tuation At 'Frisco

nt One Hundred and Sixty Stevedores Are at Work