FREIGHT RATES ARE ADJUSTED

Railway Commission Meets Views of Coast Boards of Trade.

NEW CLASSIFICATION MAD

Farmer Killed by a Vicious Bull ---Arranging for Dominion Rifle Meet.

OTTAWA, Aug. 17.—(Special.)—The railway commission has issued an order under which the board of trade of Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster, with whom is associated the Canadian Manufacturers' association have won a substantial success. They claimed that the C. P. R. discriminated against coast points in competition for the trade with inland centres. The board orders that the additional toll of five cents a hundred weight on all traffic which originates in the eastern states of the American union, and which is now added and charged on freight originating in Eastern Canada and destined to the same British Columbia points, shall cease. It also orders that a carload weight shall be the minimum one prescribed in Canada in freight classification; also that the same allowance shall be made for lumber, etc., used in safeguarding freight as in other parts of Canada.

Killed by Vicious Bull

Jas. Busbie, a bachelor farmer, of Beckett's creek, near Cumberland, was found in a field this morning done to death by a vicious bull. Because of its ferocity the animal had been dehorned a short time ago. Busbie leaves two brothers, one in Alpena, Mich., and the other near Regina.

Dominion Rifle Meeting

A large attendance of marksmen is expected at the annual meeting of the Dominion Rifle association which opens at Rockliffe, Aug. 27th. Entries are being filed rapidly with Secretary Major Wiler. Almost the first entry received was that of a team from the new province of Alberta.

Manitoba Jockey Club

Letters patent of incorporation have been granted to the Manitoba Jockey club with a capital of $200,000. The incorporators are Wm. McKenzie, president of the Canadian Northern, Hon. Robt. Rogers, Mr. Wm. Whyte, of the C. P. R., Geo. F. Galt, G. L. Drewry, F. W. Morse and Fred Hubach.

Voice From the East

Amherst, N. S., Aug. 17.—The Maritime board of trade in session here yesterday adopted a resolution urging the Dominion government to encourage emigration to Maritime provinces. It was claimed that the up-building of Western Canada had entailed a tremendous drain on the population and the resources of Maritime Canada and it was time there was some recompense.

Drowning Accident

Chatham, Ont., Aug. 17.—While out bathing yesterday at Erieau, Chatham's summer resort, Margaret Lapp, 22 years of age, a school teacher of this city, and Duncan Ferguson, eighteen years of age, son of a prominent farmer of Chatham township, was drowned.

Bakers Elect Officers

London, Ont., Aug. 17.—Master bakers yesterday elected officers for the new term. Mark Breden, Toronto, is president. In an address the new president said he hoped to see the day when bakers could raise the price of a loaf without a howl from the public. The day of the small shop, he said, was passed.

Strike at an End

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 17.—Shortly before one o'clock this morning an agreement was reached between fifty independent employing contractors and striking carpenters which practically ends the strike inaugurated a week ago. The terms of agreement are: eight hours a day, thirty-three cents an hour; agreement to expire May 1, 1908.

Ore in Alberta

Edmonton, Aug. 17.—T. C. Dennis, who is attached to the mines section of the geological survey, has just returned from a short trip to Pelican Portage on the Athabasca river, some 120 miles below Athabasca landing. He has been investigating some of the mineral reserves of Alberta on behalf of the department, and the object of his visit to Pelican Rapids was to report on the present state of the hole sunk at that place some eight years ago, from which there has been a tremendous flush of natural gas.

Further north in the vicinity of Fort McMurray boring operations for oil are being actively proceeded with. Two drill rigs equipped to reach a depth of 3,000 feet are now in this part, and results will be watched with great interest by everyone. Geologists think there is no doubt that large quantities of oil exist in formations underlying that part of Alberta.

A Terrible Tragedy

Regina, Sask., Aug. 17.—A terrible tragedy, whether accidental or intentional the taking of evidence alone will prove, occurred about 9 o'clock yesterday morning on the farm of Josiah Gilbert, twelve miles south of this city. The one fact which is not denied is that Gilbert, who is over 70 years of age, shot Barrett Henderson, who came here this spring from Prince Edward island and purchased Gilbert's farm. Henderson was hurriedly brought to the Regina hospital, but died shortly after 5 o'clock. Conflicting stories as to how the tragedy occurred are in circulation. One story is to the effect that Henderson, who in addition to purchasing the Gilbert farm and the section adjoining it, has a steam plowing outfit on it breaking the soil. He has been sleeping in the Gilbert barn, and when driving away this morning Gilbert called to him, saying that he would accompany him, but would take his gun with him to shoot gophers. Going into the barn Gilbert got a gun, which was discharged a moment later and Henderson fell from his buggy. Getting up he started to run around the barn and Gilbert followed him, still carrying the gun.

