Location No. 3-Commencing at a post lanted about 20 rods south and 80 chains ast of the confluence of the North Fork the South Fork of the Salmon river, and the South Fork of the Salmon river outh 40 chains; thence west 160 chains, hence north 40 chains; thence east 160

PHIL BOSELY, Agent.

N. BANGS. Dated April 11th, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to app'y 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 Misson 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 markpost," thence north 40 chains; thence wes 40 chains; whence 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 com-

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

Timber Limit No. 2-Commencing at a ost planted at Charles G. Reeder's southast corner post of timber limit No. 1 and marked "Charles G. Reeder's southnorth; thence 40 chains west; thence 40 chains north; thence 40 chains west; thence 80 chains south; thence 40 chains east; hence 40 chains south to place of begin

Located March 15th, A.D., 1907. CHARLES G. REEDER, Locator. A J KENT Agent

TAKE NOTICE that 30 days from date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief commissioner of Lands and Works for a ecial license to cut and carry away ommencing at a post 40 chains south 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 O chains, to point of commencement Dated this 11th day of March, 1907.

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

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 ands situate in West Kootenay district: encing at a post marked 4.P.J.G.'s f Summit lake, thence east 80 chains to the west boundary line of the On; ario and Slocan Timber company's timber limits; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point Located March 29th, 1907

P. J. GALLAGHER

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 decribed lands, situate in West Kootenay, istrict: Commencing at a post planted at the south end of timber license 3059, on sell creek, thence 60 chains south, along T. Burgess' timber claim; thence 40 chains west; thence 90 chains south; thence 40 chains west; thence 100 chains north; thence 80 chains east, to place of com-mencement, containing 640 acres more or

GEORGE A. HUNT.

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

Dated, this 26th day or March, 1907. C. E. LEGG. 4
RALPH GILLISPIE, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that three months after date application will be made to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, by the "Yale-Kootenay Ice, Fruit, Fuel and oultry Company, Limited" to change the name of the Company to the "Kootenay ce and Fuel Company, Limited," Dated this 10th day of April, A.D., 1907.

ARCHIE MAINWARING-JOHNSON

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

he Eye, Ell and Eye Fraction Mineral Claims: situate in the Slocan Division West Kootenay District-Located on Robinson creek.

TAKE NOTICE that I. J. Murray Mc-Gregor, Free Miner's Certificate No. B1615, intend, sixty days from the date ereof to apply to the Mining Recorder r Certificates of Improvements for the irpose of obtaining Crown Grants of the

And further take notice, that action under section 37, must be commenced be-fore the issuance of such Certificates of

Dated this 2nd day of April, 1907.

THE WEEKLY NEWS

NELSON, B. C., SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1907

AMERICANS LADY BAGOT SEEKS DIVORCE IN CONTROL Another Anglo-American Marriage Proves

Effect of Santo Domingo Treaty With U. S. Just Ratified

VOL. 6

United States to Have Charge of Customs Revenues and to Arrange for Payment of American Creditors.

Santo Domingo, Republic of Santo Domingo, May 3 .- The new treaty between the United States and Santo Do mingo intended to replace the treaty which has ben pending before the United States senate for the last two years was ratified by the Dominican congress

The Dominican treaty marks a new departure in the relations of the United States to the smaller republics of the western hemisphere, for in the case of Santo Domingo, the United States has now become legally a trustee in a financial sense and in the discharge of its new duties must go so far in the preserevation of order and the accompanying discouragement of revolutions as is incident to the control of the custom house and the collection of the repub-

The treaty really had its birth in revolution. While the American gov ernment was pressing for a settlement of the claims of its citizens against Santo Domingo in December, 1904, president Morales, being beset by revolutionists, in the hope of obtaining the moral support of the United States, entered into an agreement with captain Dillingham of the American navy, under the term: of which the Dominican customs house were to be occupied by the Americans and the foreign indebtedness of the country discharged from the receipts. Rejected at Washington, this agreement gave place March 31, 1905, to a modus vivendi, which has operated up to this time. This placed American collectors in charge and provided for a deposit in New York of 55 per cent of the customs receipts for the benefit of the Dominican creditors. The modus vivendi did not save Morales from political ruin for he was overcome and deported by the general Caceres was installed as presi dent. But the modus vivendi did result public's finances were concerned. No only did it lead to the deposit in New York of \$3,000,000, which

overnment, but that government has had more available money our period of the operation of the modus vivendi than at any other time in its history. This resulted from a more economical administration of affairs, the suppression of smuggling and the en-couragement of business. The Dominican government also finds itself in possession of four fine coast guard cutters built in the United States, and forming an effective force for the protection of the customs revenues and available for all public uses. The substance of the modus vivendi in the shape of a treaty was pending before the United States when secretary office. Recognizing the force of the objections that developed to its ratification, he set about recasting the document and February 19 last, the treaty

placed to the credit of the Dominican

mitted to the senate. The way had been paved by an agreement between Frederico Velasquez, Dominican minister of finance, and the ereditors of the republic, whereby the disorder today was largely because

in their claims if these were settled in cash. A banking house undertook to advance the money for this purpose, accepting for the \$20,000,000 five per cent 50 year bonds, which will now ontly issued, with the result that all be represented by this single New York The new treaty recites in its protocol this agreement and the stipulation for the settlement of the debts. It pro vides in its first article for the appoint ment by the president of the States of a receiver of customs, to collect the Dominican revenues as long as the bonds are outstanding, a period variously estimated at from 20 to 40 years s collector is to pay the expens receivership, the interest o bonds and the annual sums required for amortization of the bonds and he is then to turn the remainder of the receipts over to the Dominican government. On he first day of each month he is to pay the customs receipts exceed \$3,000,-000 annually then one half of the sur-plus shall be applied to the sinking

Article 2 guarantees the protection of the United States to the receiver and his

Articles 3 pledges the Dominican gorernment not to increase its public dept to modify its import duties without he consent of the United States.

Colonel George R. Colton has been acting as the receiver of customs since

1905, but he will be relieved from the

office about June 1 by W. Pulliam, at present one of the collectors of customs in the Phillipines.

a Failure London, May 3—The first public steps toward a dissolution of one of the mos brilliant Anglo-American marriages of re the otehr day when the suit of lady Wislam Bagot, who was the beautiful and her husband for restitution of conjugat rights was begun. In England when a couple have separated for any cause and a divorce is desired, the way to the divorce s opened by such a suit as lady Bagot

has brought against her husband. Miss May was prominent in society for several seasons before her engagement was announced to lord Bagot, one of the most eligible men in Eng and, but despaired of by matchmakers because he had reached the advanced age of 50 without losing his heart. They were married in the Brompto Oratory July 25, 1903.

The trouble between lord and lady Bagot began after the birth of a daughter. Their marriage was known as a "mixed one," ecause ford Bagot was a church of England man and lady Bagot a Cathone, and husband and wife could reach no agreement about the baptism of their child The little girl was baptized a Catholic and lord Bagot secluded himself, living in one of his baronial castles with only a vale s an attendant.

of the property of husband and wife, and lord Bagot may give his reason for reent unknown, unless it is they disagre ver religious views.

Lord Bagot is a great friend of queel Alexandra and very powerful in cour ircles. He is lord in waiting to the queen The Bagots are one of the oldest and broudest families in England and have occupied their present estates in Stafford shire for more than a thousand years. ection of old masters in the picture gal

LONGSHOREMEN STRIKE

THREATENS TIE-UP OF TRANSAT LANTIC STEAMSHIP TRAFFIC

FIVE THOUSAND MEN QUIT WORK AT DOCKS YESTERDAY.

New York, May 3.—The strike longshoremen engaged in loading and unloading steamers along the Manhat-tan and Brooklyn shore fronts assumed more serious proportions today, about 5000 men now being on strike. Thus far only two of the trans-Atlan-

tic passenger lines, the American and the Red Star, have been seriously affected but work has been practically sus pended on a score of more of the tramp freight steamers, which, arriving from all over the world, discharging their cargoes at the docks along the Brooklyn waterfront.

Fears are entertained that a big tie up of shipping may result.

Of the trans-Atlantic lines there was some doubt today whether or not the Cektic sailing on the schedule of the American line and the Kroonland of the Red Star line, would get away tomorrow. It is said that the Kroonland will not be able to sail before Sunday Of about 600 longshoremen ordinarily engaged on these two steamers only about 200 responded to the call to work were called upon for help but the work

of loading progressed slowly.

Many of the men on strike are Italians. They demand an increase in wages from 25 to 30 cents an hour for day work and from 35 to 40 cents an hour for night work. The most serious conditions prevailed

at the docks of the Buck company in south Brooklyn and at other docks in that borough.

Among the lines whose men have struck are the Munson, Tyder, Lampor

and Holt, Mallory, United States and Australasia, Hawaiian, Austro-Ameriicano Prince and Morton lines and some of the lines represented by Barber & Co., and Funch, Edye & Co.
Some of the strikers in Brooklyn gathered in groups about the heads of the piers. That there was no seriou

large number of police and private de ectives were on duty at the most important Brooklyn piers. In two instances the strikers attempted to induce men to leave the ships by making a display of force, but they wer

soon driven off without any actua The agents of the various lines showed place them.

RISE IN VALUE OF TIMBER LIMITS Toronto, May 3—The sale of timber limits over 93 square miles in area, was completed in Toronto today, the price be ing probably over \$1,500,000. The propert is situated near Killarney and is practic ally the last of the virgin pine limits available to Georgan bay waters and was to W. J. Bell of Sudbury, who is under stood to have some associates in the pur chase. This limit was offered in 1902 for \$350,000 but there was no purchaser.

GRANITE CUTTERS ON STRIKE Montreal, May 3.—The granite cutters the number of about 150 went on strike here today for higher wages. They are now paid \$2.50 per day of nine hours and they demand 37 1-2 cents per hour for an eight hour day. are affected and two of the employers have acceded to the demands.

TO ARCTIC

Important Railway Project That Will Revolutionize Northern Trade.

Will Open Up Rich Agricultural Country and Provide New and Easier Route From Edmonton to the Arctic.

EDMONTON

has returned to this city from Ottawa where he represented the interests of the proposed Edmonton and Fort Mc Murray railway before the govern and Mr. Cornwall was assured that mat ter would be considered at the next ses-sion with every likelihood that the sub-

sidy would be granted.

The road from Edmonton to the north is one of the certain prospects of the next few years.

A preliminary survey has already been made and at a cost of \$18,000 per mile a commercial standard guage road can be run into the heart of the north, tapping a rich agricultural country where there is sure to be soon a rush of settlers. The project has been in process of working for the past four years and has now reached a stage where the aid of the government may be asked and where the actual financing of the road may

England where he will endeavor to in terest British capital in the enterprise and pave the way for floating a com-

This road of 250 miles from Edmonton to Fort McMurray will revolutionize the northern trade. McMurray thus con-nected by rail with Edmonton will com-mand a vast region served by a water way system of 3000 miles, of which only short stretch of bad water will be over come it is proposed by the construction of a tramway and when this is done and a new and easier route from Edmonton

ROOSEVELT'S BLUNDER

COSTS HIM CONFIDENCE OF ELIHU ROOT.

LATTER COULD NOT STAND FOR "UNDESIRABLE CITIZENS"

Washington, May 3.-Elihu Root secretary of state, has ceased to be the of president Roosevelt, and it is clearly apparent that he will not hereafter be prominent in shaping national policies. When Mr. Root became secretary of state he became virtually the entire cabinet. His opinion was asked on every question that arose. At cabinet meet ings he was always requested to give judgment on matters brought for ward by any of his associates. Naturally this was not pleasing to the other members. Now, however, secretaries Taft and Cor telyou are the president's advisers. Mr

Root is ignored.

The personal relations between Mr. Root and the president are not now intimate and confidential. The daily horseback rides have ceased. It was a common practice for the president and Mr. Root to meet at the edge of the city and go for long rides through the parks or adjoining country. Sometime little party, but more often it would I only the president and his secretary of ing, but alone. The president goes but

with others.

The seeming breach has begun to pro voke comment, and it is believed that Mr. Root will not much longer remain

in the cabinet.

The cause of the estrangment between the president and Mr. Root has not been divulged, but there are surmises. suggestion is that Root became offende because the president privately advocated the nomination of Taft as his successor when it had been previously understood that his influence would a thrown to Root. Another suggestion that the president did not like the luke warm indorsement given by Root to his denunciation of Harriman and other railroad magnates. Still another is that the president and Mr. Root disagreed worth and the attitude assumed by the administration toward the political sit-

The estrangement became wider when the full correspondence regarding the suggestion that Harriman take a financial interests in the last campaign was made public. Root urged the president not to give out the letter in which he characterized Harriman, Debs, Moyel and Haywood as "undesirable citizens." He had previously counselled the presi to send the letter to chairman Sherman, being apprehensive that it would sooner or later become public. Mr. Root, it is said, was surprised

beyond measure when the president scat-tered broadcast an announcement of the alleged conspiracy among rich men to

had not been taken into the president's confidence regarding it. If he had he would have advised against it as unwise, if not foolish. Root realizes more fully than the president the availability of rich men and coporations when it comes to raising funds for a great national campaign.

Secretary Root is known to be out of tune with many of president Roosevelt's radical policies. He is inclined to conservatism, especially where wealth and corporations are concerned. He does not believe that capital should be too closely pushed, even though it win the approval of the masses. Irish National Exposition

List of Pupils Who Attended Perfectly List of Pupils Who Attended Perrectly
Last Month—Attendance Figures
At the Hume school the following pupils
attended perfectly during the past month.
Division 1, Msis E. B. Bate, teacher—
Helen Ba'ding, May Bate, John Baiding,
Leone Engel, Augusta Engel, Edwin Graham, Bruce Glichrist, Edith Glichrist, Frederick Hurry, Martha Henderson, Ro Hodges, Thorvald Hensen, Ethel Jackson Elizabeth Lyach, Arthur Maurer, Lillian Oliver, Rhoda McGregor, Charlotte Ring rose, Ruby Glichrist.

