

CAUSE UNREST

Vancouver, B. C. March 18.—Colonel John Smith, the political advisor to the maharajah of Mysore, today warned the residents of this province against the harsh treatment of the Hindus now in the country. He stated that the men here would undoubtedly send word home that the flag they served in India did not protect them in Canada and the result would be the creation of unrest among the native troops in India, which might lead to a lamentable outbreak. He considered the danger grave and worthy of special legal notice in view of the press accounts of the feeling towards Hindus throughout the province. Smith agrees that it is wise that immigration from the Orient should stop, and he believes that the London officials will recognize the true situation.

The Hindus ordered deported on the Empress did not leave today owing to an application by the C. P. R. lawyers for a writ of habeas corpus writ, which will be argued tomorrow morning.

FINDLAY FIND IS REAL

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS TAKEN OUT LAST FALL

SCARCITY OF FURS AND RAVAGES OF WOLVES

Edmonton, March 18.—Frank V. Anderson, an old Hudson's Bay company trader, who has recently been trading in horses in the Peace river district, arrived in the city last night. Mr. Anderson declared the Indians in the north country are in sore straits, as results of the scarcity of furs and the ravages of wolves. He tells an interesting tale confirming reported good strikes on Finlay river. He said: "The Indians are in very hard circumstances this year and will be for two years more at least. There are so many wolves in the country that they are killing off all the fur-bearing animals and at the same time are killing the Indians' horses. The most of the Indians are on foot now. There is no doubt that the gold strike in the Finlay river district is real and in the next year there will be a tremendous rush there. I heard of grub-staking a man last fall who took out \$40,000 before the season closed."

His lordship bishop Holmes, bishop of Moosehead on James Bay, returned to the city on Saturday after a two months' stay in Northern Alberta. He was on a trip of inspection of the church of England mission in the diocese at the Athabasca.

Tested Stock Seed, Acclimated Trees, Plants FOR THE FARM, GARDEN, LAWN OR CONSERVATORY.

Reliable varieties at reasonable prices; no borers; no scale; no fumigation; no damage to stock. No windy agents to annoy you. Buy direct and get trees and plants that grow. Fertilizers, Bee Supplies, Spray Pumps, Spraying Materials, Cut Flowers, etc. Oldest established nurseries on the mainland of British Columbia. Catalogue free.

M. J. Henry's Nurseries
Greenhouses—3010 Westminster Road, Vancouver, B. C.
Branch Nurseries—S. Vancouver.

WANTED

to hear from owner having **A GOOD FARM** for sale. Not particular about location. Please give price and description, and reason for selling. State when possession can be had. Will deal with owners only. L. Darbyshire, Rochester, N. Y., Box 984.

INSURE YOUR HEALTH AND COMFORT

on stormy days by wearing a **WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING**. Clean - Light - Durable. Low in Price.

FRUIT TREES

From 7c Each. All kinds, warranted true to name, clean, thrifty roses, flowering plants, shrubs 10c; canas, dahlias, 5c, etc. Small fruit plants, largest assortment in Canada, 10c varieties; Wonderful Herbert Raspberry. Tested out Exp. Farm, Ottawa, yielded 10,250 quarts per acre; 12 plants, 50 boxes. Largest, best double cropper any ever introduced. It's poor business to buy a thing anywhere before you see our catalogue, worth \$1, but it's free and saves you half.

RIVERVIEW NURSERY CO.
Box 88, Woodstock, Ont.

VOL. 6

HOLD CAUGUS

Liberals Consider Civil Service Report

L. P. BRODEUR MAY RESIGN

NEGOTIATIONS ON FOOT FOR A RETURN OF THE DOUKHOBORS TO RUSSIA—ENQUIRY INTO THEIR MORALITY IS NOW DEMANDED BY MEMBERS.

(Special to The Daily News.)

Ottawa, March 27.—Peter McKenzie (North Bruce) was chairman at the liberal caucus held this afternoon, at which, it is understood, the report of the civil service commission was discussed. The necessity of further enquiry into the allegations made by the commissioners in respect to the marine department was recognized, and a definite announcement as to the steps to be taken will shortly be made. Several members expressed the view that it was a mistake from the party standpoint for the federal ministers to take part in provincial elections.

As a result of this liberal caucus it is semi-officially announced that Hon. L. P. Brodeur will leave the government for a place on the supreme court bench, succeeding Mr. Justice Groulx. Dr. Beland probably will become minister without portfolio, the portfolio of fisheries remaining vacant for a while. A less definite rumor is that Sir P. Borden has been asked to resign as a further result of the commission's investigation. In the commons today Hon. L. P. Brodeur informed R. L. Borden that the report of the commission which investigated the British Columbia and Georgian Bay fisheries respectively, is being printed and will be tabled later.

The house went into supply on the militia estimates.

Sir Frederick Borden said that the plans were not completed, but it was the general intention to send half the authorized strength of each battalion east of Fort Arthur to camp at the Tercentenary celebration at Quebec, the remaining half to be retained at home. The men to be sent would be selected by their own officers and the cost of the whole would be paid from the vote for the annual drill and no part from the Tercentenary grant.

Mr. Borden also mentioned the suggestion that representatives of western Canada be sent, the minister said the intention was to send a composite regiment from the west, and westerners would be in the majority.