Before he died Henderson made a statement to the effect that Gilbert had shot him intentionally.

Barrett Henderson was about 45 years of age, and leaves a wife and three children at present resident near Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Gilbert came to town and voluntarily went to the police station, where a warrant was served on him, charging him with the murder of Henderson. He was then remanded by Magistrate McCausland for eight days.

The interest in the fatal shooting affair continues to grow. The police were occupied today in searching the farm where the tragedy occurred for the gun with which Barrett Henderson is said to have been shot. But so far all their efforts aided by the man Koch, who says that he saw Gilbert throw the gun away have failed to bring the weapon to light.

Sons of England

Chatham, Ont., Aug. 17.—The Supreme Grand lodge, Sons of England, yesterday established the second insurance branch to be known when as class "B" which enables beneficiary members to take further insurance. The new department will be self-sustaining. The extension of powers of control of the Supreme Lodge trustees is not sanctioned, but notice is given of motion for the next supreme lodge meeting that his office will be abolished.

York County Loan

Toronto, Aug. 17.—The National Trust company, liquidators of the York County Loan and Savings company has issued statement to effect that notwithstanding facilities provided by banks and others, some 30,000 shareholders omitted sending their claims and the liquidator's staff have been obliged to write up these claims from the books. The task has now practically been completed and all claims will be filled within a week or so. It will be necessary for the staff to go carefully over every claim filed and place it in its proper classification. The schedule prepared for this will divide the shareholders into different classes representing various kinds of stock issued. This classification will not be completed until the end of the year or the beginning of 1907. A report will then be made to the court and such steps taken as may be necessary to adjust and ascertain rights of parties.

Hot at Winnipeg

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 17.—Excessive heat of the past few days touched the high water mark today and the thermometer stood at 92.8 in the shade in the middle of the afternoon, the highest temperature in recent years.

Mr. Beit's Great Imperial Bequest

London Times.

Mr. Beit by his will, which is dated April 18, 1905, recorded the fact that he was a naturalized British subject living in England, where he intended to remain domiciled. He appointed his brother, Mr. Otto Beit, his cousin, Mr. Franz Voelklein, and his partner, Sir Julius Wernher, executors and trustees of his will.

Mr. Beit gives his property known as the Borstler Jager, near Hamburg, to the city of Hamburg for ever, to be held in perpetuity for the benefit of the people of Hamburg and Gros. Borstel intact and unbuilt upon; but should the authorities of the city find this impracticable, they were authorized, but not until 20 years after Mr. Beit's death, to realize the whole or part of the property and apply the proceeds for educational, public, or other charitable purposes for the benefit of the State of Hamburg.

Mr. Beit gives the picture painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds and called "Lady Cockburn and her Children," which was for some years in the National Gallery, to the National Gallery. He gives the picture painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds called "Mrs. Boone and her Daughter, afterwards Lady Drummond" to the Kaiserliche Museum in Berlin, and he gives to the same museum his bronze statuette "Hercules," by Polajuolo. He gives the majolica plate, which is out of the service of Isabella Gonzaga d'Este and was bought at the Spitzer sale in Paris, to the Museum fur Kunst und Gewerbe, Hamburg.

Mr. Beit gives to the College for Technology (including Mining and Metallurgy), in connection with the University of London, £50,000 and 5,000 preferred shares of £2 10s. each in De Beers Consolidated Mines (Limited), to be applied for the purposes of the college.

Mr. Beit gives £200,000 to the university of Johannesburg to be applied in or towards building and equipping university buildings on the site of the property recently given by him to Johannesburg (including the construction of a tramway connecting the property with Johannesburg), and £200,000 to be distributed by a board of trustees, of whom the present bishopof Mashonaland shall be one, for educational, public and other charitable purposes in the territories the British South Africa Co. He gives £25,000 to the institute University, Ghramstown, Cape Colony of London; £25,000 to the Rhodes University, Grahamestown, Cape Colony; £10,000 to the Rhodes Memorial Fund, Cape Town; £10,000 to the Union Jack Club, London; £20,000 for educational, public and other charitable purposes in the Transvaal Colony; £20,000 for similar purposes in or near Kimberley, and £15,000 in Cape Colony (excluding Kimberly.)

