K BELLE ISLE NEWFOUNDLAND

sition to Construct Railway nder Straits is Being Considered.

CONCERNS INVOLVED

he Sweeps Through Along Valley of the Rainy River.

ONTREAL, Aug. 20.—A railway to Belle Isle and thence by tunnel under the straits ross to Newfoundland is receiving rable attention, and negotiations d to be in progress between cerell-known and financially strong concerns interested, along with ernment of Newfoundland, in the ment of the timber and other reof the Labrador regions and ndland, on the one hand, and of and Lake St. John on the other. Quebec and Lake St. John railill extend its present system to sle on the north shore of the rence, and thence by tunnel unstraits of Belle Isle, a distance twenty miles to Newfoundland. entally the damming of the of Belle Isle is also discussed. ould not only afford a crossing railway to Newfoundland but benefit the climate and navigaeastern Canada by preventing ice from passing through the into the gulf.

Cyclone in Ontario

a, Ont., Aug. 20.—Passengers ached Kenora on the steamer report a very disastrous in the Rainy River valley on day night. Great damage was between Boucherville and Bare storm passing north between and Emo. The damage will o thousands of dollars, and e in the path of the storm lost less heavily, according to the their buildings.

f the first houses to go before m was that of William Dodd American side, southwest of ville. It was completely deI. The occupants saved themy going to the cellar. Several ttlers on the American side tered.

Canadian side at Boucherville mage was done to a number Mr. Hennessy's new house ucherville was twisted into all shapes, while his barn was damaged also. All the crops haystacks in the course of the ere completely demolished, and ortunate farmers will practive nothing left for their seark.

ath of the storm was about ile wide and seemed to follow crossing and recrossing at Parts of Dodd's log house were ompletely across the river. In tances it did not leave one log other, and if it were not for rs one would never know me of the houses stood. So eard there were no fatalities, number of people received and bruises.

t Ask Brothier's Release

Aug. 20—Sir Charles Hibbert who landed here from the Emin Britain with Lady Tupper and n being interviewed about the case, gave out the following atement of facts:

er, as a convict under senperjury, consented me for the obtaining a new trial, under isions of the Criminal Code, the opinion that he was, on t submitted, entitled to have ial, but I advised him that it tful if the minister of justice nt it in view of the unsatisesult of the previous case. pared a petition to His Excelnd this request was in due efused. Later on a Montreal d my firm to co-operate in arfor Brothier to go to France s pardoned. I communicated convict and sent the result I then left for England to atre the Judicial committee in matter. I had no communica Mr. Macpherson, M. P., as er would not, in my opinion, perly before him in any shape, solely a matter of law for the t of justice to deal with."

to explain exactly what the ncil held in its decision on Island, Sir Hibbert said decision turned on the fact, as the Judicial committee, that was part of an imperial reid it was inmaterial whether ve was naval or military.

ario Drowning Accident

m, Ont., Aug. 20.—A sad accident occurred here yesterday in the loss of two lives. A of boys were bathing, when ee got beyond his depth, and ble to swim was seen to be in layton Grisdale jumped in. He ed by Mee, and both sank to arold Buchanan jumped in to e both but he was seized by nd dragged under, but managhimself. Both bodies were reut life was extinct.

T. Bland, M. P, Dead

ine, Ont., Aug. 20.—Leonard Conservative member of parbr North Bruce, died at his here yesterday, aged 53. He n poor health for about a year, able to attend to his parliauties during the past session.

PTON CUP SERIES.

erry Circle of Chicago is ous in the Initial Contest.

Aug. 18.— Cherry Circle, the ive of the Chicago Athletic in the 1906 Lipton cup series t yachts today won the first m eight other entries. The argin over the Toledo was aln minutes. Milwaukee the was two minutes 44 seconds le Raven, carrying the burRoyal Hamilton Yacht club n, Ont., was a good fourth.

CRICKET TOURNAMENT ATTRACTING INTEREST

An Interesting Match Played at Oak Bay Yesterday Morning.

VICTORIA MAKES A RECORD SCORE

Nelson Will Meet Locals in the Semi-Finals at Hospital Grounds Today.