Sir Frederick Borden incidentally gave an intimation that the session will last quite awhile, saying: "There need be no haste in giving details as there will be a lot of business now and July. We are not going to rise next week, I hope."

Dr. Roche was informed by the minister of militia that the petition from the Western Rifle Association for a \$500 grant was referred to the law department for consideration at present, as the estimates were already complete.

On the immigration vote Mr. Taylor raised the Doukhobor question. He believed these people were immoral and charged and that the government should order an enquiry.

Messrs. Cash and McCraney (Saskatchewan) defended the Doukhobors, who, he said, in the main, were good citizens. The excesses complained of were of a few unbalanced individuals. Taylor asked if any grant was under consideration to bring in more Doukhobors.

Hon. Frank Oliver replied there were none, unless possibly in connection with those already here. It was understood they were willing to return to Russia and negotiate on that end on foot.

Mr. Roche (Halifax) was informed that no immigration agents in the United States were interested in land companies; any regular agent known to be interested in a land company would be dismissed.

On the \$75,000 estimate for the purchase of Buffalo, Hon. Frank Oliver informed Cocksbut that a couple of buffalo brought from the United States had escaped during the transfer to the park, which was originally intended for a herd of elk. He did not know if any were there now, but certain individuals were under a \$5000 bond to place a herd there.

W. F. Cocksbut (Brantford) enquired about not buffalo and elk in-jure each other?

The minister replied that buffalo and elk were in the same inclosure at Banff. The cost of a fence around the park had been \$1,000.

McCarty and Staples inquired as to the truth of the statement that Aoyote had assisted Douglas, the Banff national park manager, to purchase buffalo and profited thereby.

Hon. Frank Oliver explained that Aoyote, the Canadian immigration agent at Great Falls, Mont., acted as information agent and it was largely through his suggestion that the buffalo were secured.

At the evening session the rest of the supplementary estimates for the year ending March 31 were passed.

On Tuesday a supply bill, totalling about twenty million dollars, will be introduced and after it is passed the royal assent

ROTHSCHILD RESIGNED

FINANCIER TOO BUSY TO REMAIN ON RAILWAY BOARDS

GREAT INFLUX OF NEWCOMERS IS NOW ASSURED

Montreal, March 27.—A London special cable says that Hon. Charles Rothschild, who represented the great banking house of Rothschild on the Grand Trunk and Great Trunk Pacific boards has resigned from both. It is officially stated that the reason is that business engagements are too numerous to permit his attendance at board meetings. It is also officially added in answer to market rumors that the resignation is not connected with the finances of the companies.

Brennan, who kept a grocery store in the north end of the city, was found lying dead in the rear of his store on Monday, March 16. It was thought at the time that death resulted from natural causes and a body was interred, but the mother and father were not satisfied and suspects foul play, and as a result the body is to be exhumed.

Although the immigrants entering Canada from the British Isles decreased by nearly 50 per cent during the months of January and February, there is every prospect that the total influx of newcomers is going to be as great this year as in any previous year.

A dispatch from New York yesterday indicates that the north Atlantic steamship lines, with the exception of the Canadian companies are about to adopt a plan whereby passengers from this side, who hold round-trip tickets may have them good to return on the steamers of other lines from Europe. It was learned at the general offices of the company that the Canadian Pacific had not declined to join in the arrangement if all lines participated. The general passenger agent of the C.P.R. steamship lines expressed the opinion that the New York despatch was calculated to mislead passengers as the arrangement could not possibly lessen the importance of securing return accommodation before leaving this side, especially if passengers contemplated returning during the busy westbound season, which is from July 15 to Oct. 15.

Billy Bly, the celebrated heavyweight champion of Canada got the decision over Jimmy Moran of New York at the end of a fast 15 round bout at Mason opera house last night. The winners was declared by the referee, and the fight was a very clever fight from start to finish and in many cases forced the fighting and kept Allen backing around the ring. It was one of the best fights seen here between little fellows.

Henri Charlevoix, 23 years old, and Alphonse Defreane, were both arrested on suspicion of being the men who shot and wounded a British Columbia and Georgian Bay fisherman respectively, is being printed and will be tabled later.

The house went into supply on the militia estimates.

EMPEROR IS INTERESTED

Is Amused at Press Reports—Never Objected to Hill's Appointment

Venice, March 27.—Emperor William is reported to have read with much interest the telegrams published by the newspapers here concerning his alleged refusal to accept the German ambassador to the United States, ambassador to Germany. He said these accounts were interesting. He made no objection to the appointment of Dr. Hill, although he is reported to have expressed regret that Charlemagne Tower was to leave the post of ambassador.

SHIPPING SEED GRAIN

Northwest Farmers Being Supplied—G. T. P. Bridge Contract Let

Edmonton, March 27.—The officials of the seed grain branch of the dominion department of agriculture have started shipping seed grain to various points in Alberta and Saskatchewan to farmers, who have ordered it from the government for seeding.

Although the price of oats has been definitely announced, it is expected that all together they will be sold to the farmers at about 70 cents per bushel and the British oats at between 70 and 80 cents per bushel.

