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TELLS OF CONDITIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Visitor From Colony Here---The Labor Question a Serious Problem.

Mr. A. W. Frotham, who is at present a guest at the Dominion hotel, makes some interesting remarks with regard to the state of things in South Africa.

He says the labor question in that colony is becoming quite a serious matter. In consequence of the partial paralysis due to this unsettled point many people are leaving South Africa for Canada. The announcement of the Liberal government to the effect that no more Chinese would be allowed to enter the Transvaal caused the shares of South African companies to go down, bringing about quite a slump.

The mines are nevertheles turning out $10,000,000 worth of gold per month, a sum that is more or less equivalent to the total output of British Columbia in a year. The policy seems to be to live a short and merry life, for it is known that the gold deposits can only last at the most for 25 years. The main hope of the country for the immediate future would appear to be centred in its mining, though a great mistake has been made in cutting down the wages of the natives, who are now receiving less than what they could earn before the war. Large numbers of them are now independent through having saved earnings made at the time of the war, and therefore refuse to work for reduced pay.

The Kimberley diamond mines continue working successfully. The only drawback about the extraction of diamonds is that it does not require great numbers of laborers, and that the big profits which are made go only into the hands of a few individuals.

As for the agricultural prospects of the new colonies, Mr. Frothain does not think very greatly of them. The soil there is inferior, and irrigation along the banks of the great rivers, like the Vaal and Orange, has been found to be impossible owing to the depth below the banks at which the water flows.

The fruit industry, however, is going ahead in parts. The twelve farms which belonged to Cecil Rhodes and which are now owned by the Hex River Fruit company, are doing well. Some of the plums from those orchards sent to Paris actually brought the price of 20 centimes per plum. Consignments of the same fruit are regularly shipped to New York. Fruit experts from California have reported very favorably on the district mentioned.

Mr. Frotham has just been having a look at the Okanagan valley, and he finds in it many points of similarity to Natal. The soil is very good and there is plenty of sunshine apparently. Some of the fruits grown in Natal, for instance the Martengula, which is something like a plum, might be experimented with. The gentleman interviewed narrated that he had seen an instance which beat all records on Long lake namely a peach tree which in 16 months had grown five feet, and was bearing fruit.

Referring to the arrival here of a vessel from Hongkong with 300 Indian coolies on board, Mr. Frotham stated that a great many Hindoos are employed in the Natal sugar factories and altogether great numbers live in Natal; in fact, there are only about 100,000 whites in that colony and just as many blacks. He adds that they have invaded all departments of life and business, and in many cases pay higher prices than Europeans in order to secure the best business sites. Matters have reached such a pass that now it has become necessary to prevent their entrance into the country. The Arab trader always follows in the tracks of the Hindoo, and as he, like his Indian cousin, can live on nothing more expensive than the smell of a rag, they both undersell white men and when they have succeeded in killing the competition of Europeans, raise their prices, and remain masters of the situation. Another point is that the mere presence of an Arab or Hindoo shop, with its odors of garlic and such like, is enough to depreciate the value of surrounding buildings, which again makes it easy for the blacks to obtain possession of them also, and so little by little to oust Europeans from the best quarters of the town. This is a danger which might arise in British Columbia likewise.

While the Briton and the Boer are now working harmoniously side by side, except in a few cases where Boer women are attempting to stir up strife, and while the Europeans generally resent the poll tax put upon the Hindoo, the blacks, on the other hand, largely at the instigation of propagandist negroes who have crossed over from the United States, are giving voice to a unanimous cry of "Africa for the Africans." This has produced a state of tension which makes it necessary for every white man to carry arms about his person.

A letter just received by Mr. Frotham from South Africa states that "things have not yet touched bottom" there, and Mr. Frotham himself, is of the opinion that Chinese exclusion will be the ruin of the country, for its future depends principally upon development of its mining resources. There is too much drought, too many locusts, too many pests, too many cattle diseases rife there for successful agriculture, and stock raising and the soil is too poor. When the deposits of gold come to an end, there are still silver, tin, copper and coal to be exploited.

NEWS OF THE BOUNDARY.

Progress at Grand Forks Told by a Special Correspondent.

Grand Forks, Aug. 13.—(Special).—The clank of steel against steel, the whirring of machinery, and the medley of clangorous sounds which one associates with work in metals marked the commencement of active operations by the Machine and Structural Iron Works in this city this morning. The event makes another milestone in the march of the Boundary along the lines of material progress. Hitherto Spokane has supplied the big proportion of the plate work, furnace jackets, etc. required by the mining and smelting industry of the Boundary. It is satisfactory therefore to see the firm establishment of a business which is essentially Canadian, and which will supplement in a substantial way those industries which already exist in this portion of British Columbia.

