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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, Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked "C.L.'s S.E. corner post," planted about the middle of the west boundary of C.P.R. block 382, West Kootenay district, running 80 chains south, along the west boundary of C.P.R. lot 382; thence 20 chains west; thence 80 chains north; thence 20 chains east to place of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.

C. LINDOW.

Dated March [illegible]

along the route of the Grand Trunk Pacific in western Canada during the present year and the company's plans show that these towns will be on an average seven miles apart. Last week some 200 Americans went west to pick up some of these town sites and every effort will be made to boom these little settlements into towns and cities.

SMOKED TO DEATH

Young Frank Miner Took Five Pipes of Opium and Died

(Special to The Daily News)

Frank, March 22—Last Saturday morning at Coleman, in the Pacific hotel, a young man, Albert Cook, aged 22, a miner working for the International Coal company, was found in his room in a dying state. Dr. Westwood was summoned but too late, as he died at 10 a.m. Coroner Beach was summoned and held an inquest. The jury brought in a verdict of death by an overdose of opium, administered by himself. It appears that a Chinaman by the name of Govey keeps an opium den and young men go there to smoke. This young man was a frequenter and it was brought out in the evidence that he had visited the place the night previous, that he had been at Govey's and smoked five pipes of opium, which Dr. Weston said was sufficient to cause death. Cook hailed from Winona, Minn., where his father and brother live. The brother was communicated with and he is on his way to Coleman. In the meantime the body has been buried.

Mr. Galer of the International C. and C. company of Coleman, Mr. Moor of the C. A. C. and C. company and W. P. Williams of the Lille collieries, left last Monday for Calgary to be present at the meeting now being held by the U. M. W. of A. and the operators. It is thought that the meeting will be prolonged for some time before the miners and operators come to an understanding.

The merchants of Frank feel well pleased over the way the cash system has worked since the organization on the 11th inst. There have been since the 1st of January, losses through credits of some $2500, by miners leaving without paying their debts.

WORSE TO COME

Sacramento, March 22—Reports from the down river districts are to the effect that the levees have broken in four places between Courtland and Walnut Grove. Liver, Staten, New Hope and Brantan islands are flooded. The only islands which have thus far withstood the storm are Grand, Ryer and Sherman, but when the morning reports were received the crest of the flood had not reached them.

THE WEEKLY NEWS

VOL. 5 — NELSON, B. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1907 — NO. 49

WILL KEEP OLD SCHOOL

Two Story Part of Building to be Brick Veneered

New Structure to be Erected East of it—Trustees Met on the Grounds

Another joint conference, lasting practically all the afternoon, was held yesterday between the special committee of the city council and the board of school trustees relative to the plans for the new public school building on the present school site.

It was decided to ask the council to submit a by-law to the ratepayers for $60,000. To retain the present two-story building and to erect the new building east of it. To grade the grounds so as to make up for the area taken from the play grounds and in the matter of building plans to adopt the suggestion made in these columns and request the loan of plans from the Vancouver school board.

The only difference of opinion arose over the question of joint control of the operations from now on. The mayor pressed the board to give the three members of the city council on the special committee a vote each on all matters, but this the trustees were not willing to do, claiming their strict legal position.

At 2.30 mayor Gillett, Ald. McMorris and Irving and trustees Arthur, Emory, Wm. Irvine, Swannell and Steel, met on the school grounds and for over an hour discussed the mayor's proposition to leave the present two story structure in place and erect the new 12 room building to the east of it. Incidentally those in attendance went over carefully the interior of the present building and in addition considered the question of grading the grounds.

After a full review of the situation the party, with the exception of trustee Swannell, adjourned to Dr. Arthur's office and continued their deliberations there with Wm. Irvine as chairman.

"It appears to me, gentlemen," said his worship, "that before you consider the cost of the new building you must decide what you will do with the old building. Speaking personally, nothing that I have seen this afternoon has altered my opinion expressed the other day. By leaving the present two story portion where it is, removing the one story portion to another part of the ground temporarily, you will be able to put up a modern 12 room new building within the figure that I think the ratepayers will sanction. You will save $600 by not removing the two story portion and in the end will have a building which will be a credit to the city and supply your requirements for some years to come. The old building left in place could be brick veneered if thought desirable and when everything is completed you will have a sixteen-room school."

Dr. Aruthur—"The basement in the present building could be altered and fixed up. The new furnace room will be in the new building and we would not require the present one."

"The Mayor—"Then you would have an 18-room building, which surely would meet all requirements for some years to come."

Dr. Arthur—"Yes, the basement could be turned into two good additional rooms at any time, once the new building is up."

Trustees Emory and Steel agreed that the inspection of the building and grounds had changed their views regarding moving the old two story building and Mr. Steel moved, seconded by Mr. Emory, that the old two-story building be retained in its present position and be veneered, the new building to be erected to the east and to be connected up with the old section, as the lighting requirements permitted. The motion carried unanimously.

It was also decided to request the city engineer to give the proper grading of the grounds. About three feet will come off the south of the lot and this and the amount excavated for the basement of the new building will go to level up the northern portion of the square. By this means the trustees hope to retain at least as much of the playground for use after the building is up as now exists, as well as getting the grounds in a really presentable condition. The grounds will be terraced up from Carbonate street and as much level ground as possible obtained. It was suggested that jail labor might be obtained to do a portion of the work and the government's consent to this being done will be asked.

City clerk Wasson will be asked to get up a petition asking the council to submit a $60,000 bylaw, and obtain the necessary signatures of ratepayers representing 10 per cent of the assessed value of city property.

On motion of trustee Arthur, seconded by trustee Steel, it was formally decided to ask the council to submit a bylaw for raising $60,000 at the earliest moment possible.

The mayor promised that there would be no delay in the matter so far as the council was concerned.

Ald. Irving suggested in view of the article in The Daily News, that the trustees correspond with the Vancouver trustees and ascertain if a set of building plans could be borrowed. "If not," said the alderman, "I think we should give local architects a show before going outside."

Dr. Arthur will write to Vancouver at once in the matter and until a reply is received no further steps will be taken to get out plans.

"I should like to ask for information on one point," said the mayor; "will the board give the city council representatives in this conference a vote in all the future meetings? Otherwise we are merely figureheads and will so have to report to the council."

It was the opinion of the trustees that they very much wanted the cordial co-operation of the council but that so far as voting went, any and all matters must rest with the trustees only.

The meeting then adjourned.

BETTER TERMS DEBATE

Owing to an unaccountable delay in the arrival of mails from the coast, the full report of the "better terms" debate held in the legislature on Monday last did not arrive as soon as expected. It came to hand at a late hour last night, however, and will be published in Sunday morning's issue of The Daily News. The Daily News proposes to publish in full the speeches delivered by the premier and the leader of the opposition in order that its readers may have an opportunity to compare them and draw their own conclusions concerning the merits of the debate.

EXPERIMENTS SUCCEED

IRON ORE CAN BE SMELTED BY ELECTRICITY.

CANADA WILL BE WORLD'S GREATEST IRON PRODUCER.

Quebec, March 29.—Several English and American scientists have been engaged on dominion iron deposits for the past two years, experimenting by aid of electricity to discover if titaniferous substances can be separated from iron and thus remove the only obstacle to the development of the largest iron ore deposits in the world.

These experiments, especially on the Labrador coast, have been carried on in secret, and it is said the scientists who engaged in them have met with so much success that they are sanguine that the smelting of iron ore by means of electricity, which includes the removal of titaniferous matter, is a possible if not an accomplished fact, and they have stopped their operations in order to report the success of their efforts to their backers and give the latter an opportunity to form a company and secure iron lands, with all mining rights, from the government. If it succeeds, it will make Canada the greatest iron producer in the world.

THE WAR IS NOT ENDED

DEFEATED HONDURANS ARE REORGANIZING THEIR FORCES

PRESIDENT BONILLA WILL NOT GIVE UP THE STRUGGLE.

Washington, March 29.—Active telegraphic correspondence has been in progress between the Washington officials and the diplomatic representatives in Central America and Mexico, for the past 48 hours, relative to the Central American embroglio. No statements of the negotiations could be obtained for publication. Captain Fullam, commander of the gunboat Marietta, reported by cable from Huerto Cortez that everything was quiet on the north coast of Honduras, and that he was sending a long statement by mail. The news that Costa Rica has recognized the provisional government of Honduras lacked confirmation up to the close of the day and was accepted with reserve. At least 60 days will be required for the election of a president by the provisional government in Honduras, and the establishment of the new administration on such a basis that it can command the general recognition of the world powers. This delay will necessarily make the conditions in Central America even more uncertain, according to the Latin-American diplomats, who have advices that president Bonilla has no thought of giving up the fight but is busily re-organizing his army, in the hope of reversing his former defeats.

PREMATURE STORK

Spanish Court all Agog Over the Expected Event

Madrid, March 29—The physicians who are in attendance upon queen Victoria have reason to believe that she may be confined sooner than was anticipated, and it has been recommended that king Alfonso curtail is visit to Cartagena. All the preparations for the advent of the new member of the Spanish royal family have been completed. A nurse has been brought from England.

PRICE OF OIL RISES

Lima, Ohio, March 29—The Standard Oil company today advanced its price for Somerset, Ky., crude oil, 15 cents per barrel. It is said this unusual advance is made as a result of the entrance of independent companies in the Kentucky fields.

ORDERED TO SHOOT RUEF

Should Imprisoned 'Frisco Boss Attempt to Escape

Men Behind Investigation are Determined—Spreckels Guarantees all Costs

San Francisco, March 29.—Rudolph Spreckels, financial sponsor of the investigation of municipal corruption now in progress, told the Associated Press today that he will guarantee the expenses of the inquisition.

"The contributions from citizens to the fund of $100,000 guaranteed by me before the commencement of the bribery graft investigation are coming in steadily," said Mr. Spreckels. "They are in amounts ranging from $20 to $1000. In the event of the ultimate total subscriptions falling short of the $100,000 guaranteed, I will make the deficit good. If it costs more than $100,000 to complete this prosecution that will make no difference. Those engaged in its furtherance will never be hampered by lack of funds, no matter what the bill may be. The work of investigation will not be suspended till every bit of rottenness has been fully exposed. We fully expect to land behind the bars of the penitentiary every giver of bribes and the higher up the offender, the more vigorous will be his pursuit.

"We do not, however, expect to send every bribe taker to prison. Some of the miserable men who sold themselves to the corporations must be granted immunity for their testimony, which is worth a great deal more to us as evidence of the guilt of high corporation officials than their own incarceration would be. Every department of the city and county government will be thoroughly examined into before the investigation is completed, the police department along with the others. No one will be neglected, no set of officials will be overlooked.

Since the arrest of Abraham Ruef, at the Trocadero, a month ago, rumors have been rife that an attempt would be made to rescue him by force from ellisor Biggy, his jailer, either during a session of court or while Ruef was going to court. Each one of Biggy's seven guards are instructed, in the event of a serious attempt to rescue by force, either in court or elsewhere, to shoot Ruef and turn their attention to the liberators afterwards. Ruef has been acquainted with these orders.

FERNIE NOTES

(Special to The Daily News)

Fernie, March 29—Good Friday was observed today by the usual religious services in the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches here, but it was not a holiday at the mines and the usual coal tonnage was handled. The shops of the town, however, were closed and general business was at a standstill. Many residents took advantage of the reduced railway fares to visit neighboring points.

It looks as if winter would never be over, one of the heaviest snowfalls of the year having occurred yesterday. Fortunately the storm did not last long, but while it did it was in the nature of a blizzard.

News from the conference at Calgary between the coal operators and the miners is not of a reassuring nature and much anxiety is felt here over the failure of the conference to formulate an agreement acceptable to both parties. It is hoped that news of a permanent agreement will soon be announced and that business in the district will receive a decided impetus.

CHICAGO'S MAYORAL FIGHT

Chicago, March 29—There was a slight cessation of the mayoralty campaign activity today on account of Good Friday, but tonight supporters of the leading candidates for mayor began to count probable votes and to prepare for the fast finish of the exceedingly bitter political struggle that will be decided at the polls on Tuesday, April 2. Settlement of the street railway franchise question is the leading issue as de from the bitter personalities passed against Mayor Dunne, democratic nominee for re-election, and postmaster Frederick A. Busse, republican nominee for mayor.

DIED VERY SUDDENLY

Comaplix, March 29—Mrs. E. A. Ferguson of this town, died suddenly at her home Tuesday evening. Having prepared her husbands supper she stepped over to a neighbor's and chatted for a few minutes and then returned so as to have everything in readiness for him on his return from work. It was 5:45 when she left for home and at 6 o'clock when her husband returned, he found her a corpse. The remains will be removed to her old home at Spring Hill, N.S.

HON. BOB'S THREAT

Winnipeg, March 29.—Hon. Robert Rogers stated today to president McCuaig, of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, that if the company was not re-admitted to membership on the Winnipeg grain exchange, a special session of the legislature would be called forthwith to amend the grain exchange charter.

DEATH LIST TOTALS 22

TRAIN CREWS TEMPORARILY RELEASED FROM CUSTODY.

WRECKAGE FIRED TO CLEAR TRACK OF DEBRIS.

Colton, Calif., March 29.—The death list of the wreck yesterday of a westbound passenger train on the Southern Pacific railroad at an open switch in the Colton yards, tonight totals 22. The dead are:

Albert W. Shie, mail clerk; George L. Sharpe, Muncie, Ind.; F. L. Walters, Sacramento; William Hill, New York city; and 18 Italians. Five bodies are believed to be still in the wreckage.

The switching crews, last night held by the coroner on $100,000 bail each, were liberated today pending the findings of the jury.

Positive statements have been made that there are from four to eight bodies under one of the cars, but the railroad officials declare that there is no evidence to that effect. Some of the eight persons still in the hospitals may die.

Colton, Calif., March 29.—It is believed that the reports of other bodies under the mass of wreckage that marks the scene of yesterday's collision are without foundation. In the effort to clear the track and yard of debris, the wreckage has been set on fire, and is now burning rapidly.