Division 2, Miss A. McLennan, tes drooping interests of the country and at the same time present a picture of Irish development and progress. Men of all classes, creeds and politics, headed by the marquis of Ormond have work-Dayrell Bate, Freddie Bel, Hazel Bell, Alonzo Engel, Richard Gaskell, Vena Gil-christ, Walter Gilchrist, EstherHab garde, Fred Hartwick, Bessie Hurry, Philip Hurry, Farquhar Hodgins, Earl Jackson, Leonard Jackson, John Jerome, Thomas Jerome, Gridys McPhee, Myrtle McPhee, rGace Maurer, Arthur Philbert, James Ringrose, Archie Robinson, Wiliam Stewart Robert Stewart.

exposition eclipsing any previous at-tempt in Ireland is now about to open. Elaborate arrangements are being made Division 1, aggregate attendance, 50.6 by the English railway and steamship companies to transport great numbers of visitors to the capital, and there offaily average attendance, 29.76. Division 2, aggregate attendance, ficials say they are prepared to carry between 40,000 and 50,000 passengers daily during July and August. The op-

BISLEY TEAM PERSONNEL

MARKSMEN TO REPRESENT CANADA IN ENGLAND THIS YEAR

FRANK OLIVER TO VISIT B THIS SUMMER

Ottawa, May 3-The following have far accepted places on the Bisley riffe team this year: Commandant, Col. J. M Gibson, Hamilton; adjuntant, Capt, Duf Stewart, Vancouver; shooting members Sgt. Graham, Toronto; Sgt. Youhid, Win nipeg; Sgt. Morris, Bowmanville; Capt. Mitchell, Winnipeg; major Rennie, Toronto; Capt. McHang, Vancouver; Col-Sgt. Moscrop, Vancouver; Sgt. Kerr, Toronto; Sgt. Cregan, Quebec; Sgt. McVitte, Toronto; Sgt. McKay, Montreal; Pte. Moore, Perth; Sgt. Caven, Victoria; Sgt. Carr, Victoria; Lieut. Converse Barnston ictoria; Lieut, Converse, Barnston Replies are being awaited from the following: Sgt. Brayshaw, Victoria; Lieut

Cunningham, Vancouver; major Wettmore The team will sail for England on June

coast during the comnig summer .

Hon. Wil ilam Templeman will not be able to visit B.C. for some time ownig to the organization of the department nes and his duties as acting head o the marine department.

Hon. W. S. Fielding has gone to Monton and will sail shortly for England. Hon. Sydney Fisher sails for England or

Captain Stephens, the representative the Churhe Army in Ottawa, this mor received the following cable from the head organization in London taking exception to the remarks of Bourseas made on April 16 in the house, that the Church Army in England were advertising happy homes in and hooligans: "Bourassa's sattement absolutely unfounded. Friends of poor league solutely unfounded. Priends of poor league never send out emigrants. Church Army emigrants respectable people only."

The G.T.R. three cent passenger rate takes effect May 15; the C.P.R. has not thousands to about fifteen hundred scat-

akes effect May 15; the C.P.R. has not ret filed complaint, and C.N.R. is kicking. It is expected that the announce hompson as governor of the Yuk

BRITISH TARS STILL LEAD Norfolk, May 3—Brtish sailors repe their victory over the American, Gern Austrian and Argentine crews in today's races in Hampton Roads. The event of the day was the elimination trial between American ships' crews for the defense of the Battenberg cup, against the British cruiser Argyle's crew tamorrow. There were fifteen entries and the Illinois crew won. Racing cutters were used and the

T. E. KENNY'S CONDITION Montreal, May 3-There was considerable mprovement this morning in the cond ion of T. E. Kenny of Halifax, presi lent of the Royal Bank of Canada, whose liness caused his friends some clarm yes erday as a result of heart failure follow cold which he contracted since con the bank. His medical advisers take opeful view of the oase. HAMILTON PAINTERS' STRIKE

Hamilton, May 3-There are prospects Allahabad, British India, May 3. early settlement of the painters' strike which affects nearly 200 men. Half dozen masters have weakened and signe erious anti-European riots have occur ed at Rawalpindi, Punjab. nob burned two bungalows, pilaged the the new agreement which provides increases in wages from 30 to 40 cents mission church, looted the post office, burned a garage and all the motor cars in it, destroyed the plant of the house SNOW IN IOWA and smashed the windows of the resi dences of many Europeans. Armed po-lice eventually regained the upper hand

Des Moines, May 3-Snow fell in many parts of Iowa today. The mercury registered as low as 27 degrees. Indications issued by the local weather bureau are that the worst frost of the spring will and dispersed the rioters. The town is now patrolled by a squadron of the Tenth Hussars. The outbreak is attririsit the state tonight. One inch of-snow

have been making speeches throughout the Punjab, and who are also held re-Punjab, capital of the Rawalpindi divi-sion and district. It is situated 47 miles

Ready for Opening

Eclipses All Previous Attempts of the Kind

in the Little Green Isle-Beautiful

Buildings Adorn the Grounds.

Dublin, May 3.—The Irish national

exhibition which opens here tomorrow is an event of far reaching interest to

reland as it is designed to revive the

ed indefatigably, a guarantee funds of nearly \$1,000,000 has been raised and an

promises to be a successful one.
Comparatively few foreign nations have become interested in the enterprise, foremost among those participating being France, Italy and Japan, but he windral content of the participation of the content of the content of the participation of the parti

braces contain buildings of great beaut and extent. The most imposing of the

is the large central hall with its vast dome, a hundred and fifty feet in height which has a diameter less than that of

which has a diameter less than that of St. Paul's. It is the first object in the group to catch the eye of the visitor ar-riving from Holyhead. It commands a view of Dublin and Kingston harbor and on a clear day may be easily dis-cerned while the steemer is quite a dis-tance from Queenstown. The beautiful grounds have been completely trans-formed and today they are for the great-er part covered by substantial looking

LAST OF THE BUFFALO

DOMINION GOVERNMENT SECURES

FINEST HERD EXTANT

NOW ONLY RELATIVELY SMALL

NUMBER OF BISON LEFT.

Winnipeg, May 3.—By the purchase by

Of this number 1063 were located in the United States, seven hundred of tness being owned by private individuals.

In Canada the principal herd is located in a large triangle formed by the Great Slave, the Peace and the Hay rivers, northwest of lake Athabasca and

south of Great Slave lake. These are called wood bison but are in fact the

old plains bison with a thicker, darker

robe and a fuller stern. The extreme cold of their natural reserve explain

the warmer pelt. This herd is variously

Three or four years ago it was said offi

cially to number 600. As only a stray

Indian or so now and again penetrates the range of these animals there is good cause for the wide difference of figures.

Actually very little is known of the herd. Other pure blooded bison in Canada are

38 animals in the national park at Banff

11 at Winnipeg, and two in Toronto making in all 351 pure bloods within

the dominion. With the arrival of the

new herd from Montana, Canada will have at least 650 pure blood bison or a

number almost equal to the total of the

UNREST IN INDIA.

erds south of the boundary

Today.

from Attock, an important stratgic point on the Indus, and has a population of GUATAMALA APOLOGIZES Mexico City, May 3 — Guatamala has applogized to the Mexican government for the insinuation that the Mexican legation at Guatemala City was harboring the mer

who are suspected of attempting to assassinate president Calberara of Guatemale last Monday morning.

Minister of foreign affairs Mariscal received this information late today in a cable despatch from minister Gamboa, now at Guatemaia City. The incident is now closed to the eatisfaction of the Mexican government. The question of the extradition of Jose Lima, charged with complicity in the assassination of a former presiin the assassination of a former presi-dent of Guatemaka, general Manuel Barrlia, while the latter was under the pro-tection of the Mexican flag, is still pend-

Washington, May 3-The statement was authoritatively made today that president Roosevelt at persent has no intention of referring his declaration made on election night in November 1904 that under of this character have been current recently and have been brought to the pres dent's attention, but from what he has told those close to him, he has no such

MYSTERY CLEARED UP MYSTERY CLEARED UP.
Cleveland, Ohio, May 3.—The mystery surrounding the disapeparance of the three year old boy Alexander Hoenig, who it was believed had been kidnapped, was cleared up today by the discovery of the badly decomposed body of the boy in a large barrel near his home.

The police believe the child was murdered.

prise, foremost among those participat-ing being France, Italy and Japan, but the principal colonies have sent fine ex-hibits. The site is convenient to the fine grounds of the Royal Dublin society at Ballsbridge and the 50 acres it em-GRADES ARE ACCEPTED

Irvine occupied the chair and there were present Dr. Arthur, A. D. Emory and al-dermen Irving and McMorris, H.s worship the mayor was not in attendance.
City Engineer R. F. Lawrence submitted
a series of blue print drawings showing the
cutting and filling necessary to be done
to grade the grounds to the best advan-

and filling would be necessary. He esti-mated 3300 yards of cutting and 450) yards of filling. This leaves a shortage of 1200 yards to come out of the excavation for the new building, oFr drainage purposes a grade of one foot in one hundred is al-

It was agreed that of the pnobable 4000 feet of excavation for the new building, after allowing for the 1200 yards required Winnipeg, May 3.—By the purchase by the dominion government of the herd of 600 Buffalo of the Flathead Indian reservation, Montana, Canada becomes the possessor of the largest herd of pure-bred bison in the world.

Superintendent Stawart of Banff park, will superintend the loading of the animals and look after their disembarkation at Lamont, where they will remain for a time. In securing this valuable herd of the noble animal, which is fast becoming extinct, the government has acted with commendable foresight. for grading the grounds, can all be used for grading Carbonate and Ward streets and will thus reduce somewhat the cost

of excavation for the new building. After a prolonged discussion at which ii was shown that the joint meeting apthe chairman, sir Wm. Malock.

The miners still stand in anxious groups round the streets, discussing the situation.

The miners still stand in anxious groups round the streets, discussing the situation. Otherwise there is no change in the situation. new building are called for.

Dr Arthur said the next sten was wh called for. His own idea was to ask for pencif sketches first and from those sent in to select two or three and request the senders of these to prepare and send in regulation plans and specifications. The city engineer was informed that he was at liberty to compete and Mr. Law-rence stated that he was willing to prepare plans and specifications and if ac-cepted to superintend the erection of the building for a certain remuneration. A long geneeral discussion followed and it was decide to calf a meeting of the school board for Monday morning next

building lans will be seriously considered. The meeting then adjourned. WHATCOM TOWN ON FIRE Whatcom county, is surrounded by forest fires and is burning. Before telephone and telegraph wires went & wn frantic cal s for help were made. A special train with fire fighting apparatus left here today for the scene. Maple Falls has a population

at 9:30, when the question of the new

INCREASE IN WAGES South Omaha, May 3-The entire work ng force of all the packing houses in South Omaha, comprising about 8000 men were oday notified that an advance of from 5 per cent to 15 per cent had been granted them. Two hundred men who were out on strike from Armour's and

TO ABANDON PRINCE RUPERT Ottawa, March 3.—It is believed here that the G. T. P. company has abandoned Prince Rupert as the western terminal of the road. Contstruction on the eastern section of the G. T. P. will

VOTE STILL

District Officials Continue to Withhold Result of Referendum.

Consultations With Mulock and Mackenzie King Lead to Inference That New Agreement Has Not Been Accepted.

(Special to The Daily News) Fernie, May 3.—(11.30 p.m.)—So far as can be ascertained the situation is unchanged from the time of the noon unchanged from the time of the noon bulletin. For some unexplained reason the greatest secrecy is being maintained regarding the results of the voting in the various camps.

President Sherman and other district board officials returned to Fernie today

and held a meeting this afternoon, pre-sumably to count the ballots from the various camps. No results have as yet been made public. All the returns so far secured are uncorroborated, although said to be correct. No official confirmation has been given. The operators met today also and it was learned from an unofficial source that agreements have been made out and are now in the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company's office ready for signing. If this be correct it would mean that the result of the polls

is known to the operators and that a settlement is probable.

Every official in any way connected with the negotiations professes ignorance with regard to the situation at this time. But it is known the news is being supressed by them for diplomatic reasons.

reasons.

Until a late hour tonight president Sherman and other district board officers were in consultation with sir William Mulock and deputy minister of labor Mackenzie King, but so far nothing his been given out as to the cause of the deliberation on the result. It is said that nothing will be announced until Saturday but possit.

Fernie, May 4.—(12.30 a.m.)—At mid-night Sherman and the other district officials were still closeted with Mazkenzie King. In reply to a query word was sent out that nothing further would be disclosed until later in the day. The excuse offered was that they were wait-ing for the arrival of board member Pat-

of the voting at Bankhead and Canmore mines are now in. At the former place the vote was 95 for and 30 agrainst

going back to work and at the latter 69 for and 53 against.

The figures for Fernie, Coleman, Lundbreck and Hillerest, are not yet obtainable but are believed to be strongly

in favor of going back.

The board of conciliation and investigation met this morning and were notified that the vote was being taken and that a settlement would probably be reached. They therefore adjourned indefinitely to meet again at the call of the chairman, sir Wm. Mulock.

The miners still stand in anxious groups round the streets, discussing the

CECIL BOURKE SUCCUMBS

ONE OF YOUNG RANCHERS INJUR-ED THURSDAY IS DEAD

ROLAND BOURKE IS LIKELY TO COMPLETELY RECOVER

Dr. LaBau reached the city last even-ing from his hurried call to Kaslo to at-tend Cecil and Roland Bourke, the two Bourke ranch at Nine Mile Point on Thursday morning. The doctor said that before his arrival at Kaslo, Cecil Bourke died, the end coming about 8 o'clock on Thursday evening. The deceased had suffered even worse injuries than those already reported and recovery was impossible for him, once the accident occurred.

The body was househt down here on

The body was brought down here on the Kokanee last evening and the fun-eral will take place this morning from the church of Mary Immaculate at o'clock, Rev. father Althoff officiating Crozier Bourke, the elder brother o the deceased, and Miss Winifred Bourke

sister, came down with the remains. Roland Bourke, the other injured rancher, a cousin of the deceased, is still in the Kaslo hospital, and Dr. LaBau said he would recover from his injuries. The most serious cause of trouble is the injury done to one of the eyes, but Dr. LaBau expressed the belief that the eye would probably be saved and that in time Mr. Bourke would recover com-

letely.