The second day of the cricket tournament brought out some first-class cricket, and although the games were not as interesting as was expected the spectators were treated to some good individual cricket. The wicket at both the Hospital and Oak Bay grounds were all that could be desired thanks to those in charge, who had endeavored to have everything ship shape for the big games, and there is nothing a cricketer loves better than to see the wicket in good shape. With the continued fine weather there is a fairly good attendance of the devotees of cricket who delight in seeing the favorite game. A disappointment was in store for the local team yesterday over the failure of New Westminster to send over a full complement of players. Owing to this it was necessary for that team to default their game to Victoria. Although the game was defaulted it did not prevent a game being played and along with several of the Burrard players a team was secured to give the local club a match, which resulted in an easy win for the home team by the score of 407 to 67. The home team went first to bat, Warden and York opening to the bowling of Peers and Baken. Warden was dismissed early in the game by Peers, but on Cobbett joining York a good stand was made, York being caught for 16. L. York followed in and along with Cobbett the score was carried well up, both batsmen making centuries, Corbett 143 and York 106. Barnacle with 33 and Garnett 34 also did much towards putting the score higher, in fact every batter with one exception made double figures. For the combined team very little damage was done till Peers and Palmer came together when the latter gave a good exhibition of cricket till he was dismissed by W. York, but making 22 and along with Snee were the only ones to reach double figures. While this game was going on Washington and Portland were trying conclusions at Oak Bay where the former managed to win out by the score of 141-46. Mainly through the efforts of Ganby at bat and Cameron and Clarke bowling Washington went first to bat and when time was called for lunch they had made 95 for 6 wickets of which Ganby made 36.

After lunch it was not long until Granby was bowled by Fenwick for a well-played 43. Saulez with 20 and Clarke with 19 also did good service at the bat. The Portland players could do nothing with the bowling of Cameron and Clarke, one wicket going down for 9 runs. In this inning the bowling of Clarke and Cameron was very deadly, the latter taking 7 wickets for the small total of 19 runs and Clarke 3 for 25. Lawrence was the only player to reach double figures and secured 25 before he was bowled by Cameron.

For Wednesday two more games have been arranged, Victoria meeting Nelson at the Jubilee Hospital grounds in the semi-finals, and Burrard meeting Portland at Oak Bay. Both these games should be closely contested and afford good interest for the spectators.

For the convenience of those who desire to witness the games it may be stated that play will commence at 10:30 a. m. sharp and at 1:15 an adjournment will be made for lunch, resuming play at 2 o'clock. The scores in yesterday's games were as follows:

Victoria—1st Innings

Warden, b Peers	2
York, c Warr, b Winearls	16
Cobbett, run out	143
York, b Peers	106
Barnacle, c Vidal, b Palmer	33
Garnett, b Warr	34
Tye, b Peers	26
Goward, b Peers, b Winearls	18
Ashby, l. b. w., b Winearls	14
Trimen, not out	0
Extras	20
Total	407

Rogers did not bat.

New Westminster's Scratch Eleven

Sinclair, b Cobbett	0
Tregillus, c Goward, b W. York	0
Vidal, b Cobbett	3
Baker c L. York, b W. York	4
Winearls, b W. York	1
Peers, c W. York, b Barnacle	22
Palmer, b W. York	22
Hepburn, stpt. L. York, b Cobbett	4
Snee, not out	11
Warr, b Barnacle	0
Extras	0
Total	67

Washington—1st Innings

Gandy, b Fenwick	43
Wilding, b Lawrence	1
Waddell, run out	1
Pattullo, l. b. w., b Fenwick	13
Wilkes, c Cummings, b Lawrence	16
Saulez, c Mallett, b Rylance	20
Dow, run out	4
Cameron, c and b Mallett	11
Clarke, run out	19
Wingate, b Mallet	3
Lyon, not out	1
Extras	9
Total	141

Portland—1st Innings

Fenwick, b Clarke	4
Shipley, b Cameron	7
Mills, b Cameron	3
Lawrence, b Cameron	25
Smith, b Cameron	0
Mallett, b Cameron	0
Sisley, b Clarke	3
Rylance, b Clarke	0
King, c Saulez, b Cameron	0
Henderson, not out	1
Cummings, b Cameron	0
Extras	3
Total	46

Analysis—Washington

	Overs.	Wides.	Wkts.	Runs.	Inns.
Clarke	13	0	3	25	3
Cameron	13	0	7	19	4

Portland

	Overs.	Wides.	Wkts.	Runs.	Inns.
Lawrence	22	0	2	60	4
Fenwick	15	0	2	24	3
Mallett	14.5	0	2	39	3
Rylance	6	0	1	8	3

THE FALL FAIR.

Executive Committee Making Every Arrangement for Success.

The executive committee of the British Columbia Agricultural Association are losing no time in their endeavor to make the annual fair of 1906 a success, and judging by the present outlook their efforts are bearing fruit. According to Secretary Smart many applications for space in the main hall are being made, and it is expected that there will be very little spare room when the allotments are made. A peculiar feature of the applications is that many are being received from business houses which in past years have not taken the trouble to arrange an exhibit, but are now joining forces with the regular exhibitors to make the fair a grand success.