MAY REPORT ON MONDAY

THAW LUNACY COMMISSION SITS AGAIN TODAY

WILL TAKE EVIDENCE OF DR. HAMILTON, THE ALIENIST

New York, March 29—From sources assumed to be authentic, it was announced late tonight that Dr. Allen McLaine Hamilton, the alienist, will be called upon to testify before the lunacy commission tomorrow, which is to determine whether Harry K Thaw is competent to understand the nature of the proceedings in his trial for killing Stanford White, and to rationally advise his counsel. Dr. Hamilton, it was said, would appear as a witness at the request of the commission, and will be the only expert examined. The declaration that Dr. Hamilton will be called was a surprise, for it had been generally understood that the commission would not hear any expert testimony as to the defendant's condition of mind. Dr. Leopold Pulzell, one of the commissioners, it was expected would be called upn to examine the medical points involved. It was Dr. Hamilton's testimony at the trial that precipitated the movement for a lunacy commission. Originally retained by the defence, he examined Thaw and was expected to qualify as a witness for the defendant. Later, however, his connection with the defence was severed, and he was called as a witness for the state. He was not, however, called by the prosecution, but was eventually summoned to the witness stand by the defence. Under examination he testified that Thaw was insane when examined by him and he believed him still insane. Replying to a question by attorney Gleason, for the defence, Dr. Hamilton said he believed the prisoner was unable to properly advise his counsel.

District attorney Jerome at this point interrupted the witness to appeal to the conscience of the court to consider whether a lunacy commission should be appointed. District attorney Jerome it was known, had been anxious to introduce certain witnesses before the commission, but up to tonight there appeared little likelihood that he would be successful. This evening it was stated the lunacy commission notified the district attorney that it would require the presence of Dr. Hamilton tomorrow. It was also stated that Dr. McGuire, the Tombs physician, and other officials at the Tombs would be called.

The commission may finish its work tomorrow, and be ready to report to justice Fitzgerald by Monday. The jury will report in court, once more at 10:30 Monday morning, and it is the hope of the presiding judge and of the commission that the matter of the defendant's sanity will be disposed of by that time. If the commission should submit a report to the effect that Thaw fully understands the nature of the proceedings against him and has rationaly advised with his counsel, justice Fitzgerald will simply direct that the trial proceed without making public the commission's findings. If the report is against Thaw justice Fitzgerald will announce this from the bench and if he deems the prisoner's release dangerous to the public peace and safety he will sign an order directing his confinement in some state hospital for the insane, probably Mastewan.

Today being Good Friday, there was no session of the lunacy board and Thaw spent a quiet day in the Tombs preparing for a renewal of his mental test tomorrow morning.

CLERK WAS CROOKED

New York, March 29—John F. Boulton, a clerk of the tax department, at a salary of $2000 a year, was arrested today on a charge of accepting $35 in marked bills from Harry Hall, treasurer of the Hamilton Building company, in payment for a reduction in the assessment of his property.

FIGHT THE TRUST

Toledo, March 29—The Blade today says: It is officially announced that it is proposed to consolidate large independent gypsum interests in the country to fight the United States Gypsum company of Chicago, known as the "gypsum trust."

MADAME PERIER DEAD

Paris, March 29—Madame Casimir Perier, mother of ex-president Casimir Perier, who died March 12, is dead.

THE CRISIS HAS PASSED

Sherman Says There Will be a Peaceful Settlement

Miners Were in Secret Session Yesterday End Expected Today—Industrial Troubles Everywhere

(Special to The Daily News)

Calgary, Alta., March 29.—The coal miners' and operators' conference met this morning at 10 and adjourned at the request of the miners till 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. The miners met in secret session all day, and are still in the hall, delegates from the session coming out at frequent intervals to confer with the operators on minor matters. Tomorrow will probably bring results.

Calgary, March 30.—(1.35 a.m.)—The miners' delegates sat in secret session till late last night. When they came out, president Sherman said the local unions had been instructed yesterday that there would be no strike on the 1st of April, or so long as the negotiations lasted. He said he expected no trouble when the convention meets this morning, and hinted at a peaceful settlement. Every body expresses relief that the end is in sight. Calgary people have been anxious the last few days as to whether there would be a strike or not, and coal dealers have been rushed with orders from long sighted citizens.

The Railroad Situation

Chicago, March 29.—Whether or not there will be a strike of the employes in the train service of the western railroads, hinges on a meeting to be held tomorrow between the two government representatives and the representatives of the unions and the railroads concerned. The railroads tonight declared that they had conceded everything possible, but the representatives of the unions say that further concessions will have to be made or tomorrow's meeting will fail to prevent a strike. The brotherhood of locomotive firemen and the railroads are still trying to settle their differences. Another meeting was held today between these interests, but no agreement was reached.

Brewers Walk Out.

St. Louis, Mo., March 29.—Two thousand five hundred brewers went out on strike here today for higher wages. The boss brewers, learning of the decision of the brewery workers to strike, decided to offer a flat advance to all employes of $1 a week in wages. This offer was quickly conveyed to the representatives of the workers, but not in time to prevent the walkout. It is estimated that the strike will involve a loss in material to the brewers of the different breweries, if it continues any length of time, of more than $100,000. The total increase in wages demanded is estimated at $500,000 a year. The boss brewers hope their offer of a flat increase of $1 a week will be considered by the workers, notwithstanding the strike, and that the difficulty will be taken up for arbitration.

Ship Builders Tied Up.

Lorraine, Ohio, March 29—Because the American Shipbuilding company employed strike breakers and private detectives, all the men remaining at work in the yards here walked out today. Six hundred were out before, making 1600 men now on strike. The company has only 40 strike breakers and the detectives remaining in its yards. According to the men who quit today, the plant is completely tied up. The company, it is declared by the strikers, tried to put in more strike breakers last night but the strikers met about a hundred of them at the railway stations and turned them back to Buffalo, whence they came.

Trouble in Montreal.

Montreal, March 29.—There is trouble between the moulders and the Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, Limited, at their works at Rockfield, near Montreal. A dispute has arisen regarding the rules governing the training of unskilled labor. The company made certain demands which the men refused and the latter were discharged. More trouble is anticipated as an appeal will be made to the International Moulders' union, with headquarters in Cincinnati.

Peace Here at Any Rate.

Butte, Mont., March 29—By a large majority the Butte miners' union has accepted the agreement made between its executive committee and the operating companies of Butte. The new sliding scale provides for $4 per day when electrolytic copper is above 18 cents per pound, and $3.50 per day when it is below that figure. Shaft men will receive $4.50 and $4 per day, according to grade. The agreement is for 5 years. The Butte Mill and Smeltermen's union by a vote of 822 to 136 accepted the five year wage agreement proposed by the mining companies of Butte. Less than one-half of the strength of the smeltermen's union voted. This decision of the smeltermen insures industrial peace in Butte for years to come.

The newspaper publishers and their employes have reached a satisfactory agreement and all the newspapers published today after a six weeks' close-down.

KILLED AT FERNIE.

Fernie, March 29.—(Special)—Martin Smolak, a Russian employed as a driver in No. 9 mine, Coal Creek, was killed this morning by being run over by a trip of cars in the mine. The deceased was hitching the horse to the trip when the cars started, throwing the unfortunate man under the wheels and crushing him badly. He only lived a few minutes after being removed to the surface. He was a married man and leaves a wife and two children. An inquest was held this afternoon.

OUDJA IS OCCUPIED

MOORS RECEIVE FRENCH WITH OPEN ARMS.

DON'T CARE A FIG FOR DIFFERENCES OF GOVERNMENTS

Paris, March 29.—The war department has received a despatch from general Liautey, saying that the occupation of Oudja, Morocco, has been carried out according to instructions, and, thanks to the admirable arrangements, with great success. The governor and a number of Moorish officers rode out to meet the French column. The governor told colonel Feilneau that he resigned himself to the inevitable, and that the differences between the two governments would not prevent him from maintaining the most cordial relations with the French authorities.

The population of Oudja showed much pleasure at the arrival of the French column, believing that its presence will do much to promote security and protect commerce.

FLAMES DESTROY TOWN

NEWBURY, S. C., ALMOST WIPED OUT OF EXISTENCE

WATER SUPPLY FAILED WHEN FIRE WAS AT ITS HEIGHT

Spartanburg, S. C., March 29.—A special to the Journal from Newbury, S. C., says that the town is burning. Six large stores have been destroyed and the fire is spreading rapidly. The water supply has given out.

Columbia, S. C., March 29.—A despatch from Newbury, S. C., says that in addition to six stores, twelve residences have been destroyed. The fire is spreading in all directions and the losses may reach over a quarter of a million dollars.

Laurens, S. C., March 29.—Driven by a stiff wind, fire today swept both the business and residential sections of Newbury, a town of eight thousand people, thirty miles southeast of here and caused a loss that may reach five hundred thousand dollars. Approximately fifty residences were destroyed and a score of business houses in the heart of the town are in ruins. Two hours after the fire broke out the entire city water supply was exhausted, and the town was left practically at the mercy of the flames.

NELSON'S NEWS OF THE DAY

J. S. Cute, New Westminster, and A. H. MacNeill, Rossland, were on the delayed coast train last evening which reached here about 11 o'clock.

George P. Wells, who has been attending the sittings of the lumber combine committee at Ottawa, is in Cleveland, Ohio, today and leaves that city tonight for Nelson. He is expected here on Wednesday evening.

"Big John," Nelson's senior hackman, has one of the finest coaches ever brought to B.C., on the way here from Studebaker's carriage factory at South Bend, Ind. The carriage is in the latest New York style, beautifully finished and is expressly made for local traffic, weighing only 1200 lbs., as against the regulation carriage of 1800 lbs.

PAPAL PAPERS SEIZED

Paris, March 29—The Figaro has begun a detailed analysis of the documents that came into the possession of the French government at the time Mgr. Montagnini left the papal nunciature here, especially the note book kept for the former secretary of the nunciature. An interesting entry, made in 1905, described M. Clemenceau, the present premier, as extremely impecunious, Mgr. Montagnini even having heard from a good source that he could be bought, but it would be necessary to put up a large sum of money. The documents discussed by the Figaro would seem to show that the French government has tried to negotiate indirectly with the vatican since the rupture, but that the pope refused to treat with secret envoys.

KILLED BY LIVE WIRE

Middletown, N. Y., March 29.—While working on a pole here today, Joseph Henderson, a linemanfi employed by the Orange County Lighting company, touched a live wire and was instantly killed.

TO PENSION THE MINERS

Radical Bill Introduced in Nova Scotia Legislature

Government, Miners and Operators Will Contribute to the Fund—Laurier to Sail April 5

Halifax, March 29.—Premier Murray has introduced a bill in the legislature which is of supreme interest to all working men in the province, entitled an act respecting old age pensions, and miners' relief societies. The bill, in effect, provides for the appointment of a commission of three members whose duty it shall be to examine into and report upon the feasibility of adopting some scheme for providing old age pensions for such workmen as have, either by themselves or in conjunction with their employers established benefit or relief associations, and who shall also examine into and report upon the organization and administration of all societies founded under the provisions of the revised statutes of Nova Scotia. Their report will be the basis of a government measure providing for an annuity fund for the coal workers of the province, to which fund the miners, coal operators and government shall each contribute, say two cents per month for every miner, 17 years or over. This sum, it is calculated, will, after it has accumulated for a number of years, provide a substantial annuity for workmen permanently disabled, and for all men after attaining their 64th year. Contributions to the fund, of which the government will be the custodian, will be compulsory. Everyone who has worked as a miner, or in connection with a colliery, for 20 or 25 years, and has contributed to the fund shall participate in its benefits. This scheme, if adopted, will give Nova Scotia the best yet for assisting disabled and aged, yet self-reliant, in any country.

For Colonial Conference.

Montreal, March 29.—Among the first cabin passengers sailing on the Canadian Pacific Royal Mail steamship Empress of Britain from St. John, N. B., on April 5th, will be: Sir Wilfrid Laurier and lady Laurier; sir Frederck Borden, the Hon. L. P. Brodeur and madame Brodeur; Hon. W. S. Fielding and the Misses Fielding; the Hon. Emmanuel Tasse; the members of the Capital lacrosse team, who are to play before his majesty, the king, in London; senator and madame Chouquette; lady Morley.

C. P. R. Earnings.

Montreal, March 29.—The C. P. R. gross earnings for February were $4,268,207, the working expenses $3,646,219, leaving net profits of $621,988. In February, 1906, the net profits were $1,205,764. For the eight months ending February 28th, 1907, the figures follow: Gross earnings, $45,938,208; working expenses, $30,182,026; net profits, $15,752,183.

COPYING THE U. S.

Movement in Eng and to Secure Release of Condemned Murderer

London, March 29—The popular movement to obtain a reprieve for Horace George Raynor, the young man who was sentenced recently to death for the murder of William Whiteley, which is being conducted here under the leadership of two or three newspapers, is growing. Names to the petitions to be handed to the home secretary are beginning to come in from the colonies and the continent. A number of women of more or less social prominence are devoting their days to the clerical work necessary to prepare the petitions. Many of the agitators believe that Raynor was insane, while others hold that he was Whiteley's son. Several prominent actors and writers have lent their names to the movement.

FOUR BOYS KILLED

Run Down by a Light Engine While Walking on a Track

Buffalo, March 29—Four boys were run down and instantly killed by a light engine on the Pennsylvania railroad tracks at Indian Church road, near the eastern city line, last night. They were returning from a hunting trip and were walking along the tracks. A passing freight train drowned the noise of the approaching engine, which ran them down. Frank Rose, engineer of the light engine, and Charles Coussaine, his fireman, said they did not notice the boys on the track until after the accident occurred. It was quite dark at the time and the dust raised by the freight train obscured the boys from view.

