia.

The scheme is a magnicfient conception of the soundest and most practical kind of imperialism. It should appeal to the whole of Canada, as it has appealed to sir Wilfrid Laurier. And, despite the opposition of Mr. Lloyd-George, it is expected here that the British government will assent if the Canadian government will also agree.

It has long been recognized that the great bar to the fullest development of trade and travel between Britain and Canada has been the lack of a fast and reliable steamship service plying between the Canadian Atlantic seaboard and British ports. Most of the high-class passenger traffic between Britain and America is via New York. Most of the mail service is via New York. So that, notwithstanding the fact that Halifax is about 800 miles nearer Liverpool than is New York, the want of a fast service has diverted the bulk of the traffic away from Canadian ports to New York. While there are steamships plying between Britain and Canadian ports, the time consumed is from 12 to 14 days, which is too slow for business purposes.

Besides the loss of trade which this diversion of traffic away from Canadian channels has occasioned, it has diminished Canadian prestige and increased that of the United States. Canadians have labored under a severe handicap in competing for the trans-Atlantic trade. Generally it has retarded Canadian development to a serious degree, and the ratification of the present scheme should give enormous impetus to inter-imperial trade and travel.

The fastest boats from New York to Queenstown take five days and from nine to eighteen hours. Assuming a fast-class service between Halifax and Liverpool, the time would be reduced to four days, practically from one to two days—at least 20 hours quicker than the crack liners of the North German Lloyd, Cunard and White Star lines, sailing out of New York.

This would establish a Canadian mail service quicker than the service via New York by at least one day. It would provide ample, rapid and prompt service for certain classes of perishable freight. The certainty of fast transportation on fixed dates by steamers, properly equipped, and with proper railway connections, would tend to an enormous development in this tragfic. It would inevitably place Canada on a direct line of traffic between Britain and China, Japan and Australasia. It would transfer a great portio nof the high-class passenger traffic toward the east to the Canadian route, as well as a large portion of the trans-Atlantic passenger traffic from the United States. From an imperial standpoint, the development of a fast service on both oceans would perfect an all-British route to China and Japan over British territory and in British ships, to which the all-British cable would be subsidiary.

It would, of course, be necessary to establish a fast train service from Halifax to New York and Montreal, the latter to connect at Montreal with the service to the American west via Toronto and Chicago, and with Vancouver and the Pacific steamship lines by the Canadian Pacific railway and Grand Trunk Pacific.

The dominion, as well as various interests domiciled there, have expended vast effort on the development of Canadian ports and Canadian channels of transportation. It is obvious that the establishment of the Atlantic fast line and the perfection o fthe railway service is the natural complement of that policy, and the one thing yet essential to Canada securing the large proportion of the trans-Atlantic traffic. Even the present rather slow service on the Pacific has secured all the business it can handle, despite the competition of the steamship lines plying from American Pacific ports. To increase this 13-knot service to 18 knots would be to insure to the new boats all the traffic they could handle.

The inauguration of this long-needed, long-looked-for fast Atlantic service will be a great boon to Halifax and the maratime provinces, and to the whole of Canada. It is a question whether even a preference in the markets of Britain could do more for Canadian development and prosperity and for strengthening the bonds of empire, than this fast Atlantic service which is soon going to be a fact.

GOOD FIELD FOR INVESTMENT

Trout Lake Mining Review Tells of Opportunities in the Lardeau

As a field for investment the Trout Lake district offers inducements which are unexcelled in the province.

Surrounding the lake and tributary to it, are vast stretches of virgin forest in which are to be found the finest kind of cedar, pine, spruce and hemlock. Reliable cruisers, who have covered the ground, estimate the merchantable timber at not less than 700,000,000 feet. While all this timber will not be manufactured at Trout Lake, the logging operations have to be carried on which will bring grist to the mill of the Trout Lake business man. A large portion will, however, be manufactured at Trout Lake City by a company who will begin as soon as the snow is off the ground to erect an up to date plant.

The mineral resources are now being developed in a systematic manner. The Silver Cup has proven to be a mine of exceeding richness. As depth is attained, the ore shoots are proving to be permanent and of equal value to the surface showings. The lowest level of the mine is now nearly 800 feet, vertical depth, from the surface at which point the ore body shows strong and gives every indication of continuace.