Far more interest is being taken in the event locally than in outside districts; but those in charge realize that some little time must elapse before the exhibitors from the outlying districts are made fully aware of the importance of exhibiting their products.

Several applications for space for the district exhibits have already been received, and it is expected that the competition this year will be very keen.

Although the greatest interest in the show is being displayed locally, it is not to be said that the outside points are backward. Every day Secretary Smart is in receipt of communications from intending exhibitors asking for information.

From the number of communications that have been received by the secretary regarding the horse races, it is expected that this part of the show will be a pronounced success. The showing that was made by these in charge of the Dominion Day race meet made a good impression on the horsemen of the Mainland and Sound cities, and it is expected that there will be more horses present at this meet than ever before.

Already a communication has been received requesting information regarding the "broncho busting" competition, and it is expected that this is only the forerunner of many that will be received during the next few days.

The office of the secretary is in the Law Chambers, Langley street, where all information may be obtained.

THE BATTLESHIP MONTAGUE.

Captain Reprimanded by Courtmartial and Dismissed From Ship.

Portsmouth, Aug. 21.—The court-martial which tried Captain Thomas B. Adair and Lieut. James H. Dathan, respectively the commander and navigating officer of the British battleship Montague, which went ashore off Shumer Point on May 30, has reprimanded Captain Blair and dismissed him from his ship and depriving him of two years' seniority.

London View of Verdict

London, Aug. 21.—The verdict in the case of the loss of the battleship Montague is regarded as just and as being inevitable by all the London morning newspapers, but great sympathy is extended to Captain Adair and Lieut. Dathan on account of the admittedly fatal circumstances of the case, and they are considered to be the victims of ill fortune rather than carelessness.

Both were officers of excellent record and the evidence showed that they were tired out by 48 hours more or less incessant duty.

Numerous suggestions are made as to the outcome of the disaster to the Montague, the first being that the fog signal at Lundy appears to have inadequate range, and into this a board of trade enquiry probably will be instituted. The second suggestion is that the number of navigating officers on a man-of-war are not sufficient.

Captain Adair's orders were to carry out important wireless experiments, and the evidence showed that he was almost constantly engaged in the wireless room. Some comment takes the shape of a protest against the employment of first-class battleships in such close proximity to dangerous coasts. While it is admitted that officers must obtain experience, it is contended that this might equally well be obtained on board smaller vessels.

In some quarters it is suggested that the judgment is a concession re public disappointment over the loss of the battleship, and the Standard complains that the government has taken the moment when the nation has been deprived of a first class battleship to still further cut the naval programme.

NEGOTIATING FOR COAL MINES.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 20.—The newspapers here assert that Americans are negotiating for the purchase of the Merchinck coal mines which have been the cause of the great scandal in which several grand dukes were involved. The mines are supposed to contain quartz worth two billion dollars and the court is reported to be anxious to dispose of them, but the Americans are chary of purchasing a concession which might be repudiated by parliament.

VICTORIA TIDE TABLE.

For August, 1906.

(Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

Date.	Time	Ht	Time	Ht	Time	Ht	Time	Ht
1 ..	6:32	1.2					22:52	8.9
2 ..	7:18	0.7	16:40	7.3	18:53	7.2	23:40	8.9
3 ..	8:01	0.4	17:06	7.4	19:37	7.1		
4 ..	0:30	8.8	8:42	0.5	17:19	7.4	20:23	8.8
5 ..	1:22	8.6	9:22	0.8	17:27	7.4	21:26	6.5
6 ..	2:15	8.1	10:01	1.3	17:39	7.4	22:28	6.1
7 ..	3:10	7.5	10:41	2.0	17:52	7.4	23:31	5.7
8 ..	4:09	6.9	11:21	2.8	18:25	7.5		
9 ..	0:35	5.3	5:17	6.2	12:01	3.6	18:56	7.5
10 ..	1:40	4.8	6:30	5.6	12:37	4.4	19:28	7.6
11 ..	2:46	4.3	8:43	5.4	13:07	5.1	19:59	7.6
12 ..	3:49	3.8					20:30	7.6
13 ..	4:47	3.3					21:01	7.6
14 ..	5:35	2.9					21:33	7.7
15 ..	6:15	2.5					22:09	7.7
16 ..	6:53	2.1					22:53	7.8
17 ..	7:29	1.8	17:08	7.1	18:53	7.0	23:45	7.9
18 ..	8:04	1.5	16:53	7.0	19:40	6.8		
19 ..	0:38	8.0	8:38	1.4	16:36	7.0	20:23	6.4
20 ..	1:30	8.1	9:13	1.5	16:32	7.1	21:09	6.0
21 ..	2:23	7.9	9:50	1.8	16:36	7.2	22:00	5.6
22 ..	3:18	7.6	10:29	2.3	17:23	7.3	22:56	5.1
23 ..	4:19	7.2	11:10	2.9	17:32	7.4	23:56	4.5
24 ..	5:32	6.7	11:53	3.7	18:32	7.6		
25 ..	0:59	3.9	7:03	5.6	12:37	6.3	18:56	7.8
26 ..	2:04	3.3	8:54	6.0	13:20	5.3	19:31	7.8
27 ..	3:08	2.7	11:32	6.2	14:05	6.1	20:08	8.1
28 ..	4:10	2.1	13:56	6.7	14:59	6.7	20:48	8.2
29 ..	5:08	1.7	14:53	7.0	16:30	6.9	21:37	8.1
30 ..	6:01	1.4	15:24	7.2	17:46	6.9	22:38	8.0
31	6:49	1.3	15:44	7.3	18:48	6.7	23:43	7.9

