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NO AID FOR THE G. T. P.

Liberal Leader's Candid Statement of His Position

"Liberal Party Will Not Consider a Grant to the G. T. P. Under Any Circumstances."

(Special to The Daily News)

Grand Forks, B. C., Jan. 26.—A splendid gathering greeted liberal leader Macdonald at Grand Forks last evening. The opera house was crowded to the doors by an attentive and appreciative audience. H. W. Gregory, liberal candidate, opened the meeting and was very favorably received. E. Miller, the conservative candidate, and Halsey, for McInnes, the socialist, followed. Miller scored the government for its course in regard to the Grand Forks holders of East Kootenay coal and oil licenses. He also criticised the government's course in the matter of the Vernon & Midway railway; and Halsey, for McInnes, the socialist, offered an explanation of Hawthornthwaite's vote for the Columbia & Western land grant. He claimed that Hawthornthwaite voted thus because he honestly and conscientiously believed the C. P. R. had a right to the land.

F. J Deane of Nelson, also spoke, referring especially to the inconsistent and unintelligible attitude of the socialists in the legislature on such an important question as land alienation.

J. A. Macdonald closed the meeting, subjecting Miller to a severe grilling pointing out that whilst Miller denounced the course of the McBride government in several important particulars, he had the nerve to appeal to a Grand Forks electorate to send him down to Victoria to support McBride. Macdonald ably discussed the C. & W. land deal and McBride's taxation policy and the school act. He also discussed the question of the East Kootenay coal and oil locations, and declared his position to be that the holders of the licenses should be given every opportunity to establish their claims. This plain pronouncement met with great enthusiasm. Macdonald then gave a careful review of the McBride railway policy. Kaien island and better terms were the closing topics of the liberal leader's vigorous speech.

Macdonald's review of the political topics of the day was very well received, the audience greeting his several points with repeated and vigorous applause. Last night's meeting was a big vote maker for Gregory . Miller is no longer regarded as having the slightest prospect of election. The race is between Gregory and McInnes, the socialist. Phoenix will give a socialist majority, but it looks now as if Gregory will head off this lead by the vote he will receive in Grand Forks and vicinity.

In closing his speech, Macdonald replied specifically to a question asked by Halsey, as to the liberal party's attitude in the matter of assistance to the G. T. P. With regard to pioneer roads, Macdonald said it might be necessary to assist roads of that kind, and as far the liberal party was concerned, it's policy is "to encourage the opening up of unsettled districts by the construction of railways, etc. In such circumstances, the interests of B. C. must be safeguarded, and for any assistance rendered there must be an adequate quid pro quo. SO FAR AS THE LIBERAL PARTY IS CONCERNED, IT HAS NO CONNECTION OF ANY KIND WHATEVER WITH THE G. T. P. company. We believe the G. T. P. means very much to B. C., but WE BELIEVE THE G. T. P. HAS RECEIVED ENOUGH ALREADY and we see no reason why B. C. should supplement this assistance in any shape or form whatever. I TOLD MORSE PERSONALLY THAT THE LIBERAL PARTY COULD NOT CONSIDER ANY GRANT TO THE G. T. P. UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES WHATEVER."

REPEATS IT AT GREENWOOD

(Special to The Daily News)

Greenwood, Jan. 26—At Greenwood tonight liberal leader Macdonald closed a uniformly successful tour of the Boundary district. Everywhere he has spoken his clear, frank, logical exposition of liberal policy and examination of the McBride government's record has been greeted with significant attention. At tonight's meeting the socialists were present in force and at the outset interrupted all the speakers noisily, but after Macdonald commenced his powerful arraignment, the best of order prevailed and he was repeatedly applauded in quarters whence the most hostile demonstrations had emanated.

George R. Naden, liberal candidate, opened the meeting and was very cordially received. Warren, conservative, and Dynes, socialist, also spoke .Deane of Nelson, followed, dealing principally with Hawthornhwaite's record in the legislature. The liberal leader, in the course of one of the best speeches he has made in this campaign, dealt particularly with the liberal policy regarding labor and immigration, and assistance to railways, emphatically reiterating his previous statement that the liberals under no circumstances would give assistance to the G.T.P.

BRIBE OFFERED MACGOWAN

(Associated Press Despatch)

Harper's Camp, (Cariboo) Jan. 26—Dr. Wade and liberal candidate Yorston held a meeting here last night and were well received. They have the assurance of a majority here. Champion, Wilson's running mate, was also present and addressed the meeting. The feeling here is adverse to Wilson on account of his declining to state his reasons for his resignation and because he is a "carpet-bagger.' Yesterday Harry Jones, the liberal candidate, held a meeting at Keithley Creek, where he was accorded hearty support by the miners. Before leaving Keithley, Jones was shown the Vancouver Province article which tries to dispose of the story of a $150,000 bribe, offered Macgowan and Shatford, as a campaign canard. Jones said: "Macgowan told me himself that sum was offered them for support of the scheme to give a grant of $1,600,000 to the Nicola line." Macgowan told Jones he could make any use he liked of the information.

ANSWER TO A TORY LIE

McINNES BRINGS DOWN HOUSE WITH RINGING WORDS.

CHEERED AT EVERY SENTENCE OF HIS SPEECH.

(Special to The Daily News)

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 26.—Before an audience which howled approval at nearly every sentence W. W. B. McInnes tonight refuted most positively scandalous charges made in this morning's Colonist to the effect that effort had been made by the Yukon liberals to remove him from the commissioner's position, that Laurier had heard their plea with favor and that his resignation had really been handed in to forestall his removal. McInnes said that when in Nanaimo recently he had received an anonymous letter stating that unless he desisted from efforts to cast discredit on the conservative government, a bomb would be exploded which would sweep him from any confidence of the electorate.

"This has been sprung this morning," he said, "but I want to say and to prove to you that the whole thing is a fabrication of which I have unmistakeable proof which I am proud to show to you." He explained that when he went to the Yukon he found several parties enjoying unusual privileges, and, in pursuit of fair and honest treatment of all, he trod on their toes. Enraged at this treatment, they formulated a petition for his removal and sent it to sir Wilfrid Laurier under the name of the "Liberal Association." Sir Wilfrid Laurier returned the petition to him. Astounded, he consulted the leaders of the association and at once was told that it never considered any such petition and that its sending was an imposition. A resolution of the territorial association passed in November last year was then read, reciting that it had come to the knowledge of the association that a petition in its name had been sent to sir Wilfrid Laurier asking for McInnes' removal. Such action was declared as "never authorized, and the association regrets that its good name was used in such unwarranted manner." It absolutely repudiated the document and expressed the highest degree of confidence in the honesty and justice of the McInes' government.

Following hearty cheers of approval, the rest of the resolution of the Yukon liberal association of November 10 was read, stating that in its opinion McInnes had in his two years' rule conducted affairs in the Yukon in a conscientious and businesslike manner, and created new confidence with the people. A direction was given that the resolution be forwarded to Ottawa as an expression of confidence in McInnes. An editorial from the Daily Alaskan, published at Skagway, in which the rule of McInnes was praised as in every way worthy and to the credit of the nation he represented, followed. Finally, amid a burst of cheers, which rose one after another, McInnes produced the authograph letter from sir Wilfrid Laurier accepting his resignation in which the premier said:

"I desire to convey to you the sincere appreciation which the government feels at the manner in which you have discharged your duties in the important position which has been entrusted to you."

"If this was not enough to testify of my work," added McInnes, "I have but to point to the unexampled enthusiasm at the banquet tendered me before I left the Yukon. I appeal to Rev. Dr. McRea, who is now in the hall, as to whether my statements tonight are not the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

"With such backing," cried McInnes, when his voice could rise above the cheering, "I am not afraid to stand as the representative of any constituency on the liberal ticket, and I defy my enemies to work any harm to my name with such scurrilous and low means as are being used."

Commenting on the Green episode, McInnes asked why Green's attorneys did not essay the speedy method, charging the publishers of the statement of the Caron deal with criminal prosecution rather than civil suits. In the former case the evidence would at once have come out. This was feared and hence the slow method which would string out for a year if not die stillborn, was attempted.

All the other local candidates spoke and though a reaction might have been expected after the big meeting of last night, the hall was crowded to the doors and hundreds had to stand throughout the meeting.

R. F. GREEN IS HERE BUT REFUSES TO TALK

Would Make no Statement to The Daily News--His Published Denial a Virtual Confession--McBride Still Says Green Took Stock--Libel Suit Started Against Vancouver World--Text of Green's Admission of Facts

On the arrival in the city last night of R. F. Green and Neil McKay, The Daily News, being of the opinion that these gentlemen would welcome an opportunity of explaining to the public at length their relations to the Transcontinental Exploration Syndicate, detailed a reporter to invite them to do so. The Daily News representative was instructed to tell Mr. Green that the colums of The Daily News were open to his dictated statement, if he chose to make one, and to tell Mr. McKay the same thing. He was also instructed to ask Mr. McKay some questions which the public are much interested in, namely, what reason Mr. Green had for giving him the $37,000 stock; why sir Adolph Caron should regard the giving of the stock to Mr. McKay the same thing as giving it to Hon. R. F. Green; and whether he, Mr. McKay, had held the shares for any length of time.

The representative of The Daily News went up to the Strathcona, where the two gentlemen were staying, and found the hostelry full of conservatives, men from Trail, Ymir, Slocan, Rossland and Kaslo being in attendance, indulging in an informal caucus. Mr. Green was not visible, but Mr. McKay was across the office engaging in conversation with R. M. Macdonald of this city. The Daily News man sent his card up to Mr. Green's room, writing across it "The Daily News." A verbal reply was sent down saying "I am busy."

A note was then written telling Mr. Green that it was understood that he was busy and asking him when it would be convenient for him to be waited upon. At the same time he was informed that The Daily News was anxious to have his statement and would permit him to dictate anything he wished and would engage to publish the same. This without any reservations whatsoever. Again a verbal reply was brought down, "I really don't know when I will not be busy."

Considering this answer as a refusal to make any statement, the newspaper man turned his attention to Mr. McKay, who had just risen from his seated conversation with Mr. R. M. Macdonald, a third gentleman having walked up to the two as they stood by the Strathcona fire place. Mr. McKay was accosted at this juncture and the errand of the newspaper man explained. Mr. McKay replied that he was busy. He was then asked when he would not be busy. He replied, " I have to see these men." On being further pressed, Mr. McKay stated that he would be free in "about an hour."

It was then ten minutes to 10 o'clock. At half past ten The Daily News man returned and again asked the night clerk as to the whereabouts of the two and the answer was given that they had both left the hotel half and hour previously. It was at once seen that the "business" of both Mr. Green and Mr. McKay was not so pressing that they were not both free within a quarter of an hour of their previous answers and the conclusion arrived at was that neither man had anything to reply to the grave charges made. However, The Daily News reporter waited vainly for their appearance until past 11 o'clock and, after having given every opportunity to Messrs. Green and McKay to reply, left the hote'

About 12.15 a second reporter called at the Strathcona and encountered both Mr. Green and Mr. McKay.

"The Daily News will be glad to get and publish a statement from you, Mr. Green, in connection with the latest charge against you. Your statement, exactly as you make it, will appear tomorrow," said the reporter.

Mr. Green thought for a moment and then he said slowly: "I have nothing to say. He"—pointing to Mr. McKay—"may perhaps say something."

Mr. McKay was then asked for an interview, much in the same way that his former chief had been addressed, but the conservative candidate in Kaslo declined to talk. "Anything I have to say," he remarked, "I have said to The Canadian."

McBRIDE ADMITS GIFT.

(Special to The Daily News)

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 26.—Premier McBride, speaking last night on behalf of Hon. F. L. Carter-Cotton at Central Park, said that, from his point of view, there was nothing questionable in R. F. Green's accepting a present of stock from his friend, sir Adolph Caron. He made this remark in reply to J. A. Russell, who spoke on behalf of Weart, the liberal candidate, and who drew the premier's attention to the World's disclosures. The premier repeated his story about Caron's company not having received any lands in the Peace River country. That question, was not, of course, the one raised by the World. The premier claimed that everything Green had done was in accordance with law.

Hon. Wm. Manson, provincial secretary, when shown McBride's statement, was thunderstruck and inhisted that it could not be otherwise than a typographical error. As a result of the publication of the alleged scandal, Burns and Walkem, attorneys for R. F. Green, this afternoon issued a writ in a libel suit against the World. No stated damages are claimed nor has a bill of particulars been filed.

Locally nothing is being talked about in political circles but the Green story. It is generally thought it is the last nail in the conservative coffin and a liberal victory is assured in the face of the exposure of such actions. The libel suit is looked on as a mere make shift to present a face before the election.

Advices have been received from Hazelton that the ballot boxes for that district have mysteriously been delayed in shipment until it is feared they cannot be delivered by election day. This would prevent the vote in a section which is undoubtedly liberal, owing to the many lands and works department scandals.

Local betting on the election has begun in earnest. Two even wagers of $1000 each were made today that the liberals would have more seats than the conservatives. The amount of liberal money in sight for next week is an indication of the confidence of political sharps.

TATLOW STUMBLED THROUGH

(Special to The Daily News)

Victoria, Jan. 26.—The confidence of loyal and reputable electors in the McBride government received a mortal blow last night when finance minister Tatlow, on the public platform, and Robert F. Green, late minister of lands and works, in a signed statement for the press, both virtually admitted the salient facts in the charge laid by the Vancouver World that the late minister accepted a bribe in stock from sir Adolph Caron, of the Transcontinental Exploration Syndicate; and that, after Green's own letter to Caron acknowledging these shares (which possessed a market value of $37,000) had been laid before the executive council with all the members present but Hon. Mr. Fulton, the administration had condoned the action of the lands and works minister and premier McBride had retained him as a colleague until party pressure forced his practical dismissal on the eve of the election campaign.

Neither Tatlow nor Green nor the government organ, the Colonist, has the hardihood to designate the explanatory statements of the financial genius of the administration or his late colleague by the name of denial. As for Mr. Tatlow's explanation, the Colonist intimates weakly that he "fully dealt with the transaction." Mr. Green's lame defense, telegraphed from Arrowhead under yesterday's date, is published as an explicit statement.

It is doubtful if anything so much of the bombshell type has ever caused the respectable code of conservatism so to stand aghast as Hon. captain Tatlow's forced reference to the latest and conclusive proof of the degradation of the lands department administration at the party rally in A. O. U. W. hall last night, presided over by ex-mayor Barnard. As one of the hardest workers of the conservative committee said to The Daily News correspondent after the meeting, with a completeness of enactment almost ludicrous, "Why, this story must be true; Tatlow practically admits it. He won't go much further than to deny that the shares were actually received by Green, which isn't the point at all. He accepted them with thanks and the government afterwards knew it and stood for it. That's raw enough for anyone."

The major portion of Tatlow's speech was on the sterotype of administration excellence. He approached the deadly loaded mine with obvious reluctance, because the public demanded that some explanation be made, and he dropped the subject just as quickly as he could with evident good reason. The more said as to the facts, the blacker the case against the government. Loyal to his captain's policy of bluffing, he said that a number of nasty charges had been made against the late chief commissioner of lands and works. Mr. Green was not now a member of the government, and no doubt would be able personally to vindicate whatever he had done.

As fyor the matter of this attack upon him in his official capacity while lands minister he (Tatlow) would say that a number of eastern capitalists had applied for eight coal licenses in the usual way and they had been issued to them. He believed that the principals forming the Transcontinental Syndicate, being greatly pleased with the manner the business had been carried through, had written to Hon. Mr. Green, offering him a present of stock. He understood that Mr. Green had never received this stock. Later on, the same people had asked for a renewal of licenses on certain coal lands. This application Mr. Green had refused. It would be possible, perhaps, in a few days, to give a fuller and more satisfactory explanation of the matter. Whatever had occured, whatever was said, however, he wished to announce that Mr. Green had never touched the stock which these investors evidently thought he had taken, nor had the province been robbed of one acre of its lands.

It will be noted and is admitted by all fair conservatives as "looking mighty bad" that the finance minister, in the first place, agrees that the eastern company headed by sir Adolph Caron, was "so well pleased" with the manner with which the responsible crown minister administered the property of the province in the company's, rather than in provincial, interests that they felt generously impelled to make him a present of $37,000 as a slight testimony of appreciation. Mr. Tatlow says that this generous gift was purely voluntary. If so, it will but emphasise in the eyes of business men how enormous must have been the incapacity of the minister as guardian of the B. C. lands or how gross his betrayal of his high trust.

It is also noted that Hon. captain Tatlow admits that the investors evidently believed the stock to have passed to Mr. Green or some one acting as his agent, although this is denied by Mr. Green and the government screening him, and of which he was until lately a member. It is a curious reflection upon the business methods of the Transcontinental Exploration syndicate that they should be so peculiarly mistaken as to their shares, which must in the natural course have passed through the several processes of allotment, record, and signature by the officials of the company with the affixing of its seal. But whether the stock actually passed to Mr. Green or not, the fact is not denied that it was given him for what the company considered his administration of the provincial land assets in their favor; that he acknowledged it, not with stern indignation, but with thanks; that his letter accepting the equivalent of $37,000 for a betrayal of the public trust was exhibited to premier McBride and his colleagues in council; and that they condoned the minister's course and endorsed it by his retention in the government.