J. C. MacDonald and Angus J. MacDonald who have initiated and will control the new enterprise, are both capable and aggressive men. J. C. MacDonald was for years master mechanic at the Granby smelter, and subsequently filled a responsible position at the Union Iron Works of Spokane. Angus J. MacDonald was also with the Granby till 1902 when he accepted a position at the Northport reduction works.

The main building of the new works is 52 by 74 feet, and the flange, fire and forge building is connected to the other by overhead traveler is 32 by 52. Electric power is supplied by a 20 h. p. Bullock motor. No effort has been spared to secure the most modern and effective machinery, the total cost of which amounts to between twelve and thirteen thousand dollars. The latest type of the Rand Drill Co.'s air compressor will supply 157 cubic feet of free air per minute for hand drills, rivetters, etc. Amongst other tools and machines are the following: A 40 inch Aurora drill with tapping attachment; steel splitting shears with capacity for 1 inch places made by Long & Allstatter, of Hamilton, Ohio. It was interesting to note the delicacy and power with which this tool did its work, cutting a post card in two without leaving a ragged edge and with the same ease and neatness severing a large plate of three-quarter inch steel.

As an indication of the development in the Boundary the new firm already has a year's work ahead, and has been compelled to refuse orders. Most of the work comes from smelters. Work commenced today on a big contract for the Granby company, which involves the manufacture and erection of a steel furnace building. The long structure under which are housed the eight furnaces at the Granby is about played out and everything about the new building, rafters, columns, roof, etc., will be of steel. About seven cars of steel, supplied by the Steel Trust, are required, of which three are already at the Machine and Structural works. A contract has also been taken for the manufacture of a uniform type of furnace jacket, adapted for any, or all, of the Granby furnaces. Orders for furnace jackets for the Dominion Copper Co.'s smelter at Boundary Falls have also been taken, and it may be said that this industry bids fair to be a marked success from the word go, and a gratifying evidence of the solid basis upon which the mining and smelting industry of southern British Columbia is now placed.

SALVAGE OPERATIONS.

The privilege of wrecking in American waters was recently extended by the collector of customs of Puget Sound district to a Canadian wrecking firm, and as a consequence the Vancouver Salvage & Dredging company has just completed the salving of two-thirds of a cargo of ore at Orcas Island. This privilege was extended through the courtesy of Deputy Collector of Customs Culver of Friday Harbor, and the collector at Port Townsend.

On July 29 the tug Bermuda of Vancouver, while engaged in towing ore from Marble Bay to the Tacoma smelter, lost a scowload of ore off Orcas Island during heavy weather. Recently permission to salve this ore was secured from the American authorities, and two hundred tons of it was raised by dredging. The tug Bermuda conducted the salvage operations. On the scow which was lost there were three hundred tons of ore and a hundred and fifty tons of waste rock.

SAN FRANCISCO SOON PROUD CITY AGAIN

A Seattle Editor Admires the Spirit Shown by Its Citizens.

"If spirit and a determination to rebuild their city count for anything, the citizens of San Francisco will within a few years have a city of which they may well feel proud."

This statement is made by J. P. Parkinson, editor and publisher of the Railway and Marine News, who returned on Monday from a short visit to the devastated city by the Golden Gate, says the Seattle P.-I.

"It will take years to rebuild the city as it was before April 18th," said Mr. Parkinson, "but that it will be accomplished no one who has visited the city and studied conditions will doubt. On Van Ness avenue and Fillmore street, and thoroughfares in the immediate vicinity of each, the retail merchants have opened their places of business, and the crowds which formerly thronged Market and downtown streets, have turned towards the new centres.

"The result is a frightful congestion. Establishments, which formerly occupied large buildings in the burned district, are crowded into small spaces, and dingy flats and residences have been pressed into service as offices for professional men, real estate brokers, and countless other lines. Property values have jumped skyward in the new retail section, and many property owners who once were content with small rentals are now big landlords.

Presents Busy Scene

"On all sides may be heard the buzz of the saw and thump of the hammer, and from every building flags and banners are waving, that the public may know where such and such a firm is doing business. Larger and better stocks are continually arriving from the East, and it is now possible to get novelties in almost every line.