Mr. Beit gives to the King Edward VII. hospital fund £20,000, and to Guy's hospital £20,000, and directs his executors to apply and distribute for such charitable institutions and purposes as they in their absolute discretion think fit in London £20,000, and in Hamburg £20,000, and desires that his mother shall be consulted as to the distribution of the £20,000 in Hamburg.

The testator continues:

I believe that (by) the promotion, construction, and furtherance generally of railways, telegraphs (including wireless telegraphy), and telephones and kindred or other methods of transmission of persons, goods, and messages, civilization will be best advanced and expedited in Africa, for the benefit of the inhabitants thereof, whether native or immigrant. And I know from experience how difficult it is at times to find the funds for the construction of such methods of transmission in new and undeveloped countries. Now, therefore, I make the provisions hereinafter appearing. I give * * * £1,200,000 * * * for the purpose of assisting the promotion, construction, and equipment or furtherance of any such methods of transmission as aforesaid in South and North Rhodesia and Portuguese Africa, and such other parts of Africa as may be traversed in establishing what is known as the Cape-to-Cairo railway and the Cape-to-Cairo telegraph system, including telephones. * * *

Finally, if at any time the railway trustees or a majority of two-thirds of them shall in their uncontrolled discretion consider that the railway fund is no longer required for the purposes for which I have established it, they shall apply the railway fund or realize it and apply the net proceeds for such educational, public or other charitable purposes in Northern or Southern Rhodesia (including the establishment, endowment, and development of elementary, secondary and technical educational projects) as the railway trustees shall in their uncontrolled discretion think fit and determine, but in arriving at such determination I desire that the then head of the government of Southern Rhodesia, whether governor, administrator or prime minister, as the case may be, shall be consulted by the railway trustees.

Mr. Beit also leaves large sums to his relatives and numerous large legacies to friends and gifts to clerks, servants, etc. The residue of his estate, both real and personal, is bequeathed to his brother, Mr. Otto Beit, absolutely.

NELSON CRICKET TEAM COMING

Nison, B. C., Aug. 17.—The Nelson cricket team, fourteen strong, left this evening to take part in the tournament which commences at Victoria on Monday next. A strong effort was made to induce players from other points to join in the trip so that a representative Kootenay team might visit the coast, but the plan failed and men who left tonight are all Nelson cricketers. They are a strong combination and will give good account of themselves at Victoria.

A serious forest fire is raging near Ymir and this afternoon it had destroyed the Hunter V. tramway and was sweeping on to the mine buildings. Western Union wires were down, owing to the fire since early in the afternoon.

CEDAR FOR PENCILS.

King's Printer Receives a Letter Inquiring About B. C. Resources.

The following is a letter received by the department of agriculture with regard to the cedar of British Columbia as material for pencil manufacture:

Department of Public
Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, Aug. 3, 1906.

Dear Sir—The president of one of the largest pencil manufactories in the United States has requested me to procure for him samples of cedar grown in Canada which would be suitable in the manufacture of pencils, and as much information about cedar as may come within your province. In communicating with the superintendent of forestry for the Dominion he has informed me that this wood is grown in British Columbia and should answer the purpose equally as well, if not better, than the cedar now used. I enclose a few samples of pencils of the best grade, which will give you some idea as to what is required. I take the liberty of addressing you, knowing that you will transfer this letter to some official in your government who has such matters under his immediate supervision.

F. GOULDTHRITE,
Supt. of Stationery.

R. Wolfenden, King's Printer, Victoria, B. C.

THE ORIGIN OF GALL STONES.

They are simply dried bile, made up of crystalline constituents of that fluid. Very common is this disease among merchants, clergymen, shop girls and those of sedentary habits. Prevention consists in maintaining correct action of the liver and bowels. Which is best accomplished by Dr. Hamilton's Pills. No person using this medicine need fear gall stones, nor will they ever be bilious. Sound digestion, good appetite, a clear color will evidence the health giving properties of Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which are the safest and best for general family use. Insist on having only Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut, 25c per box at all dealers.