Nor at the last is there any suggestion of an awakening of conscience in the ministry, for it is declared that Green was not dismissed but resigned his portfolio, voluntarily, being tempted thereto by his private business which offers to be far more remunerative than the public service with its paltry $37,000 tips. Green, in his telegram to the Colonist, admits the material facts that stock in the Transcontinental Exploration Syndicate was offered him, the corporation evidently considering itself under obligation to him in his official capacity; that he accepted this stock, not for himself, but for his close friend, Neil McKay, then premier McBride's private secretary, subsequently the deputy minister of the lands department and now the conservative candidate in Mr. Green's late constituency. McKay has the well understood promise that if he holds the seat he will be given the ministry, offering so alluring a prospect to a man of comparatively modest financial aspirations.

The burden of Mr. Green's telegram is a crude endeavor to cloud the issue with denials of unimportant details. He does not attempt to deny that he was offered the stock, was willing to take it, and asked that it be issued to McKay. He says it was not received, however, and therefore that his course was beyond reproach.

R. F. GREEN'S DENIAL A VIRTUAL ADMISSION

THE PUBLICATION OF THIS STATEMENT CAN MEAN NOTHING BUT THE ELECTION OF JOHN KEEN IN KASLO BY A LARGE MAJORITY

R. F. Green's answer to the direct and specified charge of corruption made against him by the Vancouver World, is reproduced below exactly as it appeared yesterday in his own organ, save that certain sentences are capitalized for the sake of emphasis:

Arrowhead, B.C., Jan. 25—I arrived here today from Trout Lake and for the first time saw copies of the Vancouver World containing the infamous charges against me. I reply that I do not hold nor have I ever held any stock in the Transcontinental Exploration syndicate either by myself or through any other person, and Neil F. MacKay does not hold, nor has he ever held any stock in trust for me or upon any understanding direct or indirect, whereby I was to receive any benefit therefrom.

I was never charged by any solicitors before the executive with having been bribed by sir A. P. Caron, or anyone else, to issue any coal licenses or leases to the said syndicate, or to the said A. P. Caron, or his associates as the records of the Lands and Works department will show. No licenses or leases covering lands in the Pine River district have ever been granted to the syndicate, or to A. P. Caron, or to anyone else.

Caron and his associates applied for such licenses but their application was refused on the ground that the government would not deal with lands in that district until the Dominion government had completed their selection of the 3,500,000 acres granted to it by the settlement act. No promise, direct or indirect, that such licenses would be granted was ever made to them, and no licenses have ever been granted though they were repeatedly applied for.

The applications were dealt with in exactly the same manner as were all applications made by others for licenses over lands in that district and all were refused. Prior to making the above applications Caron and his associates applied for, as far as I can remember, about a half dozen coal licenses over lands in the Telqua valley. These lands were open to location, the requirements of the act were complied with and licenses were granted to them, as well as to other parties over lands in that valley. These licensees were issued in strict accordance with the act. I state most emphatically that no favor or concession of any kind whatever was ever granted by the government or myself or the lands and works department to Caron or his associates or the syndicate. They only received what they were entitled to receive and all licenses to which they were not entitled were refused them in the same way as others were refused.

After the licenses in the Telqua valley were granted and before the applications for licenses in the Pine River districts were before the department, CARON, whom I knew very well, WROTE ME, SAYING HE DESIRED TO ALLOT ME A FEW SHARES OF STOCK IN A COMPANY TO BE ORGANIZED. I did not wish any of the stock. Mr. Mackay, then secretary to the premier, was in my office when I received the letter. I SHOWED IT TO HIM SAYING THAT I did not want the stock and that IF HE CARED TO TAKE IT HE COULD HAVE IT, remarking that while I did not consider it of much value that it possibly might be worth something to him some day. He signified his willingness to take the stock and I NOTIFIED CARON TO ISSUE IT TO HIM.

The records of the lands and works will show conclusively that all transactions with Caron were carried out in strict accordance with the act. The first intimation I ever had that Cuppage was a director of the company, was when I saw it in the World. I know absolutely nothing of what stock he holds or how he acquired it.

(Signed) R. F. GREEN.

CRANBROOK INDIGNANT

OBJECTS TO TALE SENT OUT BY CAMPAIGN SECRETARY

DR. KING HAS NEVER ADMITTED LIKELIHOOD OF DEFEAT

(Special to The Daily News)

Cranbrook, Jan. 26—The campaign sheet issued in Nelson by conservative money, has no weight in East Kootenay politics. The screed published in this morning's paper from the pen of the secretary of the Cranbrook conservative committee, stating that Dr. King has admitted defeat, is ridiculed by conservatives, liberals and laborites alike in this community. Those familiar with the situation fully appreciate the fact that Dr. King is making a great campaign, that he is gaining ground every day, and that J. A. Harvey, the conservative candidate, is going to have a hard fight to save his deposit. The desparate situation of the conservative party in this district is evinced by such displicable tactics as telegram like those referred to above from this point, emanating directly from the conservative committee rooms and paid for from the conservative campaign money that is being distributed over this district.

The supporters of Dr. King are working like sure winners. They have faith in their cause and their candidate, and are urged on to renewed efforts by the assurance of a glorious victory. Perfect harmony prevails and the committee rooms are crowded each night with enthusiastic workers. The attack upon Frank Augers, the eloquent French Canadian, is made for the same reason as the attack upon Mr. McInnes, simply because Mr. Augers is a powerful factor in the movement that insures success for Dr. King. The conservatives tried to secure his invaluable services, but he is strongly entrenched in the principles of the liberal party and was glad of the opportunity to lend his assistance to Dr. King.

DR. KING AT MOYIE

(Special to The Daily News)

Cranbrook, Jan. 26—The liberals of Moyie held a most enthusiastic meeting on Friday night, the principal speaker being Dr. J. H. King, the liberal candidate. Dr. Heney, the socialist orator, W. H. Clayton and F. E. Simpson also spoke. R. Campbell presided and the great crowd present remained until Dr. King closed the meeting with his second speech. The doctor was in fine form and in no campaign has he made a more telling speech. Facing an audience that was composed chiefly of miners whose secretary, Thomas Kelly, is the labor candidate, the doctor reviewed his work in parliament and stated that for the good of the province and the good of this district he had done all in his power. He scored heavily against the McBride government when he showed that this district had been refused adequate appropriations although there was a revenue going into the provincial treasury from the Cranbrook district of more than $175,000 a year straight from the shoulder. Dr. King showed that the bringing out of a third candidate in this district was the result of the McBride-Hawthornthwaite combination arrangement, made last summer, and that they hoped that every vote secured for the candidate of the conservative-socialist alliance would tend to weaken the chances of the liberal candidate. At the close of the meeting it was easily seen that the doctor, by his honest manly course had made many new friends in the audience.

YMIR NOTES

(Special to The Daily News)

Ymir, Jan. 26—Dennis Leary, a resident of Montana and employed at the Second Relief mine as a miner, was seriously injured at an early hour yesterday morning by falling down a stope, a distance of 25 feet. He is resting easily at the Ymir general hospital. The doctor reports that his injuries consist of a ruptured kidney. Joe Nicholson rode all night to Ymir, a distance of 25 miles, to notify the doctor.

John Houston came to town this morning and wil laddress a public meeting this evening.

Returning officer Perdue of Trail, upon strong representations being made to him, has decided to grant a polling station at the Hunter V. mine. Edward Peters will be deputy returning officer.

ROSS BACK FROM TRIP

Says Liberals Will Sweep All the Interior Ridings

McBride is Worn Out With Campaigning and Has Lost His Vivaciousness

"The liberals will practically make a clean sweep of the interior constituencies," was the declaration of Duncan Ross, M.P., at the Hume hotel last evening. Mr. Ross has just returned from two weeks campaigning in Smilikameen, Okanagan and Kamloops districts, and is enthusiastic about the prospects for the liberals.

To a Daily News representative Mr. Ross said: "Every conservative speaker from premier McBride down, are putting up a half- hearted fight. Four weeks of attempting to defend the indefensible has told on the premier and he has lost much of his old time buoyant spirits. At Armstrong the other night he addressed an audience of 400 people. He spoke for nearly three hours defending the knocking of the Midway and Vernon, the C. & W. land grant, the failure to tax the B. C. Southern lands, the Kaien island transaction and the latest scandal in connection with the lands and works department. One could not help feeling sorry for him. There was none of the old time, vivacious, rollicking Dick, but a discouraged man struggling with a lost cause.

"Price Ellison is defeated in the Okanagan. Conservatives now admit that the contest will be close. The liberals have a splendid organization. At Vernon the committee rooms are full of bright, active young fellows always working and always about. Some of the old veterans are there too, and they say they never saw a contest like this one in the Okanagan which has always been good fighting ground. The big voters' list has been thoroughly canvassed with the result that the liberals are absolutely confident of success. Dr. K. C. Macdonald, the liberal candidate in the Okanagan, is one of the surprises of the campaign. He has rapidly developed into one of the most effective campaign speakers in the province and those who heard him tackle the premier at his own meeting in Vernon were simply amazed at his effective style of debate.

"Smith Curtis is putting up a magnificent fight in the Similkameen. His opponent Mr. Shatford cannot be induced to attend any meetings and is conducting a still hunt campaign. Mr. Curtis' meetings are well attended and judging from the enthusiasm shown he should be an easy winner.

"The poohbah of the McBride administration Hon. F. J. Fulton will go down to defeat in Kamloops riding. Kamloops has always been a liberal constituency but during the factional differences in the liberal party Mr. Fulton succeeded in winning by a narrow majority. The differences in the liberal party have been healed and J. D. Swanson the liberal candidate will win by a large majority. M. P. Gordon who has charge of Swanson's campaign is absolutely certain that Fulton will be defeated

"These three seats are now held by conservatives. They will be in the liberal column after the next election."

Mr. Ross was asked for his opinion of the general result. "You know the old story about elections and horse racing," he stated, "and one hesitates about expressing an opinion. I would not be surprised to see the liberals win 32 seats. They cannot win less than 24. A very conservative estimate of the next legislature would be 24 liberals, 15 conservatives and 3 socialists. I believe the liberals will do better than this."

Mr. Ross leaves for his home in Greenwood on Monday. He addresses a meeting at Midway Monday night, Grand Forks Tuesday night and Phoenix Wednesday night.

HUME MEETINGS.

J. Fred Hume, the liberal candidate in the Ymir riding will address meetings during the coming week as follows:

Monday, Ymir.
Tuesday, Salmo.
Wednesday, Erie and Waneta.
Thursady, Fairview.
Friday and Saturday, Trail.

HON. A. G. BLAIR DEAD

Fredericton, Jan. 26—Hon. A. G. Blair was stricken last night at the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Thompson, and died before medical aid arrived. He was born in Fredericton March 7, 1844. He was educated in his native city and called to the bar of his province in 1866. He entered the New Brunswick legislature in 1878 and became premier of the province in 1883. In 1896 he entered the dominion cabinet as minister of railways and canals. In 1903 he resigned. He was first chairman of the railway commission, but resigned in less than a year.

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B. E. WALKER, General Manager. ALEX. LAIRD, Asst Gen'l Manager

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA AND IN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND

A General Banking Business transacted. Accounts may be opened and conducted by mail with all branches of this bank.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Deposits of $1 and upwards received, and interest allowed at current rates. The depositor is subject to no delay whatever in the withdrawal of the whole or any portion of the deposit.

J. L. BUCHAN, Manager, NELSON BRANC

BANK of MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817
CAPITAL, ALL PAID UP...$14,400,000 REST $11,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G. C. M. G., Hon. President
Hon. Sir George Drummond, K. C. M. G., President.
E. S. Clouston, Vice-President and General Manager.

BRANCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Armstrong, Enderby, Greenwood, Kelowna, Nelson, New Denver, Nicola, New Westminster, Rossland, Summerland, Vancouver, Vernon, Victoria, Chilliwack.

Nelson Branch: L. B. DeVeber, Manager

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SUBJECT TO CONFIRMATION WE WILL BUY		SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE WE WILL SELL	
5000	Rambler-Cariboo	3000	International Coal ..... $ .63
2000	Cariboo-McKinney	2000	Diamond Vale ..... .35
5000	Western Coal and Iron	5000	B. C. Amalgamated ..... Bid
5000	Nicola Coal and Coke	100	Dominion Copper 7.75
5000	White Bear, 9 1-2 paid	50	B.C. Copper 12.25
2000	Nicola Coal Mines	50	Nicola Valley C. and C. 100.00
500	Rocky Mountain Oil ..... Offer	5000	Novelty Mines .....
500	Alberta Coal 1.60	10,000	American Boy .....
500	Western Oil Con. 1.50	10	Consolidated Smelters 142.50

THE DAILY NEWS

Published at Nelson Every Morning Except Monday, by F. J. DEANE

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Daily, per year $6.00
Daily, per month 60
All subscriptions payable in advance.

UNION LABEL

GREEN'S DENIAL IS AN ADMISSION.

After the licenses in the Telqua valley were granted and before the applications for licenses in the Pine river district were before the department, Caron, whom I knew very well, wrote me, saying he desired to allot me a few shares of stock in a company to be organized. I did not wish any of the stock. Mr. Mackay, then secretary to the premier, was in my office when I received the letter; I showed it to him saying that I did not want the stock and that if he cared to take it he could have it, remarking that while I did not consider it of much value that it possibly might be worth something to him some day. He signified his willingness to take the stock and I notified Caron to issue it to him.

These pregnant sentences are taken, without alteration in the slightest particular, from R. F. Green's denial of the charge (of having accepted a bribe) made against him by the Vancouver World. To the unprejudiced citizen, they say, in almost audible language: "I confess; I confess," and thus they offer a direct and emphatic refutation from his own mouth of his equally direct and emphatic denial which precedes them. The Daily News is sincere in its desire to be perfectly fair to Mr. Green; but it cannot help drawing from his statement conclusions very damaging to his reputation as a public man. Granting that every word Mr. Green says is perfectly true, and that he is neither withholding from nor adding to the facts, his conduct, to say the least, was very indiscreet. He admits that a syndicate which had received valuable leases from the lands and works department of which he was the head, and which expected to receive other leases still more valuable, offered him in a friendly way a block of its own stock; this, he says, he refused for himself, but accepted on behalf of his friend and assistant, Neil McKay, and notified Sir Adolph Caron, the head of the syndicate and the man with whom he was negotiating, to transfer it to McKay.

On top of this denial from Mr. Green, a denial which is virtually an admission, comes premier McBride's second statement. On Friday, in a wire to the Vancouver Province, the premier admitted that Green had taken stock from Caron not as a bribe, but "as a friend." Speaking at Central Park on Friday night, he emphasized the remark, and removed all doubt as to whether or not he was misquoted when the above statement was credited to him, by saying that, from his point of view, there was "nothing whatever questionable in Green's accepting a present of stock from his friend, Sir Adolph Caron." This puts Mcride's meaning beyond all question. He frankly admits what Green denies—namely, that Green accepted stock. Tatlow and Cotton, too, while not expressly admitting the truth of the charge, refuse to deny that Green took the stock, and Cotton even goes so far as to say that the matter "is a cabinet secret." If it were absolutely false, there would be no secret about it, nor would there be any necessity of hedging in making denials. But it is useless to spend any more time discussing this point, for the premier's version must be accepted as authoritative.

On the other hand, we are somewhat confused by the contradictory evidence concerning the issuance of the leases. Premier McBride, at Armstrong, gave his word of honor that no leases whatever had been issued to any company or syndicate. But he carefully refrained, it will be noticed, from using the word "persons": even the Vancouver World never alleged that the leases were issued to a company or to a syndicate direct; hence the premier was on perfectly safe ground in going as far as he did, but he would not have been safe had he gone farther. Later, at Vernon, he qualified his original statement by inserting the words "in the Peace river district," and adding the previously omitted phrase, "person or persons." Here, too, he was safe, for the issued leases were for lands in the Telqua district. But the premier was evidently trying to avoid admitting the issuance of leases in any district, or, rather, to go farther and convey the direct impression that no leases had been issued at all. Why he should do this, in the face of his far more damaging admission that Green accepted stock from Caron, is difficult to understand. However, despite his ambiguous statements, it has been proved as an established fact, both through Green himself and through the officials of the lands and works department, that half a dozen leases were issued to Caron and the associates who formed with him the exploration syndicate.

On these scores, then, there need be no further quibbling. It has been shown, by the words of Mr. Green himself and by those of the premier, that leases were issued; that stock in the syndicate which was benefitted by the leases was offered to Green; that the stock was accepted for Neil McKay, Green's assistant; and that then the syndicate applied for further concessions, which the government refused to allow to go through. True, Green says that "Neil McKay does not hold, nor has he ever held, any stock in trust for me or upon any understanding, direct or indirect, whereby I was to receive any benefit." To grant this would be to clear Green from any suspicion of having accepted a bribe; but it would not relieve him of the imputation of having been most indiscreet. Out of his own mouth he is condemned on this minor charge. But on the more serious one, his words cannot be taken as conclusive evidence, especially in view of the damaging array of evidence on the other side, the truth of which is established or admitted.