"Looking up Van Ness avenue from the ruined Claus Spreckles' mansion, the street looks like a prosperous Northern mining camp on the Fourth of July. One and one-and-a-half story frame buildings have been built on the south side of the avenue, while on the north side what were once fine residences have been converted into retail stores of all descriptions.

All Are Cheerful

"The clubs of the city are housed in mansions in the vicinity of Van Ness and furnish accommodations for men who formerly lived in the large hotels down town. I took lunch at a club, which has leased the Hellman mansion, and there met many men who had lost heavily. They were all cheerful and believed in a larger and greater San Francisco.

"This spirit is the one thing I marveled at. In every walk of life one meets people who are cheerful. In the street cars and in public places may be seen signs reading: "Forget your troubles and assist in making San Francisco a city of a million by 1915." If the insurance situation is serious, the people of San Francisco are not crying out the same from the house tops, but are rushing ahead with the one thought of getting started anew and recouping their losses.

Waterfront an Aid

"The saving of the water front was the salvation of the city. But for it the city would be in a sad plight, and although many operators are in the throes of a strike, there seems to be a great activity along the miles of wharves and docks.

"Ten years should see a great change in San Francisco, and I for one hope that the optimistic dreams of her people materialize one half."

THE IMPORTATION OF GAME BIRDS

An Interesting Article by F. M. Chaldecott in "Wild Life."

The introduction and acclimatization of game birds into British Columbia having been entirely in the hands of private individuals, it is hard to ascertain dates and details of all importations. Having been associated with others in a number of experiments and otherwise interested in the movement, have, from time to time, collected information for my own use. It may be of interest to many of your subscribers, and if there are any amongst them who can supplement or furnish further particulars, I shall be favored if they would kindly do so, through the medium of your columns or direct to me.

The Pheasant

To Mr. C. W. R. Thompson, of Victoria, belongs the credit of being the first to import this game bird. As many years ago as 1882, he imported twenty birds from England. The experiment, however, was unfortunately doomed to be a failure. On their arrival the birds were kept in confinement and given every care and attention, but their condition was poor, and none of them recovered sufficient strength to justify their being given freedom. All these birds died in confinement.

During the next year (1883) Mr. Thompson decided to import birds from China. He was successful in obtaining twenty to twenty-five of the variety known as Phasianus Torquatus. These birds were kept in pens and the first eggs were taken from them and hatched out under game fowl. As the chicks became strong enough they were given their freedom and allowed to wander off into the bush. These birds were hatched and reared on the land known as the "Admirals'" house property at Esquimalt. Three years later (1886) Mr. Edward Musgrave, then residing on Salt Spring island, imported some more birds direct from China. Three male and nine hen birds were shipped, but on arrival one hen was found dead and another so badly damaged that it died. The remaining eleven birds were given their freedom on the south end of Salt Spring island. From these two importations the whole of Vancouver Island, as far north as Comox and many of the adjacent islands, have been stocked and the birds have become thoroughly naturalized.

The lower mainland of the province received its first importation in 1889, when a syndicate of gentlemen, organized by Messrs. H. Abbott, Sidney Williams, P. N. Thompson, A. F. Beasley and others, imported forty-four birds from China. (Pheasianus Torquatus). These birds were liberated on the north bank of the Fraser river, on the farm lands belonging to Hugh Magee, situate about five miles from Vancouver. The location suited the birds admirably. They multiplied quickly and were soon in evidence on Lulu and Sea islands and Delta lands at the mouth of the river. During the same year, Mr. W. H. Ladner imported twenty-three birds from China, which were liberated mostly on his own land and that of his neighbors in the vicinity of Ladners landing. In the early nineties the Hon. R. G. Tatlow and other park commissioners of Stanley park obtained five or six birds from China, kept them in confinement and successfully raised a number of young birds, twelve of which were turned out in Stanley park. These birds deserted the park grounds, seemingly preferring the townsite of the city itself. They quickly spread all through the suburbs and in spite of their many enemies are now quite plentiful. Mr. P. N. Thompson imported five birds from China about 1897 and put them down on Jedediah island, from which place they have spread to Lasqueti island. In the year 1898 about fifteen birds were imported by Mr. J. Adamson of the Empress of India, and were turned out on a farm situate on the west bank of the Harrison river. At Chilliwack, Mr. deWolf imported a few pheasants, which were liberated on his lands lying to the north of Hope slough. The Squamish valley received three imported birds in 1900 and in the year following Mr. J. Adamson turned down four more. The total number of birds imported to the mainland can be estimated at not more than 110, from which the whole of the lower mainland has been stocked. They have spread widely and become numerous across the boundary line into Northern Washington. So extremely plentiful have they become that for several years past the members of the British Columbia Field Trials club have held their annual field trials with great success in the Ladners country.

