two miles east from the east end of Summit lake and on the south side of Bonanza creek, and marked "D. Dewar's northeast corner post," thence west 160 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 160 chains; thence north 40 chains to point of commencement, being same ground covered by T.L. No. 10218.

D. DEWAR.

October 19, 1907.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY.

TAKE NOTICE that Adran LaBrash of Nakusp, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted at Lessell's southwest corner, about one mile west on Lower Arrow Lake, and marked "Adran LaBrash's northwest corner," thence south 80 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 40 chains to point of commencement and containing 320 acres more or less.

ADRAN LABRASH,
ALEXANDER DUCHARME, Agent.

Dated 18th Dec. 1907.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY

TAKE NOTICE that Edith Morrison of portage la Prairie, Man., occupation wife of Angus Morrison, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands.

Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner of lot 8545, Whatchan valley, thence 30 chains west; thence 80 chains south; thence 30 chains east; thence 80 chains north, to place of commencement, containing 240 acres.

EDITH MORRISON.

Dated Nov. 30, 1907.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY

TAKE NOTICE that Ingold Case Schermerhorn and George Huscroft of Creston, B.C., occupation, lumber men, intend to apply for a special timber license over the following describe lands:

Commencing at a post planted 120 chains east and 40 chains south of the northeast corner of Block 812, Group 1, thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

INGOLD CASE SCHERMERHORN
GEORGE HUSCROFT

Dated Nov. 3, 1907.

Sixty days after date, I, E. R. Vipond, contractor, of Poplar, B.C., intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described land in West Kootenay district: Commecing at a post planted at the S.E. corner of K. and S. lot 833, thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains to point of commencement, 160 acres more or less.

Dated this 24th day of Oct., 1907.

E. R. VIPOND.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY.

I, Donald Dewar, of Arrowhead, B.C., cruiser, acting as agent for R. Hall of Peterboro, Ont., M.F.R.S. agent, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license over the following described lands:

Commencing at the northwest corner of Lot No. 611, running east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

R. HALL, Applicant.
D. DEWAR, Agent.

Dated Dec. 6, 1907.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY

TAKE NOTICE that R. G. Affleck of Winnipeg, Man., occupation, barrister, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the south boundary of township X.I.A., on the west side of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard right of way, thence west 50 chains, more or less to the S.W. corner of section 4, township X.I.A.; thence south along the east boundary of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard land grant, 70 chains more or less to the west boundary of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard railway right of way; thence northerly and easterly along said right of way to point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

R. G. AFFLECK, Locator.
BOYD C. AFFLECK, Agent.

Dated Nov. 18, 1907.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY

TAKE NOTICE that I, W. C. Reed, of Nelson, B.C., occupation, machinist, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands .

Commencing at a post planted on the south side of the Pend d'Oreille river, thence 20 chains south; thence 80 chains east; thence 20 chains, more or less to the river bank; thence following the river bank, 80 chains, more or less, to point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less

W. C. REED
J. W. Falls, Agt.

Dated Sept. 24, 1907.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY.

I, Donald Dewar, of Arrowhead, B.C., cruiser, acting as agent for R. Hall of Peterboro, Ont., M.F.R.S. agent, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license over the following described lands:

Commencing at the S.W. corner of T.L. No 10,960, running east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

R. HALL, Applicant.
D. DEWAR, Agent.

Dated Dec. 6, 1907.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Joseph Blackburn, of Nelson, B.C., occupation, electrician, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner of lot 3333, in West Kootenay district, thence south 40 chains, more or less; thence 7 chains, more or less, west, to S.E. corner of lot 7874; thence north 40 chains to N.E. corner of 7874; thence east 7 chains to S.E. corner of lot 3333, comprising 30 acres more or less.

JOSEPH BLACKBURN

Dated Oct. 15, 1907.

THE WEEKLY NEW

VOL. 6 — NELSON, B. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1908 — NO. 46

LARGER BOARD

Powers of New Railway Commission Discussed

BILL NOW BEFORE HOUSE

SUGGESTIONS THAT MINORITY IS REPRESENTED IN THE PERSONNEL OF THE BENCH—DOUKHOBORS CREATE TROUBLE AT FORT WILLIAM.

(Special to The Daily News)

Ottawa, March 13.—The government measure increasing the board of railway commissioners from three to six members engaged the house of commons all this afternoon.

E. A. Lancaster (Lincoln) thought that if the commissioners were given power so as to constitute a board they should be given absolute power to settle any case heard by them. He thought the proposed powers of the deputy chairman too nearly coincident with the chairman's, as were these to constitute a board they might disagree on a point of law and cause a deadlock.

Hon. G. P. Graham proposed a change, that the assistant commissioner should only exercise full power in the absence of his chief. The change was accepted.

J. E. Armstrong (East Lampton) wished to know if all the commissioners were to be named from one political party, pointing out that in the United States the minority was recognized in appointments to the bench, interstate commissions and public offices generally.

Hon. Mr. Graham said in reply that he had received no applications for the chief commissionership, and if any one applied it would probably end his chances for the position. The government would be responsible for its appointments.

Several members thought it was high time for a reform of the criminal code regarding the prosecution of railway men.

Hon. Mr. Graham said this was not included in the commission's work, but he would probably bring in some amendments this session; he did not believe in a double barelled statute being directed against one class.

Hon. R. Lemieux read a telegram, just received, advising that the dispute between the Dominion Coal company and it employees was satisfactorily settled.

R. L. Borden was informed by Hon. Frank Oliver that Dr. Dickey, of the Detention hospital at Halifax, who had been found acting in collusion with certain Liverpool parties to secure the admission of undesirables, had been dismissed. The department had no knowledge of Dodds, whose name was mentioned in this connection. He did not consider it advisable to make public the means taken by the department to detect the fruad.

At the evening session Dr. Chisholm (East Huron) called attention to the conditions in which the Doukhobors at Fort Williams were living. According to newspaper reports, he said it was evident that there was a moral plague spot in the country from which immorality may spread far and wide. He declared that these people were moral lepers, fit only for an asylum and he would not blame the government for taking steps to stop such scenes as were recently enacted and would blame them if these people should yet parade Ottawa streets. Their presence tended to lower the moral tone of the country and argued for a moral as well as a medical entrance examination.

P. Elson (East Middlesex) said that the assimilation of these people with Canadians appeared impossible and the only solution was to deport them. It was a great folly to bring them to Canada and was worse, moreover, as a bonus of $5 was paid for each. They utterly disregarded Canadian laws and customs and were probably spreading disease, as it was said that several of those at Fort Williams were suffering from tuberculosis.

Dr. Barr (Dufferin) regretted that these people were placed on the best western lands, while Canadians were given the second choice.

J. H. G. Bergeron(Beauharnois) thought Cash and Conmee should be heard from, as these people were among their constituents. Cash said that the Doukhobors' morals would compare very favorably with Ontario morals, as reported in the daily papers, referring to the case of Mabel Allen, accused of burning barns. He stated that the Doukhobors were cleanly and had their own medical attendance and saw no reason for bringing the matter up in parliament. The greatest objection was that they would not become Canadian citizens, and he thought no people in Canada had less crime charged against them.

Hon. Frank Oliver said that the Doukhobors on their arrival were universally welcomed, but the trouble was that they had gone too far in their religious fervor. He deplored the conditions in Fort Williams and thought discussion would draw the attention of the responsible authorities. These people had been in Canada for seven years and were subject to provincial laws, therefore, the province of Ontario was responsible at Fort Williams. The dominion had no power to lay hands on them, as deportation was only possible within two years of their arrival. The government does not, nor, has never, except in the case of the Doukhobors, assisted immigrants to come to Canada. Large sums were spent in publicity through agents or otherwise, but never in paying passages. The government was in no way responsible for the recently arrived class of undesirables. The charitable societies and institutions were responsible for these and the government had taken steps to bar these undesirables.

Bergeron asked what was done in the case of immigrants for whom agents paid a bonus and who afterwards went to the United States.

Oliver said that a careful note was taken of all such immigrants and if they went to the States that amount was deducted from the agents.

Armstrong said that hundreds of immigrants were turned back from the United States to become a public burden to Canada. If the government were not responsible, then the detention officers at the point of entry certainly were for permitting them in at all.

Conmee did not think it right to class Doukhobors as immoral. They had different views and ideas of religion, which they regarded as right. He did not think the actions or the parents a good example for their children, who should be cared for by the Ontario institutions for helpless children. The Ontario government had been asked to take charge of the children but had not done so.

Chief justice Dubuc (Manitoba) is gazetted administrator, during the absence of lieutenant governor McMillan. Chief justice Hunter (British Columbia) is gazetted administrator, during the absence of lieutenant governor Dunsmuir.

Ottawa, March 13—The bill to enlarge the railway commission took up considerable time in the house today. The bill was read a second time and considered in committee of the whole.

Mr. Armstrong asked if the governemnt would choose commissioners from its own party.

Mr. Graham replied that the salary offered for the position of chief commissioner was perhaps too small. The position was looking for the man, not the man for the position. As to the other positions to be created on the board, the government was hoping to select men fully qualified without any reference to their politics. He reminded Mr. Armstrong that there was a large number of independents springing up.

Mr. Borden argued that the chief commissioner called for a man with high qualifications.

Mr. Graham said there had only been two applications for the vacant position of chief commissioner. It seemed to have been left entirely in the hands of the government. He could not say as much about the two other seats on the reorganized board.

Mr. Haggart wanted to know what the cost of the reorganized board would be.

The minister said the present cost would of course be considerably increased.

L. M. McCarthy wanted a practical railway man on the board.

Mr. Graham admitted this was worthy of consideration.

The railway commission bill was permitted to remain in committee for another amendment to be made by the minister. Progress was therefore reported.

Before going into supply, Dr. Chisholm drew attention to the reports of the Doukhobors in the town of Fort William, who were declared to be herding together, men and women, in an absolutely filthy and starving condition. Investigation showed that there were 30 in one room and 14 in another. These people were moral lepers and should be sent to some lazar house. The only thing to do was to get rid of them. This should be done if it cost the country something to do it.

Dr. Cash of Mackenzie in whose riding is a large settlement of Doukhobors said the whole thing was a tempest in a teapot. The Fort William Doukhobors were fanatics. Dr. Cash contended that it was a fallacy to contend that the whole bulk of the Doukhobors were immoral and unclean-ly. He warmly defended them as being in the main desirable citizens and could not understand the outcry against them.

Mr. Otis said the Doukhobors were a law abiding moral and Christian people who were much maligned. He defended the policy of the department stating that the government was in no way responsible for the large influx of unemployed.

In supply the St. Lawrence ship channel was taken up on the vote of $750,000. Mr. Brodeur said the dredging operations for the past year had been most successful. The maintenance and repairs to lighthouse item of $650,000, was passed as was one for $20,000 to repair lighthouses.

THAW WILL FIGHT

Won't Give up His Wife Without a Bitter Legal Struggle

New York, March 13—Denying the charge of insanity and praying for dismissal of the suit, Harry K. Thaw, through his counsel, tonight made answer to his wife's suit for annulment of their marriage. Daniel O'Reilly, counsel for Mrs. Thaw, stated that the case would be put on trial and called in the supreme court next week. The answer of Harry Thaw is brief and contains only the barest legal formalities. A. Russell Peabody, counsel for Thaw, declared that the case would be thoroughly contested by his client.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE

Buda-Pest, March 13.—A socialist demonstration in favor of universal suffrage occurred here tonight. There were three hours of serious rioting, the socialists using revolvers and stones. Many policemen and rioters were wounded, both by revolvers and stones. Fifty persons were arrested.

COPPER STOCKS

Boston, March 13—The copper stock market was generally firm today with a good degree of buoyancy and interest centered in a few specialties, notably Amalgamated Copper, North Butte and Arizona Commercial.

NOT GOOD LAW

Natal Act Declared to be Ultra Vires

BY MR. JUSTICE MORRISON

PROVINCE WILL APPEAL THE DECISION TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL IF NECESSARY — BIG DYKING PROJECT UP THE FRASER VALLEY.

(Special to The Daily News)

Vancouver, March 13.—The provincial Natal act this afternoon was declared ultra vires by Mr. justice Morrison on an application by E. P. Davis, K. C., for an habeas corpus proceedings to release the 18 Hindus convicted by magistrate Williams last Wednesday. The learned judge said that as the men were in confinment he would not delay his opinion and would give any written reasons later. R. G. Tatlow, for the province, claimed that dominion legislation on immigration touched only the diseased, convicts, insane and the pauper classes and the province was within its rights in legislating against illiterates. There was thus no conflict between dominion and provincial legislation. Davis claimed that the captain of the vessel was liable to a fine if he did not land these men after they were approved by the dominion officials, and a conflict of authority was shown. It is understood that the case will be immediately appealed to the full court, with a probable further appeal to the privy council in connection with the action covering the Japanese, in case the province is again defeated.

Managing director Bunson, of the British Columbia Electric railway, announced this morning that the shareholders of his company had furnished financial backing for the prosecution of the Sumas dyking scheme and that the work would start this summer. The plan is designed to reclaim 35,000 acres of land in the South Fraser district, to cost $700,000. Its prosecution opens up the way for the introduction of the electric line from New Westminster to Chilliwack, which will now be completed in two years at a cost of two millions. The road construction and the dyking scheme will be operated together.

BAD FIRE IN MONTANA

TOWN OF BIG TIMBER IS NEARLY NEARLY DESTROYED

THREE HUNDRED FAMILIES MADE HOMELESS

Butte, March 13—Fire today destroyed three-fourths of Big Timber, Montana, making 300 families homeless and causing damage to the extent of $400,000.

The fire raged for seven hours during a gale. Early in the struggle control of the fire was lost and a special train with fire apparatus was hurried from Lewistown, about 30 miles from Big Timber. The fire started in the stockyards of the Northern Pacific company and from there spread to a dwelling on the outskirts of the town, thence it was carried from house to house until the business quarter was reached. The flames cut a swath more than a block wide through the business portion of the town. The wind then veered and the fire was driven back, destroying the buildings which had escaped the first sweep. At one time the town was burning in three different places. Water became exhausted, thus handicapping the fire fighters. Women joined in the struggle and carried food to the men while they fought the flames. The fire fighters finally massed forces around the First National bank where the blaze was finally extinguished.

TROUBLE AT TOKIO

Financial Depression Continues—Changes in the Cabinet Likely

Tokio, March 14 — Rumors of cabinet changes following the close of the diet before March 24th are reoudescent. It is believed that possible baron Komura will succeed foreign minister Hayashi and that former prime minister Katsura will take the premiership, though friends of premier Saeonki insist that he remains at the head of the cabinet through the general elections at least. The financial depression continues. A number of banks and firms in Kobe have failed. There are no new developments in the Tatsu Maru incident.