Once more judgment must be withheld temporarily in the absence of certain vital testimony. Copies of Green's correspondence with Caron must be produced, also a statement from Caron himself. When these are forthcoming, electors will be able to decide definitely whether the ex-commissioner was guilty of corruption, or merely committed a serious act of indiscretion. If he is not guilty of corruption, he will be at infinite pains to place this evidence before the public at once; if he is guilty, it will not be forthcoming until after the election.

That the incident is one of minor importance, no one can assert. Apart from the consideration of honor in high official positions, the financial features involved are of no mean order.

The value of the lands in question is sufficiently proven by the fact that Forbes Vernon, and others associated with him, held on to adjoining coal lands for years, disposing of the great bulk of them to the G.T.P. in March, 1905. Frank Morse, vice-president and general manager of the G. T. P., when in Victoria in 1905, acquired from Mr. Vernon's syndicate 26 miles of these coal measures. The exact figure paid by the G. T. P. for these lands has never been made public. But it is known that a very large sum was involved. At the same time, Mr. Vernon's company, known under the name of the Skeena River Development Company, retained three square miles in the block made up of the following sections: 237, 230 and 221. It is thus demonstrated that the lands acquired in the Telqua valley by the Caron syndicate constitute a splendid asset to those interested. And on account of the fact that a corporation like the G. T. P. paid a high price for adjoining lands, the Caron syndicate was in a position to make large profits on the London markets by the sale of the stock.

Premier McBride has seen fit to make a denial which is intended to have the effect of being a full and sweeping answer. The premier states that not an acre has been leased to the Exploration company. He is technically correct in that denial, but we fear he is only adopting a subterfuge in an attempt to hoodwink the public for one week longer in the hope of keeping this question in the back ground for that length of time, and until the elections are over. The Exploration company did not take out the coal mining licenses and obtain the land. It was an unorganized company and is not yet duly registered in the province. It was necessary, therefore, to take out the leases and renew them in individual names, and this was done.

Section 624 passed out of the hands of the syndicate for this very reason.

The individual in whose name the lease was obtained died. The department could not renew the lease in the name of a deceased man, and could not do it in the name of a company which had no official standing in the province. The premier, therefore, keeps within the letter of the truth when he denies that the syndicate got the leases; but the whole truth is that the syndicate, to all intents and purposes, did get them, although it was necessary to use individual names in the transaction until other preliminaries were completed.

A small conservative section in the city of Vancouver, which knows all about the transaction in which Mr. Green was concerned, and which has not yet revealed all that it is able to give concerning it, has been perplexed for some time to know what course it should adopt; whether it should stand by the premier and his immediate following who had its confidence, or openly declare against them. It was a question for these men to decide whether they were called upon as party men to endorse Mr. McBride and his friends, whom they knew to be parties to a questionable transaction, or to come out openly against the government.

The premier was given an opportunity to set himself right. His attention was called to the deal in which Mr. Green was concerned, and he was urged to make his own position secure by dismissing Green. The premier refused to do this. The conservatives in possession of the facts were therefore placed in the position of having to decide between public duty and allegiance to the McBride government, the members of which they despised. They chose to perform their duty, but so far have only done so in part.

A RECORD OF PROGRESS

To those who have felt a little nervous trepidation lest the unusually "good times" now prevailing should prove the precursor of bad times to come, the report of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, presented in full in this issue of The Daily News, will prove comforting and re-assuring. The Bank of Commerce, with its wide ramifications and innumerable branches, is in close touch with every section of the dominion, and has unexcelled opportunities for estimating the permanence of the prosperity so evident on every hand. Its verdict is as satisfactory as its own record. It has proved by experience that Canada is a sound field for business; and the confidence it has thereby gleaned it is passing on to the vast number of those who either deal with it directly as clients or watch its published statements as trustworthy signs of the financial times. The Daily News congratulates the Bank of Commerce on the wonderful progress it has made and in doing so ventures the opinion that no small share of the prosperity the dominion is enjoying at the present moment is due to the clear foresight, the progressive methods and the sound financial condition of its great banking institutions—and to none more than to the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Some one by the name of A. E. Watts writes to The Daily News defending the C.P.R. against the "cowardly attacks" made by the liberal press upon some of its officials, "whose position precludes them from defending themselves publicly." Why? we ask. The C.P.R. is not usually backward about airing its views when it has anything to gain. As a rule it rushes into print more quickly, more effectually, and more voluminously than any other corporation in Canada. In this instance, however, no attacks have been made on the local officials of the C.P.R. For them The Daily News and every other liberal paper has nothing but respect and friendship. They are in no wise responsible for, nor have they ever been consulted about, the arrangement between sir Thomas Shaughnessy and premier McBride. The fault is at headquarters, not in the local offices. Indeed, the local officials are as uniformly courteous and obliging to the liberal leaders as to the conservative. But the liberal leaders cannot afford to pay for special trains, boats and cars, since they know well that the amount of their bills will not be returned from Montreal. We would like to suggest to this Mr. Watts that perhaps sir Thomas Shaughnessy and his chief officals can look after themselves without his assistance.

A. E. Watts, the man who rushes into print to defend sir Thomas Shaughnessy, wires R. F. Green offering to supply him with funds to commence libel suits against the liberal press. WHO IS A. E. WATTS?

FOR SALE — T. G. PROCTER — FOR SALE

NELSON CITY PROPERTY AND FRUIT LANDS. Improved and unimproved, consisting of Business Blocks, Building Lots, and some of the best ranches on Kootenay river. Nothing offered the public on n touch.

RIVERSIDE

Fronting on Kootenay River, 20 miles east of Nelson, opposite the town of Procter, which has DAILY MAILS ,TRAINS and STEAMERS, POST and TELEGRAPH OFFICES, HOTEL AND SAWMILL. A SCHOOL HAS BEEN APPLIED FOR. Ten acre blocks partially cleared, price $75 to $100 per acre on terms. For full particulars apply to

T. G. PROCTER, Agent, Nelson

Cheap Reading FOR THE Winter Evenings

We have a large accumulation of un sold magazines. They consist of the popular story magazines, illustrated papers, Tit Bits, mining journals, etc., etc. We have put them up in bundles.

AT 25c. A BUNDLE

Your mail order will be carefully attended to.

W. G. THOMSON

Phone 34 BOOKSELLER and STATIONER. Nelson, B.C.

—FOR— Quick Sale

A six-roomed cottage well built, well laid out, on two good lots, lawn in front, garden at the back with woodshed, alley in rear of lots. This house is completely furnished, everything a person needs to step right in and start keeping house.

If sold at once the price is $1400.

TOYE & CO.
FRUIT LAND, REAL ESTATE
Baker St. Nelson, B. C.

We Will Sell

10	Marconi	$2.00
25	Dominion Copper	$7.50
50	B. C. Copper	$12.50
1000	Yale-Kootenay Ice	.10

McDERMID & McHARDY

MEN ARE POWERLESS

To Fight Against Disease Unless They Strike at the Underlying Cause.

To treat Dandruff, and Falling Hair, with irritants or oils on which a parasitic germ will prosper, is like scooping water from the ocean to prevent the tide from rising.

You cannot accomplish a satisfactory cure without having a right understanding of the fundamental causes of the trouble.

You must kill the Dandruff Germ.

Newbro's Herpicide does this because it is specially made to do that very thing.

When the germ is removed, the hair has no choice but to resume healthy growth and beauty.

"Destroy the cause, you remove the effect."

Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich

CANADA DRUG & BOOK CO.,
Special Agents, K.W.C. Block

FROM THE ANTILLES

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy Benefits a City Councilman at Kingston, Jamaica

Mr. W. O'Reilly Fogarty, who is a member of the city council at Kingston, Jamaica, West Indies writes as follows: "One bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had good effect on a cough that was giving me trouble and I think I should have been more quickly relieved if I had continued the remedy. That it was beneficial and quick in relieving me there is no doubt and it is my intention to obtain another bottle." For sale by all druggists and dealers.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper

CHURCH SERVICES TODAY

The services announced for today in the churches of Nelson are as follows:

Anglican—St. Saviour's church, corner of Ward and Silica Street. Septuagesima Sunday. Holy Communion, 8 a. m.; morning prayer and litany, 11:00; Sunday school, 2:30 p.m.; evensong, 7:30; Rev. F. H. Graham, pastor. No services will be held today owing to the rector's illness. Sunday school as usual in the afternoon.

Catholic—Church of Mary Immaculate, corner of Ward and Mill streets. Low mass, 8 a.m.; high mass, 10:30; evening service, 7:30. Rev. Father Althoff, priest.

Salvation Army—Barracks on Victoria street, west of Josephine. Special services will be held today. Knee drill, 7 a.m.; holiness meeting, 11 a.m.; praise meeting, 3 p.m.; evening meeting, 8 o'clock.

Baptist church—Stanley street, near Mill. Morning service, 11 a.m.; evening service, at 7:30; Sunday school, 2:30 p.m.; Rev. E. H. Shanks, pastor. Morning topic, "The Leaven of the Pharasees"; evening topic, "Daniel and the Angel, or How Good Men Succeed," an election sermon.

Presbyterian Church—St. Paul's, corner Victoria and Kootenay streets. Morning service, 11 a.m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p.m.; evening service, 7:30 p.m.; Rev. J. T. Ferguson, pastor.

Methodist church—Corner Silica and Josephine streets. Morning service, 11 a.m.; Sunday school and pastor's bible class 2:30. Friends and visitors cordially welcomed. Rev. R. N. Powell, pastor.

Meats That Satisfy

LAING'S

Canned Meats

Are You Particular?

Do you want things to be just so. Then I'd like you for a customer. Your cleaning, pressing and repairing receive prompt attention here.

H. F. MORTENSEN
THE NEW TAILOR

On Josephine St., Back of Canada Drug and Book Co.'s Store

Sharp & Irvine
BROKERS

108 Wall St. Spokane, Wash.

We have in our office and can make prompt delivery of all or any part of the following stocks, subject to prior sale.

200	International Coal	$ .66
500	Nicola Coal	.10
500	Diamond Vale Coal	.35
1500	B. C. Amalgamated Coal	Bid
1000	Rambler-Cariboo	.28
86	Rocky Mountain Oil	.40
50	Dominion Copper	7.35
5000	American Boy	.2
5000	Sullivan	.3

Write for our Weekly Market Letter and Quotation Sheet

FURNITURE

We lead in high grade, up-to-date

FURNISHINGS

D. J. ROBERTSON & CO.
House Furnishers, Nelson

A special line of

HEAVY HAMS

at low price... Just received. Also Davies' Medium ... and Lard

ALL ... DELICACIES

P. BURNS & CO. Limited

... Wholesale and Retail Meat Merchants ... B. C.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Report of the Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of Shareholders, Tuesday, 8th January, 1907

The fortieth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Bank of Commerce was held in the banking-house on Tuesday, January 8, 1907, at 12 o'clock.

Among those present were:

William Cook, Carrville; John A. Bruce, Hamilton; Thomas Gilmour, F. C. Bruce, Hamilton; W. C. T. Morrison, Lindsay; William Davidson, E. G. Shannon, Parrsboro'; J. A. Russell, Windsor, N. S; D. Archer, Churchville; Henry Beatty, Thomas West, J. L. Blaikie, E. W. Cox, H. L. Watt, L. H. Baldwin, Rev. Dr. Somerville, William Davies, Hon. S. H. Blake, Z. A. Lash, K.C., H. C. Cox, S. Morley Wickett, J. L. Watt, R. A. Rumsey, Winnipeg; R. Cassels, J. J. Acres, Wiarton; G. C. T. Pemberton, D. McLennan, Carman; J. M. Hedley, S. H. Logan, Cobalt; E. H. Bissett, R. Harmer, D. B. Dewar, Hamilton; J. O. Thorn, George Murray, Toronto Junction; William Garside, W. Murray Alexander, C. W. Montgomery, James Hedley, C. Cambie, E. C. Complin, Orangeville; M. Morris, D. B. Hanna, William Mackenzie, W. A. Murray, Montreal; Alexander Bruce, W. B. Meikle, F. J. D. Smith, Newtonbrook; Mrs. F. J. D. Smith, Newtonbrook; Hon. Geo. A. Cox, N. Silverthorn, Summerville; C. E. Goad, Robert Kilgour, N. G. Gzowski, E. M. Lockie, Parry Sound; M. Leggat, Hamilton; G. F. Beer, W. H. Lockhart Gordon, Charles Bonnick, James Crathern, Montreal; F. G. H. Williams, Thos. Walmsley, Geo. J Foy, John Hoskin, K. C., LL. D., L. J. Cosgrave, Alex. Buntin, W. T. White, C. M. Stork, Belleville; J. W. Flavelle, Dr. Andrew Smith, W Glenney, Oshawa; A. Kingman, Montreal; J. Moorman, Waterloo; G. A. Morrow, J. S. Lovell, Hon. L. Melvin Jones, Wm. Craig, Richard Brown, Frederic Nicholls, C E. Howitt, Guelph; C. M. Gripton, St. Catherines; Mrs. E. J. Gripton, St. Catherines; H. D. Warren, A. Jarvis, F. H. Mathewson, Montreal; R. C. Carlyle, W. G. Carlyle, Hon. W. C. Edwards, Rockland; C. Mulock, W. N. Keefer, W. T. Boyd, Bobcaygeon; R. Mulholland; G. F. Little, S Nordheimer, R Gill, Ottawa; J. H. Haslam, Regina; A. H. Campbell, Jun., A. W. Smith.

The president, Hon. George A. Cox, having taken the chair, Mr. F. G. Jemmett was appointed to act as secretary, and Messrs. Aemilius Jarvis and W. M. Alexander were appointed scrutineers.

The president called upon the secretary to read the annual report of the directors, as follows:

REPORT.

The directors beg to present to the shareholders the fortieth annual report, covering the year ending November 30, 1906, together with the usual statement of assets and liabilities:

The balance at the credit of Profit and Loss Account brought forward from last year was..	$ 58,871.76
Net profits for the year ending 30th November, after providingfor all bad and doubtful debts amounted to	1,741,125.40
	$1,799,997.16
Which has been appropriated as follows:	
Dividends Nos. 78 and 79 at 7 per cent per annum	$ 700,000.00
Bonus of 1 per cent	100,000.00
Written off bank premises	341,434.73
Transferred to Pension Fund, annual contribution	30,000.00
Subscription to San Francisco relief fund	25,000.00
Transferred to Rest Account	500,000.00
Balance carried forward	103 562.43
	$1,799,997.16

The entire assets of the bank have, as usual, been carefully revalued, and ample provision has been made for all bad and doubtful debts.

Last year we were able to show earnings which were the largest in the history of the bank. This year we have again made satisfactory progress, our net earnings which were the largest in the history of the bank. This year we have again made satisfactory progress, our net earnings amounting to $1,741,-125.40, or about $870,000 more than last year. In view of these handsome profits, your directors decided that the time had come to increase the annual distribution to the shareholders, and, in addition to the usual dividend at the rate of seven per cent per annum, they have declared a bonus of one per cent, making a total distribution of eight per cent, for the past year. After providing for this increased distribution and for the annual contribution to the Pension Fund, we have been able to write $341,434.73 off Bank premises and to add $500,000 to the rest, which now stands at $5,000,000, or 50 per cent. of the paid-up capital.

In April last a terrible calamity overtook the city of San Francisco, where we have a large and important business. Having regard to our long connection with San Francisco through the Bank of British Columbia, your directors thought it only fitting that we should express in a tangible manner our sympathy with the sufferers, and they accordingly voted $25,000 as a contribution to the Relief Fund.

In accordance with an agreement made in the early part of the year, this Bank took over, as on the 1st of June last, the business of the Merchant's Bank of Prince Edward Island, which gave us new branches at Charlottetown, Summerside, Alberton, Montague, and Souris, all in Prince Edward Island. The branch which that Bank had at Sydney was amalgamated with our own branch there. The six months' experience which we have had with our new business gives us every reason to be satisfied with the purchase.

In addition to the offices thus acquired the Bank has opened during the year new branches at the following points: In Alberta, at Bawif, Crossfield, Gleichen, Leavings, Stavely, Stony Plain, Strathcona and Wetaskiwin; in Saskatchewan at Canran, Humboldt, Kamsack, Langham, Lashburn, Radisson, Vonda, Wadena, Watson and Weyburn; in Manitoba at Norwood, and at Alexander avenue, at Blake street and at Fort Rouge, Winnipeg; in Ontario, at Fort William, Kingston, Latchford, Lindsay, Ottawa (Bank street), Parry Sound, and Wingham and at Parkdale and at 197 Yonge street, in the city of Toronto; in Quebec, at West End, Montreal, and in the city of Quebec; in the United States, at the corner of Van Ness and Eddy streets, San Francisco. The branches at Sackville, N. B., and Canning and Lunenberg, N. S., have been closed. Since the close of the Bank's year branches have been opened at DeLorimier, Que., and Innisfree, Alta.

It is with deep regret that your directors record the death of their late colleague, Mr. W. B. Hamilton, who for nearly 22 years had been a director of the bank. Until his health began to fail Mr. Hamilton was rarely absent from the meetings of the board where his long experience in business made him at all times a wise and prudent counsellor. To fill the vacancy the directors elected the Hon. W. C. Edwards of Rockland.