So numerous were the birds at the trials held last September that there were only two heats in which the dogs failed to find birds. There were thirty-two heats run in the trials and the average find per heat of thirty minutes to each brace of dogs was at least five birds. These field trials on pheasant are quite unique and unknown in any other part of the world.

Quail

On Vancouver Island the Mountain and California quail have been successfully introduced, but of these birds I have been unable to gather any reliable information as to the date of importation, or by whom imported. The fact remains that the birds have done well and have afforded excellent sport during the open season. Bob White quail have also been imported on Vancouver Island, but so far not with any great success. On the mainland, California quail were imported by Messrs. W. H. Ladner, John Dooley, Charles Doering and others. At first the birds did not do well; in fact, disappeared in places. But now they have reappeared in certain districts and seem to be doing very well. This bird is still protected by the Game Act and should soon become numerous. The Bob White quail were first imported to the mainland in the years 1898 to 1901, during which period two hundred and fifty were purchased in Kansas by the B. C. Forest and Stream club. These birds were liberated on Sea island, Lulu island and at Port Haney and a few dozen at Hatzic. On Sea island the birds did not succeed, partially because the locality was unsuitable and they did not receive such strict protection and freedom from disturbance as the club hoped to have been able to arrange. There are still, however, a few left on this island. At Port Haney, Lulu island and Hatzic the experiment was absolutely unsuccessful; the birds either died or more probably migrated.

At Ashcroft the Bob White were imported by Mr. Bailey, Dr. Sansom and other members of the local Gun club. That country, being in the dry belt, seems to have suited the birds admirably and they promise to become very numerous. In the spring of 1904 several Vancouver gentlemen imported five dozen birds. Of these three dozen were liberated at Shuswap on Mr. Shaw's farm, and two dozen were turned down on the Harper ranch on the north bank of the South Thompson river, some few miles above Kamloops. From reliable information these birds multiplied quickly and some have been reported as far as ten miles further up the river.

Bamboo Partridge Quail

In the early spring of this year Captain Archibald of the Empress of China, brought over three birds of this variety which were given their freedom on the land now owned by the Country club at Jerico, on the south shore of English bay.

Partridge (European)

In 1904, through the efforts of a number of gentlemen in Vancouver, on the initiative of Mr. J. L. G. Abbott, the first successful attempt to introduce European partridges was made. Prior to this date Mr. Luxton of Victoria, made an unsuccessful effort to introduce the English partridge on Vancouver Island. In the latter part of 1903 funds were collected to the extent of $350.00, and in the following February seventy-eight Hungarian partridges were purchased from Cross & Company, Liverpool. Of these fifty-eight birds arrived safely at Vancouver on the 7th of March, 1905. On arrival they were placed in pens provided for them in Stanley park and kept there for ten days, during which period one bird died.

They were then sorted into three lots the sexes being equally divided. Fourteen birds were sent to Langley and turned down on Mr. Hinde-Bowker's farm on the east side of the Salmon river. Twenty-nine birds were liberated on McMynn's farm on Sea island, and fourteen on the McKee farm leased to Messrs. Lefroy, situated in the East Delta country. At Langley and East Delta the birds did exceedingly well and are continuing to do so. But on Sea island, where it was hoped the birds would do the best, it was again a failure and only an odd covey or so could be found last September. In the following year (1905) the same gentlemen in Vancouver collected further funds, to which the Chilliwack Game Association subscribed $100.00. One hundred and ten birds (Hungarian) were purchased from Cross & Company, Liverpool. Only thirty-four of the birds arrived alive in Vancouver, the loss being chiefly due to a bad passage across the Atlantic. Two birds died after arrival, thus leaving thirty - two birds, which were equally divided and given freedom at Chilliwack (on Evans farm,) and Port Guichon (on the Pemberton farm.) At both places the birds did exceedingly well. In September of last year I collected sufficiently reliable data to show at least five hundred young partridges were reared in the Province, and this, I think, is a conservative estimate. Reports from each locality show that the birds are still strong and have paired and nested freely, but the young birds are as yet too small to enable any estimate to be made of this year's increase.