ANOTHER THIRTEENTH DISASTER

New York, March 13—The arrival at this port today, Friday, the 13th, of 13 shipwrecked seamen whose vessel was lost on Feb. 13th, marked the end of another "thirteenth" disaster. The seamen composed the crew of the British bark Brnam Wood, which was wrecked on a reef off Santa Cruz, Cuba, Feb. 13th. The crew was taken off the bark and the vessel was eventually hauled from the reef, towed to Santa Cruz and condemned. The shipwrecked mariners were sent to New York by the British consul at Santa Cruz and arrived on the steamer Yumurity.

BONUS CARRIED

Kenora, March 13.—The plebiscite for the exemption of the Maple Leaf Milling company from paying any municipal tax was carried here today by a vote of 401 for, 50 against. The Maple Leaf Milling company will now rebuild their mill here.

FIGHT WILL COME OFF

BURNS AND ROCHE AT DUBLIN ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY

CANADIAN WILL BE ON HAND IF EYE GROWS NO WORSE

London, March 13 — The fight between Tommy Burns, the Canadian heavyweight fighter, and Jem Roche of Dublin will take place at Dublin on March 17 unless Burns' injured eye becomes so bad that to fight would prove a serious hand cap.

Burns wrote to the Dublin fight promoters asking them if they would consider a postponement on account of his injuries. s yet they have made no reply, but in interviews they have declared themselves as against a change of the date, saying that the hour had been set and there would be difficulty in getting together at another time such a big crowd of spectators. The fight, therefore, will take place as scheduled, unless Burns' injured eye becomes worse.

The injury was at first considered slight but it grew worse and the eye was completely closed for 12 hours. It is decidedly better tonight and Burns says he is prepared to go into the ring with Roche, as otherwise he is in the best of condition.

The National Sporting club has received a letter from the manager of Jack Johnson, the American negro fighter, asking whether the club could arrange a fight between Johnson and Burns on the same terms as were recently offered by Mr. Kelly, and declaring the National Sporting club is the only place in England where Johnson will fight. The secretary of the club replied that the organization was unable to offer such liberal terms as had been offered by Kelly, which included £5000 for Johnson, win, lose or draw. Burns now says he will wait until he returns to America, believing that some western club after his success in England, will offer a large purse for such a contest.

BRITAIN GETTING WISE

RADICAL CHANGE IN PATENT LAWS IS MADE

SIR THOMAS LIPTON BUILDS A NEW YACHT

London, March 13.—Some of the bigger manufacturers of aniline dyes, whose patents are in German hands, are taking steps to establish factories in England as a consequence of the new patent law introduced by David Lloyd-George, president of the board of trade, which came into effect on January 1, and which empowers the revocation of patents unless the process is carried on in the United Kingdom.

The new law is expected to have great results in bringing trade to Great Britain. It is still subject of negotiations between Great Britain and Germany, the latter of which is seeking to secure a respite from the enforcement of its provisions. Mr. Lloyd-George, speaking at a banquet at Carnavon, Wales, tonight predicted that the new patent law will give work to tens of thousands of British workers.

In an interview today, after he had made a visit to Fairdie to inspect his new cutter, which is approaching completion, sir Thomas Lipton said: "She is a racer pure and simple and must not be called Shamrock IV., but simply Shamrock. I am reserving the lucky four-leaved shamrock for my next America cup challenger.

RUSSIAN NAVY

Abandonment of Plans for Battleships—Rapid Construction Wanted

St. Petersburg, March 13.—The committee for national defense today began the final discussion of the naval estimates. The drafting committee presented a report recommending the abandonment of the plan for the construction of new battleships in 1908 and asked for an increase in estimates for torpedo boat destroyers, submarines and hospitals and the acceleration of construction, saying: "In view of the situation in the near east and the constant possibility of a sudden complication, there may be a decisive value in rapid naval construction." The immediate task, the report says, should be the defense of the Baltic ocean.

CRIMINAL CAPTURED

Dr. Warner, Wanted for Grand Larceny in States, Arrested at Vancouver

Vancouver, March 13—Dr. W. L. Warner, wanted in San Diego for grand larceny, was arrested here this afternoon on the strength of a telegram from the sheriff of the American city. Warner has been chased all over the western part of the country and a few days ago the authorities at San Diego secured a clue which told them that the fugitive had come to Vancouver. The local police were communicated with by wire and were furnished with a description. It was was learned that Warner was in the city and for four days he has been shadowed while definite instructions were awaited from the states. These were received early this afternoon and detectives Waddel and Scott arrested him. He will be held until the sheriff from San Diego comes to take him back.

CREATED A SENSATION

Jerusalem, March 13.—Charles J. Glidden, of Boston, and Mrs. Glidden arrived here today in a motor car from Haifa, Syria. It was the first motor car ever seen in Jerusalem and created a sensation among the people.

TUNNEL UNDER TORONTO BAY

Toronto, March 13.—The board of control's lates scheme is to have a tunnel connecting the city with the island. The project is being discussed.

VISITS EUROPE

American Fleet Making Tour of the World

THOUGHT UNPRECEDENTED

BRITISH GOVERNMENT WILL ENTERTAIN FLEET AT MALTA OR IN SOME OTHER IMPERIAL PORT—ADMIRAL EVANS WILL RETIRE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

London, March 13 — The announcement that the American battleship fleet will return from the Pacific to the Atlantic by way of the Suez canal, has created the greatest interest among naval officers here who are anxious to see the vessels and observe the effect of the long cruise upon them. The news of the cruise homewards was received too late to get an official opinion, but a prominent naval officer has suggested that the government should send an invitation to the battleships to come to England, or if that should be impossible for them to make an official call at some British port en route home. Should the Americans fail to come to England, Malta would be the better place to entertain the fleet as, besides being the headquarters for the Mediterranean fleet, the duke of Connaught, the new commander in chief of military forces of the Mediterranean, has a residence there which makes it the center of much social activity. The cruise of the battleships from Hampton Roads to Magdalena bay has been closely followed by Englishmen, who laud the achievement and the visit by them to some British port would prove extremely popular.

Berlin, March 13—The general navy critics are commenting upon the wonderful feat of seamanship displayed in the 12,000 mile voyage of the American battleships under command of rear admiral Evans and its arrival at Magdalena four days ahead of its schedule without a ship being disabled. They consider it proof of excellent material as well as of personnel. The announcement that the fleet will continue its voyage after reaching San Francisco to Hawaii, Samoa, the Philippine islands, Australia and thence return homward via the Suez canal, is regarded as the second half of an unexampled voyage by a great war fleet. The newspaper specialists on naval affairs say that the performance is likely to place the American navy on a high level in the world's opinion and that they are likely to add to the esprit de corps, for which its personnel has long been famous. The details of the homeward voyage of the fleet will be watched with keen interest in Germany.

Honolulu, March 13 — The official announcement that the United States fleet is coming to Hawaii, has created the greatest enthusiasm here and preparations for the entertainment of the officers and men await advices as to the time of arrival. The commercial bodies and organizations of China, Japan and Hawaii will unite and form a committee of 100 persons to be appointed by the governor, of which the secretary of the territory will act as chairman.

Washington, March 13—It has not been determined by the navy department as to whether the torpedo destroyer flotilla now on the way from Callao, Peru, north, shall accompany the battleships on their voyage across the Pacific. Settlement of this question will depend upon the condition of the vessels when they reach San Francisco. The possibility is that the hospital ship Relief will accompany the fleet as will also the supply ships, the repair ship and some of the colliers.

Secretary Metcalfe today made public a copy of a letter addressed to secretary Root by ambassador Bryce, supplementing the invitation extended by sir Alfred Deakin in behalf of the commonwealth of Australia, for the battleships to visit the country on their return to the United States. The letter is as follows:

"I am directed by his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs to bring to the attention of the United States government the hope expressed by the commonwealth of Australia, that the United States home fleet, now in the Pacific ocean should visit the principal ports of Australia where it would be assured a most cordial and enthusiastic welcome. I am further directed to inform you that the invitation of the Australian government is endorsed cordially by his majesty's government, and to express to you the satisfaction with which his majesty's government will welcome an intimation of the acceptance of it by the government of the United States."

San Diego, Cal., March 13—The news that the American battleship fleet is to undertake a tour of the world, within two months after its arrival at San Francisco on May 5th, was flashed by wireless telegraphy to the battleships of admiral Evans' command at Magdalena bay late tonight by the government station at Point Loma.

There is every reason to believe that it was received on board the vessels by officers and men alike with the greatest degree of satisfaction. It had generally been understood for some time in naval circles that the trip back to the Atlantic station would be by way of the Suez canal. The wireless station this evening established communication with the Connecticut. The message included the information that the itinerary of the world beginning at San Francisco and including Hawaii, Samoa, Australia and the Philippines had been formally approved by president Roosevelt and his cabinet. It also contained cord at congratulations from the president and the navy department. These messages will be read to the crews of the 16 ships at quarters tomorrow morning when the announcement of the Suez route and another round of friendly visits to hospitable foreign ports will be made.

Admiral Evans, who will relinquish command of the fleet during the stay at San Francisco, who goes to the retired list in August, was expecting some official word from Washington on the future movements of the fleet, and it was to enable the department to prepare its program that he sent the message on the night of him arrival of Magdalena, that the ships could start on any mission at a day's notice. The fact that but two months are to be allowed between the arrival of the fleet at San Francisco and its departure for the far east, indicates that no serious repairs are needed for any of the vessels and that any repairs that may be required can be made in drydocks in an exceedingly short time.

It is believed by navy officers here that the fleet will visit Germany, France and England instead of sailing direct from Gibraltar to New York. The cruise is more than ever the one topic of conversation here. Some comment is occasioned because no mention is made of the possibility of a visit of the battleships to Japanese waters. A formal invitation from Japan it is stated might be compiled with during the stay of the fleet in the Philippines or after the completion of the fall target practice.

Tokio, March 14—The official route of the American battleship fleet on its return to the Atlantic was conveyed to the foreign office today by the Associated Press. Baron Saito, minister of marine, when shown the itinerary repeated his previous statements and emphasized Japan's desire that the fleet would visit Japanese ports in order to enable practical demonstration of the sincerity of Japan's friendship for the United States. At the foreign office it was said the decision of the American government to send the fleet on a tour of the world should silence all war talk. It was a guarantee of the peace of the world. Military and naval officers are unanimous in pronouncing the proposed tour as one of the greatest achievements of history.

DESPERATE MEN ESCAPE

TWO CONVICTS MAKE THEIR WAY TO LIBERTY

CONSTRUCT A TUNNEL UNDER THE PRISON WALLS

Bismark, N.D., March 13—John Bassanella, sentenced to the penitentiary for life, made his escape at 7:30 this morning by way of a tunnel out of the building under the surrounding walls, dug by him from the carpenter shop.

Alfred Woolen, another dangerous criminal, escaped with him. The two men had been employed for some time in the prison carpenter shop and were quiet and orderly. They started work at 7 a.m. and in about 30 minutes were missed by the guards. After a search, the tunnel was discovered, leading from the shop under the outer wall of the prison to freedom.

After obtaining their freedom the two men mounted two old horses they found in the stable and rode away, but soon abandoned the horses as they were too slow. Owing to the use of horses the bloodhounds are useless, but the authorities feel confident of recapturing the men at an early hour.

Bassanella and his brother murdered a lumberjack returning from the Minnesota woods, in a box car at Junction, just east of Grand Forks in 1901. They were captured but broke jail. Later the brother was arrested in McLean county for the murder of a farmer and was eventually hanged. Joe Bassanella was later captured in Montana, convicted, and sentenced to life imprisonment. Woolen was sent up from Stutsman county on two sentences aggregating six years, for assault with intent to kill. Both the escaped convicts are considered dangerous men and the farmers for miles around the prison are armed and searching for them.

FUTURE OF THE WEST

St. Louis, March 13—R. P. Roblin, premier of Manitoba and minister of agriculture, stopped in St. Louis yesterday on his way to Oklahoma and Texas for an outing, after the closing of a long and arduous session of parliament. In talking of the farming possibilities of western Canada, he stated that "the prairie provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan have room for twenty million Americans as fast as they can be conveyed there by the railroads."

He said: "These three provinces ten years ago had fewer than 400,000 people. They have now passed the million mark."

ICE BREAKS UP

Sault Ste. Marie, March 13.—The ice in the St. Mary river is breaking up, the earliest in years.

The police are looking for Frank Martin, an Italian, who is alleged to have stabbed John Pananen while at work at the Algoma steel works. Pananen is not expected to recover.

FOUND DEAD IN BED

New York, March 13—John Barry, a well known electrical engineer and inventor of the Barry printing telegraph system, was found dead in bed yesterday at his home on Staten Island. Death was due to asphyxiation by gas flowing from a gas jet, supposed to have been turned on accidentally. He was born 47 years ago in Switzerland.

STOLE THE CIPHER

Bucharest, Mich., March 13—It was learned today that a copy of the cipher of the United States state department used in private correspondence between Washington and the various American legations and embassies, was stolen recently from the American legation here by a French employee who succeeded in making his escape to Constantinople.

AMERICAN P. O. APPROPRIATION

Washington, March 13—Carrying the largest appropriation in history $222,193,392, the post office appropriation bill today passed the house of representatives.

CABINET SPLIT

Minister John Burns Has Pet Bill Defeated

WAS OPENLY SOCIALISTIC

MEASURE THROWN OUT BY A LIBERAL MAJORITY OF 149—CRISIS UNDOUBTEDLY INFLUENCED BY ROSEBERY'S SPEECH ATTACKING SOCIALISM.

(Special to The Daily News)

London, March 13.—The liberals and socialists came to an open clash in the house of commons today. This was undoubtedly influenced to a certain extent by lord Rosebery's speech yesterday against socialism. The liberals threw overboard the Unemployed Workmen's bill of the labor party. The majority against the bill was 149. The measure had become known as "Right to Work" bill, because a vital clause makes it the duty of the local authorities to provide work for all unemployed persons and failing this provision of work the authorities shall provide for the maintenance of unemployed men and their families.

The bill was frankly addmitted to be of a socialistic character by John Burns, the labor leader, who is a member of the cabinet, being president of the local government board.

FOR QUEBEC CELEBRATION

Ex-British Soldiers and Sailors to Come as a Regiment

Boston, March 13.—The British Naval and Military Veterans' association of Massachusetts will take a full regiment from this state to Quebec next July, when the prince of Wales will be there, to take part in the celebration of the 300th anniversary of the founding of the city by Champlain. The British Naval and Military Veterans, a body composed of veterans of both arms of the British service, who are now resident in this part of the United States, is 325 strong, and it is hoped to swell this to the proportions of a regiment, or near it, before the time for departure.

The veterans, who will, in a general sense, represent this country at the celebration, expect to have Col. C. Kennedy Brooks (retired) of London, come over and command them at the review. The association is under the active command of Lieut. Col. Wm. McNamara, late of the 18th Royal Irish, who served under Col. Kennery Brooks.