It is probable that the contract for the construction of the G. T. P. railway bridge across the Pembina river, west of the city will be let shortly. It is understood that work will be commenced on this bridge as soon as possible, in order to complete it by the time the steel is laid west of Edmonton.

Superintendent Constantine, who has been appointed to the command of the 3rd division, R. N. W. M. P., with headquarters at Fort Saskatchewan, has been in the city for the past two days making arrangements for removal from Edmonton to the fort. He left yesterday afternoon on his return. Superintendent Constantine is also in charge of N. division, which embraces the Peace river district. For the present he will likely retain command over the two. The same conditions prevailed some years ago when the superintendent was in command at the fort.

REFUGEES DEPART

Port Au Prince, March 27.—The refugees in the various camps in Port Au Prince, to the number of 75, left here for Kings on this morning on board the German cruiser Bremen. All but two of the refugees refused the government's guarantee of safety, if they should attempt to return to their homes. They preferred to leave the country.

CANADIAN TOBACCO GROWERS

Ottawa, March 27.—Western Ontario tobacco growers have presented their views to the agricultural committee of the commons, declaring Essex county tobacco is equal in quality to all but the very finest brands imported for use in the best cigars and urged prohibition of importation of American tobacco.

BIG TONNAGES

Series of Records Broken by Granby

MINE IN SPLENDID SHAPE

WHOLE EIGHT FURNACES WERE IN FULL BLAST FOR THE MONTH WITHOUT EVEN AN HOUR'S INTERMISSION—LARGE FORCE EMPLOYED.

(Special to The Daily News.)

Phoenix, March 27.—Never in the history of the Granby Consolidated has there been such a succession of record breaking weeks, as far as output of ore is concerned, as for the weeks now closing the month of March. Beginning with the week of March 7, the output was 23,963 tons, which in itself was a new record, being some 700 tons more than the previous seven days. For the week of March 14, the output was 24,440 tons, and last week it was again increased to 25,338 tons. But this week the former records were left far behind, and a total of ore mined, crushed and shipped amounting to 27,288 tons, or an average of 3755 tons daily.

All this, of course, means that the tonnage output for the month of March will, for the first time in the history of the Granby mines, or in that of any other copper property in the Dominion of Canada, exceed 100,000 tons. In fact, it is already nearly certain, with a few days yet to elapse, that it will be about 30,000 tons more than for January and some 25,000 tons more than for February.

This magnificent tonnage showing is made possible because the company's plants are now in the full of operation as far as equipment goes, practically all the new work in the shape of machinery, giant crushers, terminals, truckage, ore bins, etc., being complete for the first time. Added to this was the fact that an unusually favorable run was had at the company's smelting works at Grand Forks, where the battery of eight blast furnaces was kept in commission, without an hour's intermission, for the entire month this far. In fact, the smelter could not use the ore as fast as supplied by the mines, and about 15,000 tons has been piled up in the new ore bunkers, recently completed especially for an emergency supply, in case of any breakdowns on railways or otherwise.

Inasmuch as the smelter furnaces will probably be connected with the new steel flue dust chamber, recently completed, necessitating each one to be shut down, separately, for 10 days during April, that month will undoubtedly not be as large in tonnage output from the mines as was March. The regular force of about 850 to 900 men is being steadily employed at mine and smelter, and everything is running smoothly.

MORE MERCIFUL

Italian Deputy Thinks America Committed to Barbarism

Rome, March 27.—Signor Pompili, under secretary of the foreign office, received an interpellation today in the chamber of deputies, made by deputy Pogel, regarding Joseph Prohaci, an Italian who was hanged at the District of Columbia for the murder of his sweetheart. The under secretary gave a history of the case, saying that it was not known that Prohaci was the man's name. In spite of the fact that the case was notorious, the Italian ambassador at Washington, baron Desplanches, interposed his good offices, but in vain. In conclusion, signor Pompili said Italy must respect the sentence of a civilized country as their families. People who are hanged are not to be considered as barbarians.

Reports coming in from various points in the republic show that the quake was felt over a wide area but that in no place with the possible exception of Chilapa, was there any considerable loss of property or life.

Mexico, March 27.—Governor Damian, the chief executive of the state of Guerrero, who is at present in the city, has received the first official advice from the town of Chilapa, said to have been destroyed in the heavy earthquake shock which occurred last night. The message the governor received said that while a number of the buildings of the town were leveled to the ground, no lives were lost. The police quarters in the mayor's office were destroyed and the jail had been damaged. Great fissures were seen in the streets and open fields in the neighborhood of Ometep; the jail was destroyed and 20 prisoners made their escape.

Latest returns from Chilapa show, however, that the government departments and other floors were ultra-conservative. The town was largely destroyed but no lives were lost. Most of the buildings that were leveled were residences. Thirty-four different shocks have probably marked the past 24 hours by the seismograph at the national observatory. Most of these shocks however, were imperceptible except to the delicate needle of the instrument. Troops guarding the public buildings are standing in Chilapa, but perfect order prevails.

WON'T REFUSE IT

St. Paul, March 27.—Governor Johnson of Minnesota today made a specific declaration that while he has done nothing and will do nothing towards procuring for himself the democratic nomination for president, he will not refuse the honor if it is tendered him. The governor made this statement in a letter to Sam J. Turnblad, publisher of the Minneapolis Swedish-American Post, who asked for a declaration on the subject.