Broadview developments are proving up large bodies of ore which will give employment to hundreds of men in the near future. This company intends to put in their own reduction works at some point on Trout lake which will add materially to the prosperity of the district.

We are informed that a Spokane company will during the summer harness up the immense water power of the Lardeau river and supply electric power to the whole surrounding country, on practically the same lines as the West Kootenay Power and Light Co.

Another industry, which as yet is only in its infancy, but which has great possibilities, is the ranching, market-gardening and small fruits. The valley between Trout Lake and Beaton is fertile and rich and will add thousands of dollars annually to the wealth of the district.

As a summer resort and for tourist travel the Lardeau presents an ever changing scene of beauty.

In the valleys and foothills are found lakes and streams abundantly supplied with all kinds of fish, while higher up in the peaks and glaciers the hunter can delight in getting after the bigger game. Here the tourist can have a climate unsurpassed. No excessive heat, no mosquito pests everything that is lovely and nothing that is vile.

Yesterday morning Chief of Police Davitt of Trail brought over Gustave Bouchard of the smelter city, charged with the wilful murder of David Hosker on Sunday last, and lodged him in the provincial goal, where he will remain until his trial at the fall assizes, next October. Bouchard is a fine looking man and seemed to feel his position very keenly

CIVIC ACCOUNTS SHORT.

Syracuse, May 10.—The city treasurer has discovered a shortage in the accounts of the office during the term of E. F. Allen as treasurer. It is impossible to tell until experts report how large the shortage is. The investigation is being made officially into the improvement accounts.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

The Exe, Ell and Eye Fraction mineral Claims; situate in the Slocan Division of West Kootenay District—Located on Robinson creek.

TAKE NOTICE that I, J. Murray McGregor, Free Miner's Certificate No. B1815, intend, sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants of the above claims.

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

Dated this 2nd day of April, 1907.

J. M. McGREGOR

GREAT RAILWAY PROJECT

Line to Be Built From Fort Churchill to Port Simpson.

Will Shorten Route From Liverpool to Yokohama by 2,768 Miles and Open Up Rich Farming Country.

(Special to The Daily News)

Winnipeg, May 16—It is learned that a syndicate of New York and London capitalists has been organized for the purpose of building a direct line between Fort Churchill and Hudson's Bay, and Port Simpson, on the Pacific coast. The proposed road, which is announced as a certainty, will shorten the route from Liverpool to Yokohama by 2,768 miles. It will be 300 miles north of any other transcontinental line and will open up one of the richest farming and mining countries in the world.

The Port Simpson and Eastern Railway company, which is to build the road, is capitalized for $100,000,000.

David B. May, former special agent of the United States department of the interior, in Alaska, is secretary. He spent 16 years in the great northwest investigating the possibilities of a railroad and it may be said that he is the founder of the new undertaking.

"I have always believed that the plan was feasible, but I have had great difficulty in convincing the people that the northwestern country is warm and fertile," said Mr. May recently. "The country has been little explored and most people believe it to be cold and barren. It is just the opposite. The chinook winds sweep across the level land and the Japan current makes it almost tropical. I have never seen such crops of wheat as are raised in the northwest. The country is also wonderfully rich in minerals and there are millions of tons of fine asphalt.

"Our road will be 1450 miles long We expect to run trains from Port Simpson to Fort Churchill in from 30 to 35 hours. We have already obtained terminal facilities at both places and in six days expect to have our surveyors in the field. This road will supply an almost direct route from Liverpool to Yokohama. From Liverpool to Churchill the distance is 3363 miles and from Churchill to Port Simpson 1450 miles, and from Port Simpson to Yokohama 4445 miles. That will be our route compared to the following other transcontinental roads: Liverpool to New York, 3406 miles; New York to San Francisco, 3390 miles and San Francisco to Yokohama, 5140 miles. It is thus seen that we save 2768 miles of travel.