During the last visit of the prince of Wales to Canada the association was reviewed at St. John, N. B., and was presented with the king's colors. These will be proudly carried in review at Quebec, and the members will, as far as possible, wear the uniforms of the regiments to which they formerly belonged. The arrangements at present is that the members of the association will mobilize at Boston and go to Portland by steamer, and thence to Quebec by rail.

RADICAL GOVERNMENT

Christiania, March 13.—As a result of the division by the storthing of socialist and radical motions of lack of confidence, the cabinet has decided to resign, both motions being rejected by the storthing, but the vote showing that the government could retain office only by favor of the coalition parties, which the ministers were unwilling to do. They will advise the king to summon the radical leader Gunnar Knuksen to form a new cabinet.

FERNIE MAN INJURED

St. John, N. F., March 13.—The express on the Reid, Newfoundland railway jumped the track near Port Aux Basques last night. The passengers were asleep at the time and as the cars turned over and collapsed many of them were injured, though none fatally. Many of them were compelled to remain at Port Aux Basques to have their wounds attended to. Aubrey Snow, of Fernie, B. C., had his arm badly dislocated.

FIRE IN BRAZIL

Bahia, March 13—A great conflagration is raging in the business section of the city and the firemen seem to be unable to check it. Already 3 buildings have been consumed with a loss estimated at a million dollars. There have been several fatalities. Bahia is the principal commercial city of Brazil, after Rio Janeiro, and has a population of about 20,000.

TO MEET GOTCH

New York, March 13 — George Hackenschmidt, the Russian lion, arrived here from Europe today on the steamer Lusitania. He comes here to prepare for the championship wrestling contest with Frank Gotch in Chicago on April 3.

LICENSE REDUCTION

Quebec, March 13.—The city council tonight decided to ask the legislature to amend the license law so as to fix the number of licenses in the city at one per thousand of population, which would reduce the number to about 77, instead of 125 as at present.

HOLIDAYS IN MONCTON

Moncton, N. B., March 13.—Small pox is so prevalent here that the board of health has ordered that all schools and churches be closed until further notice.

RAILWAY BILLS

Ottawa, March 9.—In the house today during the discussion of the Edmonton, Yukon & Pacific railway company's bill, Lennox and George Foster criticized the indefinite character of the route, there being no limit set to the starting point of the two branches authorized other than some place between the Yellowhead pass and the coast.

Turriff, McIntyre, McPherson and Duncan Ross claimed that the country was so little known that it was impractical to make a more definite route.

The house accepted the explanation and the bill was read.

The third reading was given to acts incorporating the Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Peace River & Dawson railway, the bank of Vancouver and an act respecting St. Claire and Erie ship canal company, extending the time for completion.

J. W. Armstrong was informed that from July 1, '96 to March 31, '07 the government had sold 620,434 acres of Indian lands, receiving therefor $1,525,657.

Hon. A. B. Aylesworth introduced a bill amending the Elections act. Thirteen important amendments are suggested, many of which are the parallel of a bill of Algoma's, the introducer acknowledging this indebtedness to the latter and adding that he would be glad to have them considered together.

The evening sitting was devoted to a discussion on the proposal to connect Prince Edward island with the Mainland. The premier said the necessity of improved communication was recognized by all. The matter was under consideration by the government.

Mr. Borden expressed the view that the government was dilatory. Sir Wilfrid had talked the same way as far back as 1895.

It was expected taht Hon. W. S. Fielding would bring down the budget on Tuesday, but it was stated tonight that the finance minister will not make his statement till next week.

Ottawa, March 9—The report of the commissioners appointed to enquire into the cause of the collapse of the Quebec bridge by Messrs. Henry Holgate, C.E., Montreal; John G. Kerry, C.E., Campbellford, Ont.; and Prof. John Galbraith of Toronto, was presented to parliament today.

The report proper consists of only eleven typewritten pages but the appendices, of which there are nineteen, bring the complete report up to several hundred pages. The commissioners find that the disaster was due to the failure of the lower chords in the anchor arm near the main pier, the design of which was made by P L. Sculpho, designing engineer of the Phoenix Bridge company and approved by Theodore Cooper, consulting engineer of the Quebec Bridge company, and that the failure was due to errors of judgment on the part of these two engineers. These errors of judgment were not due to lack of common professional knowledge, neglect of duty or desire to economize, but to lack of ability to surmount one of the most difficult engineering problems of the day. The loss of life might have been prevented by better judgment on the part of those in responsible charge of the work for the bridge company and the Phoenix company. The Quebec Bridge company should have appointed an experienced bridge engineer. The work done by the Phoenix Bridge company and the material used was good. The engineers expressed the opinion that a bridge of the span proposed, can be built, but the amount of metal used must be larger. Mr. Cooper's selection as consulting engineer was justified by the authoritative position he occupied and the confidence placed in him was deserved.

In the house today Hon. A. B. Aylesworth introduced his bill to amend the dominion elections act, the minister saying the amendments were added to the different details in the carrying out of elections under the present statute. He acknowledged his indebtedness for the information he received to the committee of the house which had before it the question of electorate reform. The first amendment was in regard to contributions from any source to an election contest, which must be made to, and through the candidate's agent and this agent shall make public the amount and source of all such contributions. The other amendments include the prohibition of any company or corporation contributing any amount to an election, this being enforced by a heavy penalty on the directors, shareholders and other officers of the company or corporation which so transgresses. A clause in the new bill deals with the circulation of false statements regarding the personal conduct or character of a candidate. Mr. Aylesworth explained that handbills were sometimes circulated in election campaigns which contained libelous statements and frequently difficulty was found in fixing the responsibility for such statementsm. The bill also includes a provision adopted from the English law, that all advertisements, posters, etc., shall bear the name of the printing office whence they were issued. The bill also prevents the intervention of any alien in election matters. To assist in any particular election the person must be a voter in some constituency. The man who offers, or takes money as a bribe shall not only come under existing penalties, but shall be disfranchised for eight years and disqualified from holding an office in the gift of the crown.

Mr. Martin of Queen's, P.E.I., moved for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, reports and all other information not already brought down in possession of the government or any member or official thereof, in reference to winter communication and the construction of a tunnel between Prince Edward Island and the mainland of Canada. The debate was participated in by a number of maritime province members, the motion finally being adopted.

The government has agreed with the United States to the appointment of a joint commission which will be entrusted with the delimitation of international boundary waters in questions which include those between Vancouver island and the state of Wawshington.

It is practically understood that Mr. justice Maybee of the Ontario high court will succeed the late justice Killam as chairman of the railway commission.

The employees of the King Edward mine at Cobalt and the Seamen's union of Kingston have applied for boards of investigation into their alleged grievances in the matter of wages.

Lieut. E. LaBelle of the 6th regiment, Montreal, and major W. D. King, 48th regiment, Bowmanville, have been appointed respectively commander and adjutant of this year's Bisley team.

The judges' detailed report on earl Grey's musical competition was issued today. The table shows that out of 50 marks, Ottawa Conservatory of Music scored 37; Quebec Symphony orchestra, 35; Ottawa, Orpheus glee club, 35 and Ottawa choral society, 30.

(Special to The Daily News)

Ottawa, March 10.—In the house today, Hon. G. P. Graham introduced a bill to amend the Railway act, with respect to telegraphs and telephones and the jurisdiction of the board of railway commissioners. The first object was, the minister explained, to place all telegraph companies, including the wireless, and their tolls under the jurisdiction of the commission and to readjust, though not materially, telephone regulations already under the jurisdiction of the board. An important feature of the bill is the power given to the board to enforce specific performances of all or any contracts between companies and municipalities or individuals. The bill further provides for regulation by the board, of sleeping cars and cartage and demurrage. Regarding the latter, the board will have the power to frame regulations under which railways will be liable to a penalty if cars are not provided within a certain time, and also penalizes if they fail to carry traffic to its destination as promtply as they should

Crocket (York, N. B.) asked if the bill would be retroactive and would it apply in cases where companies already had secured the right to erect poles poles on streets.

The minister of railways replied, this large question he would not care to answer offhand.

Hon. W. S. Fielding made an explanation of the bill to provide for government annuities. He commenced by stating that it was not proposed to make a direct grant toward annuity. The government would bear the expense of administration and contribute indirectly by allowing a special rate of interest on all contributions. Annuities would be earned on a 4 per cent basis but the actual rate would be left for further consideration. This plan had no connection with old age pensions, which were referred to a special committee, nor did the government desire to interfere with the insurance companies, but would limit themselves to providing small annuities at low cost. The limit was $600, and this applied to a husband and wife jointly. Annuities may begin at the age of 55 instead of at 60, as first proposed. They would not be transferable and would be exempt from seizure, unless the investment was made with a fraudulent purpose. They would be absolutely secure and cheaper than insurance because the administration would be borne by the government. The fund would be at first administered by the minister of trade and commerce but might be subsequently placed under the control of the postoffice department.

Payment of $1 weekly for ages from 25 to 50 would yield an annuity of $504. Payments of $2 per month would yield $161, or if left till 60, $233, or if left till 65, $350. A single payment of $100 at the age of 20, at 65 would yield an annuity of $36, and $100 every five years from the age of 20, at 55 would yield $149.92 annually.

In answer to Dr. Barr, Mr. Fielding said that nothing would go to heirs in the event of the death of the annuitant, the loss of the annuitant going to swell the gain of the long lived.

R. L. Borden urged the necessity of medical examination, but Fielding replied that an allowance was made for mortality by figures in actual circulation, whereon all such figures are based.

Hon. G. E. Foster criticized the paying of contributions into the general funds of the government, which, at the presen trate, would fritter it all away.

The bill was given a first reading.

On a question of privilege, Borden, Ames, Armstrong, Clements and other opposition members objected to a Globe editorial, stating they were responsible for the mutilation and disapearance of original documents brought down in the house.

Hon. W. S. Fielding announced the budget for next Tuesday.

Hon. Frank Oliver's bill to amend the Irrigation act was taken up and read a third time.

On going into supply Dr. Reid, Grenville, moved that all tenders on receipt should be sealed and kept in safe custody, till opened in the presence of three principal officials at least of the department and the tenderers or their duly appointed agents should be at liberty to attend the opening and recording of all tenders.

The premier was not prepared to express an opinion at the moment but had no fault to find with the spirit of the motion. In all big spending departments tenders were opened by more than one official, usually the minister and his deputy. He agreed that tenders should not be opened in private by one official, but not that they be opened in public. He would soon make a rule regarding the opening of tenders in all departments.

Borden spoke and the motion was lost on a vote of 96 to 51.

Dr. Schaffner, Souris, brought up the question about the ejectment of squatters from the newly created Turtle mountain forest, Rosebery, stating that it had caused some hardship.

Hon. Frank Oliver replied that the officials were instructed to exhaust all amicable means affecting removal before taking any legal action.

At 11:30 the house went into supply and made good progress on the estimates for Brodeur's department(being the first time they were reached since the deadlock. The house rose at 12:30.

The report of the deputy minister of trade and comerce, W. G. Parmalee and A. B. Jones (Halifax), the Canadian delegates to the conference of the West Indian islands at Barbadoes in January, was presented to parliament. The moving spirit in connection with the conference was sir Daniel Morris, imperial commissioner of agriculture, and the object of the gathering was to discuss trade relations with Canada. Resolutions were passed for the development of trade, pointing out that the several colonies derived increasing benefits from the dominion's concessions to Britain passed 10 years ago and declared that the time had come for reciprocal tariff concessions between Canada and the British West Indian islands, that better transportation facilities should be afforded by rail or otherwise to Canadian seaboard and that subsidized lines of steamers should run regularly. A resolution was also passed recommending that the B. W. I. rearrange tariffs to give a preference on the following produce or manufactures from any part of the empire: Flour, cheese, cordage, butter, hay, oats, peas, fish, lumber, other than pitch pine; bacon, hams, cooperage stock, shingles, bran, bread, biscuits, boots, shoes, paper, beef, salted or canned, and pork.

The Jamaican delegates were noncommittal, evidently considering their trade with the United States more important, and it is doubtful if they will give substantial concessions to Canada. While regretting that the various colonies were not harmonious, it was evident to the Canadian delegates that a majority of the more important islands were fully alive to the desirability of putting Canada on a more favorable trade basis.

Ottawa, March 10—Hon. Mr. Templeman gives notice of a motion declaring it expedient to bring in a bill providing for the inspection and regulation of the sale of proprietary and patent medicines.

Since 1896, 620,000 acres of Indian lands have been sold, bringing in $1,525,567.

At a meeting of the public accounts committee this morning, Dr. Reid, Grenville complained that the interior department refused to send out documents except when was inconvenient to members. Pugsley said the matter arose from a misunderstanding and that Oliver was quite willing to forward papers whenever asked to do so by the committee. He said there would be no trouble in securing papers when required. Pugsley asked that the charge made by Bennett, Simcoe, that the dredge Hackett was paid for working in two places at the same time, be looked into. This was agreed to, but Bennett denied any such statement.

It was reported in the lobby today that Hon. Mr. Foster will bring justice McTavish and Messrs. Langmuir and Kent, the three royal insurance commissioners, and G. F. Shepley, K.C., before the public accounts committee for examination in regard to their traveling expenses.

W. G. Parmelee, deputy minister of trade and commerce, today asked to be superannuated. He will be succeeded by F. C T. O'Hara, who for some years past has been superintendent of the Canadian trade commission service of the dominion.

(Special to The Daily News)

Ottawa, March 12.—In the house of commons today Hon. A. B. Aylesworth introduced a bill amending the supreme court act. The introducer explained that at present the cases were divided into three lists, Ontario, Quebec and the rest of Canada. He proposed to change this to five lists: (1) elections, (2) western, (3)Maritime provinces, (4) Quebec, (5) Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Aylesworth also introduced a resolution to give the admiralty jurisdiction from the exchequer to the provincial courts, with the object of simplifying the procedure and making it either in the volume of service rendered, or in the way that service has been performed, you will note a slight increase in the number of patients and days of treatment over 1906.

The aim of your board is to have complete organization and harmonious atmosphere of good feeling and feel that we can rely on the loyalty and good judgment of all your associates in service.

I desire to call your attention to the financial stataement which I think you will concede not only shows a creditable but a most economic expenditure. You will note one item in this report, $1416.88 account repairs. The expenditure was absolutely necessary and is detailed as follows: Interior and exterior painting of hospital and the nurses' home, all necessary carpenter work, as well as the thorough overhauling of the heating plant. This above amount I consider money well spent, and your buildings are in thorough repair for some time to come.

In this connection I might say that every effort has been made so far as existing conditions would permit to keep your institution up to the highest point of efficiency, which effort I trust will be appreciated by the entire community.