SETTLERS ARE WANTED

LARDO VALLEY HAS BEEN PASSED OVER TO DATE

HUNDREDS OF ACRES WAITING TO BE OCCUPIED

Has the Lardo valley been neglected by real estate men? E. B. Vipond who settled in the valley in May, 1896, the first settler, thinks this section has been overlooked and he wants settlers to inspect the lands because he says no finer or better orchard lands can be found in Kootenay, the famous.

Mr. Vipond writes The Daily News, giving some interesting facts of the growth of the district. He says: "When I first decided to settle in the Lardo valley in May, 1896, I thought I would see what could be done in the farming line and I ordered a swell new J.C. plow and some seed and started up in a rowboat from Kaslo. We reached my land all right and the next morning while we were working in the meadow, we happened to look over to where the new bright red plow was standing—you could see it for miles, standing right in the center of the meadow—and we saw a big black bear come out of the bush and take in the plow. I guess it was the first one he ever saw and he did not know what to make of it. We tracked him for nearly an hour and at last he made off and he never bothered us again. Likely the plow scared him, and he told the other bears about it, anyway we had peace right along so far as bears were concerned. The first day we followed the bear and we soon got plenty of partly cleared land all through the valley. I think that all told there must be nearly 30,000 acres of farming land in the Lardo valley. The first 1000 acres I bought on Kootenay lake to Grand on Front lake, 32 miles in length, with the Lardo river and the C.P.R. branch line running through it from end to end. The land is mostly good farming and ranching land, and this only to be seen to be appreciated by intending ranchers."

At the Kootenay lake end is the Pullman ranch, now owned by J. J. Campbell of Nelson, comprising 500 acres. The property will make a good dairy, stock and fruit ranch.

Charles Eck's ranch of 80 acres, and the old Murphy ranch of 100 acres, now owned by Winnipeg people, come next in order, and then come E. Bardsley's and Charles Smith's holdings of 50 acres each.

There is about 2000 acres of good meadow land at the point where I first settled. Charles Mackenzie, the postmaster here, has a fine 100 acre tract, mostly covered in timber, about 20 in grain and garden and the balance in wild hay. They have over 100 head of cattle and supply the valley with milk and butter.

Charles Campbell has 100 acres of fine meadow land, partly cleared and he owns a small herd of cattle. For a stretch of ten miles the country is uncultivated, and only a few farms, plenty of good land, probably 300 acres to the mile, mostly covered by timber limits at the present time. Bob Obyrne has 300 acres and he is now setting out quite an extensive orchard.

My own place adjoins the Gold Hill town-site of settlers and their families. I have a ten-acre orchard this year. The townsite will be platted out and put on the market this season. John Keen of Kaslo is the owner. Dave Kane, the Kaslo postmaster, has some choice land hereabouts but from Kane's place to Gerard there are no residents although there is plenty of fine land available.

What we want in this section is an influx of settlers and their families. The land is here, the best that can be found in the district, there is none better, but we want schools and postoffices and to get these we need absent landlords, but we can have them by the thousands. People have only got to travel over the valley once to see how good the prospects are.

Several hours later, the following was received: "Later returns confirm my first telegram. Chilapa has been shaken to the earth and reduced to ashes. This corresponds to the only one working near the scene."

The Associated Press unavailingly tried throughout the day to confirm the news of the total destruction of the town by earthquake and Chilapa has a population of some 15,000 persons and is the largest town in the state of Guerrero. To reach the place from Mexico City it is necessary to travel one day by train and then four days over a rough mountain trail on horseback. Telegraphic communication has been interrupted with Chilapa and officers of that place have not yet answered the telegrams of enquiry sent to them. The Guerrero government departments and officers at the national observatory said that no report of the destruction of the city had been received by them. Neither had reports of any other nature been received from there.

BARBARISM

Reports coming in from various points in the republic show that the quake was felt over a wide area but that in no place with the possible exception of Chilapa, was there any considerable loss of property or life.

Mexico, March 27.—Governor Damian, the chief executive of the state of Guerrero, who is at present in the city, has received the first official advice from the town of Chilapa, said to have been destroyed in the heavy earthquake shock which occurred last night. The message the governor received said that while a number of the buildings of the town were leveled to the ground, no lives were lost. The police quarters in the mayor's office were destroyed and the jail had been damaged. Great fissures were seen in the streets and open fields in the neighborhood of Ometep; the jail was destroyed and 20 prisoners made their escape.

HUGE STRIKE

Twenty-Five Thousand Coal Miners May Go Out Next Week

Kansas City, March 27.—Thirty-five thousand members of the United Mine Workers of America employed in districts number 147 and 148, comprising Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas, may strike on April 1, following a decision reached at a meeting of the division vice-presidents yesterday. The southwestern coal operators' association has thus far failed to arrange a new contract to take the place of the one which expires March 31.

WON'T REFUSE IT

St. Paul, March 27.—Governor Johnson of Minnesota today made a specific declaration that while he has done nothing and will do nothing towards procuring for himself the democratic nomination for president, he will not refuse the honor if it is tendered him. The governor made this statement in a letter to Sam J. Turnblad, publisher of the Minneapolis Swedish-American Post, who asked for a declaration on the subject.