LEFT TROUT LAKE

Trout Lake, March 29—Rev. D. B. and Mrs. Scott, who have been spending the year with their son, Rev. D. W. Scott, left here on Wednesday en route for Salt Lake City. Mrs. Scott as been suffering of late from ill health. They were accompanied by their daughter, Miss M. F. Scott. On Monday evening a number of friends gathered at the church to wish the couple farewell. Many were the expressions of regret over their departure.

SOCIALISTS LEFT HOUSE

Refused to Vote on the Better Terms Resolution

Because Amendment Was Ruled Out—McBride Tried to be Unpartisan But Failed

(Special to The Daily News)

Press Gallery, Legislative Assembly, Victoria, March 25.—The debate on the better terms resolution this afternoon did not produce from premier McBride the anticipated impassioned speech denunciatory of the liberal government at Ottawa. The premier spoke with quite an unusual restraint, confining his remarks to a careful review of the history of British Columbia's efforts to secure better terms and to reiterating the story of his own efforts at the recent conference of provincial premiers, closing an hour's speech with earnest request to the house to express approval of his course. His speech throughout was characterized by a studied effort to avoid saying anything that could be interpreted into an attack upon the liberal party, and this unusual restraint made McBride's speech somewhat tedious. It had the effect of sending "Napoleon" Bowser to sleep, and failed to solicit a single round of applause from his followers until the speaker took his seat.

The opposition leader replied in a speech occupying about the same time. On all sides it was conceded that Macdonald made the most cogent and carefully reasoned speech ever delivered on the floor of British Columbia's legislative assembly. Macdonald spoke with considerable vigor, and his points were warmly applauded. He, too, kept strictly away from any remark of a partisan nature, though he subjected the premier's lengthy resolution to close criticism, pointing out several flagrant mis-statements, and elaborating upon what he claimed to be the strongest argument in favor of British Columbia's claim for better terms—one that had never been advanced by any of the delegations that had visited Ottawa in this connection. He also effectively demonstrated the false position the premier was placing the province in by agreeing to a submission of the case to an inter-provincial conference, and then proclaiming that he would not be bound by the findings of the conference.

The high tone of the debate met with a terrible downfall when A. E. McPhillips rose to reply to Macdonald. Mr. Phillips indulged in a violent partisan speech, entirely out of sympathy with the line adopted by his leader and the leader of the opposition. At the close of McPhillips' tirade, Hawthornthwaite moved the adjournment of the debate. The premier objected, saying he was anxious to have the debate closed today, even if it was necessary to hold a night session. An amendment to the resolution offered by the leader of the opposition was then put and voted down. Macdonald's amendment was to strike out all of the preamble to the main resolutions and to substitute for the resolutions the following: "That this house regrets the inability of Hon. Richard McBride, premier of British Columbia, to secure better terms for British Columbia at the recent Ottawa conference of provincial premiers; and that this house is of the opinion that the proposed additional allowance of one hundred thousand dollars annually for ten years as compensation for the recognized claims of British Columbia is inadequate and cannot be accepted as a final and unalterable settlement."

After the defeat of this amendment, Hawthornthwaite again moved the adjournment of the debate and, at the suggestion of the premier, the speaker saw six o'clock and the house rose until 8:30 o'clock.

When the house reassembled after dinner, Hawthornthwaite rose to move his amendment to premier McBride's better terms resolutions. The speaker ruled the same out of order. Hawthornthwaite proceeded to speak to the main motion, and for upwards of an hour wandered all over the entire provincial political field, closing with the information that, as his amendment was ruled out, the socialists would absent themselves from the floor of the house when the main motion was put, which threat was duly carried out when the time came to vote. The usual three bells had been rung for division after the close of Hawthornthwaite's speech before the premier rose to ask the privilege of a reply. Though distinctly contrary to the rules of the house that any one should speak after the division bell had been rung, the opposition gladly conceded the privilege.

The premier spoke at great length, indulging in strongly partisan remarks, greatly at variance with his tone earlier in the debate. On several occasions the leader of the opposition was compelled to call him to order, and the speaker had to ask him to confine himself to the question under discussion and not to deal with irrelevant topics. The premier's speech had the effect of arousing the enthusiasm of his followers. Every partisan shot was loudly applauded and at the close he received loud and prolonged applause. In the course of his review of the opposition leader's speech, McBride said it was easily the best he had ever delivered in the legislature. The vote on the main motion resulted in twenty for to ten against, there being several pairs and the socialists not voting.

Oliver asked the Hon. the minister of finance the following questions:

1. What were the particular circumstances connected with the advance of $12,600 to the Hon. chief commissioner of lands and works, as per balance sheet, public accounts, 1906?

2. What authority has the government for making this advance?

The Hon. Mr. Tatlow replied as follows:

"1. Advance to J. R. Martin timber inspector, Nelson, for travelling expenses .....$	100 00
Advance for the purchase and payment to W. H. Chase for lots 1 and 2, block 51, subdivision lot 541, group 1 Vancouver city, as site for new court house at Vancouver	10,900 00
Advance to J. H. Gray, L. S., for outfit, travelling expenses, etc., in the exploration and survey of the Buckley valley	1,500 00
Advance to C. M. Roberts, assistant to J. H. Gray in the survey of Bulkley valley...	100 00
	$12,600 00

"2. Section 41 of the "Revenue Act," R. S., under which the following orders in council were submitted, viz.:

Order in council approved September 6th, 1901, for .....$	100 00
Order in council approved March 29th, 1906, for	10,900 00
Order in council approved May 10th, 1906, for	1,500 00
Order in council approved May 10th, 1906, for	100 00
	$12,600 00

Hawthornthwaite asked the Hon. the provincial secretary the following questions:

1. Number of smelters in British Columbia, and capitalization of each company operating same?

2. The number of men working or employed in each smelter?

3. The total declared profits or dividends of each smelter for the year 1906?

The Hon. Mr. Young replied as follows:

"1. Twelve; capitalization of each company operating same unknown.

"2. No record.

"3. No record; operating companies are generally engaged in mining as well as smelting."

Mr. Williams asked the Hon. the minister of finance the following questions:

1. What is the number of ratepayers in the electoral districts of Esquimalt, Cowichan, Newcastle, Nanaimo, Alberni, Delta, Dewdney and Richmond, respectively, taxed at three-fifths of one per cent?

2. What is the number for same districts taxed at one per cent?

The Hon. Mr. Tatlow replied as follows:

"1. Esquimalt division of Victoria assessment district, 466; Cowichan assessment district, 287; Nanaimo assessment district (north and south and city), 545; Alberni assessment district, 490; New Westminster assessment district (includes Delta, Dewdney and Richmond electoral districts), 1,667.

"2. Esquimalt division of Victoria assessment district, 250; Cowichan assessment district, 113; Nanaimo assessment district, 117; Alberni assessment district, 74; New Westminster assessment district, 1,101."

Note.—In each of the answers, town lots are included. It is impracticable to give figures for the electoral districts.

(Special to The Daily News)

Press Gallery, Legislative Assembly, Victoria, March 26.—Whilst today's proceedings were entirely of a routine character, some interesting points arose, which enlivened the otherwise tedious formalities. Socialist Hawthornthwaite created something of a sensation in his denunciation of the bill to aid the university of British Columbia by a grant of public lands, the second reading of which was moved by provincial secretary Young in a very brief speech. Hawthornthwaite complained that the mover had not given the house an adequate explanation. He contended that the people as a whole would not obtain any benefit from the endowment of a university by an immense grant of public lands. The proposed university would be simply for the benefit of a small section of the people, well able to afford to pay for the higher education of their children. The bill was an example of "conservatism with the muzzle off." He would have preferred to have seen the government set aside this proposed land grant as a nucleus of a fund to provide for a system of old age pensions or for the purpose of lightening the cost of primary education. Stuart Henderson moved the adjournment of the debate.

The next measure to provoke discussion was the second reading of Bowser's bill to amend the elections act, aimed, as the mover said, to exclude "Hindus from the franchise in B. C." Hawthornthwaite stigmatized the bill as a cowardly piece of legislation. He said there was legislation on the statute books to prohibit this class of people from working underground in the mines of the province unless they complied with certain tests of efficiency. Hundreds of Chinese, Japanese and Hindus, he said, were, in direct defiance of this law, employed underground in the coal mines at Cumberland. The governments knew this and yet could not enforce the law.

This charge brought the premier to his feet, and, as minister of mines, he indignantly repudiated the socialist leader's accusation and promised to at once investigate the situation and see that the law was strictly enforced.

Hawthornthwaite asked him if he would agree to the appointment of an independent board of examiners and abide by their decision.

The premier replied that he would not condemn the present board without proof of their incompetence and asked Hawthornthwaite to submit his charges.

Hawthornthwaite replied that he could not submit his charges without jeopardizing the positions of the men who might make them.

Before this aspect of the question was allowed to drop, Oliver took occasion to twit Hawthornthwaite upon his change of attitude. Oliver pointed out that during the past three years the socialist leader had ample opportunity to press this case against the government, but so long as the government needed his support he never raised the issue; now that the government was strong and it was impossible to hurt them, he was very brave in attack.

Hawthornthwaite replied that, whilst it probably was very unfortunate or the workingmen of B. C. that he had supported the McBride government, it would have been infinitely worse for them had he assisted in placing the liberal party on the right side of the house.

In speaking to the motion for a second reading of Bowser's bill, the leader of the opposition took occasion to rebuke Bowser for his attack upon the dominion government, remarking that it appeared impossible for that gentleman to discuss any question without dragging in dominion party politics. He pointed out that the liberals of B. C. invariably supported legislation calculated to safeguard the franchise. He objected to the form of legislation proposed by Bowser as calculated to unnecessarily provoke imperial opposition, but intimated that, pending some thorough revision of the electoral list by the government, he would vote in favor of the second reading of the bill. The second reading was adopted without division.

On the report of bill six, to incorporate the B.C. Veterinary association, McPhillips secured the insertion of the following new section:

"The first council shall be composed of the following persons: W. H. Gaddes, V. S., of Kelowna; R. Hamilton, M. R. C.V.S., Victoria; H. H. S. George, M. R. C. V. S., Kamloops; W. S. Bell, V. S., Cranbrook; A. Knight, V. S., Chilliwack; K. A. Roberts, M. R. C. V. S., Vancouver; and S. F. Tolmie, Victoria; and they shall have the same power and authority as elected members of the council and shall continue in office until their successors, as is hereinafter provided, are elected."

The bill to regulate the hours of labor in smelters was read the third time and passed. Several other bills were advanced a stage. Ross moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Shops' Regulations Act, to enable the towns of Fernie and Cranbrook to pass bylaws for closing shops at 5 o'clock, Pacific coast time. Hawthornthwaite opposed the bill on the ground that it conflicted with a bill of his own, but the second reading was adopted without division.

(Special to The Daily News)

Press Gallery, Legislative Assembly, Victoria, March 27.—Today's proceedings were wholly of a routine character, much useful work being accomplished before the adjournment for the Easter recess. The only really interesting feature was the quick passage through all stages of two bills relating to the municipality of the city of Slocan, one to enable the city to borrow money and adjust a settlement of its bonded indebtedness in connection with a bonus to the Ontario-Slocan Lumber company, and the other to validate by-law 23, and to provide for the conveyance of property sold under the provisions of the said by-law. The premier took charge of both bills and succeeded in putting them through the second reading, committee report, and third reading, at one sitting. This haste was justified on the ground that certain indebtedness of the municipality was coming due on April 4th, and it was essential that those finding money should be assured the legislature would provide the relief requested. Hawthornthwaite threatened some opposition, on the grounds that the legislature was usurping the rights of the municipality, but after explanations from Hunter and Oliver, his opposition was withdrawn.

The premier introduced a bill to amend the Railway Act, the provisions of which are quite unimportant. Acting chief commissioner Fulton moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Coal Mines Act. This is the measure promised in the speech from the throne for the relief of the holders of East Kootenay special coal and oil land licenses. The bill provides for the validation of the order in council of June 4, 1904, prescribing a form of license to be issued to applicants for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on lands within block 4593, Kootenay district. These licenses had been ruled irregular by the supreme court, and consequently the holders thereof were debarred from having the question of titles settled in the courts. These licenses are now to be declared valid under the Coal Mines Act. The leader of the opposition moved the adjournment of the debate.

By consent Henderson again adjourned the debate on the second reading of the bill to aid the university of B. C.

At 3 o'clock his honor, the lieutenant-governor, attended to give royal assent to certain bills, among which was the bill regulating the hours of labor in smelters. The socialist member's retired from the floor of the house before the arrival of lieutenant-governor Dunsmuir and absented themselves during his presence.

In committee on Bowser's bill to amend the Elections Act, a new section was added doing away with the deposit of one dollar with every request for the removal of a name from the voters' list. Several other bills were advanced a stage and the house adjourned until Tuesday, April 2nd, enabling the bill for the city of Nelson to come up before the municipal committee this evening. Action was deferred until after the Easter recess. The bill will go through all right, the government having intimated to the committee that they will introduce it as a government measure.

WILL SING BEFORE KING.

Ottawa, March 27.—Miss Eva Gauthier, the famous young Canadian singer, left yesterday for Montreal to sail at once for England. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Gauthier, of 50 Sweetland avenue, and a large number of friends were at the station to bid her farewell. She boarded the train loaded down with bouquets presented by admiring friends. Miss Gauthier left sooner than she expected in order to attend a rehearsal for the concert in Queen's hall, London, on April 16, where she will sing in the Coronation Mass before the king and queen. After the concert, Miss Gauthier will commence a course of three years' study in London, Paris and in Italy. The expenses of her education will be borne by wealthy friends in Canada. She will study operatic singing.

PLANS FOR NEW SCHOOL

Why Not Secure Use of Vancouver's Standard Set?