The time used is Pacific Standard, for the 120th meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures for height serve to distinguish high water from low water.

The height is measured from the level of the lower low water at spring tides. This level corresponds with the datum to which the soundings on the Admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are referred, as closely as can now be ascertained.

RETURNED FROM COCOS ISLAND

Steam Yacht Rosemarine Reaches Southampton After Vain Cruise.

Mr. Harold S. Gray's steam yacht, Rosemarine, recently returned to England from Cocos Island, where the owner has searched diligently for nearly two years for the treasure which some still believe is hidden there. His quest, however, like that of Earl Fitzwilliam, has been unsuccessful, and the thoroughness with which he had all probable places dug and tunnelled has convinced the officers of the yacht that the treasure has been recovered.

On his arrival in Southampton, the captain told a newspaper representative that he was more convinced now than ever that the treasure had existed. Reasons for this statement, and also for the belief that it was no longer there, were furnished by others on board.

They stated that at Panama there joined the yacht, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Gray, a middle-aged man, known as Captain Jack. In response to an advertisement asking for any information concerning the Cocos Island treasure he had come forward with an intensely interesting story which so impressed Mr. Gray that he asked the man to join in the search. Jack consented to do so, having obtained leave from his employers, an Argentine railway company.

He said that some years ago, when a sailor, he met another sea-faring man named Flowers, and the two became firm friends. Flowers confided to him that he had accidentally discovered untold wealth on Cocos Island, where a ship on which he was serving had touched for the purpose of obtaining fresh water.

He wandered into the island and fell into an hole, where he found a huge pile of Spanish gold coins. Taking as much as he could carry without exciting the curiosity of his mates, he rejoined his ship, determined to return when an opportunity offered, to secure the remainder of the gold.

Flowers invited Jack to go out with him to the island, and the latter consented, but Flowers died on his next voyage, and Jack, having nothing definite to work upon, gave up the project. Later he settled down near Buenos Ayres.

When the Rosemarine reached Cocos Island, Jack tried in vain to locate spots mentioned by his dead friend, but evidence of ships having been there was afforded by huge boulders, upon which were cut the names of vessels and the dates of their visits—one date being more than a hundred years ago—together with the names of the captains, some of whom were British.

After Jack's futile search, the German Gessler, who, with his wife, lived on the island for nearly twenty years, took charge of the search, which began at Water bay. Then news came that Earl Fitzwilliam and a party had landed at Chatham bay, a few miles away, and were digging.

At first the crew of the Rosemarine did the work ashore, but so dense was the scrub and undergrowth that they became exhausted, and the yacht went to Punta Arenas, where a gang of peons was engaged. For four months the search was prosecuted with the greatest energy. On account of the disaster to the Veronique expedition, no blasting charges were used, all the work being done with knife, pick and shovel.

In April, 1904, the Rosemarine steamed to Panama, where Mr. and Mrs. Gray and Captain Jack landed. The yacht remained there till November, in which month she returned to Cocos Island, and this time excavations were made in the vicinity of Chatham bay. For nearly twelve months the search went on, but without success, and finally, in November last, it was abandoned.

It is stated that in places the sea is encroaching at the rate of nearly a foot a month, and it is possible that the spot where the treasure was hidden is now under water.

SOME NEW DREDGES FOR THE KLONDIKE

Canadian-Klondike Company Believed to Have Discovered Extensive Pay.

A Dawson despatch of Friday says: The Canadian-Klondike Dredging company, now operating the big machinery at the mouth of Bear creek, on the Boyle concession, has ordered another dredge, which, with the two ordered some months ago, will make a fleet of four vessels. All summer and during a good portion of last winter the company has kept four Keystone drills constantly at work prospecting new ground, and it is thought the increasing of the order placed some months ago is due to the discovery of pay much more extensive than at first thought to be.