The lack of support due your institution is much to be regretted, while our list of annual subscribers shows a slight increase yet it has not attained the mark it should and surely so important an institution in our midst should receive the hearty support of every citizen.

Your association this year will take into consideration the building of a new hospital, consider ways and means, have suitable plans drawn, etc., and I trust that at our next annual meeting will be able to at least report progress and possibly have matters in such shape that our hopes will become an assured fact and that within two or three years Nelson will be able to boast of an up to date hospital, second to none in the province.

Your board of directors and all members of the association are to be congratulated on the hearty support rendered by the Woman's Hospital aid society. You will note by the financial report that they have contributed aid amounting to $607, and through them many comforts afforded the patients which could not otherwise have been provided.

Special mention should be made of the sunny and comfortable room furnished for one patient enabling him to have better air than in the more confined air of the ward, and pleased to say that their efforts in this particular are bringing good results. To their energies is due the fact that the grounds are to be made more attractive this coming season. For supplies of linen, furniture and aid in various other ways I desire to convey to the Woman's Hospital Aid the hearty thanks and appreciation of your board.

The work of the hospital as compared with the previous years is summarized as follows: Earnings for the year, $11,434.80; expenditures, $12,679.02; assets, $20,121.10; liabilities, $1,971.83; total number of days' treatment, 4548; number of patients treated, 235.

In conclusion your board records its cordial appreciation of the efficient services rendered by officers and staff, also to the friends who have helped us during the year, we desire to express our appreciation.

The financial statement and details appended all of which is respectfully submitted.

The financial statement then followed being brought up to the enud of February last

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNTS

DR.

To furniture	$ 633.15
Stationery	43.90
Dry Goods	185.75
Insurance	101.00
Fuel	853.95
Crockery	6.20
Salaries	4,973.92
Ice	63.06
Advertising	25.70
Interest	6.53
Instruments	9.30
Printing	33.00
Operating room	62.25
Soda Water	8.50
Repairs	1,416.88
Groceries	1,645.95
Light	224.46
Scavengering	14.60
Meat	489.06
Milk	430.52
Bread	200.00
Laundry	1,091.54
Drugs	709.27
General Expenses	100.65
Bad debts	874.75
	$14,186.92

CR.

By annual subscribers	$ 318.55
Semi-annual subscribers	10.00
Donations	38.45
Contracts	1,330.60
Government patients	1,727.90
Hospital dues	8,006.50
Hospital account, loss	3,752.92
	$14,186.92

ASSETS

Real estate	$14,500.00
Furniture	4,000.00
Instruments	250.00
Insurance, unexpired	264.00
Accounts receivable	1,107.10
	$20,121.10

LIABILITIES

Imperial Bank	$ 191.15
Accounts payable	1,780.53
Hospital account, capital	18,149.42
	$20,121.10

Dr. R. J. Hawkey then read the medical report for the year as follows:

I beg to submit the following report of the work of the hospital for the year ending Feb. 29, 1908.

The total number of patients treated was 235, 102 male and 42 female. The total days treatment was 4548, being an average stay of 19.3 days per patient.

Of the total number of patients 138 were medical and 97 were surgical cases.

Of the 235 patients treated, ten died, three of whom were practically moribund on admission, giving a total death rate of 4 2-10 per cent, or excluding the three cases above mentioned, less than 3 per cent.

Of the remaining 225 patients, 209 were discharged as well or improved, 6 as not improved and 10 were left in the hospital on Feb. 29, 1908.

The report of the Woman's Hospital aid came next in order. This was by Mrs. Dewar, and was read by the secretary and showed that the total disbursements for the year amounted to $507. In addition there is a savings bank account of $200; cash on hand, $5.59, and cash in bank, $37.87, making a grand total of $750.37.

The receipts were: Balance in bank on Jan. 1, 1907, $252.72; fees, $46; cash, $9.40; proceeds of dance and booth at fair $442.25; total, $750.37.

The election of directors for the ensuing year was the next order of business. There were six vacancies for two years and one for one year. The retiring directors were H. Byers, E. F. Gigot, J. Johnstone, T. G. Procter, F. Irvine, C. F. McHardy and M. S. Parry, the last named having left the city thus creating a vacancy for one year. There are altogether 15 directors, three being appointed by the government and six being elected each year to srve two years. The five directors who still have a year to serve are J. M. Lay, Capt. Paterson, W. P. Tierney, W. C. E. Koch and W. G. Gillett. The government will nominate its three directors after the receipt of the report of the annual meeting. The new directors elected are H. Byers, G. Johnstone, T. G. Procter, E. F. Gigot, F. Irvine, G. P. Wells and W. J. Wilson, the last named being for one year.

A vote of thanks was passed unanimously to secretary George Johnston who in returning thanks, hoped that a way would be seen to erect a new hospital building which would greatly increase the utility of the institution.

W. G. Gillett was of the opinion that the provincial government would be ready to give a large sum towards the new hospital if properly approached.

J. M. Lay thought an up to date building would cost $35,000 to $40,000. The government might be induced to put up 50 per cent of this cost.

T. G. Procter thought there would be little trouble in getting the other 50 per cent locally.

J. M. Lay thought the city hospital might issue bonds and get the city to guarantee them.

W. G. Gillett moved and T. G. Procter seconded that the directors make a direct application to the provincial government for aid in building the new hospital. This was carried unanimously.

The general meeting then adjourned and was followed by a meeting of directors with T. G. Procter in the chair. The first business was the election of a president. H. Byers being unanimously re-elected. E. F. Gigot was also re-elected vice-president. J. M. Lay, treasurer, and G. Johnstone, secretary. The finance committee was nominated by the president as consisting of Capt. Paterson, E. F. Gigot and G. P. Wells.

A special committee consisting of T. G. Procter, J. M. Lay and W. C. E. Koch was appointed to report at the next meeting of the directors as to the question of the hospital doctor.

The appointment of a matron and a head nurse were left to the executive with power to act.

W. G. Gillett, G. P. Wells and W. P. Tierney were appointed visiting directors.

Dr. Hawkey recommended that the term of training of nurses be extended from two to three years. A notice of motion as to this change was given. The meeting then adjourned.

TO ERECT NEW BUILDING

BRICK AND STONE EDIFICE IS CONTEMPLATED

ANNUAL MEETING OF KOOTENAY LAKE GENERAL HOSPITAL

The annual meeting of the Kootenay Lake general hospital was held yesterday afternoon in the court house. The principal business was the reception of the annual reports, the election of directors and a discussion on the building of a new hospital.

The meeting came to order at a little after 3 o'clock, with H. Byers, president in the chair. After the adoption of the minutes of the annual meeting of last year, the president's report was then read as follows:

I have much pleasure in submitting to you the 15th annual report of the work accomplished by your institution during the past year.

Details of the work of the hospital are given in the reports of the secretary and house doctor submitted herewith.

While no great changes have taken place either in the volume of service rendered, or in the way that service has been performed, you will note a slight increase in the number of patients and days of treatment over 1906.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT

RANCHER'S GREATEST AID TO SUCCESS

DRESSED POULTRY AND EGGS ALWAYS IN DEMAND

A fertile and productive farm is a farmer's guide to success. Dairying and stock raising has long been considered by the majority of farmers the best and surest way of increasing and permanently maintaining the fertility of the farm.

There are a large majority of farmers, even at the present time, who dislike poultry keeping. Many keep poultry in a half-hearted way, never giving the fowls intelligent care, such care as they give their other stock. Of course this does not hold true of all, but does in a majority of cases. Were many of the same farmers to turn their serious attention to poultry keeping they would find it a profitable and agreeable occupation.

Farm fertility is a broad subject to handle in so short an article as this, but we firmly believe that for the general farmer or fruit grower poultry can be combined to better advantage with other farm work, and is better adapted for increasing and productiveness of the farm, than any other branch of live stock keeping. One important difference lies in the easily handled nature of the product, dressed poultry and eggs being light and concentrated and always in demand. Also the value of poultry droppings, for nearly every crop that is raised on the farm, is unquestioned, hen manure containing by analysis fully double the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash that is contained in any other barnyard manure, thus being next in value or as good as commercial fertilizer, which it is not economy to buy when such concentrated manure can be produced on the farm.

When hen manure is properly saved and prepared by drying and pulverizing, so that none of its fertilizing properties are lost by exposure to the weather, a small amount is sufficient to cover quite an area of ground, thus making a great saving to the farmer compared with the labor and cost of applying of other coarse, bulky manure.

A substitute for guano is made by mixing four bushels black muck dried and pulverized, three bushels of poultry manure and one bushel of wood ashes. We have used the above and made a good stand of white clover and sand dug out of a cellar.

Fowls are particularly valuable to orchardists and fruit growers, and for them poultry keeping combines most advantageously with their regular work, the fowls being a great factor in the production of superb crops of fruit of every description. In young or growing orchards, especially those of plum or peach trees, the constant scratching, dusting and working of the ground by the fowls, together with the scattered droppings mingled with soil, promotes thriftier and healthier growth with less labor and expense than any other method of fertilizing and cultivation. For this purpose any of the larger stock generally do great deal more damage than good by breaking and often destroying the trees, and there are none of the fowls such a combination of useful qualities as those possessed by fowls.

When both fruit growing and poultry farming are combined on the same ground, better and more profitable results can be obtained than where either branch is pursued separately, for the trees or vines furnish the much-needed shades for fowls or young chicks during hot weather and the fowls in turn rid them of many harmful insects, destroying troublesome weeds, and keeping up a system of soil cultivation that is very beneficial, aid materially in the production of heavy crops of fruit, thereby producing practically double the income from the same ground for the owner with but very little extra labor and outlay.

We have in mind a small orchard of plum trees that the owner takes great pride in demonstrating the value of poultry and poultry manure for growing trees. They were set out five years ago and some of them have attained a height of 15 feet, with butts five to six inches in diameter, and many seasons the growth of new branches has been from four to seven feet in length, with that dark green foliage denoting a healthy tree.

These trees, with but little care, produce perfect fruit. The trees just outside of the run, planted at the same time, do not do as well and receive more care. They produce less fruit and not as good in quality.

For growing many of the crops that are largely fed to poultry, such as cabbage, clover, rye, buckwheat, corn or millet, there is nothing that will excel hen manure, as these crops contain large percentages of protein, and to grow them to perfection there must be the corresponding element of fertility present in the soil, i. e., nitrogen. Nitrogen being the most expensive fertilizing element to purchase, it would be short-sighted policy for a farmer to sell any of the hen manure that is produced on the farm, for containing as it does, a large per cent of nitrogen, its sale would necessitate the buyin gof other fertilizing materials to take its place. A few farmers in this section have sold poultry manure to the tanners at 30 cents per bushel, and they are becoming fewer each trip the driver makes.

We hope that no farmer will let the fertility of his farm run out, for nitrogen must be supplied in some form for the best growth of all crops, excepting the legumes.

HOCKEY PLAYER FINED

Simcoe, March 13.—Frank Smith has been fined $10 and costs for assaulting Harry Ferris, a hockey player, in a hockey game between Victoria and Port Dover on March 4.

IS PROROGUED

Victoria March 7.—Press Gallery, Legislative Assembly—During the early hours of the morning the following bills were passed: License amendment, Water Clauses Consolidation, Dentistry, False Creek Foreshore and the Greenwood City Water Works, to amend the Incorporation act.

On motion of the premier a committee was appointed to sit during recess, to be a select committee of the house for the purpose of revising the rules, and to report to the house next session.

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FOR THE WES

(Special to The Daily
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TWO HUNDRED MILLION

ENORMOUS SUM TO BE SPENT FOR RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION

CONTINUED GOOD TIMES ASSURED FOR THE WEST

(Special to The Daily News.)

Winnipeg, March 9—Two hundred million dollars and possibly considerably more, will be spent on railroad construction in western Canada before the close of 1909, for never before in the history of the "last west" has such a construction campaign been prepared for Canada and it is doubtful if the world has ever before seen such a mass of railroad construction for the same sized territory.

At the present time the country between the great lakes on the east and the Pacific ocean on the west, the international boundary line on the south and the Arctic regions on the north, is covered with survey parties, mapping out new lines with here and there construction camps carrying on work despite the anything but favorable weather for orders have gone forth from the headquarters of the railroad concerns that no time must be lost in rushing the lines to completion.

Quietly, steadily and systematically, as great bodies move, the Grand Trunk Pacific west of Winnipeg and the National Transcontinental, or eastern section of the G.T.P., east of Winnipeg, is making elaborate preparations for opening up the line in time to assist in moving the wheat crop of 1908. Between Winnipeg and Lake Superior Junction the work is being done by the J. D. McArthur Construction company and from the junction to Fort William, Foley Bros., Stewart and Welch have a small army of men at work blasting the tracks by day and night. In Winnipeg itself a casual observer would not know that thousands of men are employed in building their line into the city, but a mile or two west of the city the yards of the company are a scene of great activity, where already 30 miles of track have been laid in the large enclosure which is over two miles long and nearly half a mile wide, for it is the intention of the officials of the company to have the line in operation between Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie by June 1. West of Portage la Prairie several hundred miles of steel have been laid and the expectations are that traffic between the great lakes and Edmonton, a distance of over 1300 miles will be opened before the close of the present year. While this company has not as yet brought any passenger equipment from eastern Canada there are some 30 engines and over 600 box and freight cars on the western lines and these will be greatly supplemented with the opening of spring. Westward from Edmonton, on the 120 miles recently awarded to Foley Bros., Stewart and Welch, there are some 500 men at work but this force will be greatly augmented with the opening of spring and it is possible this portion of the line will also be in operation before the close of 1909. Between there and the Pacific coast the route has been mapped out and the plans filed but no announcement has been made regarding the date on which tenders are to be called but the completion of the whole line from coast to coast is promised by 1911 and there is every indication that this promise will be fulfilled. At the Prince Rupert end of the line a 100 mile contract has been awarded to Foley, Welch and Stewart for approximately $7,500,000 and construction is to be commenced during the next few weeks. This section consists of alomst entirely solid rock work but is easy of access owing to the fact that for the first 60 miles the route follows the east shore of the Skeena river which will enable the contractors to get in supplies with but little trouble. Everywhere on the western lines of the company the contractors are supplied with the latest steam shovels, hydraulic cranes and labor saving devices to expedite the work with all possible speed for the directors realize that in Western Canada they have many competitors all of whom are determined to put their lines in operation at the earliest possible moment. The branch lines of the company are also receiving considerable attention for in addition to the lake Superior branch which gives access to the lake ports, the Kitimaat line in British Columbia is under construction, giving communication to Prince Rupert, the western terminal of the new transcontinental. This work is also in the hands of Foley, Welch and Stewart, and recent reports show that over 80 miles of the line is already completed.