FISHING OUTLOOK ON THE FRASER

Reports From Hatcheries Say Few Salmon Have Reached the Hatcheries.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 17.—(Special)—Reports from the Fraser River hatcheries indicate that very few salmon have yet reached the spawning grounds. Hatchery officials are quoted as expressing the opinion that the extension of gill net fishing until September 15 will prove very deleterious to the hatcheries. Japanese are still fishing on the river, but few fish are being caught.

Cariboo Pioneer Dead

John Quinn, a Cariboo pioneer, died in St. Paul's Hospital today at the age of 100 years. For the past 11 years Quinn has been an inmate of the hospital, but most of the time has been very active. He was merely taken in on account of his extreme age.

Start Canadian Club

A movement is on foot to start a Canadian Club in this city, and a meeting for this purpose will be held in the board of trade rooms next Wednesday afternoon.

"Made in Vancouver" Show

The Hundred Thousand Club has decided to hold a "Made in Vancouver" day on September 1, when goods made in the city will be exhibited in all store windows and heavier materials in vacant lots on business streets.

HEALTH FOR RUN DOWN WOMEN

From the experience of Mrs. Jno. Panke, Saskatoon, nothing compares with Ferrozone. "At times I was confined to my bed and could'nt do any work. I was run down in flesh, lost strength, my appetite failed, my color was pallid. Weary and castdown, it seemed I could'nt catch up. Ferrozone started a new kind of life in my blood, built me up, vitalized and strengthened my nerves, and finally cured my heart and stomach pains." Ferrozone is a rebuilder that has special virtue in female ailments. Sold everywhere in 50c. boxes; try Ferrozone.

HAPPENINGS ON THE PACIFIC COAST

Big Water Power Scheme in Washington--Manoeuvers at Tacoma.

SPOKANE, Aug. 17.—Water rights on the Sinlahekan river extending seven miles about Concoculy, Wn., have been appropriated by A. M. Dewey and M. D. Winder, of Spokane. Mr. Dewey states he and associates propose to build seven dams in the river, develop 35,000 horsepower, establish a system of electric lines to towns in Okanagon county and finally build a smelter at some central point, probably near Concoculy.

Stackpole Murder Trial

Los Angeles, Aug. 17.—The expected sensation in the Stackpole murder trial failed to materialize today when the defendant took the witness stand in her own behalf and after twenty minutes of questioning, in which he simply denied his guilt of murder, retired without adding anything of interest in the way of evidence.

Army Manoeuvres

Camp Tacoma, Aug. 17.—At 4:30 this morning soldiers in the Brown brigade were awakened quietly by messengers sent from tent to tent, and by 5 o'clock the army was up and ready to move. Thus the defending army started out in search of invading Blues with a desire to gain a point where a stand could be made to advantage. The day was fine for manoeuvres.

Guilty of Perjury

Portland, Aug. 17.—The jury in the case of Clarence B. Zachary, manager of the Butte Creek Land, Livestock & Lumber company, found defendant guilty of perjury in connection with proof of the Charles A. Watson homestead. The jury deliberated in less than 15 minutes.

Held Up the Circus

Tacoma, Aug. 17.—When Forepaugh Sells circus started to parade in the city today from grounds just outside the city limits, Chief of Police Maloney threw a squad of policemen across the street and notified the showmen that it was violation of the ordinance to parade without a license. The showmen paid $250 and the parade moved shortly after midday.

Good Cargo of Codfish

Anacortes, Aug. 17.—The schooner Alice, first of the codfish vessels of the Robinson Fisheries company arrived at 2 p. m. All are well. Vessel in charge of Captain Mathewson, brings good cargo.

South Africa's Labor Troubles

Mail and Empire:

If the bill granting a constitution to the Transvaal becomes law in its present shape, great and far-reaching will be some of the inevitable changes it will introduce. That which concerns the labor situation in the colony is of particular interest. To understand it one must remember that mining is the basic industry of South Africa. All other industries are mere superstructures upon the mines. To operate the mines with profit it is necessary that there should be a constantsupply of cheap labor. Naturally one would expect the presence of Kaffirs on the spot to solve the difficulty, but for a variety of reasons, presently to be explained, the Kaffir has proved a broken reed.

The White Laborer.