TOWN BURNED

Conflagration Preceded by An Earthquake

CHILAPA IS A TOTAL RUIN

NOT A LIFE WAS LOST DESPITE THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE DISASTER—HELP IS BEING RUSHED FROM ALL POINTS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

(Special to The Daily News.)

Mexico City, March 27.—Chilapa, a town of 15,000 inhabitants in the state of Guerrero, has been shaken by an earthquake and burned. The shocks, two in number, occurred early last evening and were followed by fires, which originated in a dozen places among the tumbling buildings, joined in a conflagration that swept the town. Only meagre facts of the disaster are known here and what has been learned has dribbled out from half a dozen sources more or less authoritative.

The loss of life, if any, as well as the monetary extent of the property damage is problematical and continued efforts to gauge the catastrophe have been futile to-night. Telegraphic communication with Chilapa was severed at the town in two days away on horse back from the nearest railway station. Coasters have been despatched to Chilapa from Chihuahua, Satepeque to Chilapa from Chihuahua, and Chilapa from Chihuahua.

That messengers for relief were sent from the burned city today possibly immediately following the earthquake last night. The reports that have reached here agree that the town was destroyed by the shocks and fire and that the people fled the place in terror.

City of Mexico, March 27.—Mrs. Emma Jeanette Dorville, an American, dropped dead of heart disease last night in a theatre in Vera Cruz during a public which followed the earthquake. News of the panic reached Mexico City tonight. When the quake was felt, the audience rushed for the doors and many people were trampled and some seriously injured. During the crush Mrs. Dorville dropped dead. A gardener was killed, 15 persons were slightly hurt and one was fatally injured. Mexico City has eight by the falling beams and walls. All were workmen.

El Pasola, the government organ, today received a despatch from its correspondent in Chilapa saying that the town of Chilapa, 20 miles from the place, was totally destroyed by the quake and that the fire in the ruins completed the work of destruction. The people of the town were terrified and many were praying in the open places and in the fields adjoining the town.

Several hours later, the following was received: "Later returns confirm my first telegram. Chilapa has been shaken to the earth and reduced to ashes. This corresponds to the only one working near the scene."

The Associated Press unavailingly tried throughout the day to confirm the news of the total destruction of the town by earthquake and Chilapa has a population of some 15,000 persons and is the largest town in the state of Guerrero. To reach the place from Mexico City it is necessary to travel one day by train and then four days over a rough mountain trail on horseback. Telegraphic communication has been interrupted with Chilapa and officers of that place have not yet answered the telegrams of enquiry sent to them. The Guerrero government departments and officers at the national observatory said that no report of the destruction of the city had been received by them. Neither had reports of any other nature been received from there.

MONEY MARKET IMPROVING

Montreal, March 27.—That the money market is improving was shown today when the letters were opened for \$5,000,000 on city of Montreal 40-year debentures, bearing 4 per cent interest. Five bids were received for the whole amount, the highest being that of the Bank of Montreal, at 97.025. While the civic officials were hopeful of receiving 98 they are still satisfied, for the price offered is better than that which the last New York loan was offered at, 106.80, as compared with the 104, which the New York bonds brought.

ACCOUNTED FOR

Victoria, March 27.—In an advanced stage of decomposition the body of William Baird was discovered yesterday in a cottage at Spring Ridge by a clerk from a real estate man, who visited the place to put up "To Let" notices. Baird was an elderly man, lately had subsided on charity and had not been seen about for two or three weeks.

TO HONOR STEVENS

Tokio, March 27.—The foreign office is making arrangements for a program for the funeral services for Durham W. Stevens in this city, simultaneously with the absence in America. There will undoubtedly be a larger attendance at the services than at any former funeral in Japan. The entire imperial diplomatic and foreign contingents, it is expected, will be present.

WILL APPEAL FINDING

Toronto, March 27.—Corporation counsel Fullerton today advised the city council to appeal against the judgment of chief justice Meredith quashing the bylaw to reduce the liquor licenses in the city from 150 to 110.

TORONTO'S ABCONDER

Toronto, March 27.—Douglas B. Findley was in the police court this morning charged with stealing \$27,070.70 from McDonald and Mabee, cattle dealers, but the crown was not prepared to go on with the case and was granted a week's adjournment. The following statement was made at the museum: "It would appear from the re-

A FIRM STAND

Unexpected Attitude of Premier McBride

UNEMPLOYED OF NANAIMO

WILL NOT SIGN DECLARATION OF NEEDING RELIEF LEST IT DISFRANCHISE THEM AS PAUPERS ON SUBSEQUENT RETURN TO ENGLAND.

(Special to The Daily News.)

Victoria, March 27.—Although premier McBride made peace with the hostile socialists by promising them, by promising them that an immediate meeting of the executive would consider the objection of their unemployed to signing the declaration required as a preliminary to their engagement upon relief work, so soon as the first minister was out of the precincts of Nanaimo, he seems to have been less disposed to meet the demands of Mr. Hawthornthwaite and his friends.

The objection of the men was that the signing of the required declaration, in effect, pauperized them under English law, and disenfranchised them should they at any time return to England.

With this position attorney general Bowser begs to disagree. As a result of accepting his advice, the government has decided to insist upon the declaration as a precedent to employment.