The Canadian Pacific is very reticent over its plans for the coming year and in addition to the announcement of the completion and extension of several unimportant branches but little is known of what the company intends doing in the immediate future, but it is assured a construction campaign will be in augurated to defend the inroads made upon some of its most productive territory by J. J. Hill and the dozens of smaller lines, incorporated to pick up the best of western freight traffic.

President Mackenzie has just returned from a trip to England and this augurs well for a lot of construction to be undertaken by the Canadian Northern in the immediate future. All through the winter this company has been at work on its Hudson bay branch unknown to any but those immediately concerned, with the result that now some 100 odd miles of this branch has been completed and if the present rate of progress is maintained during the coming summer trains should be running from Winnipeg to Hudson bay within a year at most.

This line branches off from the main line at Etoimani, Saskatchewan, and the route from that town to Fort Churchill requires the construction of about 400 miles of track which, with the 100 miles already completed, leaves 300 miles to be completed before the great inland sea is reached. In other parts of the Canadian west the company intends to construct several minor branches and extensions as well as do considerable work on it smain line westward from Edmonton to the Pacific coast.

The Hudson bay seems the objective point of a large percentage of the new companies, which have recently secured incorporation from the dominion government and it is safe to say the combined capital of these companies formed for the purpose of building to ports on that inland sea exceed $500,000,000 and each and every one of them promise immediate construction. Foremost in the number is the Hudson's Bay Pacific, with a paid up capital of $100,000 which proposes to commence construction this spring on a line to connect Fort Simpson with Fort Churchill, making a short route between the far east and European ports. W. B. Watson of Vancouver is one of the promoters of this enterprise and with him are associated such men as David B. May, formerly of the United States treasury department; W. H. Duval, surveyor general of Canada and a number of United States senators and congressmen. The surveys have been made and according to interviews given by several directors, tenders for construction will be called early in the spring.

The Edmonton, Dunveran and British Columbia railway proposes to build a line from Edmonton, Alberta to Fort George, B.C., with a branch line to Hudson bay, and judging from the fact that two of the directors of the company are now on their way England in connection with the building of the line, an early start may be expected.

The charter of the Saskatchewan Valley and Hudson's Bay railway calls for the the construction of a line from Edmonton to Prince Albert and from thence to the bay. The Northwestern Pacific proposes to run a line from Fort Churchill to the Peace river pass, via Lac du Biche, with a direct line into Edmonton. In addition to these larger and more probable concerns there are a number of smaller enterprises all headed for various ports on the bay.

The operations of the Great Northern in western Canada are shrouded in mystery. In British Columbia the idea prevails that Mr. Hill intends to connect the Pacific ocean and the Rocky mountains by a Great Northern line on the Canadian side of the boundary but with the Rocky mountains all certainly ceases for on the prairies he has several lines crossing the boundary with here and there a disconnected piece of line running east and west, with apparently no particular object in view but there is no doubt these lines will shortly form the nucleus of a Great Northern system in Canada, tapping all the mineral and lumber districts in the mountains as well as the wheat raising territories on the prairies. Steel is now being laid in various parts of British Columbia by the Great Northern and press despatches state work will be rushed on the completion of the line with the opening of spring.

According to G. Scott, manager of the Lake St. John division of the Canadian Northern, the trans-Canada railway has not been dropped but construction will be commenced before the completion of the G.T.P. The plans of this company call for the construction of a line from the Atlantic to the Pacific running to the north of any of the existing lines, in fact it will run from 100 to 300 miles to the north of the G. T. P., opening up an exceedingly rich country, tapping the unorganized districts of northern Canada.

Last week the Vancouver Island and Eastern railway was incorporated with a paid up capital of $25,000,000, with the head office in Victoria. The charter calls for the construction of a line from Vancouver Island to a point in Alberta at or near Edmonton and involves the building of a number of bridges. T. W. Patterson, R. C. Lowe, T. J. Jones and A. H. Munn, all of Victoria, are amonght the incorporators.

In southern Alberta the construction of the Alberta Oil, Wheat and Coal railroad is assured, J. E. Shoultz having recently returned from Pincher Creek, after a successful trip on which he sold all the debentures necessary for the construction of the line.

A charter has been received by the promoters of the Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Peace River and Dawson City railway, which proposes to build a line of standard guage from Saskatoon to Dawson City, by the most feasible route.

Amongst the companies recently incorporated are the following: Edmonton, Yukon and Pacific, a part of the Canadian Northern system, incorporated to build from Edmonton through the Rocky mountains to the Pacific coast; the Alberta and Northwestern, to run from Medicine Hat to the Peace river country; the Athtbasca Northern, to run from Edmonton to Athabasca Landing; Winnipeg and Northwestern, from Winnipeg to the Carrot river country and from thence to Edmonton; Edmonton and Fort McMurray, from Edmonton to Fort McMurray, in the northern wilds, via Lac du Biche and last, but not by any means least, the Northern Empire, to run from Cardston in southern Alberta, to Fort McMurray and thence to Dawson City. This last company is shrouded in mystery, its origin being unknown beyond the fact that it is an American concern, possibly a Great Northern branch to connect the trunk lines on the south of the boundary with the Yukon goldfields.

With this formidable array of companies all promising immediate construction, western Canada may look forward to a busy time during the next two or three years, while the country is gradually being covered with a network of railroads from the eastern boundary of Manitoba to the western border of Saskatchewan.

GENERAL WAGE REDUCTION

Wage Cut Announced That Will Affect 165,000 People

Boston, March 12—A general reduction in the wages of cotton mill operators of the northern New England cotton district will be made the latter part of this month and during April, according to mill men of this city and leading textile centers. Today notices were posted in all the cotton mills of Lowell informing the operatives that wages will be reduced ten per cent beginning March 30. It is understood that practically all the mills in New England will post notices during the next few days announcing a reduction. Manufacturers give as reasons for the change in wages the depression in the cloth market, high cost of cotton and low prices of goods. The cotton mills in New England employ 165,000 persons.

FOR MANSLAUGHTER

Criminal Trials at Winnipeg—City Financial Scandals

Winnipeg, March 12 — Joseph Biguerski was today sentenced to two and a half years in the penitentiary for manslaughter and another prisoner was sentenced to seven years for defalcations and frauds.

Investigation today reveals the fact that the appropriation of last year of $150,000 for local improvements has been exceeded by over $600,000 and for all that, two of the largest jobs had not been touched.

Rev. C. Endicott, was re-elected grand master of the A.O.U.W., which concluded their session this evening.

G. H. Balfour, general manager of the Union Bank of Canada, is in the city conferring with the western directors of that institution.

WESTERN PUBLISHERS

JOURNALISTS' MEETING AT REGINA LAST EVENING

INCREASE WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS' EFFICIENCY

(Special to The Daily News)

Regina, March 12—An interesting meeting of Western Daily Publishers was in session here this evening in response to invitations issued by the directors of the Western Associated Press. Those present were: H. E. Nichols, Winnipeg Telegram, president; J. W. Dafoe, H. Maclin, Winnipeg Free Press; G. M. Thompson, Saskatoon Capital; W. F. Kerr, Regina Leader; Thos. Miller, Moose Jaw Times; J. R. Woods, Calgary Herald; Duncan Marshall, Edmonton Bulletin; F. J. Deane, The Daily News, Nelson, B.C.; E. J. McMillan, Moose Jaw News, all being W.A.P. subscribers. Those also present were: J. A. Aikin, Saskatoon Phoenix; J. K. Macinnis, Regina Standard, and Mr. Livesay, manager the W.A.P.

By the kindness of mayor Smith, a committee room in the handsome new city hall was placed at the disposal of the meeting.

President Nichols called the meeting to order at 8 o'clock, and opened the proceedings with a brief address in which he outlined the growth of the organization since it was first incorporated last August. The W.A.P. now numbers among its subscribers 20 dailies of which fourteen are in the prairie provinces, one in British Columbia, three in Toronto and Ottawa and one in Montreal. Mr. Nichols went on to point out the various steps taken by the organization since its inception to make news gathering and news distributing functions of the organization efficient as related to the special requirements of western publishers and the western public. He concluded with an outline of the purpose for which the meeting had been convened, which was to strengthen the association by getting the co-operation of its subscribers. The charter was being so amended as to permit all western publishers becoming shareholders and thus obtain a direct report.

Although it will be some weeks before the legal requirements will be completed all the subscribers present showed their faith in the future of the organization by making application for shares.

Nomination for directors to represent the western provinces on the board were then made and these will go into effect as soon as the charter is amended.

The nominations were; Saskatchewan, W. F. Kerr, Regina, and G. H. Thompson, Saskatoon; Alberta, J. H. Woods, Calgary and Duncan Marshall, Edmonton; British Columbia, F. J. Deane, Nelson, B.C.

A general discussion followed and before the meeting closed it was unanimously resolved that the next convention should be held in Saskatoon.

AMEN SHERMAN ACT

Important Conference at the White House —Labor Interested

Washington, March 12—An important conference was held at the White House last night and in a sense, was continued today respecting amendments to the Sherman act. Changes in the law, it is understood will be proposed along the lines suggested by the conference of the civic federation held in Chicago a few weeks ago. No concrete results were reached and it is likely that further conferences will be held. The president is desirous that a bill embodying the conclusions of the conference if one be reached, be submitted to congress for passage this session.

It is said that the proposed changes are of a sweeping character, inasmuch as, if crystalized into law it would mean practically a rejuvenation of the Sherman antitrust act.

The particular interest of the labor organizations is to secure an amendment to the Sherman act which will exempt them from the practical operation of the act as to conspiracies in restraint of trade.

Amendments were proposed relating to the operation of railroads, one providing that pooling, under proper restrictions, ought to be permitted by law. It was also suggested that consolidations and traffic arrangements ought to be permitted between connecting lines under such arrangements as would prevent abuse of that favor. One important amendment was proposed by which there would be no further regulation of corporations doing an interstate business and providing for reports of such organizations to the department of commerce and labor along the lines of the reports now made by railroads to the interstate commerce commission. It was pointed out that with the enactment of the amendments proposed, the government might begin anew its work of dealing with corporations. In fact it was proposed that prosecutions now in contemplation by the government against corporations under the Sherman act, be abandoned, if the proposed amendment should be enacted into law.

AMERICAN FLEET

Safe Arrival in Magdalena Bay Is Reported

Washington, March 12.—The following announcements of the arrival of admiral Evan's fleet at Magdalena bay was made public at the navy department today.

Rear admiral Evans reports the arrival of the fleet off Magdalena bay and says the fleet was anchored inside on March 12, having made the trip from Calao in 11 day and 20 hours, two days ahead of schedule time.

The admiral reports the fleet in better condition than when it left Hampton Roads and that it is ready for any service in one day's notice.

Target practice will begin as soon as ranges can be established.

"SINK OF INIQUITY"

French Academy Declines Bequest of $20,000, on Principle

Paris, March 13.—The French academy today decided to refuse the sum of $20,000, bequeathed to it by Mlle Louise Leclerc, who died in New York February 25, 1907, to be used, according to the terms of her will, "in raising the moral tone of France."

The academy decided that the acceptance of this fund would be tantamount to promulgating the opinion of the testatrix, who regarded her native country as a sink of iniquity.

IN SOUTH BELT

Another record was made last week by the Granby mines, the greatest amount of copper ore ever shippel in any one week being sent out for the seven days ending last Friday night. The tonnage was 23,633. At the Granby smelter during the week the ore treated was 22,552 tons.

Rossland camp is enjoying a revival in the mines of the south belt which has been long held to contain some of the best ore of the camp, the veins, however, being much displaced and in no instance has any great depth been gained. A lease has been taken on the Sunset No. 2 where much money has been spent in development. The mines has not been worked for five or six years. Similarly a lease has been taken upon the Homestake, close by the Sunset, but a little further away from the city. The Homestake also has not been worked for many years. A tunnel was driven in from the Gopher, immediately east, some time ago, to drain the property, which was very wet, and along these lines it was thought at the time that success would ultimately be attained. If the revival of interest in the south belt is encouraged by good results, Rossland will have another boom time.

In the districts nearer home the bond on the Queen Victoria was thrown up during the week but was instantly taken by the original parties who have reopened the mine and hope to make considerable shipments during the year. The Granite mine, even nearer Nelson, is also making a remarkable showing of late. Altogether prospects are distinctly encouraging despite adverse conditions.

In East Kootenay the Sullivan has closed down for reasons which have not been made public but which have certainly nothing to do with the profit being made by the property, the ore being of fair grade and with a well equipped reduction plant at Marysville, good returns heretofore have been received by the operating company.

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

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Mine	Week	Year
Granby	23,663	169,630
Crescent	28	28
Other mines		411
Total	23,691	170,069

ROSSLAND SHIPMENTS

Centre Star	3,042	32,420
Le Roi	1,634	15,300
Le Roi No. 2	854	6,351
Evening Star	79	334
Total	5,606	54,405

SLOCAN-KOOTENAY SHIPMENTS

St. Eugene	593	5,070
Whitewater	90	156
Whitewater, milled	280	2,660
Queen, milled	185	1,655
Poorman, milled	250	1,600
North Star	76	656
Arlington, Erie	44	605
Vancouver	20	394
Ferguson	96	370
Richmond	61	365
Standard	21	337
Emerald	27	316
Ruth	41	241
Rambler-Cariboo	45	213
Nugget	23	191
Kootenay Belle, milled	25	125
Gallagher	25	25
Wellington	8	8
Grant	1	1
Other mines		8,967
Total	1,900	24,955

The total shipments for the past week were 31,197 and for the year to date 249,429 tons.

GRANBY SMELTER RECEIPTS

Grand Forks, B.C.

Granby	23,663	169,630

CONSOLIDATED CO.'S RECEIPTS

Trail, B. C.

Centre Star	3,042	32,420
Le Roi No. 2	854	6,351
St. Eugene	593	5,070
North Star	76	656
Arlington, Erie	44	605
Vancouver	20	394
Ferguson	96	370
Richmond	51	365
Standard	21	337
Evening Star	79	334
Emerald	27	316
War Eagle	120	294
Ruth	41	241
Rambler-Cariboo	45	213
Nugget	22	191
Whitewater Deep	90	90
Crescent	28	28
Gallagher	25	25
Wellington	8	8
Grant	1	1
Other mines		1,849
Total	5,280	50,718

LE ROI SMELTER RECEIPTS

Northport, Wash.

Le Roi	1,634	15,300
First Thought	72	1,011
Other mines		185
Total	1,706	16,496

The total receipts at the various smelters for the past week were 30,677 tons and for the year to date 242,574 tons.

ROSSLAND MINES

Finding of Good Values in South Belt Properties Means Renewed Activity

Rossland, March 7—The finding of good values in the south belt properties has resulted in leasing of half a dozen Rossland properties which have been idle for years. The lessees are all practical men. The O.K., a free gold property, has been leased by Ontarjo miners. A shipment of 30 tons from the south belt of silver lead ore just made to the Trail smelter went $50 per ton. The Sunset, on which $360,000 has been spent in development, has been leased, as also has the Homestake.