An amendment to the by-laws will be submitted for your approval, increasing the number of directors from twelve to fourteen

In accordance with our long established practice, the branches and agencies in Canada, the United States and Great Britain, and the various departments of the Head Office of the Bank, have been inspected during the year.

The directors have again pleasure in recording their appreciation of the efficiency and zeal with which the officers of the Bank have performed their respective duties.

GEORGE A. COX, President.
Toronto, 8th January, 1907.

GENERAL STATEMENT.
30th November, 1906

LIABILITIES

Notes of Bank in circulation..		$ 9,199,291.68
Deposits not bearing interest	$22,626,899.73	
Deposits bearing interest including interest accrued to date	65,525,637.10	
		87,152,536.82
Balance due to other banks in Canada		177,633.57
Balances due to agents in Great Britain		398,781.58
Balances due to other banks foreign countries		1,063,750.89
Dividends unpaid		500.94
Dividend No. 79, payable 1st December		350,000.00
Bonus of 1 per cent payable 1st December		100,000.00
Capital paid up....	$10,000,000.00	
Rest	5,000,000.00	
Balance Profit and Loss Account carried forward	103,562.43	
		15,103,562.43
		$113,545,980.91

ASSETS

Coin and bullion ..	$4,011,456.76	
Dominion Notes	5,935,008.25	
		$ 9,976,465.01
Deposits with Dominion Government for securit yof Note circulation		427,450.00
Notes of and Cheques on other Banks		4,361,228.07
Balances due by other Banks in Canada.....		38,986.50
Balances due by Agents of the Bank and other Banks in foreign countries		2,460,680.49
Government Bonds, Municipal and other Securities		6,201,466.95
Call and Short Loans		9,001,396.08
		$ 32,467,662.10
Other Current Loans and Discounts		79,303,228.33
Overdue Debts (loss fully provided for)		125,812.19
Real Estate (other than Bank Premises		89,472.14
Mortgages		37,336.63
Bank Premises		1,300,000.00
Other assets		222,449.52
		$113,545,980.91

B. E. WALKER, General Manager.

In moving the adoption of the Report, the President said:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

The statements of the Bank which have been laid before you are, as you willl realize, the best in its history. A year ago we expressed the fear that the profit of about 14 per cent on the capital might not be repeated, but we now come before you with a statement showing a profit of 17 4-10 per cent. It is perhaps needless to say again that the circumstances under which these profits have been made are exceptional, and that we must not be disappointed if in subsequent years a lower percentage is earned. These profits have enabled us to distribute, in addition to the usual dividend of 7 per cent, a bonus of 1 per cent, making the entire dividend at the rate of 8 per cent per annum and we hope to maintain the rate of 8 per cent per annum, and to pay the dividends quarterly.

During the year our deposits have increased nearly $13,000,000, and while some of them are of atemporary character, the growth is very gratifying indeed. About $1,000,000 of the increase consists of deposits taken over wit hthe Merchants' Bank of Prince Edward Island. Owing to the activity of business throughout Canada, our loans show slightly more than a corresponding increase.

By the purchase of the Merchants' Bank of Prince Edward Island, and by the opening of new branches in various town and cities throughout Canada, we have increased the number of branches from 130 to 166.

You will observe that we are reporting a gift of $25,000 to the sufferers in San Francisco. I am confident that we may safely count upon your concurrence in this especially when I tell you that we have passed through this terrible disaster without any loss whatever arising from the Bank's large business in that city.

As this is the fortieth annual meeting of the Bank, and as it is practically 20 years since the beginning of its present administration a few figures comparing the position as at the annual meeting in June, 1887, with the close of the present year may be interesting. In that time the paid-up capital has been increased from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000; the Rest or surplus account from $500,000 to $5,000,000. The net profits in 1887 were $606,715, as compared with $1,741,125 for 1906. The notes in circulation have risen from $2,390,732 to $9,199,204; the total deposits from $9,985,040 to $87,152,536; the current loans from $15,381,180 to $88,304,623; and the total assets from $19,574,094 to $113,545,980. In 1887 we had thirty-three branches in Ontario, one in Montreal and one in New York. At the close of the present year we have branches as follows: Ontario, 58; Quebec, 3; Nova Scotia, 13; New Brunswick, 1; Prince Edward Island, 5; Manitoba, 20; Saskatchewan, 20; Alberta, 22; British Columbia, 15; Yukon, 2; United States, 6; London, England, 1; in all, 166, against 35 in 1887. Perhaps it is not too much to say that this is an exhibition of growth and of prosperity with which the shareholders may well feel satisfied.

We have again drawn largely on profits for expenditures on bank premises account, and a statement of our policy in this matter will be of interest to you. In all the larger cities it is important that the Bank should have quarters in keeping with its standing, and the necessity for owning our buildings at such points will be readily appreciated. But a creditable office is also a matter of importance at country points, and a proper regard for the comfort of the staff has furnished an additional reason for the extension to these places of the policy of ownership of buildings. At very few of the smaller towns is good living accommodation readily obtained, and consequently our young men were usually forced to live at hotels and to spend a good many of their evenings in undesirable surroundings. This fact led to our adopting the practice of providing the staff with apartments over the bank, and suitable accommodation of this kind was as a rule impossible to obtain in rented premises. A considerable number of buildings have been erected during the past three or four years and as new branches are opened we are endeavoring to acquire sites and are proceeding to build. Our policy in this matter has resulted in a generous treatment of the staff, and it has contributed in an important degree to strengthen the spirit of contentment and loyalty which prevails so generally among our officers. In this way the bank is, we think, amply compensated for the expenditure.

The annual outlay necessitated in these building operations is larger than we could reasonably ask the shareholders to provide for wholly out of present profits, and with a view to lessen the immediate charge, as well as incidentally to have our building operations conducted under an efficient organization, a company has been formed under the name of the Dominion Realty company, limited, which constructs and owns our smaller buildings. This company provides a certain percentage of the total cost of the land and buildings which it acquires and leases to the Bank, by issues of bonds which are readily salable to outside investors, without any liability, direct or indirect, on the part of the Bank, other than for the payment of the rentals called for by the leases. These rentals, while on a reasonable basis as regards each individual branch, are sufficient to retire the bonds in fifteen years. The remainder of the cost of the properites is provided by the Bank purchasing shares in the Realty company, the cost of the same being entirely written off as shown below.

Our investment as shown in the Bank Premises account is now $1,300,000, but this is represented by value as follows:

Lands and buildings owned by the Bank (carefully revalued in 1906 and allowance made for depreciation of buildings	$1,951,600
Safes and fixtures(depreciation liberally allowed for).....	478,200
Dominion Realty Co. shares representinga cash investment of	600,000
	$3,029,800

The increase of $300,000 in Bank Premises account during the past year is attributable to a purchase of property in Montreal on which it is intended to commence the erection of a building in 1907. The cost of this building and of the one already commenced at Vancouver will necessitate a further increase in the amount set against Bank Premises in the balance sheet.

And now, with your kind permission, I desire to make a few personal remarks. During the past five years I have, from time to time intimated to my colleagues on this and other boards, and have been promising the members of my family and my friends that I would to a large extent discontinue what has been perhaps the too strenuous life I have been living for a good many years past; and having now completed my 51st year of active business, I think the time has come when I owe it to myself to carry out these promises and to consult my own inclination by retiring during the next few months from a number of positions which I feel can now be better filled by younger and more energetic men. I do this not only out of regard to my family and myself, but also in justice to those who are so much entitled and so well qualified to succeed me in the several positions which I propose to vacate in the different corporations with which I have been identified for so many years.

First in importance among these is the presidency of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and in announcing to you my intention of retiring from this office, with which I have been so long honored by your directors, you will allow me to recall that it is now twenty-one years since, in 1886, I became a director of the Bank. At that time the total assets were not very much more than the increase in our assets as reported for the year just closed. In the course of these 21 years I have had the honor to occupy the vice-president's chair for two years, and the president's chair for 17 years. Throughout that period it has been my good fortune to have been associated with a most able and influential board of Directors, and a staff of officers of whose ability, integrity and devotion to the interests of the Bank it is impossible to speak too highly, and it may be truthfully said that no institution has ever been better served. I am sure you will all appreciate with what increasing pride and satisfaction I have watched the rapid growth of our resources, and the constantly increasing aid which we have been able to render to the prosperity and development of our country.

After so long and intimate an identification with the Bank, I feel that it would not be natural for me to sever wholly my connection with its affairs. While retiring, therefore, from the more onerous and more responsible position of president, it will give me much pleasure, should the shareholders so decide, to retain my seat on the board of directors, and thus to assist in some measure in securing for the Bank the continued growth and prosperity which await it, and which I venture to predict will be greater in the next ten years than it has been in the last twenty.

Before closing my remarks, let me say that if the present board should be re-elected, it will afford me much pleasure, with the very cordial and kind concurrence of our highly respected vice-president Mr. Kilgour, to propose as my successor in the presidency our esteemed general manager, Mr. B. E. Walker, who has filled the latter position since 1886 with so much advantage to the shareholders, with so much satisfaction to the directors and with so much credit to himself. It is indeed to his able and untiring efforts, and to the valuable assistance and co-operation he has had from his immediate associates in the general management, and from the various managers and other members of the staff, that our shareholders are indebted for the magnificent growth of our business, and the high standing attained by the bank during his term of office.

GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS

The general manager then spoke as follows.

Mr. President and gentlemen: Before reading my report I may be excused if I say a few words personally. This is not the time for me to make any reference to what the president has said regarding myself, but I cannot let the opportunity pass of making some remarks regarding senator Cox. It has been, I think, significant of his breadth of mind that he should have realized two things within the last few years—one that a time was coming when in the natural course of things it would be wise to be relieved of some of his heavy duties, and another, and I can assure you in my belief the primary thought in his mind, is the desire to do a magnanimous and graceful act by stepping aside and enabling the gentleman who has served you so long as general manager, to take his place. This was a thing proposed by Mr. Cox himself two or three years ago. It came as a great surprise to me, and I should, I think, be very lacking in my duty to the shareholders if I did not express the fact that this generous act is entirely one of his own violition. Apart for that, I think the shareholders are to be congratulated that they have in their president, senator Cox, a man unselfish enough to consider the true interest of this bank sufficiently to be willing after vacating such an honorable position to remain on the board as an ordinary director. By such an arrangement we do not lose the advantage of his ability and of all the relations which have existed for twenty years, between himself and the other directors particularly between himself and myself.

We do not need to remind you that the year which has just closed was even more remarkable for volume of business and general prosperity than the year preceding it, or, indeed, than any year in our history. It is unfortunate that we cannot estimate our internal trade, but we have been able to see in every direction a pressure to meet the demand for goods put upon manufacturers, merchants and transportation companies, such as we have never experienced before, while the shortage of cars and motive power, notwithstanding unparalleled increases of rolling stock, has seriously interfered with the crop movement and the general distribution of merchandise Our foreign trade has again increased largely, the total for the fiscal year being $550,854,000. The imports of $294,-267,000 exceed the exports of $256,587,000 by $37,680,000. In the previous year, with a total foreign trade of $470,151,000, our excess of imports was $63,517,000 owing somewhat to lighter crops in 1904 We have also improved upon the excess of imports in 1904, which was $45,690,000. The bank clearings in Canada show as follows: For 1905, eleven clearing houses, $3,336,602,170; for 1906, thirteen clearing houses, $4,014,564,518.

While we are enjoying an extraordinary prosperity, there are signs about us of a strain which must bring trouble if they are disregarded. We are a borrowing country, and we cannot be reminded of this too often. As we fix capital in new structures, public or private, railways, buildings, etc., someone must find capital in excess of what we can ourselves provide out of the salable products of our labor. The number of countries willing to buy our securities has been steadily increasing, but we must not be blind, as we sometimes seem to be, to the fact that our power to build depends largely on whether these countries have surplus capital to invest. By means of the cable the trading nations of the world have been brought very near together, and while many local panics have thus been averted, and the adjustment of capital to the world's needs has been greatly improved, still for the same reason world-wide trouble in the money markets sometimes arises with a suddenness which is alarming to those at least who are not watching for the signs. We are passing through such a period just now, happily, without a general breakdown, but unless we mend our way we are not likely to escape a similar or still worse condition next autumn which may wreck our fair prosperity. Europe is bearing the enormous cost of two great wars, both in the loss of capital actually destroyed and also in the loss to individuals from the decline in the values of the national securities of the countries interested in the wars. And since these wars, losses on an unexpected scale have occurred by earthquakes and fire. The volume of trade and the unusual amount of building in many countries have at the same time vastly increased the amount of capital required. This has been accompanied by a steady rise in prices throughout the world, and by a most pronounced and widespread advance in the scale of personal expenditure. It is true that it has been accompanied by the greatest production of gold and other commodities, but the effect of the various influences has naturally been to put upon the money markets a strain which has only just failed to cause a general breakdown of credit. To make the outlook still more serious, the United States, and other less important countries, including Canada, contemplate expenditures on a very large scale for railway and other building. This then is a time for every prudent man to survey carefully his financial position. If he has debts he should consider how he will pay them if he should have to face world-wide stringency in money. Has he assets which the world needs for daily use or assets which will sell only when the sun is shining? If he is happily in easy condition as to debt, he will, if he be wise, consider every circumstance arising in his business which tends towards debt instead of towards liquidation. As for those who are plunging in real estate at inflated prices, and in mining stocks, nothing, we presume, but the inevitable collapse which follows these seasons of mania will do any good.

We have had during the year an event fortunately rather rare—the failure of a long-established financial institution, the Ontario Bank. Although the information as to its critical position reached us, in common with most of the Toronto banks, only on the day on which it had been practically determined that the bank must suspend next morning, it was still possible by the prompt initiative of the Toronto banks to bring about in the few hours which remained an arrangement under which no delay or loss could be experienced by the creditors of the bank. Verious banks gave to the Bank of Montreal a guarantee which, in the event of the affairs of the Ontario Bank being liquidated by the Bank of Montreal with open doors and in accordance with the arrangement, would protect that bank against loss, in the total assets, including the double liability, should prove insufficient to meet the debts. For the purposes of this arrangement the Bank of Montreal itself is one of the gurarantors. Any liability under the guarantee will be borne in proportion to the capital of the guaranteeing banks, with a maximum in our case of $400,000. As the general manager of the Bank of Montreal recently said, it is not likely that any call will have to be made on the guarantors. The failure is accompanied by circumstances, which are extremely disgraceful, and although it was possible to afford prompt protection to all creditors the shareholders will suffer a heavy loss.

From one end of Canada to the other there is a scarcity of labor, skilled and unskilled. More than anything else, this country needs immigration, not merely to put men and women on the land, but to fill every calling which should be open to labor. A large majority of house keepers in the west are either without domestic servants or are inadequately supplied, farm laborers are in demand everywhere, an army of unskilled laborers is needed for railroad and other work, and good workmanship in most trades is difficult to obtain because workmen without the necessary training have been employed in the absence of sufficiently skilled men. In addition to this we have had several important strikes, causing, in the case of those connected with the coal mining, a most distressing paralysis of business and of domestic comfort because of the consequent short supply of coal.

The amount of building going on may be judged by the figures for Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver and Winnipeg combined. The number of permits issued was 10,273, against 8,125 for 1905, while the value of buildings erected was $37,-495,786, against $28,703,640.

At Montreal, Quebec, Halifax and St. John—at the last port in a very remarkable degree—there has been an increase of all business connected with transportation, whether in exports, imports, or in immigration. In several respects the volume was the largest on record.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES

Throughout the three provinces, in all of which we are now largely interested, there has been during the past year a reasonable measure of prosperity. A good demand, generally at high prices has existed for the various products of this part of Canada, labor has been well paid, there has been more money in circulation further progress has been made in railway and other road buildings, and in many other respects there is evidence of growth. Although the conditions as regards snow were not altogether favorable, the result of the winter's work in lumbering was a large supply of logs almost the whole of which has been sawn and the bulk of the lumber sold at satisfactory prices. In the early part of the season prices were high, but later there was a falling off owing to accumulated stocks, and it looks as if a check upon building, both in Great Britain and in the eastern states, is being experienced. Notwithstanding this, the majority of the lumbermen have prepared on an extensive scale for the present winter. The lumber business in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is steadily getting into stronger hands, greater care is being taken to prevent forest fires, and the vital importance of the business to these provinces is being more fully recognized. All that has happened in connection with the large steel industries in Nova Scotia as to improvement in processes, excellence of product, economy in cost, prices realized, and enlargement of output and market, is as satisfactory as we could wish. The collieries have all largely increased their output, and, although there has been considerable difficulty in obtaining labor the results to all companies should make a very profitable showing. The only cloud upon these two great industries is the unsettled dispute between the Dominion Iron & Steel company and the Dominion Coal company.

The year in fishing has produced satisfactory results. The cod fisheries have not done as well as last year, but the shore fishing has been reasonably good. The conditions surrounding this very important source of wealth should, as we have said before, command the most earnest attention of the people and the governments of the Maritime provinces. Cold storage and other experiments have shown what can be down, and by steady and intelligent study of the possible products of these waters, of the methods which should be employed, and of the markets for fish, the present result in money, large as it is, can doubtless be much increased. The fisheries of Nova Scotia produced last year about $8,000,000, and of this over $2,000,000 is derived from lobsters, of which we provide almost the whole of the world's supply.