There remained only the white men British and Boer, to furnish the necessary labor. The Boer, however is a farmer and has no more desire to work in the mines than a Canadian has to travel about with a monkey and hand-organ. The British in the colony of a laboring class are few. Moreover, as in the Transvaal, nearly everything is imported, there being practically no manufactories, the expense of living is high. Wages, as a consequence, are also high, and the mine owners claim that to produce their gold it is necessary that cheap labor shall be employed. The value of gold being stationary, they are unable to raise the price on consumers to indemnify themselves for increased expenses in production. Thus, they argued with the Imperial authorities after the war. As a result, the importation of Chinese labor was permitted. Now this source is to be closed. If the mines are to be worked the Rand must fall back upon the Kaffirs or the white men in South Africa.

Why Kaffirs Won't Mine.

When they are confronted with this problem it is interesting to review the history of the Kaffir as a laborer. It must be borne in mind that the demand for cheap labor is new, that 30 years ago Kimberly and the Rand were unknown, and that the natives always lived comfortably before the great mining industries were established. The Native Affairs Commissioners thus summed up the matter:

"Given such a population, possessing easy access to the land, it would have been extraordinary if the present situation had not followed on a very rapid growth of industrial requirements. Except in the case of farm labor and the like, which is specially suited to the native, it must not be forgotten that what is known is paid labor generally means to the native, as a rule, absence from home and family, and in some employments irksome and often hard and dangerous work, and the abandonment of the ease, comforts and pleasures of native village life. As further discouragements there have been breaches of agreement by contractors, misrepresentations by labor agents and touts, and occasional harsh treatment which have tended to shake the confidence of the native. The rate of wages, nominally high, has to be considered in relation to the purchasing power of money at present South African prices, and it must be remembered that the native has, as a rule, to pay top prices for his purchases.

His Wants Are Few.

The Kaffir does not want to work in the mines. Even wages that would seem high to a Chinaman do not tempt him. He is not ambitious. He is merely happy. Not $5 a year does the average Kaffir spend on manufactured articles. The soil supplies his few wants. Mud and reed huts are good enough for him, as they were good enough for the great men of the race—Tchaka, Cetewayo, Dingaar. These conquerors did not use their vast wealth and power after the manner of the white men on expensive residences, clothes, and entertainments. They were rich in the number of their wives and in the cattle they captured. Money was of no use to them. It was thought after the war that the Kaffir was about to launch out and become an important consumer. The Kaffirs had more money to spend, certainly, and they spent it.

The Work of the Future.

Students of affairs in South Africa declare that it is hopeless to expect the native to soon change his character and become infected with the white man's restless ambition. A well informed writer in the Empire Review contends that the Kaffir is not incorrigibly lazy, and shows that he is industrious enough as an agricultural laborer.

STOMACH MEDICINE IS USELESS.

Impossible to cure catarrh in the nose by dosing the stomach. Send the healing vapor of Catarrhozone after the germs and you at once accomplish good. Any case of catarrh is cureable—all that's necessary is to inhale Catarrhozone—You stop hawking, nostrils are cleared, throat is healed and freed of phlegm; every vistage of the trouble is forever driven from the system. If you want permanent cure for catarrh, throat trouble or bronchitis, Catarrhozone is a stand-by. Two sizes, 25c and $1.00 at all dealers.

The End of The Dreyfus Case

London Times, Friday, July 13.

The Cour de Cassation, the highest tribunal in France, delivered judgment yesterday in the Dreyfus revision case, completely exonerating Captain Dreyfus from the charges made against him, and quashing the conviction without ordering a fresh trial. For two years past the whole question has been under examination of the most exhaustive kind by the criminal chamber of the Supreme court.

The results of that long enquiry have been judicially considered by the whole court, and its judgment at last puts an end decisively and definitely, to an extraordinary mystification which at one time split French society from top to bottom into bitterly hostile camps. It is now established, by the most minute, patient, and painstaking procedure that the human mind can devise that a great wrong has been done to a wholly innocent man by a conspiracy engineered with the most wicked disregard for truth and justice.

If we look back in the light of subsequent events, upon the furious controversy that raged around Captain Dreyfus, it is easy enough to see that he was but a pawn in a tremendous game, and that in the eyes of the players he counted for no more than a private soldier in some great military operation.