W. A. Carlyle, consulting engineer for the Le Roi, left today for London after making an exhaustive examination of the Le Roi.

The largest copper furnace in Canada will be started at the Trail smelter next week.

ANOTHER FOOL HUNTER

Fort Francis, March 13.—Peter Jansen, a homesteader on the Rapid river, was shot and killed by Charles Wingram, a neighbor, who mistook him for a moose. Wingram gave himself up to the authorities. No person witnessed the shooting.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT

CITY AND MACHINERY FIRM SIGN THE DOCUMENT

PROGRESS MADE IN POWER PLANT SETTLEMENT

Yesterday afternoon his worship mayor Taylor on behalf of the city, and R. H. Zavitz, western manager for the Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, Limited, on behalf of that corporation duly executed the agreement between the city and the company, carrying out the arrangement recently arrived at between the two, as to the payment on account of power plant construction by the city of $10,000, the closing down of the plant temporarily and the charges to be made, as well as the conditions upon which the plant is to be finally tested and taken over.

Mr. Zavitz produced a telegram from his company at Montreal authorizing him to execute the instrument on their behalf.

The agreement in full is as follows:

Agreement made this 4th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and eight, between Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, Limited, a corporation having its head office at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, hereinafter called the "Company," of the first part, and the Corporation of the City of Nelson, in the province of British Columbia, hereinafter called the "City," of the second part.

Whereas, the said company has installed for the said city a hydro-electric plant at Upper Bonnington Falls, on Kootenay river, in British Columbia, which the said city contend has not yet been accepted by the said city or its engineer as having been so installed and operated in accordance with the contract and specifications in connection therewith;

And whereas, the said plant has for some time been operated by the said company and power supplied therewith to the said city, which has, in connection therewith, borne the expenses of wages and other expenses;

And whereas, it has been agreed that the said plant shall be shut down for a period estimated at thirty (30) days to enable the city to construct a weir and cement draught tube, but said changes shall not affect the plant nor the said contract specifications.

And whereas, it has been further agreed that during the said shut down the said company shall be at liberty to make all necessary adjustments, alignments and repairs that may be proper on their part to be made so that the said plant may be submitted to the final test hereinafter referred to, and so that no further shut down will be necessary before the said plant is taken over by the city;

And whereas, the city claims the right to withhold payment from the company of certain monies in respect of the said plant and its installation, of which monies the ten thousand dollars ($10,000) hereinafter named is a part, and the said company has expressed a desire to receive payment of said $10,000 on account of said monies, notwithstanding the said contention of the said city;

And whereas, it has been further agreed that in consideration of the execution of this agreement and the due completion of the said contract as hereinafter stated the said city shall forthwith pay to the said company te sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) on account of the said contract.

Therefore, this agreement witnesseth that in consideration of the premises and the said sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) to be paid and applied on account of the said contract the said company agrees with the said city as follows:

1. That the plans hereto attached with respect to a weir and draught tube to be constructed and installed by the city within the period estimated as aforesaid which plans are marked respectively "A" and "B" hereto and are made a part hereof, be and are hereby approved of by the said company and that the agreement dated the thirtieth day of January, 1908 hereto entered into between the parties hereto with respect to the replacement of the steel draught tube installed by the company be and is hereby cancelled and of no effect;

2. That the city shall construct the said weir and draught tube as provided in paragraph 4 hereof and the company shall be at liberty to make all necessary adjustments, alignments and repairs to the plant and machinery so installed by the said company during the said shut down commencing on the day of the date hereof and that such adjustments, alignments and repairs shall be carried on expeditiously so that the same will be completed prior to the time when the said city shall have its contemplated work with respect to the said weir and draught tube completed as well as any other necessary work that may be considered advisable by the said city during such shut down;

3. The city shall not during such shut down be responsible for the wages of the workmen at present employed in operating the said plant;

4. The company agrees upon completion of the said weir and draught tube in entire accordance with said plans "A" and "B" as far as size and shape of draught tube and height of weir are concerned, to start up and resume operation of the said plant and supply the city with electric power as heretofore immediately after the said city shall by its engineer or city clerk have notified the local representative of the said company or its solicitor, Mr. R. S. Lennie, that the work incident to the draught tube and construction of the weir or other work intended to to be performed during such shut down (which is not a variant from original contract plan and specifications is completed, and that the city desires that the said plant shall again resume operation, and supply power to the city; it being intended that shut down of the said plant shall be for as short a time as possible so that the expenses borne by the said city in the purchase from the West Kootenay Power and Light company of electric power shall speedily terminate and thus bring resultant saving to the city;

5. The company agrees that within thirty days after resuming operations as aforesaid it shall have all the said plant fully completed and ready for test and delivery to the city according to the said contract and specifications. It being, however, provided that the said company may, if it so desires, give written notice to the city prior to the expiration of the said thirty days, requesting an additional two weeks within which to have the said plant and machinery completed and ready for test and delivery as aforesaid; and in that event the said Company shall be entitled to such additional time of two weeks for such purpose. It being also understood and agreed that the plant shall be so operated by the Company after resuming operations as in said paragraph 4 above is provided and until the said plant is finally accepted by the city, that it will not be necessary to again purchase power from the West Kootenay Power and Light company in order to provide the city with power for light, custom power consumption or transway service; Provided, however, that, as to such operation and delivery of power the company shall not be responsible for delays arising out of unavoidable strikes, or accidents or from fires.

6. It is agreed and understood by and between the parties hereto that neither the payment of the said ten thousand dollars ($10,000) nor the execution of this agreement nor the changes with respect to the said draught tube or construction of the said weir as aforesaid nor anything that has been done or omitted to be done by the city or its employees at any time shall in any way whatsoever relieve or release the said company from the full and complete performance of the said contract and specifications for the supplying and installation of said plant except that the said company shall not be required to replace the steel draught tube installed by them:

7. No alterations other than are herein specified affecting the plant aforesaid shall be made by the city unless approved by the company's duly authorized representative.

8. This contract is binding upon the parties hereto and upon their respective successors and assigns.

HAYNES CASE SETTLED

Litigants in Boundary Suit Come to Terms at Coast Trial

Victoria, March 11—What promised to be a bitterly fought out suit has come to an abrupt end.

Counsel informed Mr. justice Clement, who was trying the case, that the suit of Haynes et al vs. B. C. Land and Investment Agency et al had been settled by agreement between the parties. The terms of settlement are that the defendants pay $7500 in settlement of all claims and that all charges of fraud be unreservedly withdrawn, each party paying its own costs.

The case began in Greenwood last autumn and was referred here to be finished and when Mr. justice Clement took his seat on the bench quite an array of counsel confronted him. Joseph Martin, K.C., and C. J. Leggatt of Greenwood, appeared for the plaintiffs, and E. P. Davis, K.C., and E. V. Bodwell, K.C., for the defendants.

The case arises out of the estate of the late judge Haynes, who left an extensive cattle ranch at Osoyoos, stocked with cattle, which, with other property was to be divided among the members of his family who are all parties to the suit. The heirs claimed that J. S. Mason, who was appointed administrator with will attached, had grossly mismanaged the estate, with the result that the estate was sold at a wholly inadequate price. The ranch was bought by the B. C. Land and Investment agency, of which company Mr. Mason was a director, and sold to a client named Ellis. The bona fides of this transaction were attacked and the withdrawal of all charges in this connection forms part of the terms of the settlement. The ranch was sold for $65,000 and some evidence tending to show that the property was worth a great deal more money at the time of sale was introduced at Greenwood, while, owing to the present advance in values, it is stated to be now worth nearly a million.

BOUNDARY REAL ESTATE

Sales Reported at Grand Forks and New Arrivals Expected

(Special to The Daily News)

Grand Forks, March 12.—Quite a number of real estate deals in the city have been closed during the past few days, among which was the sale of the residence of A. D. McPhee, in the west end, to W. Dixon for $1000 cash, while the McDougall Bros. have bought the snug residence of Mr. Bolton, in the north addition, for a sum reported to be $1,500. In addition to these sales several deals for acreage property inside the city limits were also closed.

As a preliminary step towards the building of the railway divisional roundhouses and terminal offices at Grand Forks, a large crew of C. P. R. carpenters have already arrived here for the purpose of building a handsome residence for the train despatches, who will be located at Grand Forks in the future.

J. W. Brown of Toronto, who some months ago acquired the well known Johnson ranch of 1400 acres, just east of the city limits, has returned to Grand Forks after an absence of several weeks in the east. From what can be learned Mr. Brown has been very successful in disposing of most of the acreage property to residents of the middle provinces, who will come out and inspect their newly acquired holdings just as soon as the snow is gone.

Among the prominent visitors in Grand Forks the past few days was Louis Linmen, an old resident of Butte, Mont., and known by old timers in that city as the proprietor of the California brewry. Mr. Linmen is one of the owners of the McArren property, just west of the city limits of Grand Forks, and was here on business in connection with that property. He left yesterday for Goldfield, Nev. Mr. Linmen is confident that this valley can produce canteloupes and he is going to send a quantity of canteloupe seeds to friends here, who will plant the seed this spring.

BENEVOLENT NEUTRALITY

London, March 12—Sir Edward Grey, secretary for foreign affairs, has despatched a reply to the Russian and Italian notes regarding the railway projects in Macedonila, in which he states that Great Britain's attitude toward all such projects is one of benevolent neutrality, but that no active British support can be given to any of them until the porte has agreed upon an effective scheme for Macedonian reform.

CHAMBERLAIN'S HEALTH

Nice, March 12—The alarmist reports concerning the health of Joseph Chamberlain who has been here for some time past are untrue. His health is improving and he takes the keenest interest in current events in the expectation of returning to political activity before long.

THE AMERICAN FLEET

SOME OF THE VESSELS MAY CALL AT VANCOUVER

SQUADRON TO SAIL FROM 'FRISCO ON JULY 6

Washington, March 13—Secretary of the navy Metcalfe explained the future movements of the fleet after a cabinet meeting today. It will leave San Francisco on July 6 "for our Pacific possessions," as Mr. Metcalfe styled it.

The vessels will first touch Hawaii for coal. After that they will go to Samoa, thence to Australia, where they will stop at Melbourne and Sydney. Leaving Australia the vessels are to go to Manila, and while in the Phillipines the annual fall target practice will be held. The return will be made to the United States by way of the Suez canal, stopping only at such ports as are necessary for coaling purposes. The date of their return to the United States is dependent entirely upon the time occupied by the target practice in the Phillippines.

The visit of the battleships to Puget Sound will be made some time before the conclusion of the grand review in San Francisco, on May 9. Secretary Metcalfe said the battleships will remain in San Francisco bay until May 22, during which time they would fill their bunkers with coal.

According to the present plans the entire fleet will go to Puget Sound and some of the ships may be sent over to Vancouver, all returning to San Francisco, however, before their departure for the far east.

Admiral Evans will retire in August by operation of law. Secretary Metcalfe said no decision had been arrived at as to who will succeed him in command of the fleet on its homeward voyage.

GRAND FORKS ITEMS

Union Officers Elected—Large Sums to Be Expended by C. P. R.

(Special to The Daily News)

Grand Forks, March 10.—At a meeting of the local labor union just held here the following officers for the next half year were elected: president, A. E. Hardy; vice president, T. Burton; secretary-treasurer, T. J. Benningger; recording secretary, J. M. Currie; conductor, W. Bunting; warden, M. H. Burns; trustees, T. L. Crossin and T. Burton.

The following are receipts from the various district customs offices for the month of February as received by R. R. Gilpin, the chief collector at Grand Forks: Grand Forks, 1769.50; Phoenix $1705.66; Carson, $55.99; Cascade, $40.35; total, $3571.50.

The very latest organization for amusements in Grand Forks will be a basket ball club, which will be organized in the immediate future. It is understood that Alberta hall will be used for practicing purposes.

Hereafter fruit growers in the immediate vicinity of Grand Forks will not be compelled to send outside for their annual supply of fruit boxes, as a local mill man has undertaken to put in all the requisite machinery to manufacture fruit boxes and will be turning out fruit boxes in ample time for this year's fruit crop. B. Le Quimme, who has taken up this manufacture of fruit boxes at Grand Forks, is well known all through the Okanagan and Boundary districts.

The general public are in ignorance as to the amount of money that the C.P.R. is expending just now in improving their track in the Boundary. During the next 12 months fully one million dollars will be paid out for this work. The filling in of the big bridge at Cascade alone will absorb over half a million dollars. Besides this, large extra gangs and two work trains have been put to work at Wade station filling in bridges and repairing track which will last all summer. It is stated on authority that the combined pay rolls from the various railway camps in this district will, in the next 12 months, exceed the Granby smelter pay roll.

GRANBY SHIPMENTS

(Special to The Daily News)

Phoenix, March 7—Last week the Granby company broke all previous records for shipping ore in one week, sending out over 22,000 tons from the Phoenix mines of the company. But this week that big total is again put in the shade, the output having been 23,663 tons of ore, or an average per day of 3380 tons. The eight blast furnaces at the company's smelter, at the same time, are also doing a large business, with over 22,000 tons to their credit for the last seven days.

For the month of February, although two day shorter than January, the output of the Granby company from its mines was some 6000 tons more, being 30,155 tons for the month. With ample supplies of coke, no shortage of ore cars, no trouble over power of any kind, and vast ore bodies to draw on, it is evident that the management of the Granby company propose to ship all the ore possible, thus, if possible, making copper just now prevailing in the markets up, in some degree for the low price of of the world.

MISSIONARY MOVEMENT

Pittsburg, March 12—The first international convention of the young people's missionary movement closed here tonight after three busy days devoted to plans for Christianizing the heathen nations, by nearly 2000 delegates from all over the world. Great satisfaction over the results of the convention is expressed by all of the leaders in the young people's missionary movement. They all feel that the work has been given an impetus such as it has received from no former movement and that the spiritual, practical and financial benefits will endure for years to come.

WAGE REDUCTION

Big Mills in New Hampshire and a Drop of 10 Per Cent

Manchester, N.H., March 13—Notices were posted in the mills of the Amos Keage Manufacturing company today announcing a wage reduction averaging 10 per cent to take effect March 30. The Amos Keage corporation has the largest cotton manufacturing plant in the world and employs 15,000 operatives.

OF PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS

THIRTY SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT JUST ISSUED

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES AND FACTS

The thirty-sixth annual report of the British Columbia schools give some interesting figures.

The total enrolment in all the schools was 30,039, an increase of 1517 over that of the previous year. The number of boys was 15,347 and of girls 14,692. The grand total days attendance made by all the pupils enrolled was 3,866,366, a decrease of 26 078. The average actual daily attendance was 20,017, an increase of 511. The percentage of regular attendance was 66.63.

The enrolment in the High schools during the year was 1355. Of this number 532 were boys and 823 were girls.