Although the reports regarding agriculture are somewhat conflicting, the impression gained is that the farmer, as a general thing, has made progress. There was a satisfactory development of dairying in Prince Edward Island and of sheep raising there and in some parts of Nova Scotia. The yield in appies, potatoes and hay, all important crops, has been less than an average, but the prices have somewhat helped out the result. Indeed the price for almost everything raised by the farmer has been so high that the total result is fairly satisfactory.

While the number of manufacturing establishments in the three provinces is not large many of them individually are of national importance. Almost without exception they have been employed to their full capacity, and as in recent years large additions to plant have been necessary in order to cope with increased orders. Building has been active in many towns and cities, and in some places there has been an unusual amount of ship and boat building.

As to the general result of the year to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, there is no doubtful sound in our reports. From almost every city and town we gather the opinion that another good year has been enjoyed, during which failures have been few, payments better than in past years, and progress generally evident

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

In Ontario and Quebec we have to record another year of widespread prosperity, marred only by the effect of rising prices on those who, because of their peculiar callings, do not share in the increase of wages which has become general in the industrial world. The crops of wheat, oats, barley and Indian corn were as a whole above the average, in some places much above, and only in very few localities below. Reports on the hay crop and the conditions of pasture are variable—in some parts quite disappointing, in others exceptionally good. Root crops have done well, including sugar beets, but the relations between the farmers and the sugar factories do not appear to be very satisfactory. The results of cattle grazing have again been unsatisfactory to both farmer and shipper. The farmer, after pasturing his cattle all summer, found little increase in their value, although this has not been universally the case. Reports regarding hogs are, from the farmers' point of view, without exception, highly satisfactory. Prices were at times the highest ever paid, and the profit to the farmer was excellent. Many districts also report the number raised as large and increasing, but the supply from the packers' standpoint was clearly insufficient. The much more favorable result from hogs than from cattle will probably cause an increased production of the former next year. Horses are in good demand, prices are high, and the character of our animals is improving. While the results of feeding cattle for beef have not been satisfactory, the industries connected with the dairy have shown unusual prosperity. The year has made a record as to prices of both cheese and butter, and as to the total value of the combined shipments of these articles. The shipments from Montreal, covering mainly the dairy business of the two provinces, show a total value of about $26,500,000, the shipments of butter having fallen off in favor of cheese. This total is a trifle better than of 1903, which up till now has held the record. As we have said, we cannot obtain accurate figures for our internal trade, but an estimate of the value of our dairy products in 1905, for both home and foreign consumption, makes the total over $80,000,000. The fruit crop has not been as good in recent years, but prices have been satisfactory. The shipments of apples from Montreal show a total of only 407,798 barrels, the largest total of recent years being 732,044 barrels for 1903, and the average of the last seven years being 413,489 barrels.

The lumber business in the various districts in Quebec and Ontario has again witnessed an increase in prices, and in some grades a very large increase having regard to the steadily mounting prices of recent years. Unfortunately, but quite naturally, the cost of production also continues to increase rapidly, and the present winter promises to be the highest in this respect. The output in some sections, notably in the Ottawa district, was not quite as large as in the previous year, but so far as operators had a choice the cuts were as large as could be managed. Market prices and the cost of production are now so high that we can hardly feel assured of the continuance of such a good market; however, everybody seems to be preparing for another large output and there is more or less confidence in still higher prices. This industry is suffering, like so many others, from the extreme difficulty of getting sufficient labor. This and other causes are making the cost of lumber so high as to affect rents, and indeed to make the price of some grades of lumber used freely a few years ago, well-nigh prohibitive. It will be strange if this situation together with the high price of steel and other building material does not soon put a sharp check upon building operations generally. While the demand for more houses is widespread, the great cost of building is the reason most frequently given for the failure to supply this need. There are, however, other manifest reasons, and, despite this lack of dwelling accommodation, building operations were never before so active, so large in volume, or so costly.

We can but repeat the story of last year regarding our manufactures. Manufacturing establishments of almost every kind are full of orders, and in many cases are refusing further work; prices and cost of production are even higher, profits continue satisfactory, and plants are still being enlarged. As a natural consequence of our inability to fill orders, imports of goods which we are now able to manufacture in Canada, although in insufficient quantity, are still increasing, and branch establishments of United States manufacturers are still being built. One of the most gratifying features of the year is the announcement of the building of large plants in Ontario by well known British manufacturers. It is not easy to realize the many directions in which we have demonstrated that we can manufacture articles which were altogether imported, or nearly so, but a few years ago. And this new state of affairs causes some curious temporary conditions. We are making iron on a considerable scale, but we are importing pig iron to a much larger extent than usual, because our iron and steel mills are using their own pig iron for rails, rods, etc., to such a degree as not to be able to supply the demand for pig iron. Time will surely cure this. We are making railroad engines and all other rolling stock on an unprecedented scale, but the whole railroad world of North America is putting upon the makers of railroad supplies a strain which they seem unable to meet.

Trade in the wholesale centres and in the towns throughout Ontario and Quebec has naturally been particularly good, farmers have paid their obligations of all kinds quite satisfactorily, and failures in business have been very few indeed. The unafvorable features are the continued scarcity of farm and all other kinds of labor, the natural loss of young farmers by emigration to the western provinces and, if one may say so without offence, the very bad roads in some parts of Ontario. Our counties and townships in the older parts of the province are, as municipalities go, almost all comparatively rich, and there is no obvious excuse for roads which in the spring and autumn, for many weeks together are of very little use.

Perhaps the most interesting, and, in some respects, the most important development of the last two years in Ontario has been the silver mining at Cobalt with its attendant circumstances. It seems quite clear that we have a mining area of quite extraordinary richness, out of which very many millions of dollars' worth of silver can be mined at an unusually low cost. Indeed it would appear that thus far the cost of development work—and little else has been done—has not been on the average more than ten per cent of the value of the silver obtained, and in this calculation the value of all the low grade ore now on the dump and needing concentration before shipment is disregarded. As to the depth to which large veins will go little is known as yet, although 300 feet has been reached in one case, and the various attempts to measure the wealth from particular veins, or from the camp as a whole, seem to us not only unreliable, but likely to do more harm than good to legitimate mining. There are now slightly over twenty mining companies shipping ore, the additions for the year being few in number. It is to be remembered, however, that this represents many more than twenty mines. The total shipments of ore thus far have been about 6500 tons, worth probably over $5,000,000 in money. Very few of the mines can as yet be said to have made more than a beginning. The richness of the ore is indisputable and it is evident that there is a great deal of it. More than this it is unsafe to say. Unfortunately we have not escaped the inevitable accompaniments of the opening of a rich mining camp—the flotation of many properties which have little or nothing to show for the capitalization and of many other properties valuable doubtless, but capitalized at figures not justified by anything now in evidence. Again, some properties not originally over capitalized have been carried to a quoted price in the market which would require the mines to produce almost incredible results. Against producing properties existing or in sight, numbering, say, thirty, over two hundred companies have been organized, and the shares of perhaps half of them have been offered to the public. All this is to the last degree unfortunate, and the check this speculation has already received came none too soon.

A new oil and gas field has been discovered in Kent, and important development work is being done.

MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA.

We need not tell you that the three prairie provinces have had another year of prosperity, and that in some directions it has been accompanied by speculation and undue expansion.

Before the middle of August our Winnipeg manager made his annual estimate of the grain crops of the three provinces, which was published in Great Britain and elsewhere. A fortnight of most unusual heat and hot winds followed, which caused some widely differing calculations to be made, but the facts as now known bear out our figures fairly well. Our estimate in August was:—

	Bushels
Wheat.....	81,813,000
Oats	80,854,000
Barley	17,736,000

The final estimate, at 15th September, of the Northwest Grain Dealers associa-

tion accounts for 86,000,000 bushels of wheat.

At the commencement of the movement of the past year's crop prices ruled from eight to ten cents per bushel below those of the previous year, but at this date the difference is only two or three cents. Trustworthy and competent persons estimate that the proportion of high grade wheat will be 75 to 80 per cent of the whole. In addition too this the wheat is regarded as equal, if not superior to that of 1905 for milling purposes, and the 1905 crop of high grade wheat was thought one of the best that has every been produced in the west. Whilst these satisfactory results have been produced better results can be obtained if the farmer will take heed. There is a great deal of carelessness in the selection of seed, the destruction of obnoxious weeds and the care of the crop during harvesting and threshing. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon the farmer that one of the most serious matters threatening the welfare of the west, and more particularly the province of Manitoba, is the alarming prevalence of noxious weeds and smut. In 1905 the railway companies and officers of the experimental farms of the dominion government made use of special trains with staffs of lecturers, to demonstrate to the farmers the necessity of exercising greater care in the matters referred to. In order, however, to obtain the best results, it will be necessary to continue from year to year this educative work, which will mean the saving of a very large amount of money to the people of this country. In some recent years the crop, in Manitoba particularly, has suffered severely from rust. This disease should certainly be investigated by the provincial governments, with the object of discovering a remedy. The best available information indicates that there will be an increase in crop acreage in 1907 of 10 to 15 per cent. The autumn has been unusually favorable for plowing and harvesting operations, and the farmer has taken every advantage of it. Towards the close of the season, however, the land became too dry for plowing, and it is predicted by some that we are on the verge of a series of dry seasons. Land values continue to increase in the more populous parts of the country as well as in the newly-settled parts. We stated in our report last year that all the great land-owning corporations had increased prices, and it is felt by competent authorities that the limit of price at which the new settler can afford to acquire land for farming purposes has been reached in some districts.

In order to illustrate the elevator capacity of the west we append the following figures obtained from an official source:

	Bushels
Canadian Pacific Railway, Winnipeg and East	12,955,000
Canadian Northern Railway, Winnipeg and East	7,851,000
Canadian Pacific Railway West of Winnipeg	25,118,600
Canadian Northern Railway West of Winnipeg	5,561,600
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company	156,000
Total elevator capacity	51,642,200

As a grain centre Winnipeg is now the second in America, yielding precedence only to Minneapolis, and with the possibility that in the near future it will rank first. The capacity of the flour mills in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific has increased largely during the past year, and is now about 35,000 barrels per day.

We have not yet before us the government statistics for the past year, but we are satisfied from information received from trustworthy sources that the export of cattle from western Canada has been unusually large, surpassing all previous records. There are various reasons given for this. In the first place, the cattle fattened well and early in almost every district in the west. During the previous two or three years they did not mature and the unexpected maturity in the past year practically compelled the rancher to reduce his numbers, as the area available for ranching is decreasing, and the land is being settled by agriculturists willing to pay for land prices which are prohibitive to the ranchers. Prices of cattle, too, have been much better than for some years, and the rancher, the middleman and the small farmer should all have made money. The trade in horses continues to improve, more particularly as regards the better bred animals. Sneep grazing, especially in southern Alberta and Saskatchewan, is developing satisfactorily, and with proper care the flocks should in a few years compare favorably as to number and breed with those in the Northwestern States. We have been able to obtain the figures representing shipments of live stock by the Canadian Pacific railway, mainly from Alberta, partly for home and partly for foreign consumption. The totals for 1906 are: Horses, 16,851; cattle, 109,708; sheep, 55,407; and hogs, 32,133. As compared with 1905 these figures show an increase in shipments as follows: Horses 3968; cattle, 26,293; sheep 5597, and hogs, 7700. The development of the dairy industry is satisfactory, but there is room for great expansion in the raising of hogs and poultry. The farmer evidently has not yet been convinced of the large profits which have resulted to other communities in Canada and the United States, by fostering these industries. The chief deterrent, we fear, is the extra care required, and whilst he is able to make good profits by growing grain, he will neglect these still more profitable branches of his business.

With the abundant harvests of the past two years, it would be natural to expect a very pronounced increase in the farmers' ability to liquidate his indebtness. Unfortunately, however, only a small percentage of the land and mortgage obligations incurred some few years ago has been removed from his shoulders, and it will take some years yet to remove the remainder. If the farmer could be induced, except when he does not borrow the money, to cease buying land for two or three years, and to allow a surplus of money or its equivalent in live stock to accumulate in his hands, then this part of Canada would be placed on an undoubtedly sound financial basis.

The railways and other transportation companies were entitled last year to praise for the satisfactory way in which the crop was moved out of the country. This year, however, conditions are very different. The car shortage has been a serious drawback, not only to the crop movements and to all who require transportation, but to merchants, bankers and all who are interested in the collection of debts. If those who have products to ship cannot get cars, how can they pay their debts?

The lumber business has been profitable to both the manufacturer and the retailer, and the manufacturer has found a demand for practically all he could supply. Stocks on hand cannot but be small, and if another fair crop is harvested and the excessive cost of land and material and the tightness of money do not interfere, the result next year should be good.

The fur trade tributary to Edmonton for the past season is estimated at a value of $1,500,000.

Mercantile business may be regarded as in a healthy condition. There have been no serious failures. Collections on the whole have been fairly good, but they are not an improvement on the previous year. The volume of business of the wholesaler and manufacturer is yearly increasing, and notwithstanding that competition in all lines is keener, credits, we believe, are being more closely scrutinized by the best houses.

For many years there has been great dissatisfaction on the part of the wholesale trade and others with the present laws in Saskatchewan and Alberta and British Columbia governing the winding up of insolvent estates. Last year the board of trade of the City of Winnipeg took up the question with a good deal of vigor, and meetings were arranged to discuss it with several of the western boards of trade and government representatives. Some good was accomplished and an understanding was reached that a general insolvency act, similar to that now in force in Manitoba, should be adopted for all the western provinces. The Manitoba law has worked fairly well; but the present laws of Saskatchewan and Alberta are so unsatisfactory that we can but hope that the new governments in these provinces will speedily take action to amend the situation. Another matter that should be dealt with by the governments of Saskatchewan and Alberta is a modification of the tariff of solicitors' charges.

The official figures give the number of new settlers entering the dominion during the year ending 30th June, 1906, as 189,064, and it is estimated that 75 per cent of these have settled in the western provinces. The population of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is now estimated as follows:

Manitoba	360,000
Saskatchewan	260,0s0
Alberta	185,000
	805,000

Reliable immigration agents report that conditions are altogether favorable for another year of heavy immigration from the United States. We regard these settlers as the best coming into Canada. They understand western farming and climate conditions and are generally in fairly good financial circumstances.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Except that this is one of the lean years in salmon canning, all that was said last year about British Columbia might be repeated. The year has been very prosperous, and were it not for the scarcity of labor much greater progress would have been possible. As we have already indicated, the lumber business has been exceptionally good, a ready market at high prices being at hand in the prairies, while the foreign demand supplied by mills on the coast is larger than ever before. As a natural consequence the supply for next year promises to be considerably increased, and in some parts of the province several new lumber companies are being established. Standing timber is in great demand, and the available supply is rapidly being secured by experienced operators and capitalists in the United States. As an evidence of the great scarcity of labor, it may be mentioned that gangs of East Indians, often discharged soldiers, have been largely employed in piling lumber and in other unskilled labor about the mills in several parts of the province.

The history of coal mining in British Columbia during the year has been almost entirely one of labor. Of course the great disaster at San Francisco lessened to some extent the output of the mines on Vancouver island, but other causes would have made the total mined much larger than usual had sufficient labor been available. The output, however, because of the impossibility of getting miners was about the same as for the previous year. The circumstances of the strike at the Crow's Nest Pass mines are too well known to require comment, but here, too, the mines were before the strike, and are again now, at the highest point of production in their history. The strike, however, caused the coal mined for the year to be less instead of more than in 1905. The year closes with a wide and enlarging market for all districts and were sufficient labor available a great increase in production would be certain.

The year in copper mining has been the best in the history of British Columbia, the only cloud upon it being the unfortunate coal strike already referred to, and the consequent shutting down for the time being of some smelters for want of coke. The three great mining companies in the Boundary country working low grade ores under peculiarly favorably conditions as to cost, are now settled factors in the prosperity of British Columbia, and must profit in an unusual degree by the present price of copper. They are making improvements in plant which should bring the smelting capacity up to 6000 tons of ore daily. At Rossland, in various parts of the Kootenays and on Vancouver Island there has been unusual activity, and while the results in silver and lead mining are not yet what we had hoped, the prospects are better owing to the higher price of both silver and lead and thereducedcost of smelting. There have been important purchases of properties by expert capitalists, properties which have been idle are being worked, and a larger product on a sounder basis than at any time in the past is confidently expected.

The catch of salmon in British Columbia was only 504,000 cases. As this was known to be one of the lean years on the Fraser river, the figures are not surprisingly small. From the northern rivers the catch was better than in any year during the past six, except 1904. The prices paid to the fishermen were large, and the result, in money, of the catch was better than in some years when fish were more plentiful. Large quantities of halibut are now being caught by United States fishing boats off the British Columbia coast, and it is very desirable that we should not only protect our rights, but secure this trade for ourselves as far as possible. More attention is being paid to herring fishing, which seems capable of large development both at home and in foreign countries. There is practically no limit to the supply of food fishes in the North Pacific and too much attention cannot be given by our legislators to this important source of wealth. The value of the total product of fish caught by Canadians in all of our waters in 1905 was about $30,000,000, the largest figures down to that time. Salmon takes the lead with nearly $9,000,000; lobsters come next with nearly $4,000,000; and surprising as it may seem, cod takes only third place with $3,400,000. But this large total could be very much increased by intelligent care and industry.