It is doubtful if any one of the new machines will reach here this season, owing to the congestion of orders at the factory. The new dredges will be duplicates of the one now in use.

One of the steam shovels employed by the Yukon Consolidated Goldfields company in the construction of the twelve-mile ditch, has been put to work, and the first day removed no less than 800 feet of earth from a bank nine feet deep, where the shovel is at work on a ridge known as the Mackenzie ridge. The ditch at this point is fifteen feet wide on the bottom. Now that the shovel is in position rapid progress will be made until the huge waterway is completed.

Hydraulic Men Happy

The recent rains have been a veritable boom to the hydraulic men of the territory and for the first time since the latter part of June the large plants on Bonanza are at work. The rainfall has not been particularly heavy, but it has been intermittent, with just enough time intervening between showers to enable the ditches to catch and retain all the water that has descended, losing none of the precious fluid, as would be the case in a heavy downpour and consequent flood.

The hydraulic people that are working are as follows: Redmond Bros., on Paradise Hill; Elliot, on Paradise Hill; Larson, on Temperance Hill, and all the hydraulic operators on Bonanza and Eldorado creeks.

Bornite at White River

Several prospectors have arrived here lately and report that they have located a lead of the finest kind of bornite, which has been traced for 1,700 feet, with the width yet to be determined.

Although the news of the discovery did not reach Dawson, it spread about the head of White river, with the result that some 100 or 150 miners stampeded from the Copper river district, the Kluane, some from as far as Valdez, and the Bratnober men from the district between the head of the Tanona and White rivers.

the crown in right of the province of British Columbia.

(k) That the statute, chapter 47 of 1892, affects only the right to the use of water, and that the same does not interfere with or affect the rights or user under record or grant previously made in waters unoccupied or used for a beneficial purpose.

(l) That the works and acts of the respondent company amount to an appropriation, occupation and use of the waste waters of Goldstream River, and that the same was not unrecorded water within the meaning of said chapter 190 of 1897.

(m) That the respondent company had acquired full riparian rights in the waters of Goldstream River notwithstanding the reservations to the crown in right of the province of British Columbia contained in the respective grants of such lands.

(n) That the right to apply for a record of water under the said statute, 190 of 1897, did not apply to the waste waters of Goldstream River.

(o) That the crown in right of the province of British Columbia can, without representation in this suit, be bound by the declaration made herein.

(p) That the waters of Goldstream River, including the waste waters, had been appropriated by and were vested in the respondent company for the purposes of the privileges granted to them by the said statute, chapter 51 of 1892.

And as to the counter claim of the That the learned judge erroneously found against the evidence and the weight of the evidence that the appellants were not seeking to put into force the rights they possess under the statute, chapter 20 of 1873; that the learned judge omitted to consider and decide upon the effect and legal rights of the appellants as against the respondent company under the said statute, chapter 20 of 1873, as amended in 1881, and chapter 64 of 1892, and the reservations contained in the Respondents Act, chapter 51 of 1892.

TROUBLE IN SIBERIA AMONG SLAV TROOPS

News of Dissolution of Douma Causes Outbreak Among Russian Soldiers.

BRIGANDS BUSY IN SOUTH MANCHURIA

Attacked Japanese Police Station and Made Raid in Port Arthur.

Advices were received by the R. M. S. Empress of China, which arrived Tuesday from the Orient that the news of the dissolution of the douma had created great excitement in Vladivostok and throughout Siberia. It was some time in reaching Russian Asia, the officials doing all possible to prevent the dissolution being known, but the Russian revolutionary paper being published at Nagasaki, Japan, published a special edition and circulated a large number of papers throughout Siberia giving the news. The result was that a meeting of soldiers of the first army corps was held and it was decided to mutiny. A meeting of Russian governors and generals was arranged for August 8th, two days before the steamer left Yokohama, to arrange for the mobilization of loyal troops on account of the situation. Following the receipt of the news of the douma's dissolution the Japanese government received a note from the Russian military governor of Primorsk to the effect that the importation of arms and ammunition for private use or sale was prohibited. Two Hamburg-American liners, the Silnia and Herbinia, arrived at Vladivostok early in August with full cargoes of military materials.