A graded school consists of at least two divisions, having as its teaching staff a principal and at least one assistant. The total enrolment in graded city schools was 17,065, and the actual daily attendance 12,191.

The total enrolment in rural municipality schools for the year was 5675. Of these 2958 were boys and 2717 girls.

The total number of teachers and monitors employed was 735, an increase of 45. Of this number 42 were employed in the High schools, 315 in the city graded schools, 158 in the rural municipality schools, and 220 in the rural and assisted schools.

The cost of construction of new school houses, furniture, repairs and improvements generally to school property for the year was $65,892.74. The total cost to the provincial government for all purposes of education during 1906-7 was:

Education proper	$407 337.85
Department, lands and works	65,892.74
Amount paid to various districts to make good loss in taxes from reduction of value of assessment by court o frevision	777.52
	$474,608.11

Including the sum of $390,163 expended by incorporated cities and rural municipalities, the grand total cost of education was $884,771.11.

Superintendent of education Robinson in his report after alluding to the meeting of the Teachers institute at Nelson, on April 2, 1907, adds: "Mention must not be omitted of the hospitality extended to the convention by the city of Nelson. On the evening of the first day, the city teaching staff tendered the visiting teachers a novel and enjoyable reception which was voted by all as successful as the institute hal already proved to be. Another city has "acquired merit" in the eyes of the members of the teaching profession; it is hospitable and enterprising, and recognizes the value and importance of education by putting its teaching staff among the best paid instructors in the province."

Inspector J. D. Gillis in his first report of the Inspectorate No. 3, states: During the year 71 schools were in operation, comprising six high schools with eight teachers, 18 graded schools with 73 teachers and 47 common schools. A high school was opened in Golden in January and the Hume school was raised to the status of a graed school in April. Assisted schools were opened in Wasa Paterson, Elkmouth, Wycliffe, Sirdar, Hosmer, Palliser and Erickson.

The school houses generally are well furnished and in good repair. In nearly all the assisted schools, however, the black-board surface is inadequate, consisting in some cases of not more than 16 or 12 feet. The wall maps in many schools are thrown on shelves and into corners where they get soiled and torn.

In some districts the school population has been increasing rapidly in recent years and as a result considerable difficulty is experienced in meeting the demands for school accommodation. In Nelson the accommodation has been inadequate for some time; at present two classes are housed in rented quarters that are unsuitable in some respects for school purposes. A bylaw to raise $60,000 for a 12-room school received the assent of the ratepayers in May, and Nelson will have a school building that will be a tribute to the progressiveness of its school board and the other citizens, as well as one of the most valuable assets of the city. It has been found necessary to defer construction till next year. All the rooms in the schools at Cranbrook, Fernie, Grand Forks, Kaslo and Revelstoke are occupied and additional facilities will soon be required. A substantial two-room frame was built at Hume during the year, and a neat one-room building at Marysville.

Schoo boards recognize that the most important probem with which they have to deal is the selecting of suitable teachers and the retaining of the capable ones already in the schools. They want teachers of capacity and aptitude. Salaries have been raised; cheapness is not considered.

The Provincial Teachers' institue met in Nelson on April 2, 3 and 4. An exctpionally good programme was presented. W. A. McIntyre B. A., principal of the Winnipeg Normal school, was present and gave a series of addresses that were intensely practical and direct and that cannot fail to be a stimulus to teachers in their work. The staff of the provincial Normal school also contributed largely to the programme and to the success of the institute. The paper on "School Gardens" by inspector Wilson was greatly appreciated and provoked much discussion. Not less valuable and interesting were many of the papers that were given by the teachers themselves. The visiting teachers enjoyed the hospitality of the teaching staff and the school board of Nelson at a reception on the evening of April 2.

Examinations for entrance to high schools were held at Cranbrook, Golden, Grand Forks, Greenwood, Kaslo, New Denver, Revelstoke and Rossland. The pupils of the schools at Nelson, Rossden school wrote and all were successful. The Kaslo school also made a good showing, seven of the candidate securing certificates. Five pupils of the Golden school wrote and al were successful. The results at the other centres were disappointing and indicate an undue haste in sending up candidates for these examinations.

With refrence to the work of the schools generally, I am pleased to be able to report that satisfactory progress has been made along all lines of school effort. Some teachers have not done good or even fair work. They do not seem to realize successful teaching require careful preparation. In no subject is this lack of preparation more evident than in literature. No fresh knowledge is presented; the lessons are dull and uninteresting; and the children listless and inattentive. On the other hand, many of the teachers are men and women who are charged with zeal, energy and high standard; who take a deep interest in their work and whose usefulness is always on the increase.

William Burns, principal of the provincial Normal school, in his report on the advanced session, says in part: "The work taken up included the subjects of the former session, as well as some others in addition; but a higher standard was required before a student could be considered eligible to hold a life diploma. As a result, some who had barely passed in their practical work at the former session, and did not show greater proficiency at the end of this term, were not granted diplomas. The same difficulties as those experienced at last year's advanced session were again met—namely, the want of accurate knowledge of subjects required to be taught in the public schools, and the natural inability of some students to interest a class or to maintain proper discipline. In regard to the latter, those desirous of becoming teachers must remember that to succeed in his profession certain natural aptitudes are requisite, as in every other branch of specialized work. The ability to communicate knowledge, to hold the interest of a class, or to maintain discipline cannot be gained merely by attending a course at a normal school. The student can be shown how to do these with less exertion to himself and with less waste of time of his pupils; but the ability cannot be created—in short there is much truth in the old saying 'teachers are born, not made.'

"I would again urge the enlargement of our course by the addition of vocal music and physical drill, under direction of competent instructors. A knowledge of these subjects would add much to the usefulness of the teacher, and in many rural districts can only be obtained through the teacher of the public school."

WEEK'S TRADE REVIEW

BUSINESS IS QUIET AWAITING THE OPENING OF SPRING

COLLECTIONS ARE CLASSED AS FAIR TO GOOD

Montreal, March 13—Bradstreet's will say tomorrow:

Canadian trade is still quiet, awaiting the opening of spring trade. Relatively the most activity is shown at western markets and millinery leads other lines in the volume of business doing. A large acreage of wheat is indicated in the northwest where trade display is strongest. Collections are classed as fair to good. Failures for the week number 21 against 49 last week and 23 in this week a year ago.

The bank clearings for the week are as follows:

		Inc.	Dec.
Montreal	$25,203,000	....	12.7
Toronto	19,484,000	....	22.5
Winnipeg	9,247,000	....	2.2
Vancouver	3,080,000	....	12.0
Ottawa	3,072,000	14.6	....
Quebec	2,310,000	44.4	....
Halifax	1,161,000	1.7	....
Hamilton	1,220,000	....	26.3
St. John	1,168,000	3.0	....
London, Ont	1,122,000	10.0	....
Victoria	207,000	....	6.2
Calgary	903,000	....	....
Edmonton	555,000	....	....

WHOM WILL SHE MARRY?

Mrs. Thaw Takes First Step to Freedom—Divorce Suit Started

New York, March 11—Harry K. Thaw was served late today with a copy of a summons and complaint in the proceedings brought by his wife, Evelyn Nesbitt Thaw, to annul the marriage. A messenger delivered the papers to Thaw at the Matteawan Insane asylum.

Daniel O'Reilly, counsel for Mrs. Thaw, explained that though Thaw's mother was made co-defendant, as being the next of kin, she is technically the real defendant, the law presuming Thaw to be insane and therefore legally dead.

Evelyn called at O'Reilly's office today and attached her signature to the papers in the case. As she left the office Mrs. Thaw was asked whether she would later, as had been intimated, make public the cause of the estrangement that led to the annulment suit. She replied: "The public will never know."

Lawyer O'Reilly said that he did not anticipate any trouble in securing from the defendants counsel fees and al mony.

A. Russel Peabody, counsel for Harry K. Thaw, said: "I shall fight the case upon instructions from my client and shall represent him personally in the defense." The matter of a cash settlement upon the plaintiff had not been taken up, Peabody said.

A copy of the summons and complaint issued on behalf of Evelyn Thaw was made public today. It alleges that at the time of the marriage Harry K. Thaw "was a lunatic, and of unsound mind, and was incapable of contracting a marriage."

CAMBORNE WON THE CUP

(Special to The Daily News)

Camborne, March 12.—A crowded gallery witnessed one of the fastest hockey games every played in the Lardeau when th Ferguson team, the holders of the silver cup for 1908, went down to defeat before the Camborn hockey boys to the tune of 3 to 1.

At half time the score stood 2-0 in favor of Camborne and both teams welcomed the whistle. Five minutes after play was resumed Ferguson scored and from that on the game was furious. Time and time again Ferguson secured the puck and shot, but failed to get it in the net. A disputed goal shot by Ferguson brought the game to a standstill for awhile but play was finally resumed. Just before the Whistle blew for time Dunn secured the sphere for Camborne and scored.

For Ferguson "Rusty" Garrett, Barber and Blackie did splendid work, while "Dutch" Smith, Dunn, Marten and Orr did the bulk of the work for Camborne.

NEWS OF FRUITVALE

First Visit of the Stork—Well Digging and New Residences

(Special to The Daily News)

Fruitvale, March 12.—the first child born in Fruitvale has arrived at the residence of Mr. Millard. It is a girl and Mr. Millard is the happiest of men hereabouts.

Well digging is now the order of the day, J. Muir went down 40 feet, but others found the liquid at from seven to fifteen feet, and there seems to be plenty of it.

J. McGuire of Spokane was at the Fruitvale hotel; he is representing American interests and is looking up some lands.

J. Muir and family have settler down in their new residence.

J. Hyslop recently gave the local fruit growers an interesting lecture on the growth and care of fruit, the meeting being held in the new schoolhouse.

E. Towers, having furnished his new house, has gone to Wenatchee to bring his family here.

GRAFTERS FOUND GUILTY

Four Boodlers Accounted for by Jury After Seven Weeks' Trial

Harrisburg, Pa., March 13—The jury in the first of the capitol conspiracy cases to be tried, gave a verdict of guilty as to every one of the four men who have been on trial here for the last seven weeks, tonight, after six hours' deliberation. The men found guilty are John H. Sanderson, contractor; Wm. P. Snyder, former auditor general; W. L. Mathues, former state treasurer, and James M. Shumaker, former superintendent of public buildings. The four men are convicted of defrauding the state in furnishing the new capitol which cost the state about $13,000,000 instead of $4,000,000, the figure at which the contract was estimated. The present case constituted one of the longest jury trials in the history of the country. The prosecution of the alleged frauds was thought to be a political upheaval in Pennsylvania in 1905, which resulted in the election of Wm. Berry a democrat, as state treasurer in the fall of that year. Berry threw open the books of the state treasury and showed that throughout the cost of the building at the capitol was more than three times the amount of the contract.

TRYING THEIR WINGS

Meeting of the Eagles Last Night—New Hall is to be Built

There was a very large attendance of members at the meeting of the Eagles held last night in Fraternity hall. Seven Eaglets were admitted and taught to try their wings. The aerie is now growing rapidly, the membership being no less than 338, while offices and members generally are working hard this year to bring the number up to 500 by the time the new Eagle hall is completed. Already the present accommodation is insufficient to entertain the lodge and the necessity of the new hall is obvious. The building committee reported that they are having plans prepared and say the new building will be a credit to the order and the city. The first floor, which will measure 120 feet by 50 feet, will be used exclusively for lodge purposes, having a lodge room 75x30 feet, banquet hall, ante-rooms, kitchen and other conveniences fitted up for the pleasure and comfort of the members of the order.

TWO CENTS A MILE

Celebrated Case Will Go to the Privy Council

Montreal, March 12.—News was received here today that the privy council has granted special leave to appeal in the case of the Grand Trunk railway versus Robertson. This is the famous penny-a-milcase. Robertson, who is a resident of Toronto, took action to compel the Grand Trunk to provide this class of accommodation at the rate of a penny a mile between Montreal and Toronto, which its charter calls for. The Ontario courts sustained the plaintiff. The case was appealed to the supreme court and the dominion railway commission, both of which sustained Robertson, whereupon the company appealed to London, England.

"WESTWARD HO!"

All lovers of the horse will find much of interest in the March "Westward Ho!" which devotes considerable space to Vancouver's first horse show with many splendid pictures of the entries. The three-color cover design is particularly pleasing and attractive. The literary contents show that the west has many clever writers and besides the regular departments for the home, Clive Phillipps-Wolley's powerful serial "Shakmut," is paving the way for larger things. The editor this month has one of his characteristic pen sketches, the subject being Hon. W .S. Fielding.

NOTICE

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY.

TAKE NOTICE that J. Laing Stocks of Nelson, B.C., occupation, accountant, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of lot 5388, thence west 20 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence north 20 chains to place of beginning, containing 40 acres, more or less.

J. LAING STOCKS.
WM. KYNOCH, Agent

Dated 16th, day of December 1907.

FRONTAGE TAX

(From Tuesday's Daily)

The meeting of the city council last night was much shorter than usual. All the members were present. There was an important resolution introduced dealing with the city stores and an interesting discussion upon the frontage tax.

A considerable part of the time occupied by the council was taken up by a discussion on the city salaries, said to be dealt with by a bylaw, which was debated in committee of the whole. The city fathers did not see fit to publicly give their reasons why some officials should get increased salaries and why some should not. It is understood that there came to the surface grave differences of opinion among the aldermen as to the wisdom or fairness of the course taken but as on the committee rising it merely reported formally that the report of the committe be adopted, without saying what that report was, nothing transpired to make public.

After the reading of the minutes the first business presented was the reports of committees.

The finance committee recommended the payment of sundry small accounts, $242.75, including labor. Carried.

The fire, water and light committee reported that the Ails-Chalmers-Bullock Co. had been paid $10,000 and an agreement arranged. They further recommended that a fire signal be erected at the corner of Josephine and Baker streets and that a red light be placed above the fire alarm boxes. The report was adopted.

Herbert Thorpe asked for sewerage, electric light and water for two new houses on Park street, on the bluff behind the hospital. This was referred to the works committee.

Electrician Brown said that 30 men were at work on the power plant. The coffer dam had been completed and pumping out would commence tomorrow. The cement work had been started. The work had been distributed impartially. The work of teaming was divided among the teamsters, those being favored with heavy horses.

Ald. Procter thought this should be done by contract.

Electrician Brown said the work of teaming was nearly completed.

Ald. Procter asked who was in charge of the work at the plant when Mr. Shackleton was absent.

Electrician Brown said he tried to be at the plant when Mr. Shackleton was away. However, there were two foremen there, one above and one below. He was satisfied that the work was being pushed as rapidly as possible. Those who shirked would be sent back to the city. Mr. Shackleton was absent today but he, Mr. Brown, had been down.

