

# WAS PLAYING GUITAR WHEN VESSEL BUMPED

## One Lady Rather Enjoyed Forced Imprisonment of Tees in Easy Creek

Mrs. James Dickson, of Quatsino, one of the passengers who was aboard the steamer Tees, and who came to Victoria Monday afternoon on the tug Salvor in company with the other passengers who were taken from the stranded vessel by the tug, in telling of her experiences while aboard the Tees, said at the Dominion hotel, where she is staying for the few days she will be in Victoria, that she felt no uncomfortable experiences during the five and half days the passengers were under the care of the tug.

Cards and music filled in the time excellently, and for her part having no one who would be anxious about her non-arrival at Victoria, she has not been bored. Other passengers had friends and relatives waiting to hear from them were distressed at not having means of communication by which to relieve the minds of their friends.

Mrs. Dickson speaks rather pleasantly of her experience, and does not look with any displeasure on the fact that they were for a time on two meals a day, and that they had only one meal only breakfast and dinner," said Mrs. Dickson yesterday, "as a matter of precaution, for being located where we were there was some doubt as to when aid would reach."

There was a happy family, and all looked on the delay as a holiday affair, rather than as an accident. When the vessel bumped I was playing the guitar, but the bump was not a stagger-a-moment. My husband was not staggered. We did not think there was much the matter, and when we found

captain assured us the delay would not be for long, as assistance would be sure to come. Owing to the surrounding high mountains the wireless was unable to send messages out."

the day and every evening, and the last night the passengers were aboard they enjoyed a concert given among themselves. There was no inconvenience, the routine of the ship being carried on just as if she was on her voyage. Mrs. Dickson concludes by saying that on the whole the passengers

spent rather a happy time, although many were glad to come ashore to be able to inform their friends of their safe arrival at Victoria.

**PURCHASING POWER OF GRAIN.**

Manitoba Farmer Compares Trade Conditions in Canada and United States.

The following letter, written by a Manitoba farmer, is published in the Winnipeg Tribune:

While in St. John, a small town in Dakota, three or four miles from the Canadian border, inquiring into the prices paid for grain, I saw a farmer being paid 92 cents per bushel for barley in the grain elevator there.

If that barley was brought to a grain elevator in Brandon, Manitoba, it would purchase 40 cents per bushel.

An eight-foot McCormick binder sells

In Brandon the same machine costs \$175.

A little figuring will show that in St. John 163 bushels of barley will pay for an eight-foot McCormick binder.

In Brandon 437 bushels of the same

class of barley would be required. Eighteen bushels would be required to haul a farmer's wagon in Dakota.

It takes 22 bushels to buy the same kind of a wagon in Brandon.

The Dakotas farmer gets eight gallons of coal oil in exchange for one bushel of barley.

A Manitoban must be satisfied with slightly over one gallon for the same quantity.

Had reciprocity carried, the price of barley would be the same in Brandon and Winnipeg, freight rates to terminals being the same from both places.

It is said that the Cockshutt Plough Company of Brantford, Ont. sell their eight-bottom power hang ploughs in Manitoba for \$1,500, where barley sells from \$1 to \$1.15.

In Manitoba they charge \$650.

In other words, the Minnesota farmer

But the Manitoba farmer would

The Manitoba farmer exchanges 212 bushels for the same article.

Truly the Manitoba farmer pays dearly for that brand of loyalty and patriotism which is represented by

WILL OBEY INJUNCTION.

Vancouver, Dec. 5.—Mr. Justice Morrison yesterday discharged L. Klaven, the Canadian Northern contractor, on the charge of contempt of court on account of the injunctions obtained by the C. P. R. to prevent violent blasting. His Lordship intimated that there

was a certain class of foreigners who must be shown that they could not afford to look on the court or act smartly, as when injunctions had been issued. Mr. Wheeler, who appeared for Klatskan, said that his client had never received any notice of the injunction, and furthermore, the blast which had blown the rocks across the Thompson river onto the C. & P. tracks had taken place in the sea and the placement was greater than they had intended. He assured the court that the injunction, now it was known, would be carried out to the letter.

J. E. McMullen, C. P. R. solicitor, after this had said did not press for further prosecution.