Advices were received from Japan that strong notes had been addressed to China demanding that the mounted brigands of South Manchuria be suppressed. The brigands have been very active, having attacked and burned a police station at a suburb of Dalny and attacked a company of Japanese troops at the beginning of August. There were casualties on both sides, the Japanese commander being wounded, a sergeant major killed, and twenty of the rank and file killed or wounded. The mounted bandits had two quick-firing guns. On July 31st the brigands even made a raid in the outskirts of Port Arthur, plundering the store of one Wang, a silk merchant, and killing a Japanese constable. The Pekin correspondent of the Asahi of Tokio says the Hunghutze brigands led by Yuan, who was leader during the war, have inaugurated a campaign of murder and pillage against the Japanese to stir up trouble between Japan and China. On August 2nd a raid was made by brigands in junks at Pitsewo, where Oku's army landed during the war, and one Japanese fisherman was killed.

A mutiny took place in the 59th, Japanese infantry regiment in Korea, 50 dissatisfied soldiers assaulting their officers. They were arrested, court martialed and sentenced to terms varying from one month to one year's imprisonment.

A Lewis and J. Hill, stated to be Americans, have been arrested by the Kobe policemen with reference to the alleged scuttling of the American bark Agenor.

AN INVITATION.

New York Tribune.

A new expression has been found for inviting a friend to quench his thirst. Professor Metchnikoff is a great student of the white cells of the blood. He believes that they eat up the microbes which would otherwise eat up the man. But at the Pasteur institute it is discovered that a rabbit, after taking alcoholic drink, cannot be rendered immune from anthrax. His white cells, or leucocytes, had lost their appetite, and the enemy won. "Thus now," writes the doctor, "when I offer to a medical friend the various alcoholic liquors which I keep for my friends' "benefit," I simply ask, 'Would you care to paralyze your leucocytes?' "

CALIFORNIA TOWN BURNED.

Reno, Nev., Aug. 21.—The mining town of Johnsville, Plumas county, Cal., was practically wiped out of existence yesterday by fire. Two lives were lost and twenty-five buildings destroyed. The two men killed were Patrick Gorman, an old resident, and Ivan Vovich, both miners.

AUSTRALIAN SPORTMEN'S VIEWS ON CANADA

The Place For the Younger Generation---Impressed by Wheat Fields.

It will be interesting to sportsmen to know that one of Australia's leading racing men is in the city, says the Winnipeg Free Press. This is Septimus Miller, who has been for eleven years president of the Victoria Racing club, Melbourne. As in commerce, so in sport, Sydney joins issue with Melbourne; and this club ranks by the side of the premier club in New South Wales.

Mr. Miller spoke interestingly about the institution whose doings he controls.

"We give," he said, "$250,000 every year in stakes at Fleming, which is our leading racecourse. The highest stake is $25,000, added to which there is a $150 sweepstake. I have owned a great many racing horsees, but more in the line of steeplechase and hurdle horses. And I have won our Grand National (hurdle race) on four or five occasions. The improvements at Fleming amount to over $1,000,000, and English travelers have accounted it the best in the world. Speaking roughly, there would be over $500,000 given away every year in stakes for galloping events in Victoria alone. Sydney gives an equal amount.

"A rule, which I should like to see universal, is a practice we have adopted. If a man is disqualified in Sydney, Victoria or on any other course, the disqualification is endorsed by all the other clubs; and therefore evildoers have a bad time. Even the English Jockey club acts upon our disqualifications; and, so as to keep sport as honest as possible, I should like, further, to see America do likewise."

Mr. Miller, who is traveling with his wife, left Sydney (to which he traveled overland from Melbourne) on July 9, and, touching at Suva, in Fiji, and at Honolulu, landed at Vancouver on the 8th instant. He is on his way to London and purposes to return to Australia via the Suez and Colombo.

"I have been to London before," he said, "but not by this route. This is the great trip of my life. The scenes across the Rockies are better than I have ever seen elsewhere. I stayed at Sicamous Junction, Glacier, Field, Laggan and Banff. I have been delighted with my Canadian journey. I think both the mountain scenery and the lovely rivers and streams flowing at the foot of the hills, and also the prairie, are magnificent. They cannot be described; they must be seen.

"The prospects of the country are, I should think, very good; and any of my young friends, who are starting in life, I should be very glad to recommend to come here, if they had a small capital, because the country between here and Banff is the best I ever saw, both for agriculture and grazing. Any young man coming here with a small capital would be sure to succeed. As to Australia, there he would not have the same chance to pick his land. This is the country for the younger generation.

AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT.

Montreal, Aug. 20.—An inquest on the body of little Sarsfield Fleming, who was killed by an automobile on Lachine road last Saturday night, was held today, and resulted in a verdict of excusable homicide. The automobile was driven by J. B. Allen, one of the well known shipping family, and F. E. Meredith, a leading lawyer. The father of the child expressed himself as satisfied with the verdict.

THE LABOR SHORTAGE.

Question Is Now Being Discussed Throughout Canada.