Locally the news of Cecil Bourke's death was received with very deep regret. Deceased and his surviving brother, Crozier, have made themselves very popular during their brief residence in this vicinity and the sudden cutting off of the younger brother is felt to be a distinct loss to the community,

point raised by Mr. Taylor falls to the

tory term "general course" of a vein

was an extremely important one. At the moment he was inclined to accept

Mr. Taylor's contention that the court

the general course in one claim at a

Mr. Bodwell continuing, said that no

cross veins existing, the general cours

of the vein being confined to one or included in the two claims made no

difference. The general course in each claim and in the combined claims was

After the midday, adjournment Mr.

the case, quoting American authorities in support of his contention for the de-fendants and answering propositions of

law suggested by the court on extra

Mr. Lennie continued on behalf of the

the Rabbit Paw and Heber Fraction,

complained of by the plaintinffs, was justified as found by the learned chief

justice in his judment at the trial. The apex line of the Star vein, before it en-

ers the Silversmith claim, crosses over

Slocan Star vein, and Mr. Taylor based

his argument that extra lateral rights could not be followed here, or in the

Windsor lying still further north.

through which the Apex line curves as it goes up into the Silversmith. Mr.

Lennie quoted B. C. statutes of 1891 and

applied the American authorities.
Counsel gave the dates of the locations

of the various claims as shown on the plans and models showing that at the

time the locator followed what he then

believed, when no litigation was thought of, was the apex line of the

Slocan Star vein. Describing No. 5

ing what stress should be laid upon certain parts of the evidence referred

to by counsel, with these explained fact

Lennie pressed the point of Harris'

original contention that the Star vein

continued right along across the por-phyry mass and not being shut off by

o-called black fissure and said that

Mr. Sizer founded the black fissure

heory after one day's inspection of No

5 level, and thereupon all the plaintins' contention was changed around to fit in with the Sizer theory and Mr. Sizer,

through many contradictions, has striv-

The judgment of the chief justice con-

templated that if the new work were or-dered and done it would not help mat-ters. Mr. Bodwell had maintained that

when opposing the doing of new work. The defendants' position now was the

same. The extension north and south

of the black fissure if it is admitted!

proved by the new work, demonstrate

ways declared that the extension of the

issure would not prove the independence of the fissure to his satisfaction

t was possible to show a fissure going

issure, and it was no evidence of fault

ng under any circumstances, and this

mind of Mr. Elmendorf at the time. El-

nendorf's attitude before the new wor

was done and now, when the work has

peen done was perfectly consistent and

extracts were read by counsel to prothis from Mr. Elmendorf's evidence

Elmendorf told the court that if a fis

sure was found extending a thousand teet to the south it would prove nothing

because there was continuity of ore

Counsel commented at length on the

visits of the chief justice to the mine. what the plaintiffs declared he would

ee there and what his lordship actually

found when he went there, as stated in his judgment. The full court must find that the chief justice did not under-

ordship's judgment. All efforts to trap

Mr. Elmendorf into an inconsistent posi

contentions advanced by Mr. Sizer thelp out his theory. The finding of th

learned trial judge on the points in-

p for the defendants, Mr. Lennie sal

the chief justice was in a position after

ruth, and which were misleading

Mr. justice Martin—No judgment of the court exists. The full court decided

that the judgment of the chief justice

admit proper evidence and that judge

Mr. justice Irving concurred in this

Mr. Bodwell argued that the reasons

or the judgment were not done away

Mr. justice Martin said the refusal of

the trial judge to admit the evidence

the onus of proving the case was now

on the defendants, whereas Mr. Bodwell now contends that he has judgment be-hind him and it is for Mr. Davis to

satisfy the court that the judgmen

Mr. Lennie said the fullest effect

does away with the judgment. Mr. Davis argued this and declared

the expert's answers must be so unde

stood on cross-examination.

ment is done away with.

with.

stand what he saw, if they ups

othing that has any bearing on the

off theory ever since.

the southwest corner of the Jennie.

dentical.

ateral rights.

Mr. justice Martin expressed grave

SOCIALISM CONDEMNED

ArchbishopBruchesiWarns the Faithful to Have Nothing to Do With It.

He Particularly Condemns Parading With Red Flag-Montreal Socialists Will Parade as Usual on May 1.

Montreal, April 29.-It looks like conflict here between the Roman Catholic authorities and the Montreal socialists, who are bound to parade on May 1st with a red flag at their head.

Today at high mass, archbishop Bruchesi from his throne, personally read a letter to the faithful condemning in the severest terms the socialistic movement which he designated as unchristian, unpatriotic and un-Canadian. Last year the socialists insulted the clergy as they were passing Laval university and these scenes may be repeated this year. Mgr. Bruchesi declared that the socialists wish to impregnate the hearts of the masses with hatred against vested rights and private property. His grace calls upon the working men to refuse their sanction to such a movement and he de-clares that they will listen to his voice. On the other hand, St. Joseph's hall was filled today with the partisans of the socialistic movement and there must have been at least 200 French Can adians present. A. St. Martin defended the carrying of the red flag and decleared that Montreal could not claim to be civilized if the socialists could not do here what is being done in every country in the world. A. Perrault condemned the red flag

movement, saying that Canadians had no use for any flag except the Union Jack and the red, white and blue. It is understood that mayor Eker will permit the parade but will take measures to prevent any kind of dis-

CHICAGO LABOR OUTLOOK

PEACE REIGNS EXCEPT FOR MOYER-HAYWOOD AGITATION WHICH WILL BE LOUDLY VENTI

LATED ON MAY 1.

Chicago, April 29.-Not a cloud mars the labor outlook at a time when the situation hitherto has been fraught with menaces of strikes of building trade and actual strikes of journeymen's unions. President Fitzpatrick of the Federation of Labor has issued an optimistic statement felicitating labor on the unusual tranquility which characterizes the local situation. He calls attention disturbing factor in the nationa affairs of the unions and declares that Mover-Haywood-Pettibone case labor's interests will be protected to the utmost extent. He is hopeful that the cause of justice and humanity will triumph and the end of the trial will be the vindication of men who are marked

sacrifice by the enemies of their The structural iron workers, cab and carriage drivers, bridgemen, gasfitters, drainlayers and tuck drivers are denanding increases and improved workseem to be the probability of a strike. The most serious situation is the iron workers' demand for a flat increase of from \$4.80 to \$5 a day. This is too slight difference to justify apprehension that the employers and men will not com-

The Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone agitation is being organized into a strong sentiment again president Roosevelt who labor leaders declare has departed from his policy of "fair play" because of mistaken views and misinformation. On May 1, Labor Day, radical speeche will be made by leaders of national fame. President Roosevelt will be invited to appear here and justify his recent utterances that Mover and Havgene V. Debs, Clarence Darrow, John Mitchell and Samuel Compers have been

G. T. Franckel, chairman of the labor organizations' joint committee for the organizing a campaign club of "un-

DREADNAUGHT'S TRIALS

BRITAIN'S GREATEST WARSHIP IS A GREAT SUCCESS.

CAN ACCOMPLISH FRATS OF STEAMING UNSURPASSED.

London, April 29 .- Details have been published as to the result of the three months' trial trip taken by the world's reatest battleship, the Dreadnaught is preparing for the big naval review on May 3. The utmost enthusiasm over the vessel is displayed by the officer and crew, who have watched its move-

ments under all conditions.

During its absence the capabilities of ship have been most thoroughly tried. All sorts of tests have ben de-vised for guns, machinery and steering Dreadnought went through good sea boat. It answers its helm readily, despite its great bulk, and its in steaming that no other warship

From Portsmouth the Dreadnought went to Arosa Bay, and experiments vere conducted to ascertain data conerning fire control and other matters onnected with her armament. These howed that firing a heavy broadside has very from her twelve-inch guns has very little effect upon the ship and causes ttle inconvenience to the crew.

From Arosa the ship was taken to the Pardinian coast, where circle turning trials were carried out to test her manoeuvering capabilities. The Dread-nought then returned to Gibraltar, and having coaled, started from the Rock on February 2nd for a run to Trindad. This oyage of 3400 miles was accomplished at a mean speed of seventeen knots per hour, and when the Dreadnought arto have enabled her to steam another thousand miles.

The officers say that a mean speed of eighteen knots per hour could easily have been maintained had they been sure of the fuel lasting. The resuit, however, showed that the Dreadnought economical in fuel consumption.

In one detail there is room for improvement. The engine rooms and stokeholds need better ventilation. It understood that as a result of what as been learned during the trials of the Dreadnought a better way of placing he twelve-inch guns has been devised for new ships now building. The operations in the naval review on

May 3 will be led by the Dreadnaught, ships of the home fleet participating rrangements have been made for ninute inspection of the Dreadnaught. nvitations will be issued to memb of parliament and officials, as well as the colonial delegates to the navigation conference.

RUSH TO NEW LISKEARD

REAT EXCITEMENT OVER ON-TARIO'S NEW GOLD FIELDS

PROSPECTORS FLOCKING IN AND VALUE OF CLAIMS INCREASING

New Liskeard, Ont., April 27 .- The stampede to the new gold fields of Lar-der lake has assumed tremendous proortions. There is great excitement. Miners and prospectors arriving here from that district for supplies, report rich strikes and state claims are increasing in value rapidly, especially in the vicinity of the wonderful Blue Bell properties. This company's (holdings are said to be enormously rich and high prices are offered for adjoining claims. The representative of the Blue Bell and other machinery are to be rushed in at once and that they expect shipping gold within 90 days.

HAS NO USE FOR ASHES

ORONTO CITY OFFICIAL'S UNSAT-ISFACTORY EXPERIMENT

TOUND IT IMPOSSIBLE TO HOLD STEAM WITH ASH MIXTURE:

The ash test has been declared a failure by R. C. Harris, Toronto city pro-perty commissioner. Mr. Harris superntended two evaporative tests, each of seven hours' duration, male by engineer James Bannan under boiler No. 6 in the city hall on Saturday. The tests vere for the purpose of ascertaining the relative values of soft coal slack, mixd with ashes and wetted with saline and oxalic acid solution, as against the straignt bituminous slack. The boiler s of 150 horse power capacity, and was run under actual working conditions without especial preparation and at bout 70 per cent of its rating. The result was a loss of a fraction over 15 per cent in the use of the treated coal. Following is the property commission-

er's report on the test urated with 51 gallons of water, in which erfeed stoker with forced draft. During this trial the average guage presure was 73, but fluctuated rapidly between 65 and 80, and it was only by continuously driving the fan supplying the draft that we were enabled to hold the steam at this average. It was apparent that good combustion was not taking place, inasmuch as the top of the fire was at all times far short of incan-The ash in the mixture packed, with the result that the air supply requisite to properly support combus-tion was deficient. At the conclusion of the test there was no apparent detriental affect on boilers and grates.

'In the second trial, firing straight bituminous slack by means of under-feed stoker with forced draft the average guage pressure maintained was 83 with scarcely any fluctuation, the fan eing driven but a portion of the time. "The cost of evaporating 1000 pounds of water from and at 212 degrees F. with

the ash admixture and chemical solution was 20.62 cents, while in the second legrees F. with the mixture of coal, asn more than with coal untreated, demonstrating a loss of 15.9 per cent. in the use of the treated fuel. If further atlowance were made for the additional amount of steam needed to continuously drive the fan in the first test, the loss would be considerably greater.
"We found that it was absolutely im-

ming up the surface showing and trac-ing the apex line clear across the two claims as shown in the model. The apex possible to hold the steam with a preparation of one part of coal to three of line shown is the only apex line shown ashes. It was also necessary during the run to at times replenish the fire with is no other apex line anywhere shown coal unmixed with ashes. The indica-tions throughout the whole of the test tion of cross veins as considered by the tion of cross veins as considered by the statute and the "general course" of the where the fuel was mixed with ashes Star vein was the same if taken in the Briefly, the Dreadnaught is a very were altogether unsatisfactory.

locan Star claim and the Silveren STAR VS. WHITE APPEAL claim, singly, or if taken, as the defen-dants have shown here on the surface, the two claims taken together, so unis

Victoria, April 22.-Mr. Bodwell con culded his address to the full court in Star vs. White today. He was followed by R. S. Lennie for a couple of hours, in the same interest and then Mr. Davis commenced his reply and had about half concluded it when the adjournmen took place. ook place.

Much of Mr. Bodwell's address was

directed to the legal aspect of the case, and Mr. Lennie in his brief review of some of the special points mentioned brought out little that has not been touched on already. Like his leader, Mr. Lennie, dwelt strongly on the fact that the full court must be convinced that the learned trial judge, chief justice Hunter, was clearly in error, in his finding before reversing his judgment. He was interrupted by M. Davis remarkrived it had enough fuel in its bunkers ing that the judgment had been se to have enabled her to steam another aside and a rather warm argument en sued in which Mr. Bodwell was drawn, the ending of which was practically statement of the full court, that as the judgment of the chief justice had been given upon partial testimony, the view of the full court being that he should and heard the evidence as to the result, the judgment pronounced had been set aside and consequently the case was be-ing heard afresh without reference to

the facts ascertained by the trial judge When Mr. Davis commenced his reply he seized on this last aspect of the cast and repeated the assertion made at the opening of the hearing, that the burden f satisfying the court that they had the right to trespass on the Rabbit Paw and Heber fraction claims, was upon the defendants, and counsel declared that Mr. Bodwell was clearly in error in arguing that the burden or any onus was on the plaintiffs to show that the judgment of the chief justice was wrong. Apparently Davis' understanding of the osition of affairs is the one held by a

majority of the full court.