The most noticeable feature in the development of the province is the widespread demand for fruit and farm lands, both in the districts where there is an ample rainfall and in the districts needing irrigation. It may safely be said that fruit of the most perfect character can be grown in large quantities, in surroundings as favorable to the fruit as they are attractive to the grower as a place of residence. It is equally certain that for many years to come the industry might increase rapidly, and yet not fear for the necessary market. Indeed the trouble as to market is likely to be greatest until a large and unfailing supply is available for such centres of consumption as are attracted by the high quality of the fruit. Although astonishing results from a fruit farm of 10 or 20 acres can be obtained in a few years, still a large trade can hardly be created rapidly. Much work must be done and intelligence exhibited before the total supply is large relatively to the possible market, and fruit-growing also is an industry requiring, at least, during fruit-picking time, a plentiful supply of unskilled laborers. Experienced middlemen will also be required to organize the trade properly. For the lack of labor and organization, great quantities of fruit this year were ungathered, and lay rotting on the ground. Fruit land has already risen sharply in value, and we hope the report is true that one of our great railway corporations intend to clear land on Vancouver island in order to make it available for fruit farming. The irrigating being done in the Okanagan valley, which is creating important areas suitable for fruit farming, must prodce large results in the near future. The awards given at fruit exhibitions in England to the products of this valley, are evidence of what can be accomplished as to quality.

UNITED STATES

In Washington, Oregon and California the experience has been the same as in western Canada, only on a much larger scale. Notwithstanding the disaster in San Francisco, the past year in the three states has exceeded 1905 in the volume of trade and in the profits realized. From each state we learn of continued increase of population, and that labor is still scarce; of building on a large scale, accompanied by unusual activity in real estate transactions, and what seem very high land values; of the discovery more or less sudden, that the railroad facilities of the country are quite inadequate; and of a shortage in cars and motive power which is nearly unbearable. The great industry of lumber has in all of the states reached proportions which would have seemed impossible a few years ago, and prices have risen to figures which must have a very important influence on the cost of building, no matter how keen the demand for office, store and house accommodation. While this is partly due to the rebuilding of San Francisco, the demand, whether locally, from the east or from foreign countries, is far in advance of the supply. The fruit crop continues to increase, until in California it now brings into the state more money than any other branch of trade. We are told that there are in that state 30,000,000 fruit trees and 275,000 acres of vineyards in full bearing, besides nuts, olives and small fruits. The income from this source for the past year is estimated at $75,000,000. The crop of wheat was not so large, or the price as good as in 1905. Hops were not profitable, and the catch of salmon was unsatisfactory, but nevertheless all these products contributed their share to the general prosperity. The trade with the north, done mainly from Seattle, continues to grow rapidly. It is thought that somewhat more than 100,000 tons of merchandise were sent to Alaska last year, while the output of the Alaska and Yukon mines was over $20,000,000. The value of the great variety of minerals taken from the earth in California in 1906 is nearly $50,000,000, while the new fields for mining in Nevada, the trade of which is tributary to San Francisco, are attracting world-wide attention. Coastwise shipping is abnormally active, many new steam vessels are being built, especially for the trade from San Francisco southward, and freight rates between Puget Sound and San Francisco are more than double those of a year ago.

In April a terrible disaster by earthquake and fire came to San Francisco. We have already referred to our fortunate experience as a bank in escaping loss in connection with our loans in that city, and the story of the disaster has been told so often that we need not dwell upon it now, except to say that the city is being rapidly rebuilt, despite the troublesome and costly labor conditions and the high cost of materials. We are told that 15,000 teams are employed in removing the debris and that the expenditure on new buildings during the next three or four years will be about $400,000,000. The temporary or permanent buildings already erected, or being erected, must represent about $80,000,000 and whether the outside world does its share or not, San Francisco will be rapidly restored.

Meantime, the most astonishing fact is that with such temporary buildings as have been possible the city is doing a large and rapidly increasing trade. Its great trade with its own and with the inland states, with the whole north coast, with Central America, the Hawaiian islands, with Asia, Australia, and the rest of the world remains, and that the trade has not been lost to any great extent is shown by the clearing house returns. The returns for 11 months in 1905, ending 30th November were $1,667,372,636; for the same 11 months in 1906 they were $1,795,131485. They were larger in every month in the year except April May and June. The figures are, of course, somewhat swollen by payments for fire losses, but as they stand they indicate clearly that the main body of the city's former trade is still being done. The great fact exemplified by the disaster is that the vital features of a city are not its buildings, but its people, and the reasons, industrial or otherwise, which have caused them to found a city in a particular place.

Throughout the United States business has been generally satisfactory. The wheat crop of 735,261,000 bushels is somewhat larger than in 1905, and one-third larger than in 1904. The Indian corn crop of 2,927,416,000 bushels, the barley crop of 178,917,000 bushels, and the oat crop of 964,904,000 bushels are all larger than the corresponding crops of either 1904 or 1905. The crop of cotton at the end of November showed 11,233,000 bales, against 13,654,000 in 1905 and 10,402,000 in 1904. The latest government estimate when all is marketed, however, is 12,500,000 bales. Bank clearings of the principal cities for eleven months show $145,544,000,000, an increase of 12 per cent over 1905. Almost every phase of industry has been active and prosperous. Speculation in stocks has been greater than in 1905, but bonds have been inactive owing to the high rate for money. The distributing factors are the same as in other countries which are active industrially—money and labor with which to continue to build are less plentiful than could be wished and prices of many commodities are high. Iron, copper, lead and tin are all higher than a year ago. Beef, pork, lard, etc., are also higher. Wheat, flour, corn and cotton are lower. Lumber and all building materials have risen in price abnormally. The inability to move freight amounting in some cities almost to paralysis, is attributed sometimes to lack of cars, and sometimes to a lack of motive power, but sometimes to lack of trackage. Indeed, it seems as if the great railroads in the United States will have to spend sums which are enormous even to them, in order to keep up with the business offering.

The resolution for the adoption of the report was carried unanimously.

The Chairman—As we have stated in the report which has been presented to you, we think it wise to increase the number of directors from 12 to 14 and the necessary resolution will now be submitted to you. Mr. Z. A. Lash and Mr. E. R. Wood will be proposed as new members of the board. Those present who have known those two gentlemen will feel at once that no better selection could be made. Both are men eminently qualified to fill the position and discharge the duties with credit to themselves and satisfaction to the shareholders.

Mr. H. D. Warren—I have much pleasure in moving the follolwing resolution:

"That bylaw No. 1, adopted by the shareholders on the 18th of June, 1901, and amended by them on the 14th of January, 1902, and on the 9th of January, 1906, be amended by substituting the word 'fourteen' for the word 'twelve' in the first line of the said bylaw."

Hon. W. C. Edwards—I beg to second the resolution which you have just heard.

Mr. J. L. Blaikie—The resolution I have to submit for your approval is "that the thanks of the meeting are due and are hereby tendered to the President, Vice-President and other directors for their careful attention to the interests of the bank." This resolution, gentlemen, is of special interest today. It is of altogether more than ordinary interest by reason of the announcement which has been made by Mr. Cox. We have in this bank a splendid body of directors, and it may, if possible, be made a little more so by the additions which have been announced today. It is something very unusual, we all admit, for a gentleman who has so long occupied so high a position as that of President of an institution to step down to take the position of an ordinary director, and it does Mr. Cox infinite credit that he has so cheerfully taken this step, believing it to be in the best interests of the shareholders. We shareholders as a whole will recognize the fact that Mr. Cox has been instrumental in helping very materially the prosperity of this institution. His extensive acquaintance with all the industries carried on in the country and with so many influential men, both public and private, has enabled him to divert to this bank a large amount of business which has proved immensely profitable to the institution. But it is natural that after these long years Mr. Cox should desire to be relieved of the arduous duties resting upon him. Sometimes presidents do not realize the great responsibility attaching to the position, and are somewhat indifferent and careless in discharging their duties. This is not the case with Mr. Cox. He has been faithful and attentive in all the duties incident to the office of president and the shareholders (with great heartiness, sir, return thanks to you, not in a formal manner, but in a true and hearty manner, for your great services to the bank.

Mr. Wm. Mackenzie—I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution, and I am sure the thanks of the shareholders are justly due to the President, Vice-President and Directors of the bank. The directors and shareholders may be very proud and justly so, of the position the bank has attained in the last twenty years, as shown by the report, and not only are the shareholders' thanks properly due to the directors of the bank, but I think the thanks of the people of Canada are due to the bank and the management of the bank for the enterprise they have shown in the development of Canada as a whole.

The Chairman—I may say on behalf of myself that I appreciate very much the very kind remarks that have been made in the proposing and seconding of this resolution, and on behalf of my colleagues on the board, I may say I am sure they all appreciate what has been said. I can say that no institution in this country has, in my opinion, a more able board of directors or a board that gives more earnest and careful attention to the affairs of the bank than do the board of the Canadian Bank of Commerce."

Mr. C. S. Gzowski—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I have much pleasure in moving the following resolution, namely, that the best thanks of the meeting be tendered to the General Manager, the Assistant General manager and other officers of the bank for the satisfactory discharge of their respective duties during the past 12 months. In moving this resolution, Mr. Chairman, we have in mind the important factor banking is in this country with its immense and satisfactory growth. It is due entirely to the officers of this institution that we have the very satisfactory report that has been presented to us today, and, I am sure, the meeting will be glad to pass this resolution which I have so much pleasure in moving.

Mr. Henry Beatty—I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

The Chairman — This resolution, I am sure, is well deserved. No better evidence of it could be had than the magnificent report laid before you today, and those of us who see from day to day, from week to week and from year to year the arduous and careful and able attention that is given to the affairs of this bank by its staff well know how much this resolution is deserved and how cordially it will be received.

The General Manager—On behalf of the staff, which nowconsi sts of between eleven and twelve hundred, I thank you very cordially for this resolution. Mr. Laird will say something more directly bearing on it; but it has occurred to me that you might like to have a few words from the general manager of a bank regarding some of the views which have been presented to the public in connection with the failure of the Ontario Bank. Among many others, three views especially seem to have taken hold of the public mind. There is a feeling that general managers may, as a rule, do pretty much what they please; that subordinate officers can hardly be expected to disclose the wrongdoing of a superior because they might by so doing lose their positions; and there exists a doubt as to whether the head offices of banks are, as a rule, inspected, and as to the value of bank inspection generally. Speaking from my own experience, I think these views are as far from the truth regarding the practice of ordinary Canadian banks as they well could be. But, of course, I can only speak with positive assurance regarding our own institution.

In this bank the main principle underlying the system of our intra-mural working is very simple. We start with the principle of double custody or joint action, and we carry this out as far as it is possible. If the board of a bank employ men of well known character and ability for all important positions; if they place on all such men a check in the shape of a younger man of promising ability, who are also to act as coadjutors and who are experienced enough to fill the place of their seniors in the event of death or sudden disability; if this policy is impartially carred out from the general manager down to the least important country manager; if joint custody of cash and securities, joint responsibility in incurring obligations on behalf of the bank, joint discussion of business offered to the bank, is carried out as far as possible, does it seem likely that the general manager or any other officer could do wrong and remain unchallenged? It is on this principle of double responsibility, as we have said, that the organization of this bank has been created and has been carried on for the last twenty years at least.

The suggestion that subordinate officers cannot be depended on to do their duty when it involves exposing the wrongdoing of a superior must come to most bank officers as a disagreeable surprise. If the organization of a bank is so loose and inexact that duties are not clearly indicated it may be that situations such as that disclosed in the Ontario bank, may arise, and, of course, the positive collusion of two men cannot be prevented, but after an experience of over forty years I would say that nothing is now more generally understood than the duty of the second in command towards his superior in the event of wrongdoing by the latter. If the seconds are selected from the rising men in the staff they are not likely to throw away their future by the criminal folly of aiding in the sins of others.

As to the inspection we have yet to hear of any system which is as sound as inspection by our own officers, despite the fact that it is in a manner self-inspection as opposed to inspection by an outsider. In this bank we have in the inspection department about ten officers, and the greater part of their time for the entire year is consumed in inspecting our various branches and departments in which, I need not say, every part of the head office is included. This is done at a very large cost and this cost cannot be avoided by any other system than has been proposed. Neither government inspection nor compulsory audit can do for us what our trained bankers do. Still, if government inspection or compulsory audit would give any substantial protection to the general public, we would not object. This system, however, must more or less create the impression that they afford a protection which they cannot in the nature of things possibly afford. We do not mean to say that such an examination would not have discovered some of the deceit recently laid bare in the bank referred to, but we do say that there are many forms of possible loss to the shareholders which no government inspection or audit by a chartered accountant could detect.

In the last analysis a bank must be judged by its board and by the men who constitute its management, not merely at the head offices, but at its branches, and it is not so difficult as some would have us think to judge whether a bank is carefully officered and safely managed or not.

We need not expect that bank officers can be made wise of honest by legislation, nor can any legislature successfully protect innocent people from the effects of their own bad judgment and lack of business skill in selecting their investments. Besides it is to be borne in mind that the shareholders of any bank have sufficient power, without further legislation to secure any kind of inspection or audit they may desire.

Mr. Laird then said—In acknowledging your very cordial vote of thanks in appreciation of services rendered during the past year, which has resulted in our being able to present such a satisfactory balance sheet, I think it not out of place to say for the general manager and myself how much we owe to our able staff of assistants, managers and representatives throughout the bank for the uniformly loyal and devoted work in managing our extensive business during a period of extraordinary expansion entailing great labor. This has required unusual care and the highest order of intelligence to make effective any suggestions from the executive, and we are proud to acknowledge our indebtedness for many plans initiated for the furtherance of our desire for the perpetuation and upbuilding of a splendid system.

We are not unmindful of the fact that those in direct charge, who are responsible for the especially good results during the past few years, are likely to be considered peculiarly entitled to your commendaton; perhaps to the exclusion of those in minor positions who are scarcely seen and seldom heard of when an estimate of our progress is made; but we are conscious of the value that should attach to the junior members of our staff, and we gratefully record our appreciation of work well done under very trying circumstances, and the ready obedience given to orders when the outcome, as it affected their positions, was obscure.

In the management of our affairs, especially in the new districts of our great country, the necessites of our service make it important that we should act promptly and in asking our assistants to occupy positions where the comforts of living are often of the most unsatisfactory character, we have seen no hesitation in responding to the call of duty. We are aware that this denotes an abiding confidence in the wisdom of the executive, and we cherefully recognize our obligations in imposing unusual burdens upon our staff, and particularly upon those who are asked to pioneer work, and this generally falls to the lot of the younger men.

It has been my privilege to make the acquaintance of many of our young men, and I hope to broaden this acquaintance until it embraces the whole staff; because, having received so much in the course of my service, I wish togive the encouragement of my experience, by the assurance of the certainty of reward for faithful work, and a steady allegiance to our bank. We are able to say to the young man as he steps on the threshold, that he has an opportunity to occupy the higher positions and added emphasis is given to this statement when it is known that the general manager, and down to the last appointed manager, all have risen from the ranks. The young men of today will be called upon to assume the burdens of management, and it behooves us to see to the selection of right material, and our staff should receive an inspiration from the past record. We have brought into our fold the best of four banks by amalgamation and with the addition of exceptionally good stock from the old country, and the flower of our native born, the combination should strengthen our confidence that we shall not prove recreant to the great trust reposed in us. On behalf of the service I sincerely thank you for the expression of your good will and your commendation of what we have endeavored to accomplish in your interests.

It was then moved by Dr. Hoskin and seconded by Mr. F. Nicholls: That the meeting do now proceed to elect directors for the coming year, and that for this purpose the ballot box be opened and remain open until 3 o'clock this day, the poll to be closed, however, when five minutes shall have elapsed without a vote being tendered, the result of the election to be reported by the scrutineers to the general manager.

The meeting then adjourned.

The scrutineers subsequently reported the following gentlemen to be elected as directors for the ensuing year: Hon. Geo. A. Cox, Robert Kilgour, M. Leggat, James Crathern, John Hoskin, K.C. LL.D., J. W. Flavelle, A. Kingman, Hon. L. Melvin Jones Frederic Nicholls, H. D. Warren, B. E Walker, Hon. W. C. Edwards, Z. A. Lash, K.C., E. R. Wood.

At a meeting of the newly elected board of directors held subsequently, Mr. B. E. Walker was elected President and Mr. Robert Kilgour, Vice-President.

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DEATH OF A PIONEER

ROBERT E. LEMON, WARDEN OF PROVINCIAL GAOL

PASSED AWAY YESTERDAY IN HIS 52nd YEAR

Greatly regretted by his many friends, Robert E. Lemon, a pioneer of Nelson, passed away from heart failure at the provincial gaol, of which he was warden, yesterday morning at 5:30. His death was sudden. He had resigned his appointment and a berth had been taken for him on the train leaving for Spokane yesterday morning, hoping there to regain his health. But it was not to be. And a man who has always been a prominent figure in Nelson, especially in its earliest days, joined the great majority. He will be followed to his grave by the regrets of the hundreds of men for whom he has performed kindnesses, the government will lose the best warden that the gaol has ever had, and many in the city will lose a warm hearted and active friend who never failed to respond when called upon.