Probably some personal animosity determined the choice of the individual but if it had not been Captain Dreyfus it would have been another. The stake was nothing less than the control of the French army, and with it, as the conspirators imagined, control of the destines of the French Republic. The real issue was not always clear to the French people themselves, nor is that at all wonderful when we consider the gigantic efforts made to bewilder and confuse their minds. In this country the existence of the issue was more or less recognized, but its true nature and the relative values of the forces at work could hardly be exactly appreciated in any foreign country. In the midst of the confusion one thing appeared clearly enough to be observed here—that a man was being condemned to the cruellest degradation and suffering upon evidence, not only inconclusive, but open to the gravest suspicion, which by degrees became certainty, of fraudulent concoction.

In presence of this auspicious judgment there is little temptation to dwell upon details. It is enough to say that the miserable conspiracy has been tracked through all its ramifications, that the bordereau is proved to be a forgery, that the secret dossier is shown to be a bundle of dishonest trash, that the initial D. upon which so much was hung is found to be a P. maliciously altered for the purposes of conspirators, that the Bayle memorandum said to have been sold to a foreign power has been found in the French war office, and that in a word nothing—absolutely nothing—of the whole formidable accusation survives the impartial scrutiny of the Cour de Cassation. The best thing now is to let the curtain of oblivion fall upon the whole affair, and to let it take its place among other great mystifications of the past as material for any philosophical historian to dwell upon the old story of the wickedness of the few and the fallibility of the many.

ARE YOU SUBJECT TO STIFFNESS?

Perhaps it is in the neck or shoulders. First thing is a good rub with Nerviline. No more speedy remedy can be adopted. When applied to the muscles Nerviline gives then flexibility and vigor; inflammation, soreness and stiffness disappear. "Wheather in the chest or throat nothing can surpass Nerviline" writes O. B. Denton Lumber Merchant at Oak Bay, N. B. the dPd.amb

"Rubbed on at night, trouble is gone by morning. I have proved Nerviline a great medicine." Everyone says the same, and Nerviline always makes good, 25c. bottles sold everywhere.

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	18:33	7.2	23:40	8.9
3 ..	8:01	0.4	17:06	7.4	19:26	7.1	.....	.....
4 ..	0:30	8.8	8:42	0.5	17:19	7.4	20:25	6.8
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	17:58	7.4	23:31	5.7
8 ..	4:06	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	6:50	5.6	12:37	4.4	19:23	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	.....	.....	.....	.....	22:58	7.8
17 ..	7:29	1.8	17:06	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	16:26	7.0	20:23	6.4
20 ..	1:30	8.1	9:13	1.5	16:32	7.1	21:06	6.0
21 ..	2:23	7.9	9:50	1.8	16:56	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	17:52	7.4	23:56	4.5
24 ..	5:32	6.7	11:53	3.7	18:23	7.6	.....	.....
25 ..	0:59	3.9	7:08	6.3	12:37	4.5	18:56	7.8
26 ..	2:04	3.3	8:54	6.0	13:20	5.3	19:31	7.9
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	14:58	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.

MANCHURIAN RAILWAY.

London, Aug. 17.—Japan, according to the correspondent at Tokio of the Daily Telegraph, will shortly issue a debenture loan in connection with the Manchurian railway. The issue will be made largely in Great Britain and the United States.

ROOSEVELT AGAIN.

Western Politicians Strongly in Favor of Teddy for Another Term.

Washington, Aug. 17.—There are indications that President Roosevelt will be practically forced by the Republican party to accept nomination for office again.

Republicans of the West are quietly resolved to renominate President Roosevelt, according to Representative Campbell of Kansas, who has been speaking in various western states, including Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska. Mr. Campbell is the author of the Standard Oil investigation resolution and is a senatorial candidate.

"I talked with hundreds of people, business men, farmers, preachers, politicians and men in other walks of life," he said. "I find republicans are not greatly concerned over the 1908 nomination. They are saying President Roosevelt will be renominated and will be forced to accept; that he is sincere in his desire not to run again, but that his work is not yet done and he ought to be kept four years more in the White House.

"The feeling is that if the nomination is tendered him unanimously he can not refuse it. Of course, politicians of the machine type are holding back, but I believe the great mass of Republicans want Mr. Roosevelt again, and will have him."

Mr. Campbell declares the Democratic disorganization is such that there is no hope of Democratic control of the house and that Mr. Bryan, while popular, cannot compete with Mr. Roosevelt for president.

OLD OFFENDER CAUGHT.