The rest of Mr. Davis' reply today was directed to correcting what he said were mistakes of oposing counsel in analyzing Sizer's testimony and arriving at wrong conclusions. There was a good deal of cross-firing between coun-sel this afternoon, beyond what has been ated, the day passed without special

When the court opened this morning

the commencement of the third week of the trial Mr. Bodwell for the defendants continued his analysis of the evidence, taking up first some statements made by his own expert Mr. Bochmer where he spoke of no evidences of striation on evel 5 showing movement at that point where it is claimed the vein is cut off by the fissure. Mr. Atwater, it was claimed, had sworn to seeing striation but he only referred to the upturned points of the slates where the vein is shown cut off; no other evidence of striation was referred to, and there was no connection with what the two witesses were talking about. Mr. Davis ad claimed Mr. Bochmer had admitted a fault but Mr. Bodwell showed that Mr. Bochmer denied a fault specifically and added that the vein might, at one point, have slipped into the parallel strata of slates. Any fault which did not destroy the continuity of the vein, the apex of which was followed along the surface would not destroy the extra lateral rights of the defendants. The big bar-ren stretch in the No. 5 level upon which is shown to exist above and below. If that is looked into it is shown by the evidence of professor Parks that ore is found in one level and not in the istic of Slocan ore shoots, the ore com ing in and out of the various levels and these mine workings, if all the levels are considered. So that a barren stretch long any one level has no special significance so far as this action is con

Turning to the booming out theory which so much was heard at the first trial and so little at the present one, counsel proceeded to show the incon-sistency of the plaintiffs' witnesses. had originally claimed that when the Star vein came up against the black fissure and was cut off by it, the ends "Three thousand one hundred and of the Star vein were boomed or spread fifty-six pounds of slack were mixed out for a distance of 280 feet. Eighty with 2441 of ashes, the whole being sat- feet of this was admittedly in place and then came a barren stretch of 40 feet were dissolved 25 pounds of common and cut out the drag theory, and Mr. salt and two pounds of oxalic acid. The fuel was fired automatically by an unas to the balance of the ore found. He "found" a new vein, an independent vein and called it No. 2 vein. Part of the ore boomed out was drag ore from the Star vein, part of the ore was No. 2 vein, and the rest was drag ore from No. 2 vein. The defendants say the ore body is all the Slocan Star vein, with possibly "a the barren spot. Counsel read extracts from Sizer's evidence at the first trial showing a lengthy argument between the witness and the chief justice and the "explanations" given by the witness which Mr. Bodwell said were wholly inconsistent and unsatisfactory. Accord ing to the view of the chief justice the witness expressed at least three differ-ent and distinct opinions of this ore currence after the turn in the 5th vel. Counsel declared that each one of Mr. Sizer's theories was more wildly possible than the others. That was the way it struck the trial judge. The statements made to the chief justice on ground during the inspection, and his statements made in court previous test, with coal only, it was but 17.78 ly, and after the inspection are so concents. This shows that to evaporate 1000 pounds of water from and at 212 them valueless, and they must be rejected. The admitted gological condiand chemical solution it costs 2.84 cents | tions unite in contradicting all of the volved, was referred to by reading extracts from the judgment of the chief justice which contains the now well known phrase that Mr. Sizer's contention was "ingenuity born of despair."

Mr. Bodwell closed by again sum

should be given to the inspections had by the chief justice, and then concluded. Mr. Davis then commenced his reply by saying that the burden of proof to stify the defendants trespassing on the plaintiffs' property was of course on the defendants. Now the case was before the court on entirely different material, the judgment was gone under

given is wrong.

the order allowing the new work to be done, to give fresh evidence, and to re-hear the whole case. The chief justice thought the plaintiffs' contention was a myth, and nothing could change that. Mr. Bodwell-The learned trial judge hesitated about ordering the new wor only that it might affect a court of ap-

peal. It could not help him.

After protesting against interruption,
Mr. Davis said it was clear that the
learned trial judge had come to the conclusion that the plaintiffs had nothing in
their contention; it was a myth; the
plaintiffs experts were not to be relied one contention; it was a myth; the plaintiffs' experts were not to be relied on, but the chief justice had never advanced the theory that the work asked for, and done subsequent to the judgment, would not prove the case one way or the other. Mr. Elmendorf convinced the judge as to what he the judge saw

the judge as to what he, the judge, saw when he visited the mine. The chief justice explains all this in his judgment. The hanging wall of the Slocan Star a the turn, that was the pointed out to the adge on the spot, and so stated in the judgment, is found not to exist by one new work; that in place there is 28 ft. fissure there. The chief justice was, of course, misled by what Elmendorf told him was there. Being thus misled the Mr. Bodwell concluded at 2.30 and udge would not believe anything said defendants, taking up the apex line throughout and applying the law to the line proved, claimed the tresspass into by Sizer from start to finish. Mr. Elmendorf managed so shrewdly to mis-lead the chief justice that his lordship

came to a wrong conclusion.

Mr. Bodwell objected, counsel's address was not in reply.

Mr. Davis justified his contention and added that the judge visited the mine to see if Sizer was right and was convined by what Elmendorf showed him that Sizer's evidence was false, and that ne (Sizer) manufactured evidence as h

went along to fit the case.
(The defendants have laid little stress on the new work and what it de-cided. When first mentioned to the court it was generally agreed that the new work would materially assist the court in arriving at a conclusion. If it did not conclusively prove who was right it would come very near to that, at least. Now it is claimed that what is proved amounts to nothing although it proves Mr. Elmendorf wrong and Mr. Sizer right in their respective main contentions. It was oldinally thought by everyone at the first trial that the continuation of the black fissure if it level Mr. Lennie explained what work was finished before litigation started, and what has been done since, explainwere proved, would prove the existence of a fault fissure. Mr. Sizer was held to have seen things in the ground that did not exist and failed to see things that did exist, but the new work thrusts this view, not on Sizer, but on Dimendorf.
And Elmendorf is the witness followed
by the clief justice. Taking up a conoy the chief justice. Taking up a con-flict of evidence between Sizer and El-mendorf where it was 'claimed at the present hearing that Elmendorf was still misleading the court, counsel de-clared Elmendorf clearly wrong and Sizer completely consistent and right

when all the evidence was looked into This was specially the case where Size was declared to have sworn to black drilled in there and found four feet porphyry. The explanation is, and the explanation that should have been made at the time but which was suppressed. is that between the times mentioned by Sizer and Oscar White, the black fissure wall had fallen away leaving the porphyry standing. That was the con-dition, the real condition; but it was given as an instance of the methods

adopted to discredit Sizer by any and all Mr. Bodwell challenged the correc dess of what was meant by the evidence. Mr. Davis said it was correct and went along with his argument to demonstrate he was correct. During the interval reerred to six feet of the black fissur had fallen away exposing the solid por-phyry wall referred to. That was the whole explanation.

Mr. Sizer had said he believed the Silversmith vein was possibly the other end of the faulted Slocan Star vein but perned the plaintiffs or their contention and the argument built on this view there was no evidence to show where the other end of the Star vein had gone to Mr. Davis then intimated that he had a good deal more to say and it being 5 o'clock the court adjourned until to-morrow, when the hearing will termin-

(Special Correspondence) Victoria, April 23.—The hearing of the appeal to the full court in Star vs. Wnite after breaking into the third week, closed this morning when Mr. Davis concluded his reply for the plaintiffs. Judgment was, or course, reserved and it will be some considerable time vet before a decision is reached.

It is quite impossible to say what the robable finding of the full court will pe. The court, each and all the mem pers of it, have for the most part listen twice inspecting the mine workings to ascertain which set of experts were ed silently to the witnesses and couns throughout the hearing and there has orrect, which set were telling the way or the other as characterized the final hearing before chief justice Hunter when his lordship pretty plainly intimated what his conclusion would be From a layman's standpoint the plain

iffs' before the full court, have been lucky and the reverse may be said of the defendants without in the slightest way affecting the presentation of the case by counsel. Indeed the standing of sel engaged makes it possible t express an onlooker's opinion as to results without offense. During the first trial the defendants appeared to have all the luck, and their position since that has been the reverse. How far Mr. Davis' argument that Mr. Elmendorf succeeded in hypnotizing the learned chief justice by misrepresent-ing the geological facts seen in the workings, and so inducing the trial judge to turn against Mr. Sizer and discredit him all through the case, will

tell in view of the facts disclosed by the

new work, remains to be seen.

If Mr. Davis has measurably succeed-If Mr. Davis has measurably succeeded then it would seem to follow that he has succeeded in reinstating Mr. Sizer as a geological expert and in discrediting nearly all of Mr. Elmendorf's testimony. If the full court are unable to discriminate where the experts differ, then according to the plaintiffs' contention; the plaintiffs must win, as the burtion, the plaintiffs must win, as the burden of satisfying the court lies upon defendants in order to justify their ted trespass in Rabbit Paw and Heber Fraction ground.

Mr. Bodwell's forceful contention that the plaintiffs must show the chief ju ice in error, and that until they do the udgment pronounced must stand, was not upheld by the full court and Mr Davis' contention was.

Considering the enormous amount of evidence taken and the numerous intri-cate points involved it can readily be seen that the full court's decision some either way, may support th ng of the chief justice and hold again in favor of the defendants, though upon the trial judge in view of what is show! by the new work, or particularly in view of this new work, may find that th black fissure is no longer "a myth", a theory put forward through "ingenuity born of despair," as the chief justice thought and said, but is an independent fault fissure ending the course westward of the Slocan Star vein, and deciding the case in favor of the plaintiffs' contenjustice. If the full court does so find it will not suprise at least one onlooker at the recent hearing, who has so far followed pretty closely the trial of the case from the start before chief justi Hunter to its close before the full cou

J. M. Harris Byron N. White and Osing all through, were the only one eft today of the interested onlookers all the others having, one by one, slipped away at various stages of the hearing. Mr. Byron White goes north almost immediately to look after his interests there, and Mr. Harris goes back

Taking up some of the points made by Mr. Bodwell in his address, Mr. Davis touched on some of the alleged admissions of expert Sizer with respec to the commencement and continuation of the Silversmith vein from the line of the black fissure going on west. Counsel read extracts from Sizer's story which denied the existence of the vein endants, this particularly referring to the breaking of the vein around, the ose of the porphyry. The chief justice nisunderstood the expert when they were in the mine together. Mr. Sizer nade this clear in court as was shown by his reiterated statement that he did not find the vein around the north turn to the west. When challenged, the expert had exclaimed, "This is the most absurd of the many things charged against me. It is impossible." Yet, otwithstanding his pronouncement, he proposition that the vein is found at he northern point turning around and ontinuing on west. Turning to other disputed facts, Mr.

Davis sought to show by reading the context, what was being discussed and put by Mr. Bodwell. Counsel said he would not argue the question of whether the black fissure extends up and down as shown on the plan from north to south, and extended in both both direcions as shown by the new work. Mr. Bodwell interrupting that it had not been shown, Mr. Davis grew impatient and declared it was so plain that he would not argue the point; Mr. Zwicky had made this all clear. Mr. Zwicky was not the plaintiffs witness. He (Davis) was going to take the existence of the fault fissure, the black fissure, to be unquestionably proved, and he then discussed Mr. Bodwell's argument. If the black fissure's existence were admitted, the defendants still have the continuous apex line. The black fissure apex with its characteristic showing could be as easily traced on level. To make a continuous apex line, the defendants could only do so by taking the apex line of the black fissure, cutting off the Slocan Star vein at right angles. It was a fault vein clearly and the throw had been to the north, and the Silversmith vein was very probably the other end of the Star vein; it was not proved so, but it probably was, and it might even be admitted to be for if it. were it would not defeat the contention of the plaintiffs. As to the contradicof the plaintiffs. As to the contradiction of the experts on the subject of drag ore. Mr. Davis said one set of m could be relied upon about as much as the other, and no more. How was the court to decide? One set declares or n place, the other for drag ore. The surrounding evidence was about as con clusive one way as the other. Turning to Mr. Bodwell's challenge to say where the faulted end of the Star vein had gone: "As if," said Mr. Davis, "the find-ing of the faulted end of a vein was an easy every day matter, whereas my learned friend knows very well millions of dollars have been expended by min-ing men trying to ascertain where veins have gone. We don't care of the Silver-

not; we think it is and will let it alone at that." "All the defendants' witness to the turn in the walls of the Slocan Star vein at the point where we say the fissure cuts off the vein. The defendants' experts told the chief justice that the walls could be readily seen. They took the judge to the point and showed him the walls turning. Then the nev work is done showing a 28 foot fiss and showing that a turning wall, or a vein wall never existed, never coulhave existed as sworn to, as pointed out by the defendants. This being now the undisputed fact, I ask your lord-ships to note it well in considering what weight, if any, you will attach to Mr. Elmendorf's testimony all through.

smith vein is the thrown Star vein or

Mr. Harris had always contended for the existence of the black fissure long before the commencement of litigation and the maps put in at the very start showed No. 2 vein having a separate existence, both the Star vein and No. 2 vein ending up against the black fis

Elmendorf's large photograph of the new work to the south was claimed by counsel as demonstrating beyond ques-tion the incorrectness of Elmendorf's description of the hanging wall around the curve and the absolute correctness of the plaintiffs' contention of the existence as a senarate independent fault

In conclusion Mr. Davis ran over very riefly some of the remaining points referred to by Mr. Bodwell and Mr. Len-nie, explaining the plaintiffs' view of the evidence, his argument distinctly showing that the court would be driven to a uestion of the credibility of the expert witnesses on many points not clearly made out, and held out in closing, the same view presented in the opening argument, that Elmendorf had clearly misled the chief justice, and having don deliberately misleading or doing so through ignorance

Having lasted nearly three weeks the ed and the court adjourned to meet tonorrow at Vancouver. Judgment in the case is reserved and it may be some months, is reasonably certain to be many weeks, before a decision will be reached. A special storeroom was assigned in the court house where all the plans, maps, models and specimens produced, will remain on view for the penefit of the members of the full court

DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE

PLAN FOR UNIFORMITY ADOPTED BY IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

NO MONEY CONTRIBUTIONS BY THE COLONIES

The draft resolution respecting military defence, which was brought up last week at the imperial conference has since been discussed and adopted with a few verbal changes. This means that no money contributions will be asked from the colonies, but a central staff will be created, upon which the self-governing dependencies may be represented if they so choose.