The editor of the Labor column in the Winnipeg Free Press says: In the last number of "Industrial Canada," the paper that is published by the Manufacturers' association of Canada, it is stated that the executive council of that body is very seriously considering the advisability of establishing a labor bureau. This is a very significant move, and it is as well that all union men—and all other workers—should thoroughly understand its import. This action of the manufacturers means no more nor less than the institution of a labor bureau for the purpose of bringing more working people to Canada, from wherever they can get them. From amongst their members they have made enquiries as to the need of more working people, and from these returns they show that there is a shortage. This is what their journal says:

A Scarcity of Labor

"In response to the labor enquiry circular sent out on June 28 to the 1,913 different factories represented in the association, up to the date of the meeting 312 replies have been received. Of this number 203 require help amounting in all to 6,179, divided as follows: Men 3,310, women 1,231, girls 1,183, boys 455.

"The committee decided that these should be printed in circular form and copies sent to the minister of labor, minister of the interior, and the leading British and Canadian newspapers."

Where do you think they are going to get these people? To bring them from the United States you may think it impossible, but it is not. A representative of the plumbers—a master plumber—explained to me the methods adopted by their association in Winnipeg to get a sufficient supply of men to take the places of the striking journeymen plumbers. In the United States, it is said, there are a large number of men who are still British subjects. Amongst these are some of the best mechanics in the country, who are better suited to the particular work called for in Winnipeg than the Britisher right from his native soil, for the reason that they have had experience in the United States. To reach this class of men advertisements are being inserted in the newspapers of the central and the eastern states setting out that good men can get employment in Winnipeg without difficulty. In the case of the plumbers th's method of getting men, it is said, is successful. If the plumber coming from across the line is a British subject, he cannot be deported under the Alien Labor act.

If the manufacturers adopt a similar method to get the particular kind of work people they require they are going to adopt measures that the unions cannot regard without some feeling of alarm. The manufacturers are well organized, and they have the faculty of working together. If they determine to put up a fight they will no doubt put up a good one. They have the money to do so, and they can afford it. Haven't they had during the last three or four years one of the most prosperous periods in the history of Canada? They cannot be said to be on the ragged edge of liquidation. Despite the British preference and Canada's low tariff, they have been doing all the business they could handle. There is only one particular time when the manufacturer, speaking generally, is really hard up, and that is when there is the vaguest prospect of getting more protection. Just at that time the ingenious officers and other paid advocates of the Manufacturers' association become as "dancing dervishes" fanatically imploring the government to picture to themselves the stopping of the wheels of industry as a result of British competition, and the dumping of United States products upon the Canadian market. If they do not succeed in getting the government to heed their cries, they never fail to get a large number of working men to vote for the protectionist candidates. Workingmen ought to understand that the only free trade the Manufacturers' association desires is free trade in labor, and the proper time to remember this is when they cast their votes at election times.

But if the manufacturers really enter into the labor bureau business there will be something doing. I was speaking a short time ago to what a member of the Typographical union would call a "rat" printer, who came from Britain. He said that he would not join the union for the simple reason that his employers are treating him well, and that he can make much more money in Winnipeg than he could in Lancashire. His hours of work are less, and he can save as much every week as he could earn altogether when in his native country. The agents of the Manufacturers' association can easily picture to weavers, blacksmiths or any other class of tradesmen conditions like this, and what will be the result? In Britain, although it is the strongest union country, there are millions of non-union men many of whom delight in opposing union men. This may be regrettable, but it is a circumstance that cannot be ignored. The basis of competition in labor is gradually extending. A few years ago it was difficult to get mechanics to come to Canada, but now they are coming to Canada from all nations and of all tongues, and still the manufacturers complain of a shortage. If the latter organize to still further increase the volume of immigration, they are going to create for themselves a demand for employment which will make it easy for them to keep wages just where they are, and easy also for them to enforce the open shop principles. Unions will have to realize that they are now in competition with the surplus labor of many countries, and not with the supply that happened to be in Winnipeg. It is no use mincing matters; these are the facts that we cannot shut our eyes to.

This is what "Industrial Canada" says with regard to the labor bureau the manufacturers propose to establish:

"The committee acting with the approval of the executive council asked for an expression of opinion from the members regarding the organization of a labor bureau. A representative list of members put themselves on record with regard to the same. These with two exceptions supported the organization of a department. The committee after careful consideration decided to make the following recommendation to the executive council.