I am glad to say that the same association of gentlemen have made up their minds that the success is so encouraging that it justifies further importations, which they expect to make next spring.

Blackgame and Capercailzie

A large subscription list has lately been taken up for the purpose of importing both these game birds. The cost of the experiment will be in the neighborhood of $1,500 to $2,000. The committee, which is composed of a number of the best game enthusiasts in the Province, is a large one and funds have benn collected both here and in Great Britain, and although the required amount has not yet been obtained, a large enough sum has been assured to guarantee the ordering of the first shipment in September next. Another consignment will be ordered in the early Spring of next year, it having been deemed advisable to make two consignments so as to avoid any chance of accident or otherwise. These birds are very expensive to purchase, as they cost in Europe £2 12s. and £2 2s. apiece, respectively, and their numbers will, therefore be few and too valuable to risk in one consignment.

To summarize the above I estimate that it has taken less than seven hundred dollars to stock the Island and the Lower Mainland of British Columbia, and incidentally part of the State of Washington, with pheasants —an extremely small figure when one realises the benefit to trade and the welcome addition of a most attractive branch of sport. It is beyond doubt that thousands and thousands of dollars are now spent annually in pursuit of the pheasants during the open season, and that the small game shooting on the coast of British Columbia would today be but mediocre sport without this splendid bird. As an attraction and an asset it is now undoubtedly at the head of the list of winged game. It has improved the breed and class of sporting dogs used in the country most markedly. The usual bench show and the field trials have become permanently established. Shootings are in demand and remunerative rentals are being offered and paid. Many dog trainers have established kennels and are earning good money. It has created a traveling sporting community. Tourists are afforded an additional attraction. Large sums are expended annually on guns, ammunition, horse hire and hotel and traveling expenses. In fact, this branch of the sport has become one of the most important attractions of the Island and Mainland. All this has been brought about by the foresight of a few, very few, individuals at their own expense. The cost has been small and that spread over a number of years. The partridge has also been successfully imported, and bids soon to pass the experimental stage, if it has not done so already and that again at the moderate expenditure of less than eight hundred dollars, also out of the pockets of private people. It does not do to be too sanguine, but with good luck one can assume that there is no reason why Blackgame and Capercailzie should not be equally successful. The moral of all this is that had game birds and fish received the attention in the past that should have been given them, then this country would have had a world wide reputation. Had the government in years gone by done one-tenth only of that which the New Zealand government has done for game and fish, this province would have been benefitting to the extent of millions of dollars per annum, just as the state of Maine is doing today. The state of Washington has awakened to the value of game and now spends many thousands of dollars annually. We have the finest country in the world for game and fish of all kinds that will thrive in a temperate climate, and it seems culpable negligence to further ignore such a valuable asset.

BUSINESS MEN'S ANNUAL EXCURSION

Trip to Boundary Under Auspices of Spokane Chamber of Commerce.

Grand Forks, Aug. 14.—(Special.)—The secretary of the board of trade is in receipt of a letter from the Spokane chamber of commerce stating that British Columbia points have been decided upon for the Business Men's annual excursion. A special train with 125 people will leave Spokane on September 11th and visits Boundary and Kootenay points. After staying at Republic the train will pull into Phoenix at 12:30 a. m. on September 12th, and will arrive in Grand Forks at 4:30 the same day where the visitors will inspect the Granby smelter and dine, leaving again at midnight for Nelson. The business men of Spokane have been intimately associated with the mining and industrial developments of the country lying to their north, and many of the visitors should have more than ordinary interest in the country whose mines have done not a little to enrich their bank accounts.

Geological Survey

Mr. A. P. Low, the recently appointed head of the Geological survey arrived in the city at 1 o'clock yesterday accompanied by R. W. Brock of the survey department. The visitors left yesterday afternoon for Phoenix after visiting the Granby smelter. While here an urgent request was preferred by Geo. Fraser, M. P. P. and George A. McLeod that Franklin camp might be visited, and arrangements have been made whereby Mr. Brock will return here on Thursday and start up the river for Franklin on Friday. Mr. Brock made an inspection of the Franklin camp district in 1900 and his favorable impressions of the mineral indications were summed up in the official report of 1900. A visit now would be of special interest and value as not only has the country been burnt over and made more accessible for examination, but a large amount of surface and other work has been done on the McKinley and various other properties.