"I would like also to state that Hudson's bay is open to navigation seven months in the year and not frozen over most of the time, as is generally believed. We have contracted for two steamers, capable of carrying 25,000 tons, to run from Port Simpson to Yokohama, and have assurances from English capitalists that a line will be established from Liverpool to Churchill. The country this road expects to develop has 500,000 square miles of the best wheat land on the face of the earth. Forty bushels to the acre are taken off the farms. I have been all over the country on borseback and know every foot of it. Another advantage we have over other transcontinental lines is that the Rocky mountains in Canada are not as high as they are in the south. Where we cross the highest point is 2400 feet, as compared to from 6000 to 7000 feet where other roads cross. The climate is equal to the climate of Maryland. It is 30 degrees warmer than in Winnipeg. There are 250,000 Americans who went into the great Northwest last year and we expect two million this year."

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the regular annual shareholders' meeting of the Lucky Boy Mining and Development Co., Ltd., of Erie, B.C., will be held at the Company's office in Erie o nthe 27th day of May, 1907, at the hour of 7 p.m. for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year and such other business as may come before the meeting.

S. L. MEYERS, President.

March 27, 1907.



EASY TO PUT ON

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Ask your dealer for tint card. NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

WILLOW STREET, PARIS, ONT.

VOL. 6

WHEAT CR... PROSP...

Late Spring Has ... Seeding and Area... Will Be Restric...

Increased Acreage in Barley, Oats, Which at Present Price... Repay Farmers —Immigrat...

(Special to The Daily ...

Winnipeg, May 24.—With... able crop reports from all... wheat raising countries of t... most indifferent condition... American southwest, all... turned to the Canadian w... last year produced some 200,0... els of grain, half of which... This year, however, conditio... here are far from encoura... exceptionally late spring i... seeding to a great extent, an... apparent that the wheat ... 1907 will fall far below th... The acreage not sown to wh... planted with barley, oats and... year the farmers are reapin... fits of the high price of wh... to the fact that they were ... ship out the wheat on acco... transportation difficulties ... past winter, and many auth... of the opinion that there are... 30,000,000 bushels of wheat... nadian northwest westward ... to say nothing of the lar... stored in the terminal eleva... lake front.

The cold weather which ... experienced during the last t... all over the country nor... Kentucky and Tennessee, w... in the mountain valleys of ... lumbia, the garden of Canad... not to such an extent as o... ries, but vegetation in Brit... bia is now full ya month la... was at this time last year. ... now frosty nights retard ve...

It is estimated that fully ... of the wheat area of 1906 ... be sown with wheat, but th... per cent and the increased ... to the large immigration fro... of the world, especially from ... States, will be sown in barle... flax, and it is expected ... will derive as much from ... as they would do from wheat ... for these grains being ex... high at the present time, a... mand is greater than the su... cold weather has not affecte... tion to the slightest degree, ... tion between Winnipeg and ... mountains having its quota ... camped by the side of th... waiting to get to their farms

DEATH PENALTY IM...

NINETEEN PERSONS SENT... COURT MARTIAL...

IMPLICATED IN ATTEMPT... OF PRESIDENT CABR...

Guatemala City, May 24—The... tial which has been in sessi... three days to try the persons c... complicity in the atempt made... of president Cabrera on April ... city, today handed down s... death in the cases of 19 of th... before it. These findings h... intense excitement here and i... ing is so high that the earl... the sentence is doubtful. T... the brothers Tinnetti, the own... chine shop and foundry here... those sentenced to death. ... minister to Guatemala, sign... at once obtained informatio... the proceedings of the court ... ally informed president Cabr... trial had been distinctly fr... requested a prompt revision ... ings of the court.

BISHOP'S VAST D...

HAS JURISDICTION O... SQUARE MILES...

BISHOP OF MACKENZ... LEADS STRENUOUS...

(Special to The Daily ...

Winnipeg, May 24.—The ... end bishop Reeves, of Mac... is spending a few days in t... ing after his 38 years of ... lone northland, where fo... a time he sees nothing but ... Eskimos. His jurisdictio... about 800,000 square mil... stitutes one-seventh or o... the whole dominion. Wi... 12 months he has traveled ... a York boat, 100 miles ... wagon, 300 miles in the ... steamer, was towed 300 ... down the Peace river by ... Chipewyan, helped to pa... canoe 400 miles, traveled ... miles by steamer on th... Shiver, 300 miles in th...