R. E. Lemon was born in Paris, Kentucky, April 24, 1855, and was therefore at the time of his death in his 52nd year. He was brought up in Wisconsin and became a school teacher in his early manhood. In 1879, at the age of 24, the deceased went into business in Alabama and afterwards in the western states of America. In 1884 he went to Puget Sound and after spending some time at the coast, he more or less followed the line of the C.P.R. construction westward and reached Revelstoke early in 1888. In the summer of that year he came down the Arrow lakes in the first scow and set up a store at Sproat's Landing. In the fall he came into what was to be Nelson and with J. Fred Hume started a store. It was the first store in the place. Of the scant few that were here at that time all have gone except J. Fred Hume. With Hume, Lemon ran the store till the next summer, the summer of 1889, when he sold out to his partner and went down to the coast to do some railway construction work but in 1890 returned to Nelson and ever afterwards made it his home. He had made some money on his railway work at New Westminster and started in business as a general merchant in the block that was afterwards known as the Turner-Beeton. Here he did a large and flourishing business and took an active part in the public work of the city. He was president of the board of trade and there were few public enterprises in those days in which Mr. Lemon did not have some part. Later, when Rossland started up, deceased opened a branch store on Columbia avenue and became interested in mining property there. He was the original owner of the Josie mine, so called after his sister, Mrs. Dunn of Minneapolis, and was also largely interested in the Columbia-Kootenay mine. Both properties were afterwards acquired by governor Mackintosh for the Whittaker Wright syndicate. Later on, in 1896, greatly to the regret of the hundreds of prospectors in the Slocan and elsewhere, whom Lemon had carried while they were opening up the country, deceased assigned his business and went in for broking with W. McLean and others. His health got poorer as the years went by and in 1899 deceased had to cease active work altogether and for a year or so he did nothing. Then in 1901 he was appointed warden of the gaol and a better warden the provincial institution never had. The grounds at that time were a waste and now they are one of the beauty spots of Nelson, the gaol has been kept spotlessly clean and warden Lemon found plenty of time to help the city with his convict labor on many a public work, the latest help being fresh in everyone's memory, the making of a race track around the city recreation grounds.

The body of the deceased was removed yesterday morning to the undertaking parlors of the Standard Furniture company and R. S. Lennie telegraphed the news to the only surviving relative, Mrs. Josie Dunn, wife of a well known attorney of Minneapolis. No reply has as yet been received from her as to the disposal of the remains.

STOCKS FOR THE WEEK

General Advance in Prices—Great Demand for Coal Shares all Over Canada

(Reported by B. B. Mighton & Co.)

The stock market for the week ending yesterday was more active and with a greater volume of business transacted than for the last month. Stocks with but few exceptions all advanced a few points with a great demand for coal stocks in particular from all over Canada. Eastern centers are again inquiring for the shares of this district, and everything points to a still greater volume of business there during the coming months.

The following are the approximate quotations for the week ending yesterday:

	Asked	Bid
American Boy	$ .2	$ .1½
Alberta Coal	1.75	1.50
B. C. Copper	12.00	11.00
Breckenridge-Lund Coal	.65	.60
Con. Smelters	145.00	140.00
Canadaian Goldfields	.8	.7
Cariboo-McKinney	.6	.5
California	.7	.6
Denoro Mines	.12	.10
Diamond Vale	.36	.31
Dominion Copper	7.50	7.25
Granby	132.00	129.00
Giant, Rossland	.2	.1
International Coal	.64	.62
Nicola Valley C. & C.	100.00	...
Nicola Coal Mines	.10	.6
North Star	.20	.16
Rambler	.29	.27
Sullivan	.7½	.6½
Western Oil	1.75	1.50
White Bear, 9 1-2c. paid	.5	.3½
Yale-Kootenay Ice	.9	.8

THAT CHAMPION GAME

Strictly Amateur Hockey is to be Played Tomorrow Evening

W. H. Smythe declares there will be no difficulty for the "Hand Warmers" of the West ward to beat the "Stick Arounds" of the East ward if the former can be induced to take their hands out of their pockets. W. Fotheringham for his part, regrets the spirit of perverse optimism displayed by his opponent and equally positively asserts that the West ward was never in it with the East ward anyhow. Tomorrow night the two redoubtable heroes, each safely ensconced behind the netting of their respective goals, will cheer on the respective players (?) No one who is a professional or who is supposed to have any professional knowledge of hockey will be allowed to participate in the match; on the other hand any one who cannot keep his proper end up will be promptly fenced. The West ward, Mr. Smythe says, is to be distinguished not only by the superiority of their skating, but by their distinctive color, which is white, denoting the purity of their freedom from professionalism, while the East ward players are to be clad in green in token, so Mr. Smythe avers, of their verdancy. The line up is as follows:

WHITE		GREEN
Smythe	goal	Fotheringham
W. Hipperson	point	B. Davison
W. Davison	cover	F. Bell
McLaughlin	rover	F. Fife
H. Hannah	forwards	R. Peterson
K. Douglas		S. McCandlish
R. Ball		C. Larson

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY A SAFE MEDICINE FOR CHILDREN

In buying a cough medicine for children never be afraid to buy Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. There is no danger from it and relief is always sure to follow. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and there is no better medicine in the world for these diseases. It is not only a certain cure for croup, but when given as soon as the croupy cough appears, will prevent the attack. Whooping cough is not dangerous when this remedy is given as directed. It contains no opium or other harmful drugs and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

The Red Cross Drug Store is now open with a full line of druggs and druggist's sundries, patent medicines, etc. Prescriptions carefully dispensed. Note address, Baker street, near Josephine. 234-6

Expert piano tuner and regulator, E. O. Windsor. Leave orders with Canada Drug and Book Co., or phone 292. P. O. box 631

CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY
Improved Coast Service

Leave Nelson 7:30 a.m.; arrive Vancouver 11:50 noon. One night en route

S. S. Princess Victoria
VANCOUVER-VICTORIA

S. S. Princess Beatrice
VICTORIA-SEATTLE

Standard Sleeping Car
NELSON-SLOCAN CITY

Berths, $1; can be obtained at 9 p.m.

J. S. CARTER, D.P.A., Nelson. E. J. COYLE, A.G.P.A., Vancouver

Kootenay Steam LAUNDRY

Goods Called for and Delivered Free. The latest modern appliances now in use at this laundry.

Baker Street Nelson, B.C.
Telephone 128

APPLES
$1.50 to $2.25 Per Box
also fresh stock of groceries and provisions, etc., for sale at

Joy's Cash Grocery
Phone 19, cor. of Josephine and Ward Sts.

Why Pay $50
or more per acre for
FRUIT LANDS
when the choicest lands can be bought at $10, $12 or $15 per acre from

R. J. STEEL
Sole Agent

If you want to buy Fruit Land see me.
That is my business.
J. E. ANNABLE
NELSON, B. C.

Nelson Steam Laundry
P. O. Box 48. Telephone 148.

All kinds and all colors of Ladies' and Gents' Clothing
CLEANED AND DYED
Flannels, Blankets, Curtains, Silks, Etc. a specialty.
Gloves renovated to look like new.
Steam Carpet Cleaning
Your patronage solicited.
PAUL NIPOU. Prop

Now opened by G. H. Ford at Nelson an
INDEPENDENT MEAT STORE
(Late Laurie's Feed Store)
with a good supply of Prime Beef, Pork, Veal and Canadian Mutton. Camps and mines supplied, wholesale and retail.
Phone 244 P. O. Box 266

FOR SALE
Four room house, two more rooms unfinished, complete plumbing, one lot, fruit trees, $950; very easy terms.
GEO. G. McLAREN,
Baker Street

Fine chopped suet for Mince Meat and Fresh, Pure Lard
—at—
West Kootenay Butcher Co.
PHONE 9

ALICE C. TRAVER
Public Stenographer
Office, 29,000 Club P. O. Box, 757 Tel. 149

PIANOS and ORGANS TUNED
polished and repaired. Tuning from $3. Leave Orders at W. G. Thomson's bookstore. Phone 94.
F. PITTS
Ten years with John Broadwood & Sons, London, England.

FOR SALE
$3500 property, house, first storey brick, second storey frame and two lots, in the Hume Addition for $2500, easy terms. This offer is good only to March 1. Apply Wm. Hancock, Hume Addition.

Pure, Clean, Wholesome
LAING'S
Canned Meats

NOTICE

TO CONTRACTORS AND THE PUBLIC

At a meeting of the Nelson Union of Carpenters and Joiners, held Jan 16th, it was unanimously decided that after March 1st, 1907, they would accept no less than $4 per day of 8 hours, except for work on contracts which have been tendered for prior to Jan. 18th, 1907.

As the cost of living has considerably increased since the present standard of wages was established, the union believes the contractors and public will readily endorse this action.

THOMAS LAWSON, President.
J. W. BENNETT, Secretary.

Mechanics, Farmers, Sportsmen.
To heal and soften the skin and remove grease, oil and rust stains, paint and earth, etc. use The "Master Mechanic's" Tar Soap. Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs.

HOTEL DIRECTORY

PHOENIX.

HOTEL BALMORAL, PHOENIX, B. C.—The leading hotel of Boundary's leading mining camp. Strictly first class, centrally located. John A. McMaster, Proprietor.

HOTEL BROOKLYN, PHOENIX—THE only up to date hotel in Phoenix. New from cellar to roof. Best sample rooms in the Boundary. Bath rooms in connection. Steam heat. Opposite Great Northern depot. Jas. Marshall, Proprietor.

YMIR.

WALDORF HOTEL, YMIR, B. C.—HEADquaters for Mining and Commercial men. Most comfortable hotel in the District Sample rooms in connection.
GEORGE COLEMAN, Proprietor.

GRAND FORKS.

HOTEL PROVINCE, GRAND FORKS—The headquarters for tourists. Satisfaction guaranteed. Emil Larsen (late of Nelson) Proprietor.

ARROWHEAD.

THE UNION HOTEL, ARROWHEAD—Special attention given to commercial men and tourists. First class sample rooms. Finest scenery in British Columbia, overlooking upper Arrow Lake. W. J. Lightburne, Proprietor.

TORONTO, ONT.

WALKER HOUSE, TORONTO, ONT.—Cuisine unexcelled. Two hundred well ventilated, steam-heated bedrooms, a number with baths. British Columbia Saskatchewan Alberta patronage specially solilitedc. Strict attention to ladies and children. Rates $2 to $3 per day.
GEO. WRIGHT & CO., Prop.
Late of Brandon and Winnipeg
T. M. BAYNE, Manager.

MADDEN HOUSE
BAKER STREET, NELSON, B. C.

Do you need a comfortable home? If so try the Madden House. Well furnished rooms lighted with electricity; with baths; first class board. In the bar you will find all the best domestic and imported liquors and cigars.
THOMAS MADDEN, Prop.

NELSON CAFE
(Under New Management.)
First-Class Lunch.....
From 12 noon to 2 p.m. 25 cents
SPECIAL
Sunday Dinner from 5 to 8 p.m.
BOARD and ROOMS from $1.00 per day up. The rooms have been thoroughly renovated and refurnished.
A. AUDET, Prop.

SHERBROOKE HOUSE
NELSON, B. C.
One minute's walk from C.P.R. station. Cuisine unexcelled; 31 rooms, well heated and ventilated.
BOYER BROS.
PROPRIETORS

KOOTENAY HOTEL
Vernon Street, Nelson
Centrally located, three doors from postoffice. Newly renovated. Bar well stocked with all latest brands of wines, liquors and cigars. Rates one dollar per day.
MRS. M. MALLETTE, Proprietress

TO WORKINGMEN
NOTICE

Whereas, at the Last Chance and Surprise mines, Chinese kitchen help is at present employed, to the exclusion of White labor.

Therefore, be it resolved that this organisation, Sandon Miners' union No. 81 of the W. F. of M. reaffirming its opposition to the employment of Orientals within its jurisdiction, strongly condemns the position taken by the management of the properties in question, and counsels working men everywhere and those favorably disposed toward organised labor to be governed by this action.

SANDON MINERS' UNION
A. SHILLAND, Secretary

Sprott-Shaw Business Institute, Ld.
336 Hastings St. W., Vancouver.
Bookkeeping, Gregg and Pitman Shorthand, Telegraphy and Engineering.
Eight Teachers
Forty-Five Typewriters
Courses by Mail
Respectable lodgings secured for strangers.
R. J. SPROTT, B. A., Principal

A. J. DRISCOLL
Opposite Queen's hotel. Baker street. Gentlemen's Suits repaired, cleaned and pressed. Goods called for and promptly delivered.

THE DAILY NEWS CLASSIFIED ADS.

The best and cheapest means of reaching the people of the Kootenays. A small advertisement in these columns will bring big results.

RATES—One cent per word per issue; six insertions for the price of four if paid in advance.

Classified ads. will be received for insertion until 9 o'clock on the evening previous to publication. Phone 144.

FOR SALE

MISCELLANEOUS

OLD CURIOSITY SHOP—If you want to buy or sell anything go to the Old Curiosity Shop. Always in stock, a full line of Crockery, Furniture and Glassware.

FOR SALE—The Juan Ranch at the mouth of Forty-Nine creek. Apply B.C., The Daily News. 237-6

FOR SALE—Express team, horses, harness, wagon and sleigh. Apply B.C., Daily News. 234-6

FOR SALE— Chatham incubator, 120 eggs, $18; 1906 machine; perfect order; 87 per cent hatch obtained. Selling to get larger capacity. Apply box 188, Nelson. 233-6

FOR SALE—Well equipped assay office in best part of B.C., good reasons for selling, only those meaning business need apply. H.H., Daily News. 208-tf

FOR SALE—Second hand piano. Apply box 613, Nelson. 160-tf

FOR SALE—Eight lots, 200 feet frontage on Hoover street, splendid building site; planted to fruit trees would make beautiful home. Price $550. Apply P.O. box 484.

PLACE your order for that Pierce launch now. Then you will get it when the season opens. Prices right and terms easy. C. E. Miller. 198-tf

FOR SALE—Improved fruit ranch; also 700 acres of unimproved but easily cleared and well watered land. Address P.O. box 34, Nelson, B.C. 227-12

WHOLESALE HOUSES

PRODUCE

STARKEY & CO., WHOLESALE DEALers in Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Produce and Fruit. Houston Block, Josephine Street. Nelson, B.C.

GROCERIES.

A. MACDONALD & CO.—WHOLESALE Grocers and provision Merchants.—Importers of Teas, Coffees, Spices, Dried Fruits, Staple and Fancy Groceries, Tobaccos, Cigars, Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Packing House products. Office and Warehouse, corner of Front and Hall Streets. P.O. Box 1095. Telephone 28

CAMP AND MINERS' FURNISHINGS

A. MACDONALD & CO.—WHOLESALE Jobbers in Blankets, Underwear, Mitts, Gloves, Boots, Rubbers, Overalls, Jumpers, Mackinaws and Oilskin Clothing, Camp and Miners' Sundries. Office and Warehouse, corner of Front and Hall Streets. P.O. Box 1095. Telephone 28.

ASSAYERS' SUPPLIES

THE B.C. ASSAY & CHEMICAL SUPPLY Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B. C.—Importers and Dealers in Assayer's Supplies. Sole agents in British Columbia for the celebrated Battersea Crucibles, Scorifiers and Muffles and Wm. Ainsworth & Co.'s fine Balances Chemical and Physical Apparatus, C. P. Acids and Chemicals, Platinum, Sodium and Potassium Cyanide, Quicksilver, Carbonate and Bicarbonate of Soda, Borax, Borax Glass, Silver, Fire Lead and Litharge.

MININNG AND MILL MACHINERY

WASHINGTON MACHINERY & SUPPLY Co.—Dealers in Engines, Band and Circular Sawmills, Atkins' Saws, Wood and Iron Pulleys, Leyner Compressors and Drills, Pumps and Hoists. Prompt attention. Reasonable prices. Courteous treatment. Spokane, Wash.

LIQUORS

E. FERGUSON & CO., WHOLESALE Liquors and Cigars. Agents for Pabst Beer. Vernon St., Nelson, B.C.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL

This hotel has been completely renovated and newly furnished with all modern equipments. Hot water heating throughout.
RATES: Rooms, 50c. upwards; meals, 25c.; special rates by the week.
J. A. ERICKSON, Proprietor
Telephone, 250. Opposite Court House and Postoffice, Nelson, B.C.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL
Corner Hall and Vernon Streets
Two blocks from City Wharf The best dollar a day house in Nelson.
NO CHINESE EMPLOYED.
George Harrison
PROPRIETOR

A drink of good liquor
Is a very good thing
It will hoist up your spirits
And cause you to sing;
And the best place in town
To sample your gin
Is at Archie Reid's quarters
"The No Place Inn"

BARTLETT HOUSE
(Formerly Clarke House)
The best $1.00 per day house in Nelson None but white help employed. The best is the best.
J. W. BARTLETT - Prop.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL
BAKER STREET
MRS. E. C. CLARKE, Proprietress
RATES $2 PER DAY
Large and comfortable bedrooms, and first class dining room. Sample rooms for commercial men.

HELP WANTED

NELSON Employment Agency
WANTED—Bushmen, tiemakers, chambermaid, girls for housework, woman wants day work.