Impossible to escape being cured if you apply Putnam's Corn Extractor to the worst corn on record. Painless, safe and costs only a quarter in any drug store.

A Use for the Nitrogen of the Air

It really begins to look as if the chemists were going to make a commercially valuable substance of that very abundant but inert element, the nitrogen of the atmosphere. How "the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen," or its combination with oxygen in commercially usable products, has been accomplished by the use of powerful electrical discharges, has already been told in these columns. Now the technologists are investigating the economics of the process and find that the artificial nitrates are already nearly, if not quite, able to compete with the natural product. Commenting on the plant now in operation in Norway, the Electrical World (New York, July 21) notes that the subject possesses far more than a merely theoretical interest. It says:

"If one stops to contemplate the result of a famine in natural nitrates, the outlook is something astonishing. Bereft of nitric acid, chemical manufacture would be in an exceedingly bad way all along the line. It is the universal cheap oxidizing agent, in addition to all its more direct uses, and beyond this is the basis of practically all explosives. The Peace Society should view with alarm the new process as tending to the perpetuation of 'villainous saltpeter' and all its militant train. * * *

"As to the economic side of the process, the case is not yet clear. The reported consumption of electrical energy is about 4.1 kilowatt-hour per pound avoirdupois of nitric acid. If this figure can actually be maintained, the process looks feasible commercially when very cheap power can be obtained, especially as the product should be of rather a high grade. The strongest commercial acid costs in this country between 5 and 6 cents per pound by the carboy, and with proper allowance for dealers' profits it looks very much as if, using cheap water-power as a source of energy, the synthetic acid might be able to compete, if not immediately, then at some not distant date when natural nitrates must inevitably be higher than at present."

This, of course, the writer reminds us, does not take into account the possibility of improvement in the process, which is a very strong one. Many new chemical products that have at first been hardly able to compete with the natural ones have later pushed them hard. This was notably the case, we are told, with the manufacture of alizarin and of artificial indigo. The writer goes on to say:

"The Notodden plant as now installed is on a commercial scale and its product of nitric acid and calcium nitrate should be large enough to give sound data for judging the commercial value of the process. If it succeeds, as we trust it may, it will open up a new use for electricity on a very large scale. The amount of nitric acid and nitrates used is tremendous, so that there need be little fear of over-production.

"Especially is there use for a new industry like this as auxiliary to the complete development of water-powers. The standing problem of hydro-electric engineering is the utilization of the entire available flow. Nature is unkind in furnishing so uneven a water supply as generally exists. There is a general need for industries that can take power at times when it is not otherwise usable and employ it in amounts sufficient to prevent waste. Pulp-mills have sometimes proved very useful auxiliaries by doing this very thing, and electrochemical works can be made even more useful, especially in cases such as this, where the raw material can be taken in without cost or at least very cheaply, and whereof the product can be conveniently stored. There are many hydraulic powers of which the flow available for power transmission purposes is moderate and impossible to be delivered at very low cost. Yet the same privilege may for four or five months have thousands of horse-power running over the dam. The market for such extra power is difficult to find, since it cannot fairly be described even as secondary power. It is, however, temporary power which for part of the year could be put to good use in electro-chemical industries if these were of such a character as could be carried on discontinuously. Processes like the one here considered seem better able to meet these conditions than almost any others, and could be conducted very economically. Electric power from the surplus of the high-water months could be profitably furnished at below half a cent per kilowatt-hour in many localities—far enough below, in fact, to give electrochemical processes now unremunerative a fair chance for profitable existence."