"That, in view of the labor situation in Canada at the present time, and of the replies received to the enquiry circular sent out to the members of the association on June 28, 1906, the committee recommend that the executive council appoint a special labor department committee for the purpose of presenting a scheme for the organization, management, and financing of a labor bureau in Great Britain, supplemented with whatever organisation is deemed necessary in Canada; and that the committee be authorized to make such investigation and expenditure up to $200 as are deemed necessary for the purposes of the committee; and that the committee be asked to report progress at the August council meeting and have a final report ready to submit to the annual meeting in September.

"This resolution was discussed at length. One suggestion that met with favor was that an office, to be known as the office of the Canadian Manufacturers' association, should be opened to carry on, not only the work as outlined in the resolution, but also the general work of the association. The resolution, as it stands, together with the rest of the report, was adopted, and a committee appointed in accordance with this resolution as follows: Messrs. Geo. W. Watts, Toronto, (chairman); C. Bermingham, Kingston; Geo. McLagan, Stratford; J. S. N. Dougall, Montreal; John Turnbull, Toronto; and J. P. Murray, Toronto."

CANADIAN FAMILY PENNILESS.

Father Had Gone to New York Expecting High Wages at Once.

New York, Aug. 16.—Albert Lefebvre his wife, and seven children, all under 11 years old, sat on the rim of the City Hall Park fountain yesterday morning, looking with disconsolate eyes on the Promised Land. It was far different from what they had expected when they packed their household goods in Lawrence, Mass., and started for New York to get work at high wages.

The father, a French-Canadian, had discovered that living was high, too. Moreover, he found that a non-union carpenter, like himself, hadn't one chance in a hundred of getting a good job. Their furniture was held on the Fall River pier. They had no home. They had not even enough money to buy breakfast.

Once in a while the woman wiped away tears with her calico dress. It was a neat calico dress, and little Alice, Albertine, Alfred, Georgiana, Lorenzo and Raoul, who looked mournful every time their mother wept, and little Raina, who was too young to appreciate the situation, did not look like objects of charity.

"I'm so hungry, mamma!" wailed five-year-old Lorenzo, as his mother patted his curly head and tried to smile. The smile faded away.

A woman clad in an immaculate white linen dress stopped before the little group. She talked to the mother a few moments and then she went to the sterilized milk booth nearby and bought $1 worth of tickets, which she tucked into Lorenzo's hand, together with a dollar bill.

Patrolman Bishop saw what was going on. The discouraged family became his guests at the City Hall police station, and the police took up a collection amounting to $5.25. Then the family were sent to the joint application bureau of the Charity Organization society and the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

Lefebvre said he made such a poor living in Ottawa, Canada, that he had gone to Lowell, Mass., where he got good wages as a wheelwright. Then he moved to Lawrence, and, not being satisfied with his work, listened to stories of the workingman's Golconda in New York city and set out. The expenses were greater than he had expected, and when he landed in New York he was penniless and without a friend. The charities people sent him back to Fall River.

ON HIS ANNUAL TOUR OF INSPECTION

Dr. William Saunders, Superintendent of Experimental Farms in City.

Dr. William Saunders, superintendent of the Dominion experimental farms, has arrived from Ottawa on his annual tour of inspection. He has been spending some time at Agassiz, arranging the work there for the coming year. He has also been visiting the western farms en route. At Lethbridge some 400 acres were taken over, and the land will be converted into an experimental farm, 100 acres for the irrigation purposes and 300 acres for dry farming. In this way it will be possible to ascertain what can be done by irrigation—as both crops grown side by side will indicate at once what the value of water is to the agricultural interests of the country. Lethbridge is situated in a dry belt, and as a great deal has lately been learned about conserved moisture the Dominion government intend making a test along the line mentioned in this particular district. The irrigation will be supplied from a ditch running from the St. Mary river, about 100 miles, and through three Mormon settlements and supplies three towns, Magrath, Sterling and Raymonds.

There is an experimental farm at Indian Head where some very interesting experiments have been tried in the way of fruit culture. What is known as a cross bred apple has been successfully introduced there, says Dr. Saunders. It is a cross between the standard apple and the wild crab of Siberia, and appears to thrive well in the rigorous climate of the Northwest. It has been grown during the last three or four years by the farmers, who take an interest in horticulture, and they have had success. But the government has not rested content with this experiment. They are making other tests along the same lines with apples and plums, and next year may see some of the second "crosses" bearing. It is slow work, however, said Dr. Saunders this morning, as it takes 6 or 7 years for a tree to yield.

At Agassiz Dr. Saunders reports that commercial orchards are now being established in connection with the experimental farm at that place. "We have been working for some time trying to find out what fruits are specially adapted for British Columbia, and have succeeded in introducing a number of varieties heretofore not known to British Columbia. We intend to find out now what the practical value is of our work. We are putting in a dozen trees of each kind so as to test the value of the fruits we introduced. We put in an apple orchard of