WANTED—Experienced stenographer desires position. Address "Stenographer," Daily News. 273-6

WANTED—Capable girl wants position as mother's help or useful companion. Apply F.M., Daily News. 234-6

WANTED—Agents to introduce the greatest horticultural wonder, Burbank's new stoneless plum, Miracle. Big pay; permanent position. Chico Nursery, Salem, Oregon. 144-tf

WANTED—Agents to sell the best grown nursery stock on the coast, including Burbank's new pitless plum, Miracle; commission advanced weekly; write quick for choice territory. Albany Nurseries, Albany, Oregon.

WANTED—Men and women to learn barber trade in eight weeks; wages while learning; catalogue free. Moler Barber college, Carroll St., Vancouver. 175-tf

WANTED—Experienced shingle bolt cutters at Erie, B.C.; $2.00 per cord, good price, in good timber, and good sure pay. Apply to James R. Hunnex, or D. McEachern. 220-25

WANTED—Work cutting up cordwood or any odd job. Will do work as cheaply as Chineman. "Bucksaw," Daily News. 233-6

WANTED — Engineer and Bushmen at Wattsburg mill, near Cranbrook, also bushmen at Procter mill. 233-6

WANTED—Girl or woman to work three or four hours a day. Apply Mrs. Thomson, corner Stanley and Observatory Sts. 233-6

WANTED—Sewing by day or week by dressmaker lately from the east. Address K.A., Daily News. 233-1

WANTED — MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Men and women to learn barber trade in eight weeks. Graduates earn $15 to $25 per week. Cat. free Moler System of colleges, 408, Front Avenue, Spokane, Wash.

WANTED—Female wishes employment in store. Knowledge of dry goods, stationery and confectionery. M., Daily News 235-6

WANTED—To purchase a cottage convenient to Baker street, on a monthly rental plan. No agents. Full particulars to Cottage, Daily News. 235-tf

WANTED—Situation as bedroom or dining room girl. Apply H. H., Daily News office. 230-8

MATERNITY hospital, New Denver, B.C. Patients taken at any time. Excellent care quiet home. Special attention given maternity cases. Address all correspondence Mrs. J. F. Delaney. 230-26

WANTED—To purchase, large, clean cotton rags. Pressroom, Daily News.

I MAKE a good quality of miner's candlesticks and sell them to dealers at a reasonable price. Orders by mail promptly attend to. Frank Hall, Trail, B.C. 236-6

WANTED—Employment by man and wife as handy man and cook or chambermaid. Tidy, Daily News. 228-5

ASSAYERS

E. W. WIDDOWSON, CHEMIST AND Assayer, Nelson, B.C.—Gold, Silver, Lead or Copper, $1 each; Gold-Silver, $1.50; Silver-Lead, $1.50; Zinc, $3; Gold-Silver, with Lead or Copper, $2.50. Samples arriving by express or mail will receive prompt attention. P.O. Drawer, 1188; Phone A67.

A. HARRY HOOK, CHEMIST AND PROvincial Assayer, Greenwood, B.C.—Gold-silver, $1.50; silver-lead, $1.50; gold-silver, with copper or lead, $2.50; zinc, $2; gold and silver, $1 each; copper and lead, $1.25 each; mail and express samples given prompt attention. Control assays a specialty. P. O. box 251. Phone 86.

FOR RENT

SEWING Machines to rent, $2 per month. Singer Sewing Machine Co.

FOR RENT—A large front room, in the Aberdeen block, suitable for an office. Apply room 1 221-tf

LOST

LOST—Fob watch chain on Mill street, between Hall and Stanley. Please return to Daily News office. 217-tf

REPAIRING

WATCHES cleaned, $1.50; main springs $1.50. O. Strathearn, Kaslo, B.C. 128-tf

C. S. RASHDALL, FOR 12 YEARS A resident of West Kootenay, will attend at the Hall Mines Smelter on behalf of shippers and see to weighing and sampling of ores consigned to the smelter. Address P.O. Box 534, Nelson, B.C.

NEW MUSIC STORE. UP TO DATE Music, Pianos; Steinway, the Standard of the world; Berlin, by the world renowned Foster-Armstrong Co., Chicago; Nordheimer, the artistic piano of Canada. F. J. Painton, opposite Patenaude's, Baker street.

COAL TAR
Pitch, Paints and Creosote
We are the only producers of coal tar in the Kootenays. Write us for prices.
Nelson Coke and Gas Co'y

FOR SALE

One of the best improved ranches in the district comprising about 206 acres, house and outbuildings; 35 acres under cultivation; 4 acres in bearing fruit trees, hay crop about 50 tons per annum, tools, plows, etc., etc.

Price $40.00 per acre

H. E. Croasdaile & Co.

Office Next door Can. Bank of Commerce. Phone 247 Nelson, B. C. P.O. box 638

COAL

Domestic Steam Smithing } Direct shipments made to all railway points

W. P. TIERNEY
GENERAL SALES AGENT
Box 828. Nelson, B.C.

THROWING AWAY DOLLARS

It beats all how many stores are throwing dollars at clothing buyers these days.

"Half-off-cales."
"Take 'em at any price sales."
"All off Sales" are an epidemic just now.

Have a care Mr. Buyer.

Compare our goods and compare our prices with any and we'll stand or fall by your decision.

Emory & Walley
THE HUB

PRICE OF METALS

New York, Jan. 26—Silver, 68 1-2; casting copper, 24 1-8; lead, $5.
London, Jan. 26—Silver 31 11-16.

NELSON'S NEWS OF THE DAY

There will be a pre-election sermon at the Baptist church this evening.

There are letters lying at this office for advertisers "K," "C.B.A." and "A."

At the F.O.E. entertainment committee oil tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock.

Born yesterday to the wife of J. C. Bradford of Fairview, a daughter.

The Crow train, due last evening, will not reach this city until 9 o'clock this morning.

Toye and company sold yesterday the residence of H. G. Goodeve on Silica street to C. Culver and H. Sharp at a good figure.

The hockey match last night between the Ashdowns and the Retail Grocers resulted in a victory for the latter by seven goals to three. The Ashdowns are consoling themselves for their defeat by remembering that they "put it over" the grocers "worse than that" last year.

At the "family circle" in the Methodist church today after the evening service, a male quartette will give a selection. Mr. Davis of Montreal, will lead the circle, and Mr. Tipping will give a brief address.

Manager McQuarrie is anxious that his team should all be out to practice as he anticipates a hard game on Wednesday in Rossland when the two hockey clubs will meet on the larger rink at that city.

The installation of officers of Queen City Rebekah lodge, set for Tuesday evening, is unavoidably postponed for the present, owing to the prevailing epidemic of la grippe preventing the attendance of many members.

In yesterday's edition of The Daily News McDermid and McHardy advertised a residence property for sale, and by noon a deal was closed for the property. The firm report having sold several properties since the first of the month.

Want of space, owing to the pressure in the advertising columns and the large amount of current political matter, several items usually published in the Sunday issue, do not appear today, including the ore shipments, fashion letter and "of interest to miners." The ore shipments will be published in Tuesday's paper.

The funeral of the late Henry Ward, who met his death in the snowslide near Salmo on Tuesday last, took place yesterday afternoon at 2:30 from D. J. Robertson's undertaking rooms. William Ward, brother of the deceased, was the chief mourner and the pall bearers were C. H. Ink, C. D. Blackwood, W. Mack and Jas. Smart. In the absence of Rev. F. H. Graham through illness, Rev. R. Newton Powell read the burial service.

Mayor Gillett was the most delighted man in town yesterday over the successful starting up of the city power plant, which commenced working 24 hours ahead of the time expected by his worship. All the city lights, except those on Baker street, not previously on the W. K. P. and L. system, came from the city plant last night. The rest of the wires will be cut in today excepting the power for the tramway, which will be held over for the next few days until the adjustment at the plant is perfect.

At the F.O.E. entertainment committee meeting last night arrangements were made for the At Home to be given on the evening of Feb. 6, on the 9th anniversary of the founding of the order. It was decided that the program should consist of music, progressive whist and dancing. Edgar Mason and professor Painton will have charge of the musical portion, W. McLean and J. A. McKay of the dancing and H. Fotherby and J. E. Taylor of the whist games. The committee request each couple to bring with them some light refreshments. Tea, coffee, sugar and milk have already been provided for. Each member of the order has the privilege of inviting an extra couple.

STRATHCONA WILL NOT RESIGN

Montreal, Jan. 26—Lord Strathcona left last night for New York, whence he sails today for Liverpool. His lordship seemed in good health and spirits as he said farewell to a group of friends. It is now known that the question of lord Strathcona's retirement was not discussed by him with the premier.

NELSON—F. R. Nelson, Grand Forks; C. Briggs, Portland; Jos. Kerr, Belmont; W. Aitken, Calder; F. Parker, Rossland.
SHERBROOKE—H. Jackson, E. Gerth, J. Barant, Grand Forks; R. J. Veber, Midway.

THE STORE OF QUALITY

We Have Them All

Celery per large bunch	15c
Lettuce per lb	50c
Sweet potatoes 3lbs. for	25c
Bananas per doz	50c
Grape fruit 3 for	25c
Oranges	40c, 50c and 60c
Lemons per doz	40c
Fancy eating apples	$2.25 and $2.40

Before buying your apples see us. We have the finest in the city.

Robt. M. Hood & Co.
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS.
K. W. C. BLOCK NELSON, B. C.
PHONE 12.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE

$200 Cash and $15 per month will purchase a house and two lots in the Hume Addition. The house contains five rooms and a large basement.

Price $1000

For further particulars apply to

H. & M. BIRD
NELSON, B.C.

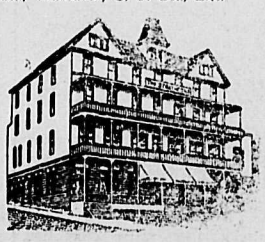
SKATES

Don't forget that our stock in this line is complete, and also Hockey Sticks, Pucks, Etc.

The season is now here and you should be prepared for it.

The J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co., Ltd.
NELSON BRANCH

HUME—R. J. McPhee, Slocan; L. Hanna A. W. Goodenough, Kaslo; R. Rogers, H. Long, Toronto; H. E. Hall, H. M. Fullerton, A. Vaughan, Fred Ritchie, Victoria; C. H. Ross Montreal; G. Hamilton, Brantford; D. Ross, Greenwood; H. Cleves, New Denver; S. D. Stewart, E. W. Rawson, Vancouver; C. T. Bell, Erie.



STRATHCONA—J. D. Macdonald, Bonnington; J. H. Schofield, Trail; E. D. Murphy, Trail; A. B. Shannon, Willow point; A. Carrington, J. S. Robinson, Pincher Creek; R. F. Green, N. F. Mackay, Kaslo; S. Phipps, Revelstoke; J. LaBarthe, Trail.

QUEENS—P. L. Flynn, Saskaton, P. R. Stock, San Francisco; G. W. Steed, Philadelphia; A. F. How, Spokane; J. G. Keenan, Kaslo; Miss E. Wishrow, Vancouver; J. W. Day, Ottawa.

BARTLETT—H McLaughlin, Sandon.

CLUB—R. Layal, B. Foley, Spokane.

GRAND CENTRAL—R. Waterson, W. A Waterson, W. A. Hollis, Procter; J. A. Connelly, Strathcona; J. K. North, Saskatoon; G. Capling Qu-Appelle.

KOOTENAY—G. Betram Salmo; G. Moranden, Revelstoke.

LAKEVIEW—D. D. Finlay, H. J. Rife, Trail; J. T. Newson, New Pork; C. Cooke, Rossland.

MADDEN—T. Cavan, Koch siding; J. B. Evans, Salmo; J. B. Wasdend and wife, J. G. Valrath, Toronto, A. Brown, wife and child Vernon; D. Dawson, Phoenix.

ROYAL—W. Simms, Creston; R. McAllister, Winnipeg.

Old Jewelry

REMODELLED TO ANY DESIGNS

Special ideas carried out to perfection

Have your rings looked after, claws may be worn out, or a gem may be exposed or missing. We are making new settings that would enhance the beauty of your gems. We guarantee satisfaction and safety. Bring your old gold in now, we will surprise you.

J. O. PATENAUDE
WATCHMAKER MANUFACTURING JEWELER OPTICIAN
PHONE 293

SLEIGHING PARTIES

Take advantage of the snow while it lasts
Cutters and Sleighs for hire

NELSON TRANSFER CO.

AT COST

We are offering bargains in Women's and Children's felt slippers. Women's Felt Slippers, 75c.; Women's Red Felt Slippers, 60c.; Misses Red Felt Slippers, 45c.; Misses Dark Felt Slippers, 60c.; Children's Felt Slippers, 25c.. 45c., 65c.

THE ROYAL
R. ANDREW & CO.

THE Cabinet Cigar Store

Sell Tobacconist Supplies to the Trade

WRITE FOR PRICES

G. S MATTHEW, Prop., Baker St.

China Hall

Useful and Ornamental
GOODS

At prices unheard of in Nelson, consisting of Tea Sets, Berry Sets, Water Sets, Table Sets, Porridge Sets and Wine Sets, Cups and Saucers, Plates, Jugs, Jardinieres, etc.

Our varied stock of Glassware will undoubtedly please you. Come and inspect our stock before it is all sold.

Munro & Nelson, Props.
P.O. Box 588 Proprietors Phone A621

Marshmallows

VANILLA
STRAWBERRY
and
DIPPED
MARSHMALLOWS

Fresh Daily

LONGHURST'S
Phone 25 Baker St.
Next P. Burns & Co.

Whooping Cough

We find that our cough drops are a great help to those who have the Whooping Cough, and our Swiss Milk Chocolates a good food for those who are sick with la grippe. Why not try them?

The Star Bakery CHOQUETTE BROS. PHONE 258 BAKER STREET

NEW CASH STORE

Kerr & Co.

To Our Customers and the General Public:

We start taking stock Tuesday, 29th. Our store on that date will be closed and remain closed until the new firm takes over the business.

Announcements will be made later.

Accounts

Customers wanting to pay their accounts can come in the store through the millinery or by the Ward street door. We would impress on all customers having accounts to see them paid, or arrangements made before the 1st; doing so you will avoid all trouble and extra expense.

Kerr & Co.

The leading dry goods and millinery store. Baker and Ward streets, Nelson.

Good Feed

and careful feeding will do wonders with chickens, and a little variety counts for more than you would think. We have wheat, barley, oats and corn in their different forms, also Beef Scraps, Crushed Bone, Oyster Shell, Poultry Spice, Etc.

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd.

CHEESE

Roquefort, the genuine article	60c
Canadian Stilton	35c
10-lb Cheese	$3 00
Daisy Brick Cream	30c
Canadian Cream, each	10c
Canada Full Cream, fine August pack	22½c

Special prices for quantities.

BELL TRADING CO.

Face Lotions

are selling fast these days. We have all leaders.

Carnation Cream	25c.
Witchhazel Cream	25c.
Hind's H. and A. Cream	50c.
Cold Creams	25c.
Camphor Ice	15c.

Mail orders filled promptly.

Wm. Rutherford
NELSON, B. C.
It Pays To Deal With Rutherford

A STERLING INVESTMENT

112 acres good land at Crawford Bay, fine spring on ground, a good wagon road

$18.00 Per Acre

This would be cheap at $20. Terms

McMorris & Horstead
FIRE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE. PHONE 209. EMPLOYMENT AGENTS
Elliot Block, Baker St., Next to Walker's Jewelry Store

Skates Skates Skates

Only a few pairs left, and we are closing them out at your own price. Spring Skates, 60c a pair; Hockey Skates, Pucks, Pads, Etc.

Move Quick If You Want a Snap

Nelson Hardware Company
P.O. Box 631 Phone 15. NELSON, B.C.

SKATES

Our stock of skates is complete and varied, including the popular

BOKER'S BEAUTY and CHARM (Ladies)
BOKER'S PERFECT HOCKEY
STARR HOCKEY and
GENUINE ACME
Also Hockey Sticks and Pucks.

Wood-Vallance Hardware Co., Limited
WHOLESALE NELSON RETAIL

GREATEST SNAP IN TOWN

See particulars in our Ad. on editorial page.

TOYE & CO.
Fruit Lands and Real Estate Nelson, B. C.

House Furnishings

20 PER CENT. OFF

on all Lace Curtains, Portieres, Sheets, Table Linens, for a few days only

The Standard Furniture Co.

Complete House Furnishers Undertakers and Embalmers
AGENTS Mason & Risch Pianos Globe Wernicke Book Cases. Ostermoor Mattresses.

$2400.00

Will Buy One of Nelson's Swell Houses

located on Mill Street near Hall. Eight rooms, conveniently arranged; complete bath rooms with modern improvements. If you want a real cosy home examine this one.

Terms, $800 Cash, Balance to Suit

List your property with us. We can sell it.

McDermid & McHardy

The Grippe

We recommend the following remedies for all who are affected:

Cascara Bromide Quinine Tablets.	Ferrol.
Quinine Capsules.	Wampole's Cod Liver Oil.
Syrup White Pine and Tar.	Scott's Emulsion.
Balsam of Aniseed.	Virgin Oil of Pine.

Canada Drug & Book Co's Cash Stores
Cor. Baker and Josephine Sts.