This decision has been communicated to J. F. Lord, chairman of the committee, the objecting unemployed, together with a copy of the attorney general's opinion.

PIECE WORK

Railroadmen May Strike in New York State—Meeting Today

New Haven, March 27.—A conference will be held tomorrow between the heads of unions and officials of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway company on the rule establishing piece work in the shops. The shopmen are violently opposed to the piece work rule and a strike may be declared if the railroad seeks to enforce the rule. It is hoped that a compromise will be effected.

In an unofficial way it is ascertained that sentiment among the officers of the road is strong against receding from the position of the company in this matter. The contention being that piece work, if fixed upon a fair basis, gives the maximum of wages and at the same time secures from them the maximum of efficiency.

Talks with the men, on the other hand, show that they want the heads of the union organizations are strongly opposed to the piece work rule on grounds which are not definitely stated, beyond the position that piece work is opposed to the general policy of the union.

GETS IT ALL

New York, March 27.—The grand jury in Kings county made a presentment today to county judge Favett of Brooklyn in which legislative action is urged with regard to suspended Brooklyn banking institutions.

The presentment states: "The suspension of the financial institutions are a sad blow to the depositors and to add to their misfortune, the receiver does not add one cent to the assets, but in some instances, it requires a microscope to reveal the balance left by this patriotic official, after he voids his enormous commission. We would therefore, respectfully, to our legislators the urgent need of relieving the suspended banks from the tremendous expense now prevailing."

NEW YORK MURDER

Rival Chinese Tongs Responsible for Ex-Blind's Trouble

New York, March 27.—A street war, which is believed to be an outgrowth of recent trials of a number of Chinamen for murder in Boston and Philadelphia, threw the local Chinese quarters into intense excitement for a time this afternoon. The victim was Ing Mow, who in the troublesome times of two years ago, was known as a lieutenant of Mock Dock, leader of one of the rival tongs, and who, since the retirement of Mock Dock, has been looked upon by many Chinamen as the real leader of this faction.

Ever since the sensational prosecution of the Chinese murder trials in Boston and Philadelphia there have been frequent rumors around Chinatown that members of the New York colony had inspired the evidence which resulted in the convictions. When the shooting occurred today it became noted about that Mow was one of the men who had been under suspicion in this connection. Mow was walking down Mott street when three Chinamen blocked his way. There was a short argument, a report of a pistol and Mow fell mortally wounded and the three assailants fled. Don Yuk and Wan Yon, both of whom live in Mott street, were taken into custody. Mow died on the way to the hospital.

COULD NOT SHOOT STRAIGHT

Washington, March 27.—Representative Heflin of Alabama quarrelled with a negro today and fired at him, the bullet missing the negro and hitting a white man, wounding him seriously. Heflin was arrested.

COPPER MARKET

Boston, March 27.—Coppers were strong today and the market showed general firmness. Average bid of wire active, 82 1/2, rising 2 1/2, to 85 1/2, and closing at 85 1/2.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP

SECOND ADVICE

The address given by R. C. Brock at the meeting in the court house on Friday evening of the Kootenay Fruit Growers' association, was admittedly so high a character, and contained so much of general interest to the community at large, that The Daily News obtained a verbatim report and this morning places the same before its readers.

Mr. Brock has been appointed secretary of the K. F. G. A., and his first public utterance has made a deep impression.

C. W. Busk, Esq., Chairman. D. C. McMorris, Esq., Secretary. About 45 members present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Chairman stated that the meeting had been called to introduce the newly appointed Manager, Mr. Brock, to the members, and to present a scheme with regard to finances that had been drawn up by the Directors.

The resolution proposed by Mr. Ford which notice was given at the last meeting, to amend the provisions of the constitution relating to the election of Directors, was read by the secretary, Mr. Ford. The idea of the amendment was the possibility of an entirely new board being appointed at any time, which may not be conversant with the business of the preceding year.

Mr. Johnston—The idea of the amendment proposed at least half of the Directors will be familiar with what has been done in the previous year; it assures a stability which is not otherwise obtainable.

Mr. Hulbert—I do not see the advantage of the plan proposed. If you have elections annually you choose the most suitable men.

Mr. Johnston—It sometimes happens however, that the man who receives the most votes is found to be inefficient in practice. Under the system proposed you can select the men who have proved to be most capable.

With the permission of the meeting, Mr. Ford amended his motion to read as follows:

"That at each annual meeting six of the members composing the Board of Directors for the last preceding year be elected to serve for the coming year and after that elections be held to replace the retiring directors, who shall also be eligible for re-election."

Seconded by James Johnstone, Esq., and carried unanimously. A resolution proposed by Capt. McMorris, of which notice had been given at the previous meeting, was read, as follows:

"That the date of the annual meeting be fixed for the first Wednesday in February in each and every year, and that the financial year end on the 31st of December in each and every year."

Seconded by Capt. Paddon. Mr. Ford—When the date of the annual meeting was the first Wednesday in March it brought the election of directors on in the midst of negotiations regarding the coming season's business. It might be that the newly elected Directors chose to adopt a policy entirely different from that of their predecessors, in which case it was necessary to start negotiations all over again.

Mr. Brock—I think December 31st is the most convenient date that can be found for the closing of the financial year.