Would Save Money and Ensure Good Results—Trustees Discuss Probable Cost

The local school board, acting under authority from the city council, is preparing to advertise for plans for the new school building soon to be erected. The Daily News suggests that a better method for securing the most suitable plans available would be to correspond with the school board of Vancouver. After years of experimenting, and the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars, the Vancouver board has finally selected a set of model, up-to-date plans and, with these as a permanent standard, is erecting, from year to year, series of the finest school buildings to be found on the continent. The plans are based on a complete 16 room unit; but it is the practice to erect 8 or 12 rooms the first year and add the remaining sections as demands for accommodation make it necessary. Doubtless the Vancouver board would gladly accord the Nelson board the free use of those plans.

There was an eminently satisfactory joint conference of the special committee appointed by the city council at its last meeting, and the members of the school board, last night in Dr. E. C. Arthur's office to consider the plans for the new public school building.

The practical knowledge of his worship, mayor Gillett, in all building matters proved of the utmost value at last night's meeting, the rest of those present referring all matters of detail to his worship and promptly accepting and endorsing his expressed views.

Another meeting is to be held, but it is fairly clear from the view expressed and the facts brought out last evening, that after exercising the greatest care and economizing wherever possible, the new 12 room school building will require a grant of $60,000 to see it through completely.

William Irvine was chairman of the conference and there were present, his worship, mayor Gillett, Ald. McMorris and Irving, and trustees Arthur, Emory, Swannell and Steel. After some preliminary discussion the mayor suggested that in place of moving two sections of the present building to two corners of the school lot, that the two story portion fronting on Ward street be allowed to remain, the one story portion being removed or torn down, and that the new 12 room building be erected immediately to the west fronting on Stanley street, a distance of 10 feet intervening between the old and the new building. His worship pointed out that by adopting this course a saving could be effected of about $6000.

Many objections were raised. It was said that the already scanty play ground would be unduly encroached upon and that it would be impossible to erect a creditable building, the combination resulting in a sort of patchwork affair.

It was claimed by those representing the city council if the course advocated by his worship was adopted a sixteen room building could be got, 12 rooms in the new and 4 in the old building, an accommodation likely to last for a long time, but if further rooms were wanted in years to come the old building could be pulled down and a new wing take its place.

Without coming to any final decision on this point, it was decided to meet upon the ground at 2.30 on Friday afternoon, look over the situation and subsequently discuss the matter in the secretary's office, it being thought that a view of the grounds might make some difficult points raised more easily understood.

A discussion on the best method of obtaining satisfactory plans for the new building resulted in a decision to advertise for plans, sketch plans at first, and out of those offered to select three and request that full plans be produced giving a bonus of $600, $400 and $200 for these latter plans, in order of merit, the trustees being at liberty to take the plan selected, outright.

The matter of materials was discussed at length, the sense of the meeting being that the building should have stone foundations with ordinary brick superstructure, the sills to be of concrete and the roofing to be slate shingles. The flooring recommended was Australian but. Hot water heating with a fire proof furnace room was also agreed to, as were also numerous other smaller details, the mayor taking the lead in the matter of suggestions and the rest of those present largely adopting his worship's practical views.

The main desire was to get a thoroughly up to date building at as low a cost as possible.

Then came a long conference as to the probable cost of the building. Mr. Gillett cautioned the meeting that the cost of building material had gone up 40 per cent in the last five or six years, and while no definite conclusion was arrived at it was the sense of the meeting that the new building could not be completed and furnished for the amount first suggested and that a $60,000 by law would probably have to be submitted.

Mr. Swannell voiced the feeling of the trustees in the matter when he explained that the board felt the fate of the bylaw at the hands of the ratepayers, depended chiefly upon the fact that the ratepayers became impressed that the estimate of the board was fully endorsed by the council. If the council backed up the matter, the bylaw would carry. If not, the ratepayers would turn the measure down.

The utmost good feeling prevailed during the conference and although it was nearly 10.30 when the meeting was over, a great deal of practical progress had been made in a comparatively brief session considering the wide range of the discussion.

REPORT OF CONFERENCE

MADE TO LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY THE PREMIER

FIRST IMPORTANT RETURN SIGNED BY DR. YOUNG

A copy of the first return sent to the lieutenant governor by the new provincial secretary, Dr. Young, has just come to hand. It is a statement of the proceedings of last fall's conference of provincial premiers concerning better terms, and contains the minutes of the proceedings as published in The Daily News some time ago. Added to these is an appendix stating the case for British Columbia, as laid before the conference by premier McBride—which is merely a repetition of similar representations made previously in correspondence with the federal government. The only new feature is premier McBride's introduction which is as follows.

To the Honorable James Dunsmuir, Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia.

May It Please Your Honor—I have the honor to report that, in response to the following invitation addressed to me by the right Hon. sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., on Sept. 10, 1906, I proceeded to Ottawa for the purpose of attending a conference of the premiers of the provinces of Canada with the dominion government, to discuss the financial subsidies to the provinces:

"Ottawa, 10th Sept, 1906.

"Sir—In accordance with the request of the provincial governments for a conference with the dominion government to discuss the financial subsidies to the provinces, I beg to inform you that such a conference will take place at the city of Ottawa on Monday, the 8th of October next, at 11 a.m., and you are invited to attend. Yours respectfully,

"WILFRID LAURIER.

"The Honorable Richard McBride, Prime Minister, Victoria, B.C."

"Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of the 10th inst., stating that a conference will take place at the city of Ottawa on Monday, Oct. 8, at 11 a.m., between the provincial and dominion governments, and extending me an invitation thereto, which, on behalf of the province, I most respectfully beg to accept. I have, etc.,

RICHARD McBRIDE.

"The Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, P.C., G.C.M.G., Prime Minister, Ottawa."

The conference was held in the railway committee room of the senate of Canada, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of Monday, Oct. 8th, 1906, those being present, being as named in the minutes of such conference hereto attached.

Impressed as I have always been with the fact that the topographical conditions of the province of British Columbia require to be considered in any attempt to equitably adjust the financial arrangements between the provinces and the dominion, I took every opportunity of placing before the conference the claims of British Columbia to more liberal treatment than should otherwise be accorded were such exceptional conditions not present.

I succeeded in securing the record upon the minutes of said conference of a resolution admitting British Ciumbia's claim to special treatment and although the amount suggested as adequate by the other members of the conference was, in my opinion, much less than I could possibly accede to, I deemed this acknowledgement a valuable one in the interests of the province (vide resolution passed Oct. 13th in minutes of conference appended.)

Permit me, sir, to call your attention to the resolutions, and the preamble thereto, passed on Tuesday, Oct. 9th, and especially to the reservation contained in the latter of the right of any province to submit memoranda in writing concerning any claims to larger sums than those agreed on at the Quebec conference.

Such a memorandum, on behalf of British Columbia was submitted by me immediately after the passage of such resolutions. A copy of the same is herewith submitted, with the appendix thereto. In view of the fact that I had been instructed by your executive council to press for settlement of the claims of British Columbia to special treatment by arbitration before an independent commission, such a proposal was set out in the said memorandum (vide minutes of conference, Oct. 10. Sessional paper No. 29a of house of commons of Canada, appended.)

This proposal was submitted to the dominion government, but was not accepted. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on its behalf saying: I have been unable to reach the conclusion that the appointment of such a commission would be the best way of dealing with a question of this kind (vide minutes of conference, Oct. 12th. Sessional paper No. 29a of house of commons of Canada, appended.)

The conference thereupon took the matter into consideration, and a resolution was passed (vide minutes of conference Oct. 12, appended) dissenting from the principle of such an arbitration. In the vote thereon British Columbia was the only non-content.

Forthwith I laid before the conference the following declaration:

"I protest that the question of British Columbia's claim upon the dominion government for a reference should not be considered by this conference, but that it is a question between the government of British Columbia and the dominion government." This was on Friday, Oct. 12.

This protest was not received with favor and the conference proceeded to discuss the claims of British Columbia for exceptional treatment, and the amount considered equitable therefor. This resulted in the introduction of a resolution (vide minutes of conference Oct. 12th, appended) suggesting an additional allowance of $100,000 per annum to British Columbia for ten years.

I endeavored to the best of my ability to show the total inadequacy of such a proposed settlement and submitted an alternative proposal as follows:

That in case the proposed readjustment of subsidies, as set out in the resolutions of the Quebec conference of provincial premiers, be accepted by the dominion government, there shall be paid to the province of British Columbia each and every year in addition to the payments and subsidies otherwise provided, an amount understood to be what the dominion of Canada is willing to pay and the province of British Columbia to receive as nominal recognition of the disabilities borne by the province owing to peculiar physical conditions and from other causes set forth in the case of British Columbia for better terms and accompanying memorandum:

That the said annual ammount shall be fixed in the following manner:

One dollar per head of the population until the amount reaches $300,000, to remain fixed until the population is 400,000.

Seventy-five cents per head of population thereafter until the sum reaches $400,000 per annum, to remain fixed until the population reaches 800,000.

Fifty cents per head of the population thereafter until the amount reaches $500,000, to remain fixed until the population is 1,500,000.

Thirty-three and one-third cents per head of population thereafter until the amount reaches $600,000, to remain fixed until the population is 2,500,000.

Twenty-five cents per head of population thereafter.

This not being received favorably, I finally withdrew from the conference upon the introduction of an amendment to such resolution favoring an allowance of half the said amount to the provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

From the said minutes it appears the amendment last mentioned was lost and that the resolution passed, all present voting content (vide minutes of conference Oct. 13th, appended.)

Upon my withdrawal I again pressed upon the conference the claims of British Columbia to better treatment, by a communication addressed to the chairman, the Hon. L. Gouin (vide minutes of conference Oct. 13th, appended.) I regret to say it was ineffective and I was so informed by a reply from the chairman (vide minutes of conference Oct. 13th, appendel.)

I have the honor to submit that the acceptance of the terms proposed, even academically as outlined in the resolutions mentioned, would not have been in the interests of the province and would have removed for many years, if not indefinitely, the chance of a just recognition of such claims.

I have the honor to enclose copies of the minutes of the proceedings of the conference and a return thereon to the dominion parliament. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

RICHARD McBRIDE.

VEREGIN IS LOCATED

IS NOT IN A RUSSIAN PRISON AFTER ALL.

DOUKHOBOR LEADER AT HIS SASKATCHEWAN HOME.

Winnipeg, March 27.—Wesley Speers, special dominion colonization officer, said this evening: "Peter Veregin is at present at his home in Otradnoe, Sask., and is not in a Russian prison as was reported.

"There is a little restlessness among the people from the fact that a large number of Doukhobor residents in a western colony on the Saskatchewan have been considering the matter of moving to the larger colony at Yorkton and joining their co-workers there. Their idea is to secure, perhaps, smaller holdings, but to join forces with the main community at the above place.

"A deputation of their brethren, under the direction of Peter Veregin, waited on them last week advising them to remain where they are for the present.

"The English colonists at Lloydminster are doing well, and are permanently established. They have become a progressive British community."

HONDURANS ARE LICKED

THEIR CAPITAL IN THE HANDS OF NICARAGUANS.

BONILLAN GOVERNMENT NO LONGER IN EXISTENCE.

Washington, March 27.—The state department received today the following cablegram from Phillip R. Brown, secretary of the American legation at Tegicuigalpa, the capital of Honduras:

"Tegicuigalpha was abandoned early yesterday precipitately. It was occupied last night by Nicaraguans and the Honduran revolutionary forces. I assumed charge in the interval with the aid of the consuls and preserved order. The Bonillan government no longer exists."

LOST HIS SECURITIES

GRIP AND $75,000 DROPPED BY MAN LEAVING NELSON.

C. L. FISHER HAD RECENTLY CLOSED BIG LAND DEAL.

Winnipeg, March 27.—C. L. Fisher, senior partner of the Fisher-Hamilton Realty company, suffered a severe loss last night while returning from Nelson, B. C., losing a valise in which he was carrying $75,000 in cheques and securities. Fisher last Saturday completed a deal by which he disposed of over 2000 acres of land at Waterloo, near Robson, to a syndicate of 22 Winnipeg men, for $88,000. This was part of a block of 6000 acres purchased last fall from J. Laing Stocks and associates by a syndicate in which the Fisher-Hamilton company and a Vancouver journalist were heavily interested.

BOURASSA'S LAST MOVE

Would Force Fowler to Prove Charges or Apologize

Will Introduce Resolution for That Purpose—Borden and the Colonial Conference

Ottawa, March 27—In the house this afternoon Bourassa gave notice that he would move next Wednesday, on a question of privilege, that Fowler be required to substantiate the accusations he has made against cabinet ministers, or else withdraw his statements. Foster suggested that Bourassa should include himself with regard to the allusions made by him yesterday.

It is understood Borden will call the attention of the house to the meagre part Canada is playing in the colonial conference, in contributing nothing to the subjects to be discussed.

BRYCE AT OTTAWA

Ottawa, March 27.—Hon. James Bryce, British ambassador at Washington, arrived at 1 o'clock today, the train being over an hour late. He drove straight to government house.

RICH GOLD STRIKE

Wahigoon, Ont., March 27.—A despatch from Gold Rock announces that another strike of extraordinary rich ore has been made at the famous Laurentian mine. The wealth of ore exposed equals if not surpasses the phenomenal discoveries already recorded. Although the mine is a rich one, this is the first strike of enormous wealth made under the auspices of the new superintendent, Nickerson. Its value represents thousands of dollars to the ton. It appears to demonstrate that as depth is attained more wealth is gained.

Montreal, March 27.—It is alleged that two of this city's abattoirs are turning dead cattle, unfit for human consumption, into lard. It appears that a quiet investigation has been going on and that the matter will be taken up by the city council within the next few days. It is stated that both of the abattoir companies are the largest in the city and that they have made a practice of purchasing cattle which have died from natural causes and these bodies have been rendered into lard.

Brockville, March 27—Mrs. Fanchey was called to Buffalo in consequence of the serious illness of her little niece who was badly burned. It was decided that the only chance of saving her life was by skin grafting. Mrs. Fanchey had taken from her body several pieces of skin which were grafted on the young patient. The treatment, however, failed and the child died. Mrs. Fanchey never recovered from the shock of the operation and relatives have been summoned from here to her bedside as she cannot live.