The finance committee recommended the payment of the power plant payroll for the past two weeks, amounting to $858.18. This was carried. Instructions were also issued to pay Cecil B. Smith his account for services rendered, coming to a sum over $100.

Mayor Taylor suggested a resolution dealing with city stores.

This was moved by Ald. Procter, and seconded by Ald. Patenaude: "Resolved that hereafter the "stores account" shall form an integral part of the bookkeeping of the city; and shall be so framed as to afford complete and ready touch with all the tools, machinery, plant, supplies and materials of the city from their purchase to their consumption or other disposition.

"Full and complete accounts shall be kept of the above in the city's books and shall be supported by a full and regular system of stock taking, carried out at least twice every year, such stock taking to be carried out independently of the officer in charge of the materials; and complete statements in detail shall be laid before the council twice in each year, to wit, at its first regular meeting after each municipical election and at its first regular meeting in July.

"The audit shall cover as thoroughly the city's property, supplies and materials as it does the city's monies. The first such audited statement in detail shall be laid before this council not later than its third meeting in the month of April next.

"A copy of this resolution shall be by the city clerk sent to the heads of all departments and to the city auditor for their information."

On the motion of Ald. Hale, seconded by Ald. Steed the curfew bylaw was finally reconsidered and adopted.

The council, on the motion of Ald. Morris, went into a committee of the whole to consider the salaries of the city officials. This being a private discussion, according to the wisdom of the present council, The Daily News representative left the public chamber.

On the committee rising, the bylaw was read a third time but only by title.

Ald. McMorris suggested that in future, when applications were made for sewers or the like that they should be put in on a frontage tax basis, a bylaw being introduced for that purpose.

Mayor Taylor said the frontage tax required very serious consideration. A.G. and Forks man had said to him that the frontage tax had ruined the credit of that place. In fact a bylaw had had to be passed to raise a sum of money to pay off the frontage tax loans. Somewhat similar conditions had prevailed in Edmonton. On the other hand, the frontage tax loans did not interfere with the general borrowing powers of the city. In Grand Forks the lots in some cases were not worth even the first frontage tax.

Ald. Procter thought the principle a dangerous one, especially in a city topographically situated as is Nelson.

Mayor Taylor added that if the principle were adopted applying to sewers it would have to be extended to pavements, grading, water, and, in fact, all improvements. In some portions of the city, even as close in as the corner of Carbonate and Ward streets, where he lived, the cost of grading would be more than the lots were worth, even at their present good prices.

Ald. Hale thought the system would have to be adopted at some time or another. The coast cities had adopted it.

Mayor Taylor replied that the system need never be adopted anywhere.

Referring to the city debentures, the mayor said that he had had several offers, all too low, for the new school debentures. Recently he had given an option to Aemilius Jarvis of Toronto for ten days ata 95, with accrued interest. This would expire on March 19 and he thought that the debentures would be sold by that time. As to the new power plant debentures, Ald. Procter was already on treaty for their sale. There had been trouble in getting at the names of the debenture holders in some cases through the brokers. This was because the brokers were afraid that the city would want to pay off the holders, evidently thinking that Nelson debentures were good things to hold.

Reverting to frontage tax, Ald. Procter declared that it was time for a frontage tax on Baker street. There were many absented owners drawing good rents and they ought to be compelled to bear their share in putting the street into decent condition. Asking as to how this could be carried out, mayor Taylor informed him that a petition would first have to be got out and then a bylaw introduced.

Ald. McMorris asked permission to use the city hall for a meeting of the agricultural society.

Mayor Taylor said he could use the old court house if he cared to do so.

Ald. McMorris explained that a charge of $5 was exacted each time this was done, by the janitor under orders, he supposed, from the gold commissioner.

Various members of the council thought the charge exorbitant, especially as the city had been given the use of the court room when not occupied. Ald. McMorris was granted permission and the council adjourned.

AN APPEAL TO HISTORY

BY THE QUEBEC BATTLEFIELDS ASSOCIAATION

CAUSE IS FAR ABOVE PARTY OR RACE QUESTIONS

The following appeal is a verbatim reprint from the special advance press edition, printed in French and English by the king's printer at Ottawa, and issued by the headquarters of the Quebec Battlefields association. It is the only authorized general appeal to the French and English speaking world; it will not conflict with any local appeals for subscriptions; and its sole object is to explain, as shortly and simply as possible, the reason why every one speaking either language should take a pride in, helping to found a Battlefield park. The reprints in the Canadian press ensure an immediate circulation of between three and four millions. Besides this, the appeal will be sent to the French and English press in every part of the world, and a very large edition in pamphlet form will be struck off for the use of all branches of the association.

A Battlefield park commission, composed of men who will command the confidence of the whole country, will take charge of the work, and all efforts will be co-ordinated under their direction. The cause is one far above all questions of party, race, locality, or other sectional divisions; and it has already enlighted the ardent sympathy of both leaders in the dominion, sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. R. L. Borden, of the prime mover in the whole undertaking, his excellency lord Grey, of the French ambassador in London, and of the royal family, headed by his majesty the king.

The different branches of the Quebec Battlefields association will attend to the work of local collection; and every cent of private subscription will go straight into the permanent work of Battlefield park.

Subscriptions not paid to local treasurers may be sent direct to colonel J. F. Turnbull, hon. general treasurer, Quebec, or to the controller of his excellency the governor general's household, Government house, Ottawa.

We have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

G. F. GIBSONE,
Major 8 R. R.
CHARLES FREMONT,
Advocate.
Joint honorary secretaries Quebec Battlefields association.

The Plains of Abraham stand alone among the world's immortal battlefields, as the place where an empire was lost and won in the first clash of arms, the balance of victory was redressed in the second, and the honor of each army was heightened in both.

Famous as they are, however, the Plains are not the only battlefield at Quebec, nor even the only one that is a source of pride to the French and English speaking people. In less than a century Americans, British, French and French-Canadians took part, in four sieges and five battles. There were decisive actions; but the losing side was never disgraced, and the winning side was always composed of allied forces who shared the triumph among them. American Rangers accompanied Wolfe, and French-Canadians helped Carleton to save the future dominion; while French and French-Canadians together won the day under Frontenac, under Montcalm at Montmorency, and under Levis at Ste. Foy.

There is no record known—nor any legend in tradition—of so many such momentous feats of arms performed, on land and water, by fleets and armies of so many different peoples, with so much alternate victory and such honor in defeat, and all within a single scene. And so it is no exaggeration of this commemorative hour, but the lasting, well-authenticated truth to say that, take them for all in all, the fields of battle at Quebec are quite unique in universal history.

And is not today also unique as an opportunity to take occasion by the hand,, to set this priceless ground apart from the catalogue of common things, and preserve it as an Anglo-French heirloom for all time to come? An appeal to history would be most appropriate to any year within the final decade of the Hundred Years Peace between the once-contending powers of France, the British Empire, and the United States. But 1908 is by far the best year among the ten; for it marks the 300th birthday of the Canada which has become the senior of all the overseas self-governing dominion of the king —and under what king could we more fitly celebrate the imperishable entente cordiale d'honneur?

The secret instructions sent out from France in 1759 were the death warrant of Montcalm: La guerre est le tombeau des Montcalm. " . . . it is indispensible to keep a foothold . . . . . The king counts upon your zeal, courage and tenacity." Montcalm replied: " . . . I shall do everything to save this unhappy colony, or die." And he kept his word. He had already done splendid service in a losing cause; stemming the enemy's advance by three desperate rearguard victories in three successive years. Now he stood at bay for the last time. The country was starving. The corrupt Intendant and his myrmidons were still preying on all that was left of its resources. The army had numbers to spare. But the governor added spiteful interference to other distractions of a divided command. The mail that brought the final orders was the first for eight months. And Old France and New were completely separated by a thousand leagues of hostile sea, in whose invisible, constricting grasp Quebec had long been held.

In June, admiral Saunders led up the St. Lawrence the greatest fleet then afloat in the world. Saunders was a star of the service even among the galaxy then renowned at sea. With him were the future lord St. Vincent, the future captain Cook, who made the first British chart of the river, and several more who rose to high distinction. His fleet comprised a quarter of the whole royal navy; and, with its convoy, numbered 277 sail of every kind. Splendidly navigated by twice as many seamen as Wolfe's 9000 soldiers it held the river eastward with one hand, while, with the other, it made the besiegers an amphibious force.

Wolfe, worn out, half despairing, twice repulsed, at last saw his chance. Planning and acting entirely on his own initiative, he crowned three days of finely combined manoeuvres, on land and water, over a front of 30 miles, by the consummate stratagem which placed the first of all two-deep thin red-lines across the Plains of Abraham exactly at the favorable moment. And who that knows battle and battlefield knows of another scene and setting like this one on that 13th morning of September?

"All nature contains no scene more fit for mighty deeds than the stupendous amphitheatre in the midst of which Wolfe was waiting to play the hero's part. For the top of the promontory made a giant stage, where his army now stood between the stronghold of New France and the whole domain on of the west. Immediately before him lay his chosen battlefield; beyond that Quebec. To his left lay the northern theatre, gradually rising and widening, throughout all its magnificent expanse, until the far-ranging Laurentians closed in the view with their rampart-like blue semi-circle of eighty miles. To his right the southern theatre; where league upon league of undulating upland rolled outward to a still farther-off horizon, whose wider semi-circle, curving in to overlap its northern conuterpart, made the vast mountain-ring complete. While east and west, across the arena where he was about to contend for the prize of half a continent the majestic river, full charged with the right hand force of Britain, ebbed and flowed, through gates of empire, on its uniting course between the earth's greatest lakes and the greatest ocean. And here, too, at those narrows of Quebec, lay the fit meeting place of the old world with the new. For the westward river gate led on to the labyrinthine waterways of all America, while the eastward stood more open still—flung wide to all the Seven Seas.

Meanwhile, Montcalm had done all he could against false friends and open enemies. He had repulsed Wolfe's assault at Montmorency and checkmated every move he could divine through the nearly impenetrable screen of the British fleet. A week before the battle he had sent a regiment to guard the Heights of Abraham; and on the very eve of it, had ordered back the same regiment to watch the path up which Wolfe came next morning. But the governor again counter-ordered. "There they are where they have no right to be!" and Montcalm spurred on to reconnoitre the red wall that had so suddenly sprung up across the Plains. He had no choice but instant action, " . . . . . he rode down the front of his line of battle, stopping to say a few stirring words to each regiment as he passed. Whenever he asked the men if they were tired, they said they were never tired before a battle; and all ranks showed as much eagerness to come to close quarters as the British did themselves. . . Montcalm towered aloft and alone—the last great Frenchman of the western world. . . . he never stood higher in all manly minds than on that fatal day. And as he rode before his men there, his presence seemed to call them on like a chapeau vivant of France herself." He fought like a general and he died like a hero.

Never were stancher champions than those two leaders and their six brigadiers. "Let us remember how, on the victorious side, the young commander was killed in the forefront of the fight; how his successor was wounded at the head of his brigade; and how the commander in chief passed from hand to hand, with bewildering rapidity, till each of the four British generals had held it in turn during the space of one short half hour; then how the devotion of the four generals on the other side was even more conspicuous, since every single one of these brave men laid down his life to save the day for France; and, above all, let us remember how lasting the twin renown of Wolfe and Montcalm themselves should be; when the one was so consummate in his victory and the other so truly glorious in defeat."

The next year saw the second battle of the Plains, when Levis marched down from Montreal over the almost impassable spring roads, and beat back Murray within the walls, after a very desperate and bloody fight. At the propitious moment Levis rode along his lines, with his hat on the point of his sword, as the signal for the general charge, in which the French Canadians greatly distinguished themselves. He quickly invested the town and drove the siege home to the utmost. "At 9 o'clock on the night of the 15th of May three men-of-war came in together. The off cer commanding at Beauport immediately sent a dispatch to Levis to say the French ships had just arrived. But the messenger was stopped by Murray's outposts. Levis himself was meanwhile preparing to advance on Quebec in force; when a prisoner who had just been taken, told him these vessels were the vanguard of the British fleet." Of course he raised the siege. But he retired unconquered; and Vauquelin covered his line of retreat by water as gallantly as he had made his own advance by land. Thus France left Quebec with all the honors of war.

There's the call of the blood—of the best of our living, pulsing, quickening blood today—a call to every French and English ear —from this one ground alone— and therefore an irresistible appeal from all the battlefields together. The causes of strife are long since outworn and cast aside; only its chivalry remains. The meaner passions, jealousies and schemes, arose and flourished most in courts, and parliaments, and mobs, of different countries, far asunder. But the finer essence of the fatherland was in the men who actually met in arms. And here, now and forever, are the field, the memory and the inspiration of all that was most heroic in the contending races.

From Champlain to Carleton, in many troublous times during 167 years, Quebec was the scene of fateful action for Iroquois and Huron; for French of every quarter, from Normandy and Brittany to Languedoc and Soussillon; for French Canadians of the whole long waterway from the lakes and Mississipi to the St. Lawrence and Atlantic; for American from their 13 colonies; for all the kindred of the British Isles—English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh, Channel Islanders and Orcadians; and for Newfoundlanders, the first Anglo-Canadians, and the forerunners of the United Empire Loyalists.

Champlain in 1608 first built the Abitacion against the menace of the wilderness. In 1629 the Kirkes sailed up and took his Fort St. Louis in the name of Charles I., who granted the unconsidered trifle of "The Lordship and County of Canada," to his good friend sir William Alexander. But in 1690 the summons of sir William Phipps victoriously answered by Frontenac—"from the mouth of my cannon." In 1759 Montcalm won his fourth victory by repulsing Wolfe at Montmorency; then both died on the Plains, where Levis and Murray fought again next year. Finally, on the last day of 1775 French and English first stood together on the British defense of Canada, under Carleton, against Montgomery and Arnold. This is our true wonder-tale of war; and we have nothing to fear from the truth.

Is it to be thought of that we should fail to dedicate what our forefathers have so consecrated as the one field of glory to us all? Remember there is no question of barring modern progress—the energy for which we inherit from these very ancestors. No town should ever be made a mere "show place," devoted to the petiler kinds of tourisitry and dilettante antiquarian delight. But Quebec has room to set aside the most typical spots for commemoration, on this on the sound business principle of putting every site to its most efficient use. So there remains nothing beyond the time and trouble and expense of making what will become, in fact and name, Battlefield Park. This will include the best of what must always be known as the Plains of Abraham, and the best of every other center of action that can be preserved in whole, or part, or only in souvenir by means of a tablet. Appropriate limits within these limits could be chosen to commemorate the names of eleven historic characters: Champlain, who founded Canada; Montcalm, Wolfe, Levis, Murray, Saunders and Vauquelin, who fought for her; Cook and Bougainville, the circumnavigators, who did her yeoman service; and Frontenac and Carleton who saved her in different ways, but to the same end.

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VOL. 6

STEADY

Dr. Hall's Accou
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IN THE VICTOR

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