New Strike in Franklin

A. J. Stewart, who is in charge of the Maple Leaf at Franklin has recently been down with some samples from a new strike which has been made on the property. The strike was 200 feet north of the other workings, the new cut being twenty feet long with a face of 15 feet and exposing an ore similar in character to that on the other cuts, and running from 5 to 10 per cent copper.

Geo. McLeod, who bonded the Maple Leaf from the Fee Bros. sometime ago, believes that the new work is in a solid ore formation, and goes to show the permanent character of the ore body. No one who has seen the property denies the richness and extent of the surface showings and if values hold at depth the Maple Leaf will be a wonder. A splendid rain fell at Franklin on Monday night, cooling the air and laying the intolerable dust of the past month. A force of 12 men are at work on the hotel and store at Franklin city.

WILLIAM MACKENZIE HERE.

Head of Canadian Railway Contracting Firm is Visiting Victoria.

(From Friday's Daily Colonist.)

William Mackenzie, of the railway firm of Mackenzie & Mann, is in the city, a guest at the Driard. Interviewed last evening he said that there was little of interest now to tell in connection with his firm, the Canadian Northern. Construction was going on rapidly; a hundred miles of new road had been completed this season, and the eastern point for which he is making is Fort Churchill, on the shore of Hudson's Bay. The scheme of establishing an ocean port at that point is no new one and is due to the fact that, while the distance from Liverpool, England, is the same to Fort Churchill as to Montreal, the land journey from the Northwest, say from Prince Albert for instance, is less by more than a thousand miles than the present route, and the advantage in both speed and economy of rates is obvious. It is contended that the navigation of Hudson's Bay is closed for a large portion of the year.

"However," said Mr. Mackenzie, "it is admittedly open for four months of the year, and, in my opinion, for more. In any case, it will be sufficient to admit of the produce of a great section of the northern territory being shipped there with exceptional advantage."

In regard to the extension of his line westward, Mr. Mackenzie said that his intention had in no way changed, and that his western objective was still the Pacific Coast, but at what point his line might eventually strike it, it was still premature to conjecture.

Upon the suggestion of Bute Inlet and Seymour Narrows being advanced as a possible point of advantage, Mr. Mackenzie did not deny the feasibility of such a course, but said that as yet he had not had time or opportunity to make a study of its merits.

Asked as to what extent development of the trade of the Orient entered into his calculations, he made the significant remark that before all else there is a great country between Edmonton and the Pacific Coast awaiting facilities of development, a country to which little attention has hitherto been given, but one pregnant with great possibilities in profitable and prolific problems of the future.

COL. CONRAD HERE.

In Brief Interview With Colonist Tells of Conditions in North.

Prominent amongst the names of distinguished strangers arriving in the city Thursday was that of Colonel Conrad, the father of the new gold mining centre on Windy arm which bears his name.

Interviewed by a Colonist reporter, Col. Conrad, who comes direct from Conrad City and the Yukon protested with his accustomed courtesy that while anxious to afford the press and the public every information regarding the mines, there was in fact, little beyond steady development to report this season, uneventful and unsensational, no strikes of a specially remarkable nature having been made, the grade of one continuing to run more or less evenly throughout. Tramways and working plant and appliances having been completed exclusive attention is now being devoted to the task of development, which spread as it is over so large an area is necessarily one of a somewhat arduous and protracted nature and while on the whole the progress made has been satisfactory, many delays have occurred in consequence of the shortage of labor and unsatisfactory weather conditions and other unavoidable causes.

With reference to the reported rush, Col. Conrad said that it was in the nature of things a "rush" of very small proportions and figured more largely in the columns of the press than in the records of the mining commissioners; he naturally had no intention of saying anything discouraging but at the same time thought it better that this should be fully understood. Beyond this there was no feature of new interest in regard to his interests in that direction.

PITIFUL SCENES.

Correspondent Describes Sights After the Massacre at Warsaw.

London, Aug. 16.—The Tribune's Warsaw correspondent telegraphs a description of the pitiful scenes witnessed by him after the disturbances Wednesday night. At the hospitals, physicians, fatigued by their labor, were unable to attend to the wounds of those diagnosed as fatal.

"The people have grown callous with too much death. I was shocked to hear a young girl laugh heartily at the sight of a woman whose brain pan had been torn off by a bomb. In one hospital I saw a youth who, bayonetted yesterday, feigned death. The soldiers trod over him and their heavy boots crushed his fingers to pulp but he successfully stood the ordeal. He was carried to the morgue, where it was discovered that he was alive. He is now progressing favorably. Last night resulted in an orgie of blood in the Jewish quarter. The number of persons clubbed or bayonetted exceeds 300."