The resolution reads as follows: 'That this conference welcomes and cordially approves exposition of the general principles embodied in the statement of the secretary of state for war, and, without wishing to commit any of the governments represented, recognizes and affirms the need of the development for the service of the em-pire of a general staff selected from the forces of the empire as a whole, which shall study military science in all 'ts branches, shall collect and disseminate to the various governments military in-formation and intelligence, shall under-take the preperation of schemes of dequestions connected with the command or the administration, shall at the request of the respective governments advise as to the training, education and war organization of the military forces of the crown in every part of the em-

Mr. Haldane's lengthy question of a general staff for the em-pire has been issued verbatim. The war minister said the practical point was the desirability, in the case of a supreme common need, of a certain broad plan of military organization. After deprecating any rigid model, and pointing out the similarity of his army scheme to the systems of Canada and the other colonies, he referred to the organization, weapons and other details He realized that a reserve of officers (imperial) would be a great source of strength. The great object, however, must be to make the general staff the imperial school of military thought, all the members of which are imbued with the same traditions, accustomed to look at strategical problems from the same point of view and become acquainted with the principles and theories generally accepted at headquarters. He gave a cordial invitation to colonial exas to the way of making an immediate

the arrangements for the internal de-fence of Canada had been greatly de-veloped since 1902, but the law did not provide for the liability to service abroad of the Canadian militia. He understood that the functions suggested for the general staff were purely advisory, and ob-served that there was already an em-bryo general staff in Canada. He strongly favored the interchange of officers between the colonies and the United Kigdom, and also dweit upon the advisability of developing the means of manufacturing the munitions of war in the various colonies. The Canadian government, he said, desired to prepare in territories, and they were keeping closely in touch with the military develop-ments in the home country. Premier Deakin observed that the

commonwealth fully accepted the prin-ciple of interchange of ability and weapons. He saw the difficulty of exchanging units, but specially pressed for an extended interchange of officers. The ommonwealth government proposed to btain an extension of means for the war. He noted the fact that the cadets through the senior stage at the rate of 16,000 yearly. Sir Joseph Ward endorsed the prin-

ciples enunciated by Mr. Haldane. General Botha said that in the Transvaal the existing defence arrangements were unsatisfactory, and the position would be hazardous if the troops were withdrawn. South Africa should, at any rate, federate in the

matter of defence.

Sir Frederick Borden referred to the discussion at the conference in 1902. when he expressed the opinion that no set of men should be labelled for any particular service, but that the Can-adian militia should be made absolutely effective, so that when the moment arimperial army by voluntary enlistment,

MILL FOR BLUE

Construction Work Ton Mill to Next Week.

Completion of Big Scheme ments to Permit of Mine! on Large Scale.

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The deposits are along the hans
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within the mine, yet to be instead; rich mill will be situated at the tal, right on the bank of the lai opposite Ainsworth. It will be tone daily and the product, about 18 of of galena and 35 tons of zinc b be shipped away. The ore itself cent pyrrhotite, 25 per ce

ence as a sendrate independent fault

In conclusion Mr. Davis ran over verv iefly some of the remaining points reerred to by Mr. Bodwell and Mr. Lenie, explaining the plaintiffs' view of the evidence, his argument distinctly showng that the court would be driven to a question of the credibility of the expert vitnesses on many points not clearly made out, and held out in closing, the same view presented in the opening arument that Elmendorf had clearly nisled the chief justice, and having done so was discredited either on account of eliberately misleading or doing so through ignorance.

Having lasted nearly three weeks the earing before the full court then ended and the court adjourned to meet torase is reserved and it may be some months, is reasonably certain to be many weeks, before a decision will be eached A special storeroom was assigned in the court house where all the plans, maps, models and specimens produced, will remain on view for the penefit of the members of the full court n preparing their judgment

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According to the precis of the disdane's statements, and pointed out that the arrangements for the internal defence of Canada had been greatly developed since 1902, but the law did not ovide for the liability to service abroad the Canadian militia. He understood that the functions suggested for the general staff were purely advisory, and ob-served that there was already an embryo general staff in Canada. He rongly favored the interchange of officers between the colonies and United Kigdom, and also dwelt upon the advisability of developing the means of manufacturing the munitions of war in the various colonies. The Canadian government, he said, desired to prepare every way for the full protection of their ries, and they were keeping closely in touch with the military develop-

ments in the home country.

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16,000 yearly. Sir Joseph Ward endorsed the priniples enunciated by Mr. Haldane.
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MILL FOR BLUE BELL

Construction Work on 200 Ton Mill to Start Next Week.

Completion of Big Scheme of Improvements to Permit of Mine Shipping on Large Scale.

Next week will see the beginning of the erection of the 200-ton mill at the Blue Bell mine, belonging to the Canadian Metals company. This will be the beginning of the end of a series of improvements which have been projected and which are steadily being carried out at this property under the advice of S. S. Fowler and the management of J. C. Dufresne, the superintendent. With the completion of this work the mine

will be in a position to ship on a large and remunerative scale.

The position of the mine less than a year ago when Mr. Fowler took charge was that it had been proved that there was a large body of ore of low grade, how large was unknown. There were a series of workings which had opened up ore in a somewhat circuitous me-The stopes were large and the ore was not of a value that would permit of timbering and the problem was how to extract economically and treatat a low cost. Aa a great expense the whole body of the ore was being sent to Pilot Bay and it seemed as if the ore could not be made to pay working under ordinary methods.

The first work to be done was to as-

certain the extent of the ore bodies Now the ore occurred in a limestone formation with a schist hanging wall It took the form of three chimneys dip-ping into the earth at an angle of 45 legrees to the west. The northern nney is situated about 200 feet nor ... of that to its south. The southern chimnevs are now found to join and are really one ore body. Indeed the indi-cations so far point to a joining of the north and south bodies together at some point lower down. The northern chimney was first explored and was found to be a body of ore 200 feet by 100 at a depth of about 160 feet. Work then stopped there and was directed to the southern chimneys which together form a body about 100 feet in diameter. This is its dimensions at a point about 70 feet below the adit level, gained by means of a shaft. The adit level runs in from the shore of the lake, at a point 600 feet, just south of the southern chimney, approaching it from the east Drifts through the limestone have connected the two chimneys with one another and the adit level, shortening the journey to the portal and allowing a train of 12 cars to be run whereas only four to six was possible before. Explorations from the lowest level of the southern chimney have just about reached the ore in the nothern chimney and have there stopped, it not being the intention of the management to stope any ore at present, taking out as little as possible and only that reached in development. As far as development is now concerned all that remains to be done is the running of upraises from the working levels to the ore above to serve hereafter as chutes for the extraction of

comes the question of timbering of schist which overhangs, dipping, stated, at an angle of 45 degrees. They run irregularly into the limestone, which is of unknown thickness, probably several hundred feet. The ore, indeed, runs out the limestone. There is therefore no footwall. The ore comes to an end in the limestone. The p'an is to break down the re in the stopes, leaving two-thirds there for the time being and only extracting one-The two-thirds being broken ore will fill the place of the whole ore in place. When the time comes all the ore will be drawn out and the hanging wal altowed to subside as it will. Hence there quantity of ore blocked out which should first be removed and second because each 100 feet of depth brings the workings 100 er a point where water may come in and entail pumping. This solves the question of economical extraction, but not of raising to the adit level. To do this a comfor will shortly be installed to give power for a winding plant, to supply power drills and to work pumps. Instead of work ing these by steam or electricity, water

This brings the problem of the mine to the second stage. To get the power a an expense of \$50,000 a pipe line 15,000 feet long is being finished. A stave pipe 7000 feet long and 16 inches in diameter, brings the water from a dam three miles from e water from a dam three miles from e workings, a dam which will supply horse power at the lowest stage of the water, over a valley and rise to a pen-200 feet below the dam level and by stave pipe to a point 300 feet below. Here a steel pipe is hitched on and les the water under an ever increasere the head is over 600 feet. The head water will not only supply power for quired, but also for the other machinery in the mine, yet to be installed.

mill will be situated at the adit porright on the bank of the lake, nearly Ainsworth. It will handle 200

s daily and the product, about % tons

shipped away. The ore itself runs about

35 per cent pyrrhotite, 25 per cent gangue

matter, 25 per cent zinc blende and 15 per cent galena, all carrying low silver values, That is to say, that instead of paying freight upon 200 tons, freight will only be paid upon 60 tons daily. There will be no expenditure for coal and one man will be all of the expenditure on power. In ther words the cost of power will be cu

a large one and has required the ex-penditure of both time and money to carry it through to make so low grade an ore profitable investment. The credit of whole is to be placed with M. Rion del of Lille, France, who has pluckily persevered in face of much discouragement As the company owns its own zinc plant at Frank, the reduction of the blende is also a comparatively facile problem. The success of this attempt in low grade min-ing on a large scale in the galena districts should do much to attract other capital-

HOW TO MAKE A HOT-BED

DOMINION HORTICULTURIST GIVES DIRECTIONS.

SOME VALUABLE HINTS FOR KOOTENAY RANCHERS.

To the family with a small plot of garden land in city or town or the farmer tilling a piece of land for a supply of table vegetables nothing can be put to better use or be made to yield better returns than the hot-bed. Already some who realize its value have commenced the tender seeds sprouting that will ultimately grow into tasty, tender vegetables. But there is yet time to make a hotbed before the season of growth begins, and if properly built it can be affected the liberal party, fraud and corsummer. W. T. Macoun, horticulturist 4 rupt methods on the part of conservatives of the Central Experimental farm, tells ing the election act.

A very noticeable fact was that most accordance were made to

ing directions:
"In making a hot bed the first step is to choose a good situation on the south side of a building, wall or close board fence, where the cold winds from the north will be broken and all the sun-shine possible will be obtained. After deciding on the site the frame should be

made of two-inch planks.
"It should be so constructed that it may be raised, as this may be necessary if the plants get too close to the glass. The frame should be at least six inches higher at the back than at the off readily and that the plants will ge more sunshine. Eighteen inches at the back and twelve at the front is about the right height. The sashes generally used are 3 by 6 feet. A hot bed may be made either above or below ground. If above ground, it may be made in any to lie. The one below ground is usually preferable if it can be made where the the later, the soil should be taken out to the depth of about 18 inches and so that there will be room for banking The banking is a very important part of the construction of a hot bed as the conservation of heat in the bed depends very much upon it. It will be readily seen that much labor will be saved by doing the necessary excavation for the frame in the autumn when there is no frost in the ground. Horse manure is the best to use in making the hot bed and it should be quite fresh, not cold and rotten and not already heated. should be piled near where the hot bed should be turned, to make it of more uniform consistency. Five or six days after turning it should be quite hot, and is now ready for use. The bed is started from one end and the manure shak-en in from a fork so that the long and short manure will be well mixed. When one layer is made it should be trampe well and then another layer started, an so on, tramping each layer well until the manure is the depth required. The depth will depend on when the bed is made. If made early, the manure should be from two to two and a half like the fingers from the palm of the hand, feet in depth, but if made during the latter part of March when the weather is not very cold a foot of manure will suffice. The soil should be five or six inches deep over the manure. It should be rich and of such a character that it will not bake One should not be in too great a hurry to sow the seeds, as if the temperature is too high the results will not be satisfactory. The seed is usually sown in rows about four inches apart and about the same depth as When the young plants come up the frame should be kept sufficiently ired by raising the back

> TO OPPOSE EIGHT HOUR DAY Seattle, April 29 .- At a joint meeting of the Metal Trades association of the Pacific coast, Washington division, and the Foundry association, and at which eattle, Tacoma, Portland, Vancouver and other northwest cities were represented, fifty leding concerns having representatives present, and these also holding ten proxies, it was manimously agreed to hold out agains the eight hour day demand of the mold ers nor to make any concession to the atter. The action was taken in view of the rumored strike May 1.

to prevent their being chilled or frozen.

The soil must be watered when neces-

sary care being taken not to overdo this

as the plants would be likely to damp

****************** SMELTERS CLOSE DOWN.

Rossland, April 29-Granby, Dominion Copper Co., and the B. C. Copper company's smelters and mines closed down this evening owing to the shortage of fuel.

They will remain closed down for period of two weeks, even if • the coal strike is settled.

Ottawa, April 26-The opposition ffits from one point to another in a vain en-

deavor to discredit the government. Last week an onslaught was made on the findings of the royal insurance commission whose report revealed certain questionable transactions in insurance funds with which prominent members of the conservative party both in adn out of the house, had been concerned. After a long debate in which Mr. Foster, the chief offender, made an earnest plea to his followers and the pouse, upon vote he was condemend, by about 17 to 70. This reflects the view his own friends entertained of his connection with trust funds which the commissioners ort says he employed wrongfully to his

own advantage.