Winnipeg, March 27—In 1905-6 there were 54,541,000 bushels of wheat transported and up to this date this year there have been 54,266,000 bushels sent out over the C.P.R.

Winnipeg, March 27 — Mayor Ashdown and John Aird of the bank of Commerce, who have been several days in the east, endeavoring to secure a loan of $2,500,000, have met with little success. Both parties are reticent as to the success of the negotiations but it is understood that they have failed absolutely to secure the money from the bank of Commerce, and the trip to Montreal, made to tap the financial magnates there was in vain. A definite announcement is to be made tomorrow night by mayor Ashdown at a special council meeting.

SLOCAN NOTES

(Special to The Daily News)

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BOURASSA'S LAST MOVE

Would Force Fowler to Prove Charges or Apologize

Will Introduce Resolution for That Purpose—Borden and the Colonial Conference

Ottawa, March 27—In the house this afternoon Bourassa gave notice that he would move next Wednesday, on a question of privilege, that Fowler be required to substantiate the accusations he has made against cabinet ministers, or else withdraw his statements. Foster suggested that Bourassa should include himself with regard to the allusions made by him yesterday.

It is understood Borden will call the attention of the house to the meagre part Canada is playing in the colonial conference, in contributing nothing to the subjects to be discussed.

BRYCE AT OTTAWA

Ottawa, March 27.—Hon. James Bryce, British ambassador at Washington, arrived at 1 o'clock today, the train being over an hour late. He drove straight to government house.

RICH GOLD STRIKE

Wabigoon, Ont., March 27.—A despatch from Gold Rock announces that another strike of extraordinary rich ore has been made at the famous Laurentian mine. The wealth of ore exposed equals if not surpasses the phenomenal discoveries already recorded. Although the mine is a rich one, this is the first strike of enormous wealth made under the auspices of the new superintendent, Nickerson. Its value represents thousands of dollars to the ton. It appears to demonstrate that as depth is attained more wealth is gained.

Montreal, March 27.—It is alleged that two of this city's abattoirs are turning dead cattle, unfit for human consumption, into lard. It appears that a quiet investigation has been going on and that the matter will be taken up by the city council within the next few days. It is stated that both of the abattoir companies are the largest in the city and that they have made a practice of purchasing cattle which have died from natural causes and these bodies have been rendered into lard.

Brockville, March 27—Mrs. Fanchey was called to Buffalo in consequence of the serious illness of her little niece who was badly burned. It was decided that the only chance of saving her life was by skin grafting. Mrs. Fanchey had taken from her body several pieces of skin which were grafted on the young patient. The treatment, however, failed and the child died. Mrs. Fanchey never recovered from the shock of the operation and relatives have been summoned from here to her bedside as she cannot live.

Winnipeg, March 27—In 1905-6 there were 54,541,000 bushels of wheat transported and up to this date this year there have been 54,000,000 bushels sent out over the C.P.R.

Winnipeg, March 27 — Mayor Ashdown and John Aird of the bank of Commerce, who have been several days in the east, endeavoring to secure a loan of $2,500,000, have met with little success. Both parties are reticent as to the success of the negotiations but it is understood that they have failed absolutely to secure the money from the bank of Commerce, and the trip to Montreal, made to tap the financial magnates there was in vain. A definite announcement is to be made tomorrow night by mayor Ashdown at a special council meeting.

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LUMBER INVESTIGATION

WATTS' APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO CROSS-EXAMINE.

STATEMENT FOR MANUFACTURERS PRESENTED BY LUND.

Apropos his application to the lumber combine committee of the house of commons for permission to examine hostile witnesses (a telegraphic report of which was published in The Daily News some time ago) A. E. Watts sends the following:

Gentlemen: For the fourth time I beg to submit my application for permission to cross-examine witnesses on behalf of the lumbermen of British Columbia.

We are publicly charged with criminal conspiracy; press editorials say "all the lumber grafters ought to be in jail," etc., etc. Even the resolution passed in the house of commons under which your honorable committee was oppointed also distinctly charges us.

Most of your act as prosecuting attorneys, you extract the damaging evidence against us, which the press seizes upon and publishes only the titbits; ostensibly you are acting as though to extract half the truth, which you ought to know is damaging to the most important industry of British Columbia.

We are called grafters, "robber barons of the mountains" and much worse than than that.

Is it really your desire to extract all the truth and the whole truth? If so in my humble way I can assist you. I am not a lawyer and make no pretension to legal ability, but I do understand the lumber situation; and I took a leading part in the organization of the Manufacturers' association in August and September, 1905, and if I did wrong, I am here "to face the music."

Surely you honorable gentlemen, the pick of intellect of the dominion, the legal luminaries of parliament, are not afraid to let an ordinary every day, hard working mill owner ask a few questions, when he sees the interest of the lumber industry are injured should the full facts not be made known.

You said you could not grant what I asked because you had refused Mr. Hall, a member of parliament, a similar request, and therefore it would be a slight upon him. Mr. Hall told me that he is perfectly willing that you should grant my request; then you said it was against the rules; if so, why did you grant my request at the first sitting? That demonstrates that you have the power to make any rule to suit yourselves.

I respectfully suggest that you grant me permission (when your committee has finished with a witness) to ask him a few questions, and further that you grant a witness whom I have examined a similar privilege, when I am on the witness stand.

I trust you will recognize the justice of this request and grant the lumber industry of British Columbia fair play.

Respectfully yours, A. E. WATTS.

From P. Lund, president of the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' association, comes the appended copy of the written statement submitted by him to the investigating committee on March 22, on behalf of the association he represents:

In order that we may fully understand the present situation it will be necessary to have a brief outline of the conditions as they existed from the days of the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway up to the present time.

Immediately after the construction of this railway a number of small portable mills were erected for the purpose of supplying construction material and supplying lumber for local requirements. These mills were usually placed in the most desirable timbered districts and where lumber could be produced at a minimum cost.

When the railway had been completed and the local requirements for the small town that had sprung into existence incident to the construction of this railway had been supplied these lumbermen were compelled to look for other markets. Their natural market was the Northwest territory and Manitoba, the former now Alberta and Saskatchewan. The Americans were at that time supplying a large portion of the requirements in these districts, there having been previous to this period large bush fires in the state of Minnesota immediately south and east of the province of Manitoba. The timber remaining on this burnt area was considered unfit for ordinary merchantable lumber. It being found, however, that a large quantity of cheap lumber was required in the northwest a number of portable mills were erected for the purpose of cutting this timber which found a ready market in Manitoba and the Northwest territories at a lower price than that prevailing at that time in American markets and also in the markets of western Canada for ordinary merchantable lumber. These conditions were the means at that time of establishing lower prices on lumber in Manitoba and the Northwest territories of Canada than could be produced under ordinary conditions.

The lumbermen of southern British Columbia referred to above, were compelled at that time to meet the prices then existing in the localities mentioned in order to dispose of their product. This condition established at that time prices that were actually below the cost of production even under the favorable conditions existing at that time. As the settlement in the northwest increased there naturally became a corresponding increase in the demand for lumber. Timber at that time being available within easy reach of the railway the number of mills gradually increased. It was found, however, that the prices obtained by the manufacturer of lumber in the interior of British Columbia was not sufficient to meet the cost of production. Efforts were made from time to time by the manufacturer to obtain higher prices, it being impossible, however, to convince the dealers of the necessity of paying prices for lumber other than those prevailing at that time. The condition of the manufacturer became desperate, there being no money made in the lumber business the banks refused to make the necessary advances enabling the manufacturers to continue and to increase his output to correspond with the steadily increasing demand for lumber caused by the increased number of settlers locating in the northwest.

During this period an association of the retail lumbermen of Manitoba and the Northwest territories was formed, called the Western Retail Lumbermen's association, with headquarters at Winnipeg. One of the objects of this association being to prevent too many dealers or lumber yards being established at the different points where in their opinion there was not sufficient business to justify additional yards being established, and to confine the retail trade if possible to the members of the association. The manufacturers of lumber of British Columbia and also those in the district east and north of Winnipeg were admitted to the association as honorary members. These manufacturers were expected under this arrangement to confine their sales to members of the Western Retail Lumbermen's association. The lumber manufacturer of British Columbia continued to sell his lumber at less than actual cost, in fact the mill men were compelled to sell in order to operate, regardless of price, there being at that time no uniformity in the wholesale price of lumber. It also became evident to the manufacturers and also to the officials of the Canadian Pacific railway that the dealers at points where there was no opposition were enabled under the arrangements mentioned to obtain any price for lumber that they might desire without any prospects of increase in price to the manufacturer. These conditions resulted at a joint meeting of the manufacturers and dealers which was held in Winnipeg, to the best of my recollection in February, 1903, in Mr. William Whyte, then manager of the western lines of the Canadian Pacific railway with headquarters at Winnipeg, issuing an ultimatum to the lumbermen stating that unless prices of lumber were regulated and placed on a more equitable basis to the consumer, that the Canadian Pacific Railway company, owning large quantities of standing timber in British Columbia, would erect sawmills and undertake to distribute lumber at the different points on their railway in Manitoba and the northwest at cost. In a discussion with Mr. Whyte by the manufacturers, it was thoroughly demonstrated to the railway company that the prices obtained by the manufacturers were not excessive. It was agreed, however, for the purposes of conciliation that the railway company should reduce the then existing freight rate between a point near Moose Jaw, Sask., and Winnipeg, Man., to the extent of 50c per M. on lumber shipped into that district, and in consideration of this reduction being made by the railway the manufacturers agreed to make a similar reduction on their then existing price list. I wish to point out that the manufacturers price list or the wholesale prices of lumber listed at that time being sufficiently high to allow the producer of lumber a fair profit. Up to this time, however, the price list or lists had been absolutely inoperative, it having been found impossible to obtain or maintain a uniform wholesale price which resulted in many mills going into liquidation and being forced out of business.

At the joint meeting in Winnipeg, above referred to, the manufacturers decided to withdraw their honorary membership from the Western Retail Lumbermen's association, it being their intention to form a manufacturers' association independent of the dealers for the purpose of placing their industry on a more staple and satisfactory basis. The manufacturers in the interior of British Columbia were found, however, to be in such deplorable financial condition and involved and demoralized to such an extent that while several attempts were made to organize and to establish and maintain fair and uniform prices, these attempts were met with failure to accomplish any satisfactory results. It was not until some time in 1905 at a meeting held by the manufacturers in the town of Revelstoke, B. C., where it was decided to form an association confined strictly to the manufacturers of lumber in the interior of British Columbia, for the purpose of placing their industry on a more satisfactory and solid footing. At this meeting Mr. George P. Wells was appointed to take charge of the association, and act as secretary and treasurer. A meeting was called a little later when a price list was adopted, governing the selling price of lumber by the different mills located in the district covered by the association, the same being called the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' association of British Columbia.

From this time on the wholesale price of lumber became more staple. The association assisted the smaller mills in marketing their product at the same price that was realized by the larger manufacurer; in other words, the mills were no longer dictated to by the retail trade, whether large or small. The price asked by the manufacturer at that time was considered satisfactory and in the opinion of the association or the members thereof, was sufficient to allow them a reasonable profit on their business. It was soon found, however, that the timber tributary to the mills and the railway was rapidly being exhausted. That which was not cut and manufactured into lumber was being destroyed by bush fires, some being set by locomotives from the railway and others caused by prospectors, campers, fishermen, etc. These fires running through the districts where logging operations had been conducted and where railway ties had been cut, for a number of years, caused great damage and destruction and practically denuded the district within ordinary access from the railway of all merchantable timber. In other words the manufacturers found himself invariably with a partly worn out sawmill and without a supply of standing timber, in the face of a very rapidly increasing demand for lumber in their natural markets, namely, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba.

Under these conditions it became absolutely necessary to reorganize the industry with a view to operating upon a much larger and a more permanent scale. It became necessary to invade the isolated districts along the main rivers and their tributaries for the purpose of obtaining a supply of logs. Wagon roads had to be built, many miles into the interior for the purpose of transporting supplies to the different logging camps at great expense; in many cases these wagon roads cost as much per mile as the cost of the average railroad in Manitoba and the Northwest territories. It then became necessary to improve the rivers and the tributary mountain streams so that logs could be driven in them to the respective mills. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been invested in these improvements during the last three years. In order to justify this great expenditure of money, it became necessary to erect larger mills, with heavier and more modern machinery. A great proportion of this new machinery having to be bought in the United States under which a duty was charged from 25 to 35 per cent thus enhancing the cost of the mills to a much greater extent than the cost to our neighboring lumbermen across the border. In the meantime nearly every item used in connection with the manufaiure of lumber has increased in price to a much greater extent than the corresponding increase in the price of lumber. For instance, in 1898 and 1903 railway ties were obtained by the railway company delivered on their right of way in the Crow's Nest Pass district at 16 cents each; at present the railway company is paying from 30 to 35 cents per tie, notwithstanding that the railway company is the owner of nearly two-thirds of the timber area of this district. In 1900 to 1903, the coal mines were obtaining their mining timbers at one cent per lineal foot. Today they are paying for similar sizes and quality three cents per lineal foot, notwithstanding the fact that the coal companies, especially the Crow's Nest Coal company, owns thousands of acres covered with timber suitable for these purposes. In 1903 horses were obtained readily in Alberta at from $100 to $125 each. In 1906 horses suitable for logging purposes were very difficult to obtain at from $225 to $250. From 1900 to 1903 timothy hay was obtained at Pincher Creek, at from $8 to $10 per ton; in 1904 we paid $12; in 1905, $14, and in 1906, $16.