Mr. Johnston—One reason we wish the Board of Directors elected early as possible, is in order that boxes, etc. could be arranged for early and members could work on them during the winter. I think the solution of this difficulty would be for the Directors to order the boxes in the fall for the coming season. If it were not cared to do that as it might appear as interference with the affairs of their successors.

Mr. Ford—There is no reason why the Directors should not order the boxes for the coming year in the fall if they think it desirable. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Resolution proposed by Capt. Paddon, of which notice was given at the last meeting, was then read as follows:

"That the Directors may refuse for shipment any fruit not considered prime for any cause. They may also refuse to receive fruit for shipment from any person who has not complied with the Association regularly during the shipping season for such fruit, when in their judgment the receiving and shipping of same would be detrimental to the interests of the regular shippers of the Association."

Seconded by J. J. Campbell. Carried unanimously. Resolution proposed by Capt. Paddon, of which notice was given at the last meeting, was read, as follows:

"All shareholders in the Association are held to ship all fruit and produce by and through the Association only. Violation of this rule renders the member liable to suspension from the privilege of buying and selling through the association for a period within the discretion of the directors. Any member so disposing of fruits and produce other than through the Association shall be held liable for the regular commission on the amount of sales so made prior to his suspension."

Mr. Hulbert seconded the motion. "If you act on your own account the commission agents will soon catch on, and cut prices."

(Question was asked whether it would apply to jam and preserves. The Chairman and others stated that it would not.)

Mr. Johnston—This bylaw is absolutely essential by reason of our connection with the Central exchange. It has a large staff of men in the field and

in order to get orders from the best firms they must be in a position to guarantee that they will get the product of certain acreage, we cannot guarantee the crop, of course, but the representatives of the Exchange must be able to guarantee the fulfillment of our engagements unless prevented by natural causes.

Mr. Brock called attention to sub-section A of (1) "One of the objects of the Association," etc.

Mr. Hulbert—Would this apply to one who like Mr. Johnston, for example, was acting as manager or representative of someone else who was not a member of the Association?

Mr. Johnston—I think if one were representing anyone not a member of the Association it would not apply, so far as that non-member was concerned; but they ought to be a member.

Mr. Russell—It is to apply to jams and preserves. I should like to see it plainly understood so that people may not go into it except with their eyes open.

Mr. Brock—I do not think it would apply to jams and preserves.

Mr. Russell—Does it conflict with the obligation of the members of the Farmers' Association to ship their garden truck through the Farmers' Association? Mr. Johnston—I am a member of the Farmers' Association but I did not know there was any such obligation.

Mr. Brock—I do not think this Association has any such obligation.

Mr. Ford—I strongly favor the motion. What the Association has suffered from hitherto has been lack of support, members would sell privately at the back door all they could, and what they could not sell they would try to sell through the Association.

Motion carried. Resolutions proposed by D. A. Boyd, of which notice was given at last meeting:

"That Directors and delegates of this Association be paid their travelling and hotel expenses incurred while attending to the business of the Association; hotel expenses to be limited to \$2 per day, to take effect on and from the date of the last election, November 6, 1907."

Mr. Boyd—In presenting each of the Directors who live outside of Nelson has to pay from \$50 to \$100 a year to come down and attend to the business of the Association. The Directors give freely their experience and knowledge and time and to expect them to pay their own expenses as well as like a charity organization.

Seconded by Mr. Greenwood. The motion was then put to the meeting, when about ten voted for it and one (Mr. Hulbert) against.

Mr. Johnston—The fact that a majority of two-thirds of the members present was necessary to alter the constitution and bylaws.

Mr. Appleton—I do not think the affairs of the association are in such shape that we can afford to pay the Directors' expenses, and I think it would be well to leave this matter over for 12 months.

Mr. Brock—I may say, that some of the Directors have pledged their own credit for the benefit of the Association for the sum of \$85 each; that is a hint of what the Directors are doing for the Association.

Mr. Hulbert—I oppose this resolution, for the reason Mr. Appleton has advanced. The Directors accepted their jobs with their eyes open, and they have a considerable expense which, if for one cannot well afford, at the same time we have an association heavy expenses to meet, we want to make it a success, and in order to do that we must have a fair start. Let the Association get fairly started, then, if after this year things are in better shape and there is something to share out, the Directors will be willing to accept their portion.

Capt. Paddon—I absolutely agree with Mr. Hulbert's remarks.

Mr. Boyd—as to the expense, some of the Directors who live in or close to the city would have no expenses, except perhaps meals, but some of your most efficient directors might be men who are working on the land, who live out of town, who have been working on the land for years and are not men of means and are not in a position to spend this money. Take the delegates to the convention at Revelstoke; the expenses were over \$92 each for that. I think the Association should pay the expenses incurred by Directors in connection with its business.

Mr. Russell—I think the matter might be met by a special vote; in cases, for example, where they have an all-night meeting and have to stay over.

Mr. Brock—I do not think payment of Directors is a usual thing in such Associations as this. Possibly at the end of the year, if the condition of the finances warrant it, an honorarium is voted at a general meeting, when it is decided to do so, because they go right away from home, have to leave their own business entirely for perhaps some days, and the Directors are not quite in that position.