POPE'S ENCYCLICAL LETTER.

Denied That French Government Is Disposed to Negotiate.

Paris, Aug. 16.—M. Bryand, the minister of public works, today received several of his political supporters and discussed the situation caused by the Pope's encyclical letter regarding the law for the separation of church and state. M. Bryand denied that the government was disposed to enter upon negotiations with the Pope for an understanding based on a modification of the law, which he declared must be applied as it stands.

M. Bryand added that the government believed that the law would be accepted in the end, and he sincerely desired that it would be so, on account of the internecine strife which the refusal of the clergy to accept the law would entail, but he had also foreseen the possibility of resistance and had taken all necessary steps.

"I do not wish to say more on this subject," the minister concluded, "but perhaps some of these measures will prove a disagreeable surprise to certain parties."

MINING ON QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLAND

Representative of Japanese Firm Down With Rich Ore Samples.

(From Friday's Daily Colonist.)

Mr. K. Aidano, a representative of the Japanese firm of Amaya, Ikeda & Co., Vancouver, is in the city today in charge of a shipment of ore from their property situated on Queen Charlotte Island, says the Ladysmith Ledger. In conversation with a Ledger representative this morning, Mr. Aidano stated that there are many prospectors at present on Queen Charlotte Island, there being in the neighborhood of fifty claims staked within a short time in the vicinity of Mr. Aidano's property, situated about 100 miles south of Skidegate.

"One of the causes of the rush," said Mr. Aidano, "is the fact that Messrs. Watson and Thompson have recently sold a valuable claim in this vicinity to a Seattle corporation for the sum of $90,000, receiving $30,000 down and the rest in divided payments. Mr. Walter Knapp, a mining engineer of Seattle, has charge of the work at present. Regarding our claim, we do not yet know what it will amount to. So far, it promises well, and if further development work bears out the present indications, we will own a mine that will be heard from. I brought down four tons to the Tyee smelter, and if the results of the treatment are as anticipated, we will ship ore here when we get into shape for shipping. The property is a copper proposition, although the ore contains some gold and silver as well.

"Yes, we operate a fishing station on Queen Charlotte Island. At least it is called a fishing station, although in reality we are after shell fish. The kind we handle are what are commonly known as the 'sea ear,' although the proper name is abeloni. We employ divers, who bring up the shell, and the meat from them is then boiled in salt water, after which it is dried.

"We ship the product to China, where it commands a very good price, abeloni being considered a very nice dish amongst the Chinese. In some places, California, for instance, the abeloni shell is valuable for making fancy buttons, ornaments, etc., but the British Columbia shells are too small and thin for such work. However, the meat is just as good, and that is what we are after."

Asked if there was any truth in the report that the property owned by his company had been bonded for $150,000, Mr. Aidano replied there was not. If the mine is a paying proposition, the Japanese company will operate it themselves, and if it is not, they will be the losers.

The Amaga, Ikeda company own the fish saltery at Departure Bay, Nanaimo, and have branch offices at Seoul, Korea, and Tokio, Japan.

FINED FOR STARTING FIRE.

New Westminster, Aug. 17.—A fine of $100 and $20 costs was imposed upon Robert Hawthorne by Magistrate Pittendrigh yesterday who found him guilty of having started the bush fire that recently devastated the Blue Mountain district. The fire not only destroyed a large quantity of valuable timber but also burnt out the house, barns, etc, of a settler and the fire was proven to have been caused through his neglect to make a sufficient clearing around his logging engine, sparks from which started the fire. Crown Timber Agent Leamy prosecuted the case.

A punt containing four men capsized in Crosby channel, Liverpool, and two of its occupants—Peter Lamb, aged 40, and William Hawkins, 66, plumber, both of Liverpool, were drowned.

DEATH FOR JUDGE IF COLLINS FREED

Anonymous Note Received by Judge Hebbard Threatens Instant Death

The San Francisco Call of Tuesday prints the following: "If you release this scoundrel Collins you will meet with instant death. I am writing on behalf of the children."—From an anonymous letter received by Judge Hebbard after his order admitting George D. Collins to bail was made some weeks ago.

George D. Collins is once more to be considered as an indefinite guest of Sheriff O'Neill. Judge Hebbard, who on July 24th declared in no uncertain terms that Collins was entitled to bail, yesterday rescinded his order admitting the convicted lawyer to bail and announced it as his opinion that the supreme court will turn down the writ of error granted by him. In announcing his decision Judge Hebbard declared that he was swayed neither by anonymous communication, in one of which his life was threatened, nor by articles in the public press.