Bandsaws are a very heavy item in connection with the manufacture of lumber, and are subject to a duty of 30 per cent. This was overcome in the past by shipping in blank saw blades from the United States free of duty, enabling the mill by installing the necessary material, to manufacture and fit up their own saws, hence this duty has been placed on saw blanks by the dominion government. The cost of production in the lumber output of the interior of B. C. has been increased to the extent of approximately $50,000 per annum. Common labor such as lumber pilers, teamsters, loggers and loaders were paid in 1900 to 1903, $30 per month and board. This class of men are now being paid from $45 to $55 per month and board, and only about one half the necessary supply is available at any price. Large quantities of logs have been left in the woods the present season owing to the absolute inability of the lumbermen in procuring the necessary help. Bandsaw filers are now obtaining $10 a day. Prior to 1904 these positions were filled at from $6 to $7 per day. Sawyers are now obtaining $7 to $8 per day. Prior to 1904 they were paid $5 and $6 per day. All other skilled help has increased in price in a like proportion. Mill superintendents that were paid $125 per month in 1904 are now obtaining $200 per month. The salaries of cooks have increased from $60 per month in 1904 to $80 and $100 per month in 1906, and are very scarce indeed at any figure. Not infrequently whole camps are at a standstill on account of a cook leaving his post and another not being available. Large numbers of horses are frequently idle consuming feed and must otherwise be cared for on account of teamsters not being available.

The supply of standing timber in the interior of British Columbia has been greatly overestimated and exaggerated, as only about 12 per cent of the area east of the Cascade mountains contain merchantable timber. A considerable portion of this can only be logged at a cost practically prohibitive.

Lack of adequate transportation facilities is also the means of greatly enhancing nthe cost of the production of lumber. The lumbermen have erected at great expense planing mills equipped with the most modern machinery and manned with the most skilled labor obtainable.

The car supply is such that these plants can only be operated a portion of the time. The lumbermen dare no discharge these men; if they did when a few cars were available they would not be in a position to load them. One mill alone on the Crow's Nest branch of the C.P.R. had on hand on Dec. 1, 1906, 700 cars of lumber ready for shipment. This railway company was notified that this lumber should be moved during the winter months; up to the present date only about 100 cars have been lifted. All this time a crew of men has been held by the mill company for the purpose of handling and loading this material. The dealer, building contractor and consumer are now clamoring for material. I consider that owing to the scarcity of railway cars and the lack of transportation facilities alone, the cost of lumber delivered in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, has been increased at least $1 per thousand and among the Mountain mills alone the increase from this cause during 1906 has been over $250,000. Notwithstanding this fact, the railways are doing their utmost to relieve the situation. As the supply of standing timber decreases, lumber must necessarily become correspondingly higher in price under the most normal conditions. Lumber on our great western prairies must necessarily be high, even though the conditions of trade be absolutely normal notwithstanding the fact that this product is now being hauled by the railway companies at the exceedingly low rate of approximately three-quarters of a cent per ton per mile. As the lumberman continues his operations the value of his property must steadily decrease, as he has only one crop of timber to harvest, which is continually in great danger of being destroyed by fire; while he is operating his plant the same is gradually wearing out and growing more or less out of date. On the other hand, the farm lands on the prairie which have been donated to the farmer of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, have steadily increased in value, so much so in fact, that in ten years these lands have increased in value from the price of a homestead to $30 or $40 per acre. On these lands a crop of wheat can be raised annually. The value of the average wheat crop on our western prairie is very nearly equal to the one only crop of timber available by the lumbermen from the timbered area of the interior of British Columbia.

What western Canada now requires is approximately 100,000 men who are willing to do a fair day's work in connection with the production of lumber and in the construction of railways at a fair and reasonable rate of wages. And unless these are supplied forthwith there can be nothing to prevent the cost of lumber from steadily increasing or to prevent transportation facilities in the movement of lumber, coal and grain becoming further demoralized and inadequate.

Under a condition where one quarter of a million people are annually settling in our great Canadian west where fuel and shelter is so essential to the happiness and welfare of the settler, and where his very existence must depend upon the woodsmen who must climb the rocky mountain side of British Columbia, and labor and wade to his waist in the icy waters of its mountain streams in order to make life possible for the farmer. The coal miner, who must labor in darkness and in the poisonous gasses and other dangers coincident to the production of coal in order that the settler and farmer may keep from freezing, and the trainmen who night and day are laboring and endangering their lives in order that the products so essential to the comfort and happiness of the settlers in our great prairie provinces may be available. It is unbecoming to our prairie friends and it is not in common with our great western spirit, to complain, where values of lands and lots and of other property double each year, and where every man, woman and child may become independent with but a meagre effort.

This inquiry is, under the circumstances, absolutely uncalled for and unnecessary; that which is necessary is to forget that we are politicians, forget that we are farmers, lumbermen or coal miners, and remember always that it is incumbent upon us to be men with one common object to develop Canada, to be Canadians and not to live in a house divided against itself.

P. LUND,
President Mountain Lumber Mfg. Assn.

OF INTEREST TO MINERS

PETROLEUM
(Continued)

The earliest record we have of petroleum is that mentioned by Pliny in the year 77 A.D., who called it "bitumen liquidum candidum"; this apparently being a liquid similar to the naptha of the present day, and came from the neighborhood of the Caspian sea. At the present time one of the largest oil fields known is worked in the same district, that of Baku at the eastern end of the Caucasus, where the greater part of the oil of Europe comes from. There are many other district in which petroleum is obtained, but the chief one, and in fact the most important one in the world, is the Pennsylvania oil field. This covering the western part of that state, with parts of New York and Ohio. Long prior to the English coming to America, oil was known to exist in these fields by the Indians, but it was not until many years later that it was worked for its illuminating power.

One of the first oil springs known, that of Caba in Alleghany county, New York, commonly known as the Seneca oil spring, was described by professor Silliman in 1833 as a "dirty pool about 18 feet across, covered with a film of oil, which was skimmed off from time to time for medicinal purposes." The so-called "Seneca oil" sold at the time in the shops (and from which he often distilled naptha for preserving potassium), he observed was not from this spring, (around which the Seneca Indians then had a reserve of a square mile), but, as he was told from Oil creek, Verango county, Pennsylvania, about 100 miles from Pittsburg. Seneca lake has oil on its surface in some parts, and it is said to have given the name to the oil; but whether this is the true source or whether it came from its being collected and sold by the Seneca Indians, is not clear. It was also in 1833 that a well was sunk in Ohio about 30 miles north of Marietta. When this reached a depth of 475 feet, it discharged at intervals of from two to four days, for three or six hours each time, throwing out from 40 to 60 gallons at each eruption. In 1840 a "spouting" well was found in Kentucky, this was run across while prospecting for salt. When a depth of 200 feet was obtained a fountain of pure oil was struck which was thrown up more than 12 feet above the earths' surface, emitting according to estimate 75 gallons per minute. It continued to flow for several days successively but then failed, and efforts to bring it into action again, or find another, were not successful. The first mention of petroleum in Canada was in 1844, when it was found at Enniskillen; but it was not until 1857 that wells were sunk to obtain it on a larger scale.

The first operations on the great Pennsylvania oil fields, began in 1859, at Oil creek, Venango county. The parties concerned were boring for salt, but at a depth of 75 feet, they came across "petroleum," and "let out the first fountain of oil of that now famous region." Since that time development in western Pennsylvania has been wonderfully rapid, and at the present the production of oil from this region amounts to about fifty million barrels yearly.

The first operation in sinking a petroleum well in America is the erection of a "derrick." This is a timber structure pyramidal in form, consisting of four uprights held in position by ties and braces. It is usually about 70 feet in height, and 20 feet square at the base, though these figures alter considerably with the depth of the wells and the length of the "tools." Shallow wells naturally require a smaller derrick than wells of a greater depth. The machinery for sinking is very simple. It is worked by an engine, most frequently run by natural gas, usually from 10 to 15 horse power. This operates a band wheel, which drives up and down a rod which is attached to a beam. This beam is attached to a pillar set solidly in the ground. At the far end of the beam is a windlass over which a cable runs. As the machinery works this cable is brought up and down dropping the tools and drills upon the rock, and gradually boring through it. From this short description it would appear to be a tedious process, but in actual practice this is not so. An average rate of sinking is 140 feet per month.

When it is known that sufficient depth has been obtained by boring to be in the oil bearing strata, and no oil is obtained, the well is "torpedoed." This is done by lowering a tin case containing nitro-glycerine, to which is connected a fulminating cap. These shells carry from 20 to 80 quarts of nitro-glycerine and are exploded by dropping cast iron weights upon them. Previous to doing this the holes are partially filled with water. Little or no sound is heard, but a slight quiver of the ground is often perceptible. A few moments after the explosion, however, the fluid in the well is shot into the air with great violence, forming a magnificent fountain, and small pieces of rock are also thrown out. The torpedo and exploding weight are blown into small fragments. The foregoing is a brief summary of the ways and means of obtaining the oil on this continent. Petroleum is found in many other parts of the world where cruder methods for its extraction are in use. The following is a short description of the methods employed in Japan: The excavating is usually done by two men, one working about three hours in the morning and the other the same length of time in the afternoon. The one who is not digging works a large blowing machine which sends fresh air to the bottom of the shaft. The rock and earth excavated is drawn to the surface by men and boys, the rock being placed in a basket to which is attached a rope; the rope, which runs up over a pulley, is attached to a man's waist, and when the basket is full, he and the boys run down a hill, pulling the rope with them, thus hoisting the basket. The man working below always has a rope around his body so that in case he is overcome by the gases he can be hoisted up. By this means wells are easily sunk to the depth of 600 to 900 feet. Though this method is crude, it is found considerably cheaper than importing expensive machinery, which cannot be hauled about in the country as there are no roads. It has been estimated that the cost of sinking a well by these means at Echigo, Japan, to the depth of 900 feet, (3½ feet square) was about one thousand dollars. This is a little more than one-third the cost of boring a hole that depth in Canada or the states. The dug well also has the advantage that it can be cleaned out or repaired, while a drilled hole obviously cannot.

CORRESPONDENCE.

S. H., New Denver, B. C.—The term "link" is one used by surveyors to indicate the measurement of 7.92 inches. It is a one-hundredth part of a chain; and there are 80 chains to the mile. In other words a link is one-eight thousandth part of a mile, which contains 63,360 inches.

Some few weeks back a correspondent who gave his initials "W," sent a sample of rock to this office which contained cinnabar, supposed to have been found in the Nelson district. If he will communicate with this office, we will put him in touch with parties who are looking for this class of mineral, and who have written us about the article.

W. H., Creston, B. C.—Your pieces of ore are chiefly composed of zinc blende, tetrahedrite and stephanite. In all probability they will be extremely rich in silver. This would be shipped as a silver ore, so it would not be advisable to assay it for zinc. You had better have it assayed for copper and silver; for which the fee will be $2.00.

L. H. S., Kaslo, B. C.—It would be absolutely impossible to tell you the silver contents of your ore without having an assay made upon it. This we shall be pleased to have done for you upon receipt of the necessary fee, which will be one dollar.

WEEK'S ORE SHIPMENTS

The ore shipments and smelter receipts for the several districts of southeastern British Columbia for the past week, show well above the average for this year so far. The railways are now able to haul away the ore from the mines to the several smelters and the fuel problem has apparently been solved satisfactorily. The total output for the week is unusually large and a gradual further increase may be expected.

The enlargements of the Boundary smelters now going on have been dealt with at length in these columns during the past week.

The bonding of the Spitzee group situated in the heart of Rossland, by the Le Roi company, as announced yesterday is worthy of more than passing mention.

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
Granby	13,641	105,475
Mother Lode	4,800	35,578
Brooklyn	1,952	16,699
Rawhide	1,856	12,393
Sunset	489	4,932
Snowshoe	1,485	14,247
Mountain Rose	70	1,326
Emma	139	1,526
Sally	20	42
B. C.	440	1,150
Other mines		703
Total	24,933	194,037

ROSSLAND SHIPMENTS

Centre Star	2,902	18,299
Le Roi	3,560	29,725
Le Roi No. 2	479	4,596
White Bear, milled	350	700
White Bear	112	221
Other mines		2,330
Total	7,403	55,861

SLOCAN-KOOTENAY SHIPMENTS

Emerald	18	644
Sullivan	600	7,200
La Plata, milled	425	5,100
Second Relief	25	144
Second Relief, milled	145	1,748
Queen, milled	185	2,220
St. Eugene	683	2,675
Last Chance	64	230
Standard	48	314
Lorna Doone	22	345
Kootenay Belle	24	81
Hunter V.	96	1,267
Jessie Blue Bird	25	69
Whitewater Deep	88	121
Mother Lode	24	61
Bismark	23	103
Queen Victoria	45	234
Ruth	138	133
Sunset	43	43
Other mines		2,914
Total	2,714	26,542

The total shipments from the mines in the above districts for the past week were 35,060 tons, and for the year to date 276,440 tons.

GRANBY RECEIPTS
Grand Forks, B. C.

Granby	13,641	105,475
Emma	30	379
Other mines		102
Total	13,671	105,956

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

Mother Lode	4,800	35,578
Snowshoe	920	7,420
Emma	100	793
B. C.	440	1,150
Other mines		255
Total	6,260	45,196

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

Brooklyn	1,952	16,699
Rawhide	1,856	12,393
Sunset	480	4,932
Mountain Rose	07	1,326
Total	4,358	35,250

TRAIL SMELTER RECEIPTS
Trail, B. C.

Centre Star	2,902	18,299
Le Roi	1,833	15,785
Le Roi No. 2	479	4,596
Snowshoe	565	6,827
St. Eugene	336	1,238
Last Chance	64	230
Lorna Doone	22	345
Jessie Blue Bird	25	69
Sally	20	42
White Bear	112	221
Queen Victoria	45	234
Sunset	43	43
Other mines		4,703
Total	5,446	51,632

HALL MINES SMELTER RECEIPTS
Nelson, B. C.