Motion lost. The Chairman—The Directors have a financial scheme which Mr. Campbell will present to you.

Mr. Campbell—This arises in connection with the duties delegated to your committee practically beginning at the last general meeting, when it was decided to try and put the Association on a proper basis to fulfill the work it should do and be an Association in fact as well as in name. With that in view, the bylaws have been amended as you have heard this evening, following the lines of the Hood River Association, and on the same lines the committee has been successful in securing Mr. Brock as secretary. Now it is necessary to provide for Mr. Brock's salary and his expenses to enable him to go about and visit the ranches and advise as to the best methods of planting, pruning,

cultivation, packing and so on, especially perhaps packing, which I do not think any of us really know thoroughly. We have set out to follow the example of a large acreage under cultivation and need advice, and those who are purchasing supplies will all bear their share. The plan provides for an income of about \$4500, which will be sufficient to pay Mr. Brock's salary and expenses and leave about \$1000 for incidentals.

A Member—More than that. Mr. Russell—I do not think we can improve on Mr. Campbell's proposal except in one respect. Some of us, I am one, a black sheep I suppose, are holding a lot of land, of which we hope to sell a portion. I can ask Mr. Brock to come and tell me what to do with it, and I can use his report. Don't you think I am getting an unfair advantage?

A Member—You can pay for it. Mr. Russell—Ten dollars a day; that is very cheap.

Mr. Astley—I am a member of the Association; Mr. Brock, I understand, will be devising a system to pack while whenever possible, and give me the benefit of his advice. I pay my acreage tax of course, but I understand that so long as I do not monopolize the market, I am not required to pay the \$10 a day; is that correct?

Mr. Campbell—No; the idea is that if anyone, I therefore make a suggestion, while the manager and directorate can use in their discretion to prevent anyone running the thing into the ground, making an unfair use of Mr. Brock's services. Mr. Brock would like to see him; I think should only be made where a man has already had his fair share of attention from Mr. Brock and then wants some further special services. The acreage tax will cover all reasonable ordinary services.

Mr. Brock—When he goes of his own accord? When you send for him specially? Mr. Campbell—That was not my interpretation exactly either. It might be that a member has not had a visit in the ordinary course, and tells Mr. Brock he would like to see him, and that might be left in the hands of the Directorate when the charge should be properly made.

Mr. Campbell—We need some money for the following year. I have already voted we open a list for cash subscriptions, which shall be credited to the members of the Association against their taxes, when the taxes are determined. We shall be glad to start the list with \$50.

Mr. Johnston—I second the motion, with another subscription of the same amount.

Chairman—It might be well to confirm the appointment of Mr. Brock by the directors. I think it would be nice if someone not on the Directorate were present to see the action of the Directors be approved. It would greatly strengthen their hands.

NEW BUSINESS Mr. Appleton—Can we settle prices for strawberry picking? I think we should settle the price of the strawberry charge would be imposed should be left to the manager and executive. It would prevent thoughtlessness or selfishness on the part of anyone, in making undue demands on the manager, that the expense of the other members, Mr. Brock will consider everyone's needs and the cost of that will be covered by the acreage tax; but any special services required or special visits would be expected to pay this extra charge and it would enable a check to be made on the part of the manager.

Mr. Johnston—I am going to the Coast on Saturday and shall see Mr. Marpole, the assistant to the 2nd vice president, at once except for a few days in the busy season; generally about eight to ten days of the berry crop. We should count on an average number we require for the rush in the busy season can be taken care of by the Indians.

Five and four and three years ago I paid all the way from 10 to 25 cents, certainly not more than 30 cents. Two years ago I paid 25 cents, last year it started at 35 and 40 and went up to 50 I believe the majority of the members are willing to pay what is fair, but 40 and 50 cents is too much.

Mr. Brock—How much did the pickers make per day at that price? Mr. Appleton—At 50 cents they got more than I did. They can make good wages at 30 cents.

Mr. Campbell—We have paid 35c. mostly; we have paid 40 part of the time we had some green young fellows just from the old country, and I think they made \$25 a day and the pickers who had worked steadily, I think that 35c. is a very good price, from the fact that these men were able to make that much although they were entirely green and had no experience at all.

Mr. Greenwood—I paid 40c. I had a little boy; he would pick about eight crates a day during the best time, at 50 cents and higher. I therefore strongly advise that I would like to pay 40c. and adhere to it. We should also like to know what accommodation will be required.

Mr. Johnston—Mr. Marpole will want to know many pickers we can use, and he will advertise special rates for certain numbers. The pickers would be under the supervision and distribution of Mr. Brock.

Mr. Brock—As to prices, I suggest that slips be passed out among the members and let them name a minimum price and the most he should pay; that would be the best plan for picking by the crate; what was the reason of that?

Mr. Campbell—Mr. Wigen gave a talk and one of his emphatic messages was that you pay by the crate for picking by the crate. He did not say why. One reason I think was that the portion picked between 11 and 5 o'clock should not be finished and packed, and that the price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

at a price below the price agreed upon. Mr. Johnston—I think that it is absolutely essential that we decide upon a price and hold to it. I think from the information I got at the Coast that the C.P.R. will see that we have enough pickers. It would be just as much a breach of faith for us to bid above the price agreed upon as to sell our fruit