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

VEGETABLES.	
Beets, per sack	$1.25
Cabbage, per lb.	2
Carrots, per sack	$1.50
Cauliflower, per doz.	$1.50
Cucumbers, per doz.	50
Parsnips, per sack	$1.25
Silverskin onions, per lb.	2½
Tomatoes, local	12½
Turnips, per sack	85
Peas, local, per lb.	2
FRUIT.	
Grapefruit, per box	$4.25
Apples (imported)	$1.75 to $2.25
Bananas, per bunch	$3.00 to $3.50
Lemons, per box	$7.00 to $7.75
Cocoanuts, each	8
Oranges, per box	$5.50
Rhubarb	3
Plums, local, per box	$1.25
Plums (Californian), per case	$1.50
Apples, per case	$1.00 to $1.50
PRODUCE.	
Eggs (local), per doz.	35
Butter (local), creamery	35
Comb honey	18
MEATS	
Tongues, per lb	20
Beef, per lb.	8 to 12
Mutton, per lb.	8 to 12
American hams, per lb.	22
American bacon, per lb.	27
Bacon, rolled	16
Pork, per lb.	10 to 15
Veal, per lb.	10 to 12
Lamb, per quarter	$1.25 to $1.75
FOODSTUFFS.	
American wheat, per ton	$32.00
Manitoba feed wheat, per ton	$30.00
Oats, Manitoba, per ton	$27.00
Oats, Island, per ton	$28.00
Barley, Manitoba, per ton	$25.00
Barley, Island, per ton	$28.00
FLOUR.	
Flour, Hungarian, Ogilvie's, Royal Household, per bbl.	$5.60
Flour, Hungarian, Lake of the Woods, Five Roses, per bbl.	$5.60
Flour, Hungarian, Moffet's Best.	$5.35
Flour, pastry flour, Moffet's Drifted Snow, per bbl.	$4.55
Calgary Hungarian	$5.60
Bran, per ton	$25.00
Shorts, per ton	$24.00
Middlings, per ton	$27.00
Hay, Fraser river, per ton	$12.00
Hay, Island, per ton	$14 to $16
Feed, cornmeal, per ton	$32.00
Chop feed, best, per ton	$25.00
Whole corn, best, per ton	$30.00
Cracked corn, per ton	$32.00

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to make application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for special licenses to cut and carry away timber from the following described land situated in Rupert District, Vancouver Island.

No. 18. Starting from a post planted on the west shore of Mosquito Lake, about 8 chains from the north end of lake and about 2 miles south of the south end of Bonanza Lake, thence 40 chains east, thence 60 chains south, thence 40 chains east, thence 60 chains south, thence 40 chains east, thence 60 chains south, thence 80 chains west, thence 120 chains north to point of commencement.

No 19. Starting from a post planted on the west side of Mosquito Lake, and on the north west side of Mosquito Lake, and on the north west corner of claim No. 18, thence 120 chains west, thence 60 chains south, thence 120 chains east, thence 60 chains north to point of commencement.

No. 21. Starting from a post on the west side of Mosquito Creek and about 35 chains south along blazed base line from Mosquito Lake, thence 160 chains west, thence 40 chains south, thence 160 chains east, thence 40 chains north to point of commencement.

No. 22. Starting from a post planted on the south east corner of claim No. 21, thence 160 chains west, thence 40 chains south, thence 160 chains east, thence 40 chains north to point of commencement.

No. 23. Starting from a post planted at the south west corner of claim No. 18 on blazed base line, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains north to point of commencement.

R. J. KER, Trustee.

POULTRY AND LIVE STOCK

FOR SALE.—Pure Pekin ducks, will be laying by November. Address YewTree Farm, Millstream, Highland district au16

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A 4-inch tire wagon with brick box, for light spring wagon, cheap. Address Yew Tree Farm, Millstream. au16

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Information regarding good farm for sale, with good title, somewhere near Victoria. Give price, description and character of soil. Also state when possession can be had. Owners only need answer. State how far from town. Address W. C. Cunningham, Andrus Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn. au10

WANTED—MALE HELP

MAN WANTED—Near Victoria, to show and assist us to sell properties. No experience necessary, if you are willing to let us teach you the real estate business. Salary $60.00 a month to start. Steady position to good man who is willing to devote part of his time to handling customers. Address Security Land & Commercial Co., Andrus Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn. au10

Births, Marriages, Deaths

MARRIED

REHM-HEBDEN—On July 25, in Christ Church, Brussels, by the Rev. W. R. Stephens, M. A., British Chaplain, after the Civil Service in MAISON COMMUNALE, Charles G. F. Rehm, of the Belgian Civil Service, to Anne Isabella, daughter of the late Rev. Canon Hebden, M. A., T. C. D., and sister of Mrs. George Gillespie, of "Highwood," Victoria, B. C.

DIED

SIMS—At the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, on the 16th instant, George Albert Sims, a native of Victoria, B.C.; aged 39 years.

REYNOLDS—At the Jubilee Hospital, on the 16th instant, Albert William Reynolds, a native of Redruth, Cornwall, England; aged 41 years.

PENNOCK—At the family residence, Frederick street, on the 15th instant, Clara, beloved wife of W. H. Pennock, aged 36