Emma	59	354
Emerald	19	644
Standard	48	314
Hunter V.	95	483
St. Eugene	349	1,436
Mother Lode	24	61
Bismark	22	108
Kootenay Belle	24	81
Whitewater Deep	86	86
Ruth	132	132
Other mines		1,029
Total	858	4,689

LE ROI SMELTER RECEIPTS
Northport Wash.

Le Roi	1,727	13,940
Second Relief	25	144
First Thought	110	841
Other mines		1,053
Total	1,862	15,978

MARYSVILLE SMELTER RECEIPTS
Marysville, B.C.

Sullivan	600	7,200

The total amount of receipts reported from the local and foreign mines for the past week were 34,055 tons, and for the year to date 265,901 tons.

BOND SPITZEE GROUP

Le Roi Mining Company Takes an Option on Property in Heart of Rossland

Rossland, March 23—The Le Roi Mining company has taken a long time option on the properties of the Spitzee Mines, Ltd. These properties consist of the Spitzee, Fool Hen, Darby and Nelson No. 2. There is an area of 110 acres in the claims. A. J. McMillan, managing director of the Le Roi company, said in regard to the deal today: "It is quite true the Le Roi company has taken an option on the Spitzee group of properties. Negotiations have been going on for some months, but were only concluded today. The Spitzee, as all Rosslanders know, has shipped a few thousand tons of ore containing good values, but like many others, the company owning the Spitzee has been hampered for want of funds and has only worked its property at intervals. As the Spitzee is situated some little distance from other working mines in Rossland its success would mean much, not only for these immediately interested, but for the community as a whole. If there is a mine in the Spitzee we hope to ascertain that fact within a few months, as it is our intention to put men on at once and proceed with development."

DOMINION COPPER CO.

Putting in New Compressor to Aid Development of Sunset Group

The Dominion Copper company will presently install a 40-drill air compressor, built by the Allis-Chalmers people. The compressor has been shipped from the east and should arrive some time in April. It is intended for the better development of the Sunset group of properties. It is to be erected on the site which is being prepared for it at the back of the boarding house, half way between the Sunset proper and the Crown Silver, one of the group, a pipe line running either way to connect either mine with the machinery.

The drill has a capacity of 937 cubic feet per minute and has with it an induction motor of 125 horse power of the type known as A.N. With its assembly the Dominion Copper company will be in a better position than ever to make a cut in the costs of mining, which heretofore assumed rather larger proportions than they should.

CRESCENT MINING CO.

New Property to be Started Half Way Between Greenwood and Phoenix

New machinery in the shape of a new electric air drill compressor, pumps and other appurtenances to the complete development of a property have been ordered by the Crescent Mining company, which is operating the Crscent claim, situated a few miles out of Greenwood in the direction of Phoenix. The property is under the managership of A. M. Whiteside of Greenwood and is principally owned by Mr. Dickason, the Chicago millionaire, who spent many weeks of last summer on Kootenay lake in the C.P.R. houseboat.

There is already an electric hoist at the mine and with the new machinery mining can be undertaken on a more extensive ad economical basis. Still at the mine is situated some two miles from the railway there will yet have to be established a more expeditious method of transportation than that by wagon road. The new drill is of a capacity of 796 cubic feet per minute and will be driven by a 125-h.p. induction motor.

FIRST SESSION TODAY

COMMISSION IN LUNACY TO EXAMINE HARRY THAW.

FIRST CHAIRMAN RESIGNED—NEW ONE APPOINTED.

New York, March 27.—After the jury before which Harry K. Thaw has been on trial for more than two months was excused today until next Monday morning and the members of the lunacy commission elected yesterday by justice Fitzgerald to inquire into the prisoners present state of mind had been sworn in, it was suudenly announced late today that ex-supreme court justice Morgan J. O'Brien, chairman of the commission, had resigned. Justice Fitzgerald made a new order appointing David McClure, a well known attorney of this city. Mr. McClure met the members of the commission this afternoon and was selected as chairman. He stated that the first session will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock in the court room, where the trial has been in progress. The commission's inquiry in general will be an open one, although there will be executive sessions from time to time.

AN INGLORIOUS ENDING

NOVA SCOTIA PROHIBITION BILL DIES SUDDENLY.

WAS RULED OUT OF ORDER BY THE SPEAKER.

Halifax, N.S., March 27.—The prohibition bill introduced into the legislature a couple of weeks ago came to an inglorious ending in the house of assembly today, when it was thrown out on a technicality. The measure was brought in by E. H. Armstrong, of Yarmouth, a supporter of the government, and was given a first reading. When it came up for its second reading, premier Murray raised the point that the bill could not constitutionally be read a second time, because it contained money clauses, making a charge on revenue. Speaker Farrell at once said he had been looking into the authorities and had come to the conclusion that the bill could not be read for the reasons stated by the leader of the government. He so ruled.

BIG BONUS FOR C. P. R.

EACH TRIP OF THE "OVERSEAS LIMITED" EARNS $17,305.

SUBSIDY BILL PASSED BY IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

London, March 27.—The house of commons, by a large majority, today ratified the contract with the Canadian Pacific for the conveyance of mails between Liverpool and Hongkong. Harold Cox, liberal, and other members severely criticized the contract as a great waste of public money, each voyage costing $17,305. They declared that the result of the contract was simply to provide the American rivals of British merchants with easier access to the far eastern markets. It was also suggested that there was some underlying, strategical reasons justifying the payment of a heavy subsidy. Mr. Runciman, parliamentary secretary of the treasury, and premier Campbell-Bannerman, while admitting that it was not profitable, defended the contract as being a temporary arrangement pending the discussion of the matter by the colonial conference, after which a new contract would be made.

McEWEN ENJOINED

Hypnotist Ordered not to Use His Skill on Winnipeg Boy

Winnipeg, March 27 — A statement of claim was filed yesterday afternoon against P. H. McEwen, the widely known hypnotist and black art entertainer, who is giving performances at the Walker theatre here. The plaintiff, J. W. Phillipson, is the guardian duly appointed by the surrogate court of Manitoba, of his brother, G. E. Phillipson, who is under age, and brought this action in his capacity as guardian. He alleges that McEwen has been using G. E. Phillipson as a hypnotic subject at his performances and also exposed him in a hypnotic trance on the afternoon of Monday in the window of a store at the corner of Portage avenue and Main street. The guardian warned McEwen not to use his brother, but McEwen still used him on Monday and Tuesday night. It is contended that McEwen has injured the boy, both mentally and physically, and an order of court was asked for that McEwen be restrained from using or exerting any hypnotic influence over the boy. This was granted.

PRICES WILL STILL RISE

Ottawa, March 27—W. B. Bashford, an independent lumber dealer, of Rosthern, was the first witness examined before the lumber combine committee today. He said that lumber was to be dearer. There were two reasons, one was on account of the lack of transportation facilities and the other was that the mills were putting up prices. He had no difficulty in getting lumber. He purchased from 17 different mills, all of which belonged to the association. The line yards were the worst for putting up prices. His remedy was that the mills should not supply a dealer that was charging too much. He did not think the farmer was paying too much for his lumber.

BIG IRRIGATION DITCH

Lethbridge, March 27—P. L. Naismith, general manager of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation company, states that the company will probably spend between $40,000 and $50,000 in the enlarging of the canal of the company's irrigation system this season. Two dredges will be employed. He also states that a considerable amount of well boring will be done this year on the other side of the Belly river, which will incidentally supply data with regard to the thickness of the coal deposits there, similar to data now possessed with regard to these of this side.

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EQUALIZE THE TAXES

INTERVIEW ON B. C. FINANCES WITH SMITH CURTIS.

PROVINCE WOULD MAKE MONEY AND DEAL FAIRLY.

It would seem, according to an interview accorded in the Boundary to a representative of The Daily News by Smith Curtis, that the liberals are by no means inclined to be discouraged by the recent victory at the polls by their opponents, for they are apparently organizing, especially at the coast, for a set campaign against the government while still in the shades of opposition upon such grounds as will entitle them to the confidence of the country when an appeal to the electorate is again taken. The chief ground chosen would seem to be the equalization of taxation. Mr. Curtis admits that this cannot be done wholly for if such were the case then, alone of all governments of the world, that of this province would be administering to ideal conditions. Still there is, Mr. Curtis maintains, a wide difference between the ideal condition and the actual condition of affairs. Thus the opposition will bring the war into a field of politics which the government has considered peculiarly their own.

Mr. Curtis declares that if taxation were equalized it would mean the addition of a million dollars annually to the coffers of the provincial treasury. He is particularly emphatic as to the wrong that is being done by the minister of finance in lowering the taxation upon wild lands which are declared to have at least 5000 feet of timber upon them per acre, by the exemption of the lands of the E. & N. railway from taxation and by the lax assessment of railway lands generally. An equalization of taxation in this direction would mean the recovery of a million dollars. Mr. Curtis aserts under the present system the friends of the government are obtaining that vast sum of money wrongfully every year, sufficient to build up the Kootenay and other districts languishing for lack of means of communication and to put the education of the province upon a far better basis.

Under the present system, Mr. Curtis pointed out that the small farmer and rancher is being taxed three-fifths of one per cent upon the value of his land plus the improvements that he has made. Thus if a man were to buy wild lands at $1 to $4 per acre and by clearing and planting make them worth $100 he would have to pay per acre 60 cents for taxation. If he had allowed them to remain as wild lands, assessed at from $1 to $4 he would have had to pay from 4 to 16 cents only. Nor is that all, if the land happened to be crown granted before 1892 he would only pay two cents to eight cents per acre. Again if the land had been crown granted since and the owner had chosen to make a declaration that it contained more than 5000 feet of timber per acre he would only have to pay the lower rate. The tax on wild land is four per cent but under the two exemptions noted, expressly stipulated by minister Tatlow in his recent change in the acts governing these conditions, changes for which admiration was deliberately challenged, it is only half. Thus an exemption is being made expressly in the interests of those who are holding timber land for speculative purposes. For the owner of wild land, under a crown grant, has to pay a tax of four per cent, but if he choses to make a declaration, the falsity of which, Mr. Curtis maintains, is not apparently an offence against the law, that it has timber to the extent of 5000 feet per acre upon it and that he is holding it for a rise, he will only have to pay half his former tax.

Again the land is not assessed at its selling value but at its wild land aspect. This is declared to be the fault of the assessors who have power, and occasionally exercise it, of assessing it at its real value. Furthermore with such crown granted lands there is no royalty on the timber thus giving the holder the power to ask a higher price for each acre than may be demanded by another seller whose timber may be charged with the royalty, a sum of money directly paid to him by Tatlow's act on which he pays no taxes. Another anomaly is that the holder of land may by putting a ring fence around a large area, held for speculative purposes, and by erecting a shack or so upon it, fences that have now often fallen into disrepair, shacks that never were lived in, may claim that his land is improved and instead of paying four per cent or even two, gets off with three-fifths of one per cent while practically there is neither a settling of the land nor any commercial improvement. Thus the burden of taxation falls upon the actual settler and the bigger the speculator the less he is taxed.

What is to be agitated for, within and without the house, is the doing away of Mr. Tatlow's cut in taxation, the assessing of lands at their true value, the value at which the owner is willing or advertises to sell, and a statutory declaration that no land may come under the improved land rate without occupancy and a certain proportion of cultivation, as high as it is in the case of a bona fide settler. Mr. Curtis is of the opinion that settling will thus be encouraged by the discouragement of speculation and lands now held for a rise will have to be thrown upon the market because of the burden taxation will instantly become.

The second point is the two million acres held by the E. & N. railway since 1885 without taxation, although the lands have been really alienated, within the meaning of the original charter, years ago. This land has never paid a cent to the province and Mr. Curtis charges that Mr. Tatlow knows this very well for he made open reference to the fact in the house in 1902 and was thereupon called down in unparliamentary language by Mr. Dunsmuir. This land is in addition to the crown granted forest land alluded to before, which Mr. Curtis estimates at no less than 500,000 acres worth, at a very conservative estimate, not less than $12,500,000, or $25 per acre, and which, if taxed at 4 per cent should bring in $500,000 annually, instead of less than $50,000 as at present. The Dunsmuir lands, as the E. & N. grant is usually called, is at least capable of as much revenue as the other and yet not even one cent is being paid. "Similarly," Mr. Curtis concluded, "the railways are holding land all over the province which are either wholly untaxed or are assessed at a fraction of their true value. The whole matter is one that is claiming the earnest attention of a large section of the liberal party and you may expect to see some active developments in this direction."

ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL

FIGURES IN DETAIL FOR MONTH OF MARCH

MISS THOMAS' DIVISION WINS THE WILSON BANNER

The figures showing the number of pupils enrolled at the high and public schools for the month of March, the actual average attendance and the percentage, as well as the list of those perfect in attendance, are given hereunder.

High School	Enrol.	Att.	P.C.
Division I	18	15.55	86.39
Division II	22	21.08	95.82
Total	40	36.63	91.57
Public School	Enrol.	Att.	P.C.
Division I	33	30.45	92.27
Division II	28	25.73	91.87
Division III	30	26.58	88.60
Division IV	42	39.80	94.76
Division V	47	42.27	89.93
Division VI	50	44.75	89.50
Division VII	36	31.38	87.16
Division VIII	41	38.40	93.66
Division IX	46	42.57	92.54
Division X	28	25.90	92.50
Total	381	347.83	91.29

The total attendance at the high and public schools for the past month was: Enrolled, 421; attendance, 384.46; percentage of regularity, 91.23.

The Wilson banner for the best percentage of attendance was won by Miss Thomas' division, No. IV.

The list of those who attended perfectly throughout the month is as follows:

Division 1, A. Sullivan, principal—Roland Brown, Naomi Butchart, Hugh Gunn, Percy Howard, Dora Jordan, Winnie Kinahan, Lorne McCutcheon, James Nicol, Leonard Pitts, Mabel Steel, Edward Scoley.

Division 2, Miss K. Scanlan, teacher—Erma Ferguson, William Gunn, Lottie Annable, Mary Donaldson, Samson Waters, Albert Poupore, Hugh Fletcher, Marjorie Cummins, Mabel Astley, Harry Gibbs, Harry Pitts, Charles Pearcy, Marion Wade, David Hardie, Margaret McPhee.