The liberal program for the session contained so much suggested legis ation, in the interests of all the people, that it is no surprise that the expressed intention of submitting amendments to the electroal laws has not been put into practical ef-rect. Parliament has passed a large number of bills of great importance this ses-sion, placed itself on record by resolution as in favor of other reforms for the future, and has revised the entire tariff of the country, the last a work of immense detail and endless labor. This being the case it was rather a sur-

prise to the house when Mr Borden found ing this particular promise. The govern ment will do so, the party is pledged to it, and want of time alone has interfered with the due performance of this particular pledge. The occasion was seized, how ever, to bring the attention of the house to a number of irregularities in recent elections, and it was very significant that

comprehensive references were made to the election of Hon. W. S. Fielding, finance minister, and the alleged corruption which occurred. The fact, however, that Mr. Fielding practically ignored and swept away everything that happened in the election in question and submitted himself again for re-election, and was returned by an overwhelming majority was too indifferent a circumstance to demand a refence. At the conclusion of his address was calculated to condemn corrupt prac tices in so far as they related to libera ed, so as to constitute a confession o certain undefined acts of corruption in the

Hon. Mr. Fielding, minister of finance who seems to have enjoyed the particular enmity of the opposition, probably in con-sequence of his notable victory in Queen's Shelbourne, N.S., followed Mr. Borden, and quickly plactd himself on record as being in favor of purity in elections and sympathizing warmly with any we'r con-sidered measure designed to accomplish that result. He, however, deprecated the spirit in which the resolution had been enstructed and presented to the house. The finance minister reminded the that the validity of the resignation of Mr Hyman was questioned by the opposition, and it was at their instance that the matter was referred to the committee on priv ileges and elections and from this fact may be traced all the delay which has oc-curred. Mr. Fielding informed the house that he had received a notification from

resignation to Mr. Speaker. Mr. Fielding gave expression to a vigorous protest against the view advanced by the leader of the opposition that the election laws required amendment in conse-quence of illegal and corrupt methods em-ployed by the liberals alone. In no sense did he attempt to justify wrong doing, propertion and at the evil deeds were done the liberals. He thought the record of that of the conservativ a and hist ry showed that the records were crowded with cases of corruption,

In no way must he be understood as feel to place Halifax within the conserva-condoning wrong doing, but he repudiated tive ranks as of yere." the suggestion that ail of it was confined to the liberals. Among great applicates the finance minister alluded to the historic fact that sir John A. Macdona'd, th great head of the conservative party, was unseated twice, and once narrowly missed disqualification—the judge declaring that rruntion was widespread on that occas

ion. He referred also to the unseating of sir J. G. Abbott, another conservative premier, for corruption, and amid gre aughter the finance minister reminded the house that Hon. Mr. Foster was un-seated in New Brunswick and also the predecessor of Mr. Borden, as member fo Halifax, Thomas E. Kinney, was unseated. Mr. Fielding said he could give nough to sustain his contention

more examples of the wrong doing of conervatives in elections, but he had quoted Fielding made a strong point very near the subject at issue when he informed he house that Dr. Weldon, his late conservative opponent at Queen's publicly stated that he had been offered a constituency at the last general election, and consent-ed to run, provided the conservatives would conduct an honest election. The nservatives declined to do so and he would not run.
At this point A. K. McLean of Lunen-

burg, N.S., rose and said: "I can testify to those words; I heard them used by Dr. Weldon, Mr. Sinclair of Guysboro, N.S., als

rose and said: "I confronted him with those words at a public meeting at Lockport and he did not deny them. Mr. Fielding continued that he had never heard them denied, and now we have, said he, the leader of the opposition coming into the house with the profession that his party is holier than the liberal party and undertaking to lecture us on our po-litical morality, when one of the most emient conservatives declares that he would not be a candidate becaus his own party diberately refused to accept an honest election. The finance minister concluded convincing argument in these words: "I realize there is need of electoral re-

AN END TO CORRUPTION

WILL BE AIM OF ELECTION ACT
AMENDMENTS

AMENDMENTS

AMENDMENTS

AND TO CORRUPTION ACT

OF THE PROJUCTION ACT

AMENDMENTS

AND TO CORRUPTION

ACT

AND TO CORRUPTION

ACT

AMENDMENTS

SOFT, but we know from experience there are great difficultities in accomplishing such reform. The resolution of the leader of the opposition is couched in terms I cannot approve of, and while I dissent from much that he said, still the safeguarding of the electoral vote in this country has of the electoral vote in this country has the hearty approval of the governmenthere shall be no failure on the of the liberal party to bring about

> Following some remraks from Mr. Lennox, who took much satisfaction to him-self by reading disconnected pieces of evi-dence from various liberal election trials, Alex. Johnston of Cape Breton, de ivered a telling speech and one that covered the ground so admirably that the government supporters added nothing to it,
> Mr. Johnston severely criticized Mr. Bor
> den for presenting a garbled account of

> the election proceedings and omitting to had a vital bearing on the case. He spoke also of the verdict since given by the peo-ple of Nova Socia, which was a complete vindication of the minister of finance. Mr. Johnston made an extended refer-Weldon to decline the candidacy at the

> general election, which he showed con-clusively was because conservative lead-ers who put him forward would not consent to run a clean election. At this point Mr. Johnston read a letter sent by Dr. which Dr. Weldon practically admitted that he declined to be a candidate for friends would not agree to run a clear election. This proposition he proved bewithstanding many interjections and interruptions from members of the opposi-tion. Mr. Johnston emerged from the debate with his point unshaken and his ease proved to the hilt.

Mr. Johnston remarked upon the fact that the debate had centered around the election of Mr. Fielding and addressed some caustic utterances as to the reasons which induced the leader of the opposition he deduced therefrom that the statements made by Dr. Weldon, in which the name of Mr. Borden was mentioned, probably had some hing to do with his decision Mr. Johnston then proceeded to expose the unworthy tactics resorted to by the opposition in their desire to defeat Mr. Fie'ding. He gave volumnious quotations from hie Halifax papers, quotations which he said were inspired and not denied by Mr.

Borden, to the effect that a well known business man had arrived in the country with a corruption fund. Not one word of truth was in it but such deception was regarded by the conservatives as clean politics. Mr. Johnston in vigorous language demonstrated that the tory press knew that the incidents they published were imaginary. Dr. Weldon knew the allegations were false and the man who supplied the leader of the opposition with the information, knew it was false and yet the gentleman had based two speeches was told that affidavits denying these things had been made and although an opportunity was given him to make some mends, this pure conservative, who would only run elections upon an absolutely clean only run elections upon an absolutely clean basis, declined to say a word, but took what advantage he could from the pub-

ished scandals. Mr Johnston completely turned the tables on the opposition by the following allusion to an election fund which the conserve tives say would be sufficient to the constituency of Halifax. This "The organizers feel that unless the fi-

nancial difficulty referred to can be grap pled with and settled, no permanently eftive organization can be built up. There sho stant fund which could be drawn upon a the right moment for party purposes—

It would be curious, said Mr. Johnston to know what is the right moment, whether The circular continues: "-and this fund

elections, if not necessarily expended, that it will be there when needed. distributed as to time of payment and judiciously, and above all, legitimately

should be allowed to accumulate between

Five thousand a year for five years, \$25,000—that is what my hon. friend's friends think is required to bring the constituency of the city and county of Hanparty once more. I wonder, said Mr. John ston if my hon friend who was so alarm ed at the expenditure of \$600 in the county of Queen's and Shelburne, would have been alarmed had he seen this circular I am sure that if the hon, members for South Simcoe, Mr. Lennox, had been aware of this circular, he would have shrunk from the task imposed on him this after-noon and have refused to take up a brief against the finance minister. I am sure he would have shrunk from the proposi-\$25,000 in the county of Halifax in order to bring back the conservative party into ate fold. He could not have been aware of this circular or he would have condemn ed it as roundly as he did this expenditure

Mr Johnston quoted the Toronto News as saying that the conservatives had a greater campaign fund in Queen's and Shelburne in 1904 than the liberals. To this Mr. Borden expressed his entire ig-norance, and Mr. Johnston advised him to read the paper and see for himself. Mr Johnston stated that corruption existed in the conservative party on a gigantic scale After giving instances of conservative corruption in various parts of the domin

within the knowledge of the leader of the opposition. Mr. Johnston concluded his lu cid and convincing speech in these terms: the opposition will find that the liberal embers in the house will not be lacking fect election laws shall be placed on the statute books, and their observance forced: I repeat, Mr. Speaker, speaking for myself and I am quite sure for those who sit around me, that we are sincerely anxious to have the franchise of this cou

LEMIEUX'S GOOD WORK INTELLECTUAL PREFER ENCE WILL

STRENGTHEN EMPIF E BONDS BRITISH PERIODICALS NOW MORE

ACCESSIBLE T OCA NADIANS Mr. Lemieux has concluded with Grea

Britain a postal arrange ment which is wholly admirable, says the Toronto News. It is doubtful if the colonial conference with all its fuss and feathers will reach any expectation or en ers will reach any conclusion or en-dorse any proposal which can more ef-fectively strengthen the bonds of em-pire. Whereas it now costs eight cents a pound to mail British newspapers and periodicals to Canada, the rate after May 7th will be only two cents a pound. In making announcement of the change, Mr. Buxton, the British postmaster-general, said it was the result of an arbe considered as a precedent by other portions of the empire. The geological position of this country, and the conse quent supplanting of nearly all publice tions from Britain by those from the United States, gave Mir. Lemieux and his predecessors in the fight an admirable reason for the special consideration the British government has afforded us. The British postoffice will lose revenue at first by this concession, bu it is altogether probable that in the course of a few years the increased volume of traffic will change this condition. It is understood that to procure the new rate Canada pays what is Liverpool.

Even the rate of two cents a pound is twice as high as the present rate on American publications mailed to this country. But Canada and the United States have abrogated the old convention of 1875, when this reciprocal rate was established, and after May 1st the rate will be four cents a pound. This gives a preference of two cents a pound to British periodicals—the Intellectual Preference, and at the same time puts an end to an arrangement which caused a great annual loss to this country. It estimated that from ten to fifty tons of newspapers and periodicals were mailed in the United States to Canada, for every ton going the other way. Of course on the whole trade the American government secured nine-tenths or more of the postage, while Canada did nine-tenths or more of the work of disnine-tenths of more of the work of a tribution. It is easy to see the unfair-ness of the old agreement. Sir William Mulock began the agitation for the Intellectual Preference and was assisted by the Canadian Press Association, Mr. John A, Cooper, Mr. Hamar Greenwood, Mr. Gilbert Parker and many others. That Mr. Lemieux has been able to effect a rearrangement of the contract with the United States and a contemporaneous lowering of the British rate speaks volumes, not only for his ener-gy and tact, but for hard work of all those who have carried on the fight durthose who have carried on the fight dur-ing the past seven years.

The Toronto News does not subscribe to the condemnation which certain Can-adians, individuals and societies, pronounce upon all the newspapers and per-iodicals of the United States. It may be unorthodox, but we are grateful readers of many of these publications. It is not, therefore, because it may be a not, therefore, because it may be strifle more difficult to get such periodicals, that we welcome the Intellectual Preference. Our satisfaction rests in the additional case with which British publications of high grade may reach our news stands and our homes. It is contain that greater freedom of circulations. certain that greater freedom of circula-tion in Canada for British papers will do much to stimulate interest and sym-pathy among Canadians in the men and the problems of Great and Greater Britain. Interest and sympathy make the tie which binds us to the Mother-land. It is well that this tie should be

trengthened. Of course there is no desire that Can-Of course there is no desire that Canadian readers of United States publications shall be denied the magazines they enjoy. Nor is there any wish to turn the publishers neck and crop out of this country. All that the publishers need to do is to ship their papers or recognized across the border by express magazines across the border by express or freight and then to mail them at a Canadian postoffice, when they will go at the domestic rate, By this mean Canada will get the revenue as well as attend to the distribution. Of course the magazines may cost a litle more to the ndividual subscriber, but it is highly improbable that the prices at the news stands will be raised. Now there are housands of Canadians who scarcely ever see a British paper. The special rate will give these people an op portunity to secure the great periodicals of the British Isles at a rate no higher than the British publication price, and hus will eradicate an unfortunate but wide-spread impression that all the lit-erary and typographical excellence of earth dwells in New York and Boston. At the same time purely Canadian pe odicals will be in a better position to compete against both British and American magazines. No matter from wha point the new postal arrangements are viewed they appear admirable and reflect credit on the postmaster general

CLOSE OF LEGISLATURE

SPEAKER RULED AGAINST OLI VER'S POINT OF ORDER.

DUNSMUIR RESERVES ASSENT TO IMMIGRATION BILL.

Press Gallery, Legislative Assembly Victoria, April 25.—It was a short sit-ting of the legislature this afternoon. Mr. Speaker ruled the point of order on the Land Act taken by Oliver, not well taken. This was that the amendm introduced by Mackay to release the crown's quarter interest in lands sold at Hastings townsite and Point Grey, was beyond the scope of the act as brodown. The bill therefore passed reading and prorogation quickly follow-

assent to all the bills passed, except that regulating immigration into the province, which is a close copy of the Natal Act. To this he reserved assent. No reasons are assigned, but it is noteworthy that in 1898, the same course was followed by Hon. Ridgar Dewdney when Heatenant experience.

WEEK'S ORE SHIPMENTS

when lieutenant governor, on a simila

NO GREAT FALLING OFF IS YET DIS CERNIBLE

RETRADATION OF MINING IS GENER-ALLY MARKED

ather the retardation of work than its essation. The week's output is nearly 25 per cent less than that of the seven days previous, which, however, was the re-cord week in the history of these upper ather the retardation of work than its cord week in the history of these upper districts. Heretofore, week by week, dur-ing the early spring, new mine after new mine has been added to the shipping list Such additions this week are conspicuous by their absence. On the other hand, with the exception of the Dominton Copper smelter, the loss has not been great Thus very few men have been laid off and the coal emergency, serious as it is, will have done little harm to the Kootenay mines, if it goes no further. It will be oted that the smelter at Northport for the Le Roi ores, has suffered in like pro portion with the smelters in the province.
Appended will be found the ore shipments and smelter receipts in detail for the past week and year to date in tons BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Granby .