When seen in chambers Judge Hebbard admitted that a letter in which he was threatened with death if he allowed Collins to go at liberty had been received. He stated that he attached no importance to the communication and as a matter of fact had torn it up immediately upon its receipt.

Hebbard Gives Reasons

Judge Hebbard now declares that while he finds from the record that a federal question was involved, he did not pass upon the question either for or against the defendant. He says that because of this he is satisfied that the supreme court will deny the writ of error, and therefore it would be unwise to grant Collins his liberty under bonds.

But the writ of error cannot be recalled, having been signed by the judge and certified to by the clerk of the supreme court. Collins is now in a position to force the issue in the highest court of the land, although he will be unable to appear in person, should he have so desired. Collins declares that Judge Hebbard did pass upon the federal question involved. To prove it, he cites a part of the record. In the transcript it appears as follows:

William Hoff Cook—There is a question about the authority of this court to issue the writ. Your Honor has refused to pass upon the federal question and has not determined anything that has not been passed up.

Judge Hebbard—But informally I must have passed upon it, and I will now hold I have passed on all these questions.

Decision of Court

Judge Hebbard's decision yesterday was as follows:

The record in the matter of George D. Collins on habeas corpus in this department of the court, has been made up seems to be full and correct. I find from that record that while a federal question was involved and presented in a petition for the writ, and because of which I granted the petition for a the United States and fixed bail, that I did not decide that federal question against said petitioner nor did I decide it at all.

Writ of Error Futile

The denial of the writ of habeas corpus was wholly upon the doctrine of res adjudicata—the record affirmatively showing that the federal question had been previously raised and decided adversely to the petitioner by Judge Murasky of this court and by the district court of appeals of this district. I listened to no argument and denied the writ solely upon this ground. It follows therefore that while the petitioner has his writ of error and his record therein, and he may, if he now so elects pursue the same in the supreme court of the United States, it appears that that court will grant him no relief in such proceedings, for it is the law, as laid down by that court.

"That when it appears that the decision below was adverse to the plaintiff in error upon two independent grounds, one of which is not a federal question, the supreme court will dismiss the writ of error." Foster Federal Practice, page 1187.

In this proceeding the reason for the dismissal of the writ by the supreme court would be stronger, because here there has been no ruling adverse to the petitioner upon the federal question. It seems to me that the writ of error ought to be taken from an adverse ruling of a court or judge at liberty to entertain the federal question. For the foregoing reasons the order admitting the petitioner to bail is set aside.

District Attorney Langdon announced yesterday that he would instruct Assistant William Hoff Cook to proceed to Washington the second Monday in October for the purpose of moving before the supreme court that the writ of error sued out by George D. Collins be dismissed. If this is accomplished Collins will have no alternative other than to commence the serving of his term of fourteen years in San Quentin.

HON. MR. TEMPLEMAN COMING.

Ottawa, Aug. 17.—Hon. Mr. Templeman left tonight for Toronto. He will remain there until Tuesday and then proceed to Victoria. He expects to reach home in about ten days.

NOTES FROM GREENWOOD.

Greenwood, Aug. 14.—(Special)—C. A. C. Shaw, P.L.S., who has just returned from Franklin camp, reports considerable work going on in the camp with gratifying results. While away, Mr. Shaw surveyed the Omar and Old Wornlnlow claims for E. G. Cummings of Greenwood, and the Thuot for Messrs. Patsworth and Graham of Phoenix.

Harry Shallenberger, who recently netted a sum running into five figures for the sale of his interest in the Crescent to Col. Dickinson of Chicago, is now working on the Norene, a neighboring claim, on which he has uncovered a lead returning assays of $522 to the ton.

Ald. Bunting is getting up a local syndicate of 20 men, who agree to put up $25 each month for working capital to acquire the E. P. U. under bond. The only essential condition to the life of the bond is the continuous work of four men. Ore proceeds alone are to be applied on purchase price. The last 12 cars of ore shipped by the E. P. U. to Trail returned a net average of $86 to the ton.

Good ore has been encountered at a depth of 10 feet in the winze being sunk on the No. 2 tunnel of the Eureka. The lead on the Eureka is believed to be identical with that of the Prince Henry just north.

Schools will reopen on August 27, under the management of N. W. Watson and Miss Martin, last year's teachers.