Division 3, Miss E. S. DeBou, teacher—Paul Bard, George Cory, Charles Darough, Bertie Donaldson, Edna Graves, Walter, Newburn, Jean Nicol, Lucile Perkins, Hester Pierre, Ina Steed, Alice Swannell, Ross Taylor, Ruth Williams, Rachel Wilson, Mabel Malmstrom, Haworth Drewry.

Division 4, Miss Thomas, teacher—George Norman, Percy Cory, George Elliott, Beth Ingram, Jack Laughton, Ruth Manhart, Alfred Manson, Arthur Marks, Helen McArthur, Ida McCohn, Gladys Macdonald, Lulu McVicar, Waldo Ferguson, Willie Oliver, Clifford Steeper, Emma Svoboda, Mary Taylor, Buelah Thomson, Violet Watson, Ross Riley, Maud Riley, Kathleen Montgomery, Edmund Traves.

Division 5, Miss L. Wade, teacher—Lawrence Amas, Esther Bard, Henning Bergman, Leila Buggins, David Friedman, Gladys Gurney, Mata Kreyscher, John Lindblad, Earl Marks, Rita McCutcheon, Bruce Macdonald, Willie McVicar, George Nicoll, Nellie Richardson, Charlie Riley, Edith Ross, Frederica Starkey, Hazel Thompson, Charlie Traves, Lily Oates, Mabel Allen, Iva Choate, Murdo McLeod.

Division 6, Miss M. L. Moffatt, teacher—Marjorie Black, Eddie Boyes, Marguerite Buggins, Helen Boyd, Everett Brusch, John Craig, George Ferguson, Joe Greyerbiehl, Emma Gebert, Norman Hall, Lillian Hunter, Jack Leslie, Clarence McKeown, Muriel Marks, Archie Nicoll, Violet Ross, Isabel Thomson, George Swannell.

Division 7, Miss A. O. Barber, teacher—Jack Atterbury, Myrtle Darough, Isabel Devlin, Fred Grant, John Lawson, Victor Mastberg, Eileen McKenzie, Gladys McKeown, Fanny Mechihn, Hamilton Neelands, Willie Reid, Frank Wallace, John Waldie, Dan Webster.

Division 8, Mrs. Pearcy, teacher—Alexander Ballan, Alfrida Bergman, Joy Cummins, Berneice DeWitt, Earle Donaldson, Irene Donaldson, Gladys Dinwoodie, Keith Drew, Rose Garde, Violet Garde, Margaret Hamilton, Marjory Ingram, Dan Jones, Agnes Lawson, Henry Lindblad, Ernest Machin, Lilias McPherson, Laura McEachren, Ruth Taylor, Catherine Wallach, Grace Wright, Claude Miller, Christina Allen.

Division 9, Miss Thom, teacher—Gunnar Bergman, Carlton Duck, John Dinwoodie, Helen Fennell, Ralph Forrester, Jeannette Hanna, Stewart Houston, Alberta Jerome, Esther Lindblad, Bessie McKenzie, Angus McLeod, Lillian McDonald, Jack McPhee, Amelia Nicoll, Stockley Norris, Georgie Svoboda, Willie Wallach.

Division 10, Miss Abercrombie, teacher—John Ballan, Frank Brewer, Thomas Craig, Tony DeFero, Jessie Donaldson, Hewitt Ferguson, Earle Hall, Reggie Hay, Edith McPhee, May Ratcliffe, William Wilson, Gladys Young.

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LOSS OF THE DAKOTA

HOW JIM HILL'S GIANT STEAMER WAS WRECKED

CAPTAIN, WHO WAS ON BRIDGE, ERRED IN RECKONING

Seattle, March 28—Captain Emil Francke of the Great Northern liner Dakota, which now lies a total wreck on Osano reef, off the village of Shirahama, Japan, collapsed in the boat that was bearing him to shore, the moment he left the ship, a broken hearted man. Such is the news brought in the first mail advices that have reached Seattle from the Orient since the Dakota struck.

Wild rumors were rife about Yokohama for a week after the Dakota struck and one of them was to the effect that captain Francke had attempted to take his own life and that a guard had been placed over him to prevent him from committing suicide. The captain alone was responsible for the loss of the magnificent vessel. He had been on the bridge for more than an hour when she struck on the reef that caused her destruction.

Reports of misconduct of the officers and crew of the ship were current for several days, but these are authoritatively denied by passengers. Captain Francke and the other officers kept their heads about them. The captain coolly set about ascertaining the gravity of the situation and as soon as he learned that the vessel was in danger of sliding off into deep water at any moment, began landing his passengers. This done, he collapsed as the result of the great strain under which he had been laboring.

The wreck of the Dakota narrowly escaped being a marine disaster far greater than it was. She struck the top of a rock which ripped her open for half her length. Then she stuck fast and her bow dropped to the bottom in 17 fathoms of water, her stern shooting high into the air.

Had she gone a few feet further, the vessel would have gone down instantly into 180 feet of water. That any on board would have been saved is doubtful.

First officer A. Ahman was on duty on the bridge on the day of the wreck until 3:55 p.m., when he was relieved by captain Francke. Ahman after strolling about the lower deck to see that the derricks were made ready to handle the cargo on Monday morning, went to his cabin and began reading a book.

At 5:04 p.m. he was startled by the ship grinding on a rock and he rushed on the deck reporting to the captain on the bridge. Within two minutes after striking the rock the pressure of the air and the inrush of water were so strong that the canvas covers of the air vents from the tanks were blown off, and columns of water shot into the air. Later on the hatches blew off and floated the cargo, and immense quantity of cotton, flour, mail, baggage and wreckage of all descriptions covering the sea about the ship.

After the ship had settled soundings were taken, when there was found to be 17 fathoms at the bow, 13 from the bridge and three from the stern. The captain immediately sounded the call to launch the boats and outside of all hands working a little faster, there was no more excitement than at the regular boat drill. Within ten minutes after she had struck 14 life boats were lowered on a line with the deck rail, five other boats and a dinghy remaining on deck.

The Dakota struck in broad daylight in bright weather. She was miles closer to shore than she should have been and the reason why captain Francke thus hugged the coast seemed inexplicable. The villagers at Shirahama saw the giant ship steaming along in waters that were known to be dangerous and endeavored to signal her to keep off. Those on board thought the signals were salutations and waved handkerchiefs in return. How the ship got in such a dangerous position even first officer Ahman cannot understand; in fact, it was as much a mystery to him as anyone on board, but he said it must have been due to the very strong current toward the shore. It is stated that had she been 50 feet further out she would have missed the ledge. Ahman did not ask the captain nor did he hear him give any reason for the accident, but two passengers heard captain Francke say at one time it was due to the "inset of the current" and at another time that he "missed his estimate of the distance."

SOLITARY CONFINEMENT

For Russian Woman Who Murdered the Wrong Man.

Thun, Switzerland, March 28.—Mlle. Tatiana Leontaiff, the Russian woman, who murdered a Frenchman named Muller, in Interlaken, in November last, mistaking him for M. Durlavo, ex-minister of the interior, of Russia, was today sentenced to four years solitary confinement and to 20 years expulsion from the country. The prisoner complained that she had been subjected to the most brutal treatment by the examining magistrate, and the prison wardens, who when called to the witness stand, were unable to deny the charges.

ENGINE BLEW UP

Youngstown, March 28—A locomotive attached to an ore train on the Pittsburg, Youngstown and Astabula railroad, a branch of the Lakeshore, exploded at Lockwood, 30 miles southeast of here, today. The engineer, H. H. Watson, of Mahonintown, Pa., cannot be found and it is supposed that he was blown to pieces. The fireman and brakeman and a tramp were badly hurt. When the boiler blew up the locomotive and 11 cars of ore went down an embankment. The engine was demolished.

STRIKERS YIELD

Hamburg, March 28—The locked out longshoremen today decided to reconsider their refusal to do night work, which was the cause of the shipping companies locking them out, and to reopen negotiations with the shipping association for their reinstatement.

MET ROOSEVELT

Washington, March 29—The Canadian postal commissioners today visited points of interest here. A call at the White House and presentation to president Roosevelt by the postmaster general were features of the program.

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CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY

"Companies Act, 1897."

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the "Kootenay Copper Company, Limited," has this day been registered as an Extra-Provincial Company under the "Companies Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate at the City of Spokane, in the State of Washington.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

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

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

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

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENT

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

TAKE NOTICE that I, J. D. Anderson, P.L.S., of Trail, B.C., agent for Andrew Sostad, Free Miner's Certificate No. B521, intend, 60 days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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

J. D. ANDERSON.

Dated this 17th day of December, 1906.

CRETIFICATES OF IMPROVEMENT

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

TAKE NOTICE that I, Frank C. Green, acting as agent for Michael Egan, Free Miner's certificate No. G515, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvement, for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants of the above claims.

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

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

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

TIMBER NOTICES

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 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 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 3.59, 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.

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, on the West Fork of Mission creek about ten miles east of Rykerts, B.C.

Timber Limit No. 1—Commencing at a post marked "Charles G. Reeders southeast corner post," planted on the West Fork of Mission creek, where it crosses the international boundary line, thence north 80 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains to the place of beginning.

Located the 26th February, 1907.
CHARLES G. REEDER, Locator.
A. J. KENT, Agent.

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

Located the 27th February, 1907.
CHARLES G. REEDER, Locator.
A. J. KENT, 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, 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 where 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.

LAND NOTICES

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the 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 "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 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 Hon. Chief commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria, for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post marked "John D. Atchison's N.E. corner," planted near K. and S. block 823, at foot of North bay of Howser lake, thence south 40 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence 20 chains more or less along shore of bay to point of commencement, the whole containing 80 acres, more or less.

JOHN D. ATCHISON.
FRANK FLETCHER, Agent.
Nov. 26, 1906. 24-2

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

Dated this 9th day of February, 1907.
M. M. WINTER.

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

Dated March 6, 1907.
PATRICK SHERAN.

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

T. W. SAVARY.
J. R. EDMONDSON, Agent.
Kaslo, Nov. 29, 1906. 24-2

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. 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 7210, 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 sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works at Victoria, for permission to purchase the following described lands in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked "J. T. Burgess' N.E. corner, situated 100 feet south of the railway track on the east line of timber license 7821, thence east 40 chains, more or less, to J. A. Sullivan's pre-emption line; thence north along said line to right of way of B. C. Southern railway; thence west to place of commencement, containing 25 acres more or less. 24-2

Staked this 15th day of February, 1907.
J. T. BURGESS, Locator.
GEO. A. HUNT, 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 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.

VOL. 5

LORD AYL
IS RET

Colonel Vidal S
Him as Inspe
General

Secretary of State Introdu
Bill to Provide for Estab
of Juvenile Court

(Special to The Daily
Ottawa, April 5.—In the
morning, Talbot, (Bellec
the speaker, pointedly, if
usual for seats to the right
to be reserved for supporters
ernment. The reference wa
Bourassa and Lavergne.
Fielding stopped the que
outset by stating that the
of seats was a matter of
rangement and no direction
ter could be given.
Gayreau, liberal, formally
press reports that he was
pointed assistant clerk of th
Macpherson made a strong
the question of the construct
fishery cruiser for the Pacifi
cost of $225,000 came up, th
should be received only fr
coast shipyards. In answer
taunt that only "punts" were
Macpherson pointed to the
C. P. R. fleet constructed o
Templeman admitted in th
that several more cruisers w
quired to meet the demand
tection of Pacific coast fish
Macpherson then called a
the fact that often poacher
from the single cruiser now
sion, showing the need of inc
tection.
Hon. R. W. Scott introdu
senate today a bill for a s
for trying juvenile offenders
will only be passed as far as
reading this session.
Lord Aylmer against his
been retired as inspector ge
adian militia. Col. Vidal w
him.
Lord Aylmer expressed re
had not been permitted to h
of inspector general for a cou
longer. It was the duty of a
emphatically declared, to o
and he would do so in this
out complaint. He had look
to enjoying the summer's w
had been outlined and now
worried by the thought th
nothing to do. Lord Aylme
he believed in the system of
for officers and could not an
ing relieved of his post un
served at least four years.
cessor, colonel Vidal, he h
but good wishes. He knew hi
soldier.
A deputation including se
lieutenant-colonel Thompson
W. V. Soper, of Ottawa; T. A
Toronto, and others, wait
Richard Cartwright, ministe
and commerce, yesterday, to
application of the Imperial E
pany, that further governm
tance be given towards e
trade communication betwee
via a line of steamers from
Atlantic ports.
It is probable the matter w
up in London by sir Wilfrid
his colleagues, with the repr
of the Australian government

EDUCATION OF IND

Protestant Churches Want
Policy—To Interview O
Toronto, April 5.—Repr
from various Protestant bod
by Hon. S. H. Blake, K.C., wi
minister of the interior at O
Tuesday, regarding the chang
for the education of the na
west Indians. The aim is t
government undertake the wh
education, leaving the purel
teachings to denominationa
aries. Should the governmen
to the idea the churches wi
ask that the grants be increas

P. E. I. FINANCES

Charlottetown, P.E.I., Apr
mates were tabled in the pro
islature today. On current a
estimated that $328,499 will b
on capital account $21,500.
items are: Administration
$21,000; education, $125,000;
$9000; public works, $58,000.
half the increased subsidy fr
minion will be available next
will likely be a deficit. Whe
$70,000 is paid a surpus is ex

TORNADO WRECKS AS

New Orleans, April 5—A des
Jackson says a tornado swept
day, wrecking the state insane
killing three inmates. Severa
were destroyed, and Miss M. L
woman, is said to have been
killed.

GANANOQUE INN BU

Gananoque, Ont., April 5—As
fire in the Gananoque Inn, one
est summer hotels in Canada,
mains of the building are a wi