Brooklyn Sunset Emma B. C. Mountain Rose Oro Denoro Providence Elkhorn Other minės	. 256 . 72 . 635 . 32 . 266 . 27 . 22	23,739 8,260 3,093 1,893 1,837 1,256 494
Sunset Emma B. C. Mountain Rose Oro Denoro Providence Elkhorn Other mines	. 256 . 72 . 635 . 32 . 266 . 27 . 22	3,093 1,893 1,837 1,256
B. C. Mountain Rose Oro Denoro Providence Elkhorn Other minės	. 635 . 32 . 266 . 27 . 22	1,893 1,837 1,256
B. C. Mountain Rose Oro Denoro Providence Elkhorn Other minės	. 635 . 32 . 266 . 27 . 22	1,837 1,256
Mountain Rose Oro Denoro Providence Elkhorn Other minės	. 32 . 266 . 27 . 22	1,256
Providence	. 27	CS NO. 1. CONTRACTOR (NO. 1)
Elkhorn Other mines	. 22	494
Other mines	. 22	
Other mines		22
	•	61,147
[1] - B (1) - [1] -	-	100000
Total ROSSLAND SHIPM	.27,220 ENTS	340,120
Le Roi	. 1,867	42,078
Centre Star	. 1,635	26,923
Le Roi No. 2	493	7,138
White Bear	. 75	662
White Bear, milled	•	4,520
Total	IPME	
Sullivan		10,200
La Plata, milled		7,225
St. Eugene		4,763
Queen, milled		3,145
Second Relief, milled		2,475
Hunter V		1,596
Silver King		762
Queen Victoria		983
Last Chance	. 20	294
Spokane		226
Vancouver		6,732
Other mines		

GRANBY RECEIPTS Grand Forks, B.C. 1,32114,449 193,830 B. C. COPPER CO. RECEIPTS Greenwood, B.C. Emma Oro Denoro11.627 DOMINION COPPER CO. RECEIPTS Boundary Falls, B.C. 8,260 1,771 384 54,147 TRAIL SMELTER RECEIPTS Silver King Queen Victori Providence ast Chance

3.963 76.514 HALL MINES SMELTER RECEIPTS Nelson, B.C. St. Eugene Other mines 5,565 LE ROI SMELTER RECEIPTS Northport, Wash. First Thought 159 1,601 Other mines

MARYSVILLE SMELTER RECEIPTS Marysville, B.C. The total amount of receipts rep

om the local and foreign min past week were 33,172 tone and for year to date 445,482 tons

NOT TO BE ENFORCED.

Victoria, April 25.—(Spec The aftorney general this after-noon announced in the house that after giving the question of the Lord's Day Act enforce-ment serious consideration and conferring with his colleagues, he had decided that he would not give assent to any prosecutions under the Act.

NOT WORTH THE CANDLE

NEW ZEALAND WOMEN'S VIEW OF THE BALLOT

WARNING TO INTREPID BRITISH "SUFFRAGETTES"

The intrepid women "suffragettes" of England, who brave the peirls of disordered hair and millinery and endure fine and nment for the privilege of assailing the burly guardians of the house of commons, are told by one of their sisters in New Zealand that the game is not worth the candle. She has the ballot and is frankly disappointed in it. Writers in the United States have often remarked that the woman suffrage states in the west are not very different politically from the man ruled commonwealths of the east and report that many women who were eager report that many women who were eager to vote when the experiment was new, are now tired of it and have turned to other diversions. The New Zealand woman voter who writes anonymously in the London Public Opinion, expresses herself in a tone of disappointment. The ballot has added little to the practical advantages and privilence of the ballot has diversity to the practical advantages and privilence of the ballot has a diversity to the practical advantages and privilence of the ballot are the process.

"We in this colony brought the women's franchise into power some 12 years ago and it has now had a fair trial. Many of us hoped great things of it, many of us feared it and now the great majority of us have settled down to the fact that beyond being a just, liberal, wise enactment, it has not brought about the changes ex-pected of it. It certainly has not 'set the Thames on fire'; to many minds it has fallen far short of its capacity for good. It has placed women on a true footing, has removed a soreness of heart arising rfom injustice and has shown the world in general and ourselves in particular, that women are as capable of voting squarely

as men are."

It may be, of course, that the negative results of the movement are to be at-tributed to the fact that women have not put their privileges to the test with sufficient earnestness. They have obtained the suffrage and are weary of it. To quote: omen has been a disappointment, or, to ut it more fairly, it has not yet found

its feet. We are not doing justice to the franchise; already we have allowed it to die down into a fact of not very vital importance, and we are forgetting of the power we have put in our women's hands. Rightly used it would prove a sure and trusty weapon of offence and defence n ithe cause of women's true rights. Not these coveted, fancied rights of women, which aim at the theft of a natural inheritance, but those priceless rights, the crown of a woman's heirtage. Ruskin told us long ago that a true woman must be a 'bread-giver.' So she must; but a giver of bread that is real life to men. The real object of a woman's being is so regal and magnificent that if the franchise is going

magnificent that if the francinse is going to teach her how to improve it, let her have it by all means."

The privileges which women in New Zealand enjoy above women in less favored lands were given by laws which male legislation. slators formulated. In the following

islators formulated. In the following words the writer sketches the advantages the women of New Zealand now possess but which they would have obtained whether they were voters or not:

"What has the ballot done for women in New Zealand? After we have admitted that they are fully entitled to it and that they are wise and self-contained enough to merit it, what have they gained by it? They have a vote, the power to vote for They have a vote, the power to vote for or against the country's welfare. They in New Zealand have many advantages, but the franchise did not win them. Today, women are not responsible for their hus-band's debts, they can hold property in their own right, they can compete in uni-vresity examinations and enter the profes-sions. They are protected from crueity, must be maintelned by their husbands. must be maintained by their husbands, athietic sports are open to them and great freedom of life is theirs. But the franchise won none of these rights for them and men have not tried to prevent them from having them. The things men try to keep from women generally are those things they honestly think will injure their womanly side."

Women in New Zealand have indeed shown themselves utterly indifferent in

votes in this way. To quote further:
"So far they have not taken up the questions of vital importance to their sex, to bring about any improvement, more than do women in England. They have not brought about a wise educational system for girls, although the state school system of the present day disregards the ex of its pupils and trains them as in ferior commercial machines; they have not righted the divorce taws; they have not legislated for the assistance and protec-tion of helpless and poverty stricken mothers of young children; they have not agitated for the care of the youthful in-habitants of the gutter; they have not used their power to bring in some simple, true form of religious instruction in schools and they have not solved the comparatively simple question of the domestic servant—simple if it were made an honorable ecessary. They have made no material difference in the welfare of their sex. "The power to do this lies in the hands of the enfranchised women; yet they are 'idle, openly idle, in the lea of the fore-

TO ADVANCE PRICE OF LUMBER Edmonton, April 27-Unofficial, but at the same time thoroughly reliable advices have been received from Vancouver to the effect that the British Columbia lum nanufacturers have decided to advance the price of lumber again. The mountain lumbermen's manufacturing association has decided to make the following adances: Dimension timber and boards, adance, \$2 per thousand; shiplap, \$1 to \$2

The British Columbia lumber and shingle manufacturers' association has also given notice of an advance of 20 cents a square on shingles. The reason advanced to justify the increases, are comparatively light log cut, the scarcity of and higher price of labor, car shortage and the unprecedented demand for building material to meet the requirements of the building

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

Dated this 10th day of April, A.D., 1907.
ARCHIE MAINWARING-JOHNSON, Solicitor for the Company, Nelson, B.C.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS The Exe, Ell and Eye Fraction mineral Claims; situate in the Slocan Division of West Kootenay District-Located

Robinson creek.
TAKE NOTICE that I, J. Murray Mc-Gregor, Free Miner's Certificate No. Bi615, 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 be-fore the issuance of such Certificates of

Dated this 2nd day of April, 1907.

J. M. McGREGOR

LAND NOTICES

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

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 folthed lands, situate in West Kootenay District: Commencing at a post planted on the west side of Upper Arrow lake about three miles south of Nakusp, marked "I. R Poole's S.E. corner," thence west 40 chains: thence north 80 chains; htence east 40 chains; thence south along the western shore of Upper Arrow lake, 80 chains more or less, to point of com-

I. R. POOLE.

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 outh side of Lemon creek, West Kootenay distric.: Commencing at a post marked "Jno. M. Lyons' northwest corner post," being on the west boundary of block 382, thence 60 chains south; thence 105 chains east: thence 60 chains north; thence 105 ment, containing 640 acres, more or less. JNO. N. LYON. Nelson, B.C., April 27, 1907.

after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands situate in Fire Valley, West Kootenay district: Con ing at a post planted 20 chains west from N. E. corner of L. C. Morrison's preemption and marked "D. J.,s purchase, thence 40 chains west; thence 80 chains south; thence 40 chains east to place of

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

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following decribed lands, situated on the Slocan rive in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked "A. L. McCulloch's N.W. ner post," being also the N.E. f P. M. Schonberg's pre-emption, thence 0 chains east; thence 80 chains south; thence 30 chains west; thence 40 chains north; thence 20 chains east; thence 40 chains to place of beginning, containing

April 20, 1907. A. L. McCULLOCH.

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

GEO. M. GUNN. Nelson, B. C., April 15th, 1907.

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

March 22nd, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days ifter date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following describlands, situate in the West Kootenay District: Commencing at a post about 20 ains north of the S.E. corner post of 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.

NOUTER is hereby given that 60 days after date I in end to appy to the Chief Com-missioner of Louds and Works for per-mission to purchase the following de-

district: Commencing at a post marked "R. H. Ross," placed half a mile north of Summit creek, adjoining Angus Curry's north and south line on the west side inning 40 chains north; thence 40 chains west; thence 40 chains south; thence 40 chains east to place of commencement. Located the 4th day of April, 1907. R. H. ROSS

ANGUS CURRY, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon, the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following lescribed lands, situate in West Kootena 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

Dated March 6, 1907. PATRICK SHERAN.

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

WM. FISHER. W. H. HAMILTON, Agent. April 19, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the foilowing 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 3t 60 chains, to place of commencement, containing 240 acres more or less.

Dated this 28th day of February, 1907.

SIDNEY J. CUMMINGS.

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

more or less.
Nelson, B. C., April 1, 1907.
G. S. REES

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in Kootenay district, B.C.: Commencing at a post marked "J. Cameron's S.E. corner post," said post being on the west side of Upper Arrow lake, opposite Nakusp, and at the N.E. corner of lot 7310, running thence west 16 chains; thence north 60 chains; thence east 7 chains; thence following the lake shore in a southerly direction 60 chains, more or less, to point of commencement, Dated this 11th day of March, 1967.

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

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

after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of lands and Works for permission to purchase the fol-lowing described lands situate on the east side of Trout creek, Burton vailey, proince of British Columbia: Comm at a post planted on the east side of Tro ceek, three miles south of W. Lovett's S.W. corner post, and marked "W. S. 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to place of commencement point of commencement, containing

acres, more or less. W. S. FISHER
W. H. HAMILTON, Agent.

April 19, 1907. NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the chief commissioner of lands and works for a special license to cut and carry away imber from the following described land, ituated 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 commence Dated this 6th day of March, 1907 A. E. FOWLER

NOTICE is hereby given that 6) days after date I in:end to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, sixuate 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 com-

mencement.
C. B. CUTTEN

scribed lands situate in West Kootenay | NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, at Victoria to purchase 160 acres of land on the east side of the Arrow lake, on Bates creek, and described as follows: Commencing at a post marked "W.W.'s S.W. corand planted at the southeast corner 40 chains east; thence 40 chains south; thence 40 chains west, to place of com-

> Dated, March 27, 1907. W. WALTON. FRANK ORANGE, Locator.

OTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon, the Chief Commissoneir of Lands and Works described lands, in West Kootenay Dis trict, situate on the south side of the Col-Robson, starting at an initial post marked "R.A.H.," on the south side of the river, thence 10 chains east; thence 10 chains south; thence 10 chains west; thence 10 chains north to the place of commence nent, said to contain 25 acres more or less. said claim adjoining Cryderman's purchase. R. A. HOWE.

Locator W. L. PAYNE.

April 3rd, 1907. NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Honthe Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate in West Kootenay district; Commencing at a post planted on the west side of Upper Arrow lake, marked "W. O. Stevens" N. E. corer." thence west 40 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north along the western shore of Upper Arrow lake 80 chains, mome or less, to the

Dated April 18, 1907.

W. O. STEVENS. NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after Chief Commissoneir of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, in West Kootenay Dis-trict: Situate on the Lower Arrow lake, about 8 miles west from Robson, and known as McCormick's landing, said land being on the north shore of commencing at a post p'anted at the northwest corner and known as "initial post G.B.," thence 10 chains east; thence 5 chains south; thence 10 chains west; thence

chains north to place of commencement, G. BEAUMONT Locator W. L. PAYNE. April 3rd, 1907.

ter date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the fol-lowing 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.

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

Locator W. L. PAYNE. 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 ollowing described lands, situate in West Kootenay District: Commencing at a pos marked "Victor W. Odlum's southwest corner post," and planted west of Little Slocan river, about six miles from the thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 mouth, running north 80 chains; thence chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, to point of commencement, thence west 80 chains to place of com-

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. he Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the ollowing described lands, situate in West Kootenay District: Commencing at a post arked "M. E. M. Rogerson's land" and planted about five miles up Little Slocan River, on the west side, running 80 chains outh; thence 80 chains west; thence 80 M. E. M. ROGERSON.

C. B. CUTTEN, Agent. March 27, 1907. NOTICE is hereby given that sixty day after date I intend to apply to the Chief ommissioner of Lands and Works for pernission to purchase the following land, on Kootenay lake shore, in West Kooteoy district: Commencing at a post mark-d "T. G. Procter's S.W. corner," planted at the S.E. corner of lot 1683, thence nort chains; thence east 5 chains; thence south, following meanderings of lake, 20 chains: thence west to point of commence

Dated this 11th day of April, 1907. T. G. PROCTER J. W. SMITH, Agent,

TIMBER NOTICES

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following decibed lands in West Kootenay district: No. 1 Limit—Commencing at a post planted about nine miles up Poplar creek, on the north side, about 150 feet from the creek, marked "B. F. Reamy's northeast

Located April 12, 1947. B. F REAMY. No. 2 Limit - Commencing at a post planted about 9 1-4 miles up Pop!ar creek,

about a quarter of a mile westerly from No. 1 limit, marked "B. F. Reamy's southeast corner post;" thence south 80 chains; htence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of B. F REAMY

No. 3 Limit — Commencing at a post planted on the second south tributary, about 1 1-4 miles up tributary, about 200 feet from creek, about 11 miles up Poplar creek, marked "B. F. Reamy's northwest corner post," thence west 40 chains; thence outh 160 chains: thence east 40 chains mencement. Located April 12, 1907

B. F REAMY. No. 4 Limit — Commencing at a pos planted on the west side of the second outh tributary, about one-quarter mile from the forks of Poplar creek, marked "B. F. Reamy's northeast corner post," thence north 80 chains; thence west 8 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence eas 80 chains to point of commencement. Located April 12, 1907.

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

· Located April 15, 1907.

B. .F REAMY. No. 6 Limit — Commencing at a po nainted by No. 5 limit, about 14 miles u Poplar creek, marked "B. F. Reamy' northwest corner post," thence 40 chain west; thence 160 chains south; thence chains east; thence 160 chains north

Located April 15, 1907. B. F. REAMY. 4-25

TAKE NOTICE that 30 days from date intend to apply to the Hon, the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away mber from the following described lands Commencing at a post on the south side of the Natusp and Sandon railway, near H. Irwin's N.W. corner post and market M. J. Cameron's northeast corner post, chains; thence north 80 chains; thence eas chains to point of comm 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. Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following de scribed lands, situate in West Kootens district British Columbia about seve river and just north of the internati Boundary line, and situate on the Sou East creek that emptier into Fish creek Fish creek emptying into the Pend d'Oriel river: Commencing at the southeast corner post marked "R.G.," thence westerly along the international boundary line chains: thence northerly 80 chains; then easterly 80 chains; thence southerly chains to the place of beginning, contain ing 640 acres more or less.

Dated this 26th day of March, 1907.
RALPH GILLISPIE. date I intend to apply to the Hon. th Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following describe lands situate in West Kootenay district . Commencing at a post marked "O. L Boynton's northeast corner," planted a the southeast corner of Lot 7693. Group chains; thence north 40 chains; then east 160 chains to point of commen 2. Commencing at a post marked "O. L. Boynton's southeast corner." panted at the southwest corner of Lot 7693. Group 1. hence west 40 chains; thence north 16 hains; thence east 40 chains; thence south

160 chains to point of commencement. O. L. BOYNTON Locator

Dated March 8th, 1-07. after date we intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and arry away timber from the following decribed lands, situated in West Koote av district

No. 1 Limit-Commencing at a pos planted one mile up and on the east side of the first south fork of Poplar creek, marked "C. O. Woodrow's and Jack Portgal's N.W. corner post," thence 80 chains south thence 80 chains east thence 80 Located April 9th, 1907.

O. WOODROW. JACK PORTGAL. No. 2 Limit - Commencing at a pos planted 3 miles up and on the west bank marked "C. O. Woodrow's and Jack Port gal s S.W. corner post; thence 80 chain chains south; thence 80 chains west

Located April 9th, 1807.
C. O. WOODROW.
JACK PORTGAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licenses to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situate in the West Kootenay district; Location No. 1—Commencing at a post planted about 20 rods west and 350 pacer

orth of the confluence of the South Fork of the Salmon river and Wilson creek, about 14 miles south of Salmo, B.C., thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence sast 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement. Said point of commencement can be reached from the said confluence of the South Fork of the Salmon river and Wilson commencement.

No. 3—Commencing at a post marked creek by going west up a guich about 30 rods to a point where a trail, running in a northerly direction, has been blazed for

about 350 paces. Located March 9, 1907.

Location No. 2—Commencing at a post

thence 80 chains east, to point of com- | planted about 20 rods south and 80 chains west of the confluence of the North Fork of the South Fork of the Salmon river, and the South Fork of the Salmon river, about 20 miles south of Salmo, B.C., thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, to point of commencement. About 700 paces north of said point of commence-ment will be found an earth slide about 50 feet in height, where the sald South Fork of the Salmon River makes a turn, and where a small creek from the southwest

flows therein. Located March 16th, 1907 Location No. 3—Commencing at a post planted about 20 rods south and 80 chains east of the confluence of the North Fork of the South Fork of the Salmon river, and the South Fork of the Salmon river, about 20 miles south of Salmo, B.C., thence east 80 chains: thence north 80 chains: south 40 chains; thence west 160 chains, thence north 40 chains; thence east 160 chains to point of commencement.

Located March 16th, 1907.
PHIL BOSELY, Agent. N. BANGS. Dated April 11th, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to app'y to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lends 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 mark-ed "Charles G. Reeder's southeast corner post." thence north 40 chains: thence west west 80 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains east 80 chains, to the place of com-

Located March 15th, A.D., 1907. CHARLES G. REEDER, Locator. A. J. KENT, Agent.

Timber Limit No. 2-Commencing at & post planted at Charles G. Reeder's southeast corner post of timber limit No. 1, and marked "Charles G. Reeder's south-west corner post of timber limit No. 2," thence 40 chains east; thence 80 chains hains north ; thence 40 chains west; thenc 80 chains south; thence 40 chains east; thence 40 chains south to place of begin

Located March 15th, A.D., 1907. CHARLES G. REEDER, Locator

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 ommencing 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 0 chains, to point of comme

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 out and carry away timber from the following described lands situate in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked "P.J.G.'s N.W.C.," planted about 70 chains north of Summit lake, thence east 80 chains to the west boundary line of the Ontario and Slocan Timber company's timber limits; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point Located March 29th, 1907.

P. J. GALLAGHER. NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days

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

GEORGE A. HUNT. Dated this 15th day of March, 1907.

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

Dated, this 26th day or March, 1907. RALPH GILLISPIE, Agent.

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

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

No. 2—Commencing at a post marked

"Ole Oberg's S.E. corner post," planted on the west bank of Taylor creek, about 3 miles from where it empties into the Duncan river, thence west 80 chadns; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of

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

chains: thence south 50 chains to point of

No. 4 Commencing at a post marked "Ole Oberg's S.E. corner post," planted on the west bank of Taylor creek, about 5 miles up Taylor creek, thence west 80 chains; thence north 89 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 5—Commenning at a post marked

"Ole Oberg's S. W. corner post," and planted on the east bank of Taylor creek, about 6 miles up Taylor creek, thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 6—Commencing at a post marked "Ole Oberg's S. W. corner post," and planted on the east bank of Taylor creek, about 7 miles up Taylor creek, thence

thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement. Located March 28th, 1907. OLE OBERG. Locator. No. 7—Commencing at a post market "Ole Oberg's S. W. corner post," and way belt line, thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains;

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

No. 9-Commencing at a post marked "Ole Oberg's S.E. corner post," an planted on the east bank of the Duncar thence west 80 chains; thence north chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south No. 10-Commencing at a post marked "Ole Oberg's S. W. corner post," and planted on the east bank of the Duncan river, three miles from headwaters, thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains hence west 80 chains; thence south 80 in West Kootenay district; Commencing

river, and adjoining No. 10 on the west thence west 80 chains: thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south boundary of lots 838, 837 and 836, to point o chains to point of commencement, No. 12-Commencing at a post marked "Ole Oberg's S. W. corner post," and planted on the east side of the Duncan iver, about 4 miles from headwaters

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

80 chains, to point of commencement. No. 14—Commencing at a post marked "Ole Oberg's S. W. corner post," and planted on the east bank of the Duncan river, about 5 miles from headwaters, thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 30 chains, to point of commencement. No. 15—Commencing at a post marked "Ole Oberg's S.E. corner post," and planted on the east bank of the Duncan river and adjoining No. 14 on the west, thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence outh 80 chains to point of commenc No. 16—Commencing at a post marked "Ole Oberg's S. W. corner post," and east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80

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

Located March 29, 1907. OLE OBERG. Locator No. 18-Commencing at a post marked 'Ole Oberg's S.W. corner post," and planted on the east bank of the Duncan river, and about 7 miles from headwaters, thence east 80 chains; hence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement. No. 19—Commencing at a post marked No. 19—Commencing at a post and tole Oberg's S.W. corner post," and planted on the east side of the Duncan headwaters, river and about 8 miles from headwaters thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commence-

ment. No. 20-Commencing at a post marked Ole Oberg's S.W. Ole Oberg's S.W. corner post," and planted on the east side of the Duncan river, and about ten miles from headwater chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement No. 21—Commencing at a post marked "Ole Oberg's S.E. corner post," and "Ole Oberg's S.E. corner post," and planted on the east bank of the Duncan viver and adjoining No. 20 on the west thence west 80 chains; thence north 8 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 22—Commencing at a post market fole Oberg's S.W. corner post," and planted on the east bank of the Duncan thence east 80 chains; thence north 80

chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 23—Commencing at a post marked "Ole Oberg's S.E. corner post," and planted on the east side of the Duncan river, and adjoining No. 22 on the west, thence west 80 chains: thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 60 chains to point of commencement. No. 24—Commencing at a post marked "Ole Oberg's S.E. corner post," and planted on the east bank of the Duncan iver, about 12 miles from headwaters, chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement. No. 25-Com

river, and about 13 miles from headwaters, thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

Located March 30, 1907.

OLE OBERG, Locator.

planted on the east bank of the Duncar

thence north 30 chains; thence east 80 NOTIOE is hereby given that 30 days dence

after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and lescribed lands in West Kootenay di rice No. 1 Limit-Commencing at a post from the S'ocan river, and marked "A. L. McCulloch's southwest corner," thence 80 chains north; thence 80 chains east; thence 80 chains south; thence 80 chains west to

point of commencement Located, April 27, 1907 planted about 7 1-2 miles up Snake creek and marked "A. L. McCulloch's north-east corner," thence 80 chains south; thence 80 chains west; thence 80 chains north; thence 80 chains east to point of mencement.

Located, April 27, 1907.

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

Located, April 27, 1907. No. 4 Limit—Commencing at a post planted about 1 1-2 miles up the south fork of Snake creek, and marked "A. L. McCulloch's scuthwest corner post," the running 80 chains east; thence 80 chains north; thence 80 chains west; thence 80

Located, April 27, 1907. Limit No. 5-Commencing at a post planted about 1 1-2 miles up the south fork of Snake creek and marked "A. L. McCulloch's northwest corner post," thence unning 80 chains east: thence 80 chains hains north to point of commencement. Located, April 27, 1977.

A. L. McCULLOCH.
JOHN McCOLL, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special Meense to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands chains to point of commencement.

No. 11—Commencing at a post marked

"Ole Oberg's S.E. corner post," and
planted on the east side of the Duncan

terror and addening No. 10 cm the control of the contro east corner," thence north 160 chains; thence west 40 chains, to east boundary of lot 838; thence south following the east

> Located April 22, 190 B. F. REAMY, Locator.

NOTICE

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

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

R. MARPOLE.

NOTICE

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

> R. MARPOLE, General Executive Assistant.

NOTICE

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

may come before the meeting S. L. MYERS. President

M. J. HENRY'S NURSERIES AND SEED HOUSES

Headquarters for Pacific Coast grown Carden, Field and Flower Seeds Large stock of HOME-GROWN Fruit and Ornamental Trees now matured for future planting.

tion or inspection.

BEE SUPPLIES, Spray Pumps, Spraying Material, Greenhouse Plants, Cut Flowers. We do business on our own grounds
—no rent to pay and are prepared to

meet all competition. Catalogue free. M. J. HENRY

CRAWFORD SECURE IN HIS SEAT. Portage la Prairie, Man., May 2.-The petition against the return of John Crawford, liberal M. P., for this constituency, was dismissed today, no evibeing submitted.

VOL. 6

Self-Confessed to Be a Witness Haywood

State Seek to Identify Moye Was Imprisoned in Chica With View to Injure His

(Special to The Dail Boise, Idaho, May 10.—A ed here today, originally the Chicago Journal, tha convicted in Chicago in 183 of larceny and served a of larceny and served a penitentiary. This staten lished here this afternoon, deny emphatically that M in such trouble. But it the prosecution that they possession of the informat They have a report coveri in detail. What the truth is seems to be involved it report shows that Moyer Black Hills in 1885 and the Chicago afterwards and go Chicago afterwards and go there. It is claimed he wa Hills at the time he is al been imprisoned. If that fact will be brought out out doubt.

Steve Adams and his walked

steve Adams and his windlaced on the list of with state. This fact arouses at will be recalled that made an alleged confession wards withdrew it, is now Wallace where he was trie any on a charge of murder Wallace where he was trie ary on a charge of murder confessed in his earlier st jury disagreed and he is ther trial. What attitude I to take when placed on the state no one knows. Ano for the state is the wife chard.

chard.

Today the sheriff appoin ditional deputies. These about the court room as needed when the case is So far the defense has f witnesses and it is not knowled to so.

The men in the jury becourt adjourned yesterday been walking around in challiffs who keep all persproaching them.

Boise, Idaho, May 10.—S
Hodgins started out today
special venire of 100 men
terday by judge Wood, of
court, when the regular
was exhausted in the effor
jury to try William D. I
first of the officers of the
eration of Miners, called
answer the charge the sta
against them of conspira
plicity in the murder of f
nor Frank Steunenberg.
The trial was adjourned
next Monday when it is
new panel will be in attent
sel on both sides of the ce
fident today that a jury w
by Friday next week at t

by Friday next week at they believe that the tak mony may be begun befo ends. The task of su in this big country is by easy one and the sheriff e busy until the last minut

the court.
One important part of chard's confession is to by testimony from disint nesses, men who reside in co, who are not miners no ers. Orchard told govern and detective McParland t a bomb on the porch of flats in San Francisco a y November and that the pu kill F. W. Bradley, a min kill F. W. Bradley, a min tendent. An explosion of wrecked the front of Liperty. He sued the gas con ing that the explosion wa leaking pipes. Judgment against the company and Orchard said he had put a steps, Governor Gooding McParland sent affaidavitis alease containing. Orchard

cisco containing Orchard's and the gas company dem trial on the ground of new vidence. Bradley, the man who made affidavit that it was think that any one wanted that he had been in mini his life, and that if any o

his life, and that if any o get him out of the way i been done easily. He said nited by his cigar. Orch bought ten pounds of dyna the bomb from the Judson pany. Only two ten-pou powder were made in the history. One was a year Linforth flat explosion an year after. The San Fridenied the gas company attorneys for Haywood Linforth case to cross-exa Linforth case to cross-peach Orchard.

Chicago, May 10.—The a story under a Boone, I which is substantially as "Frank S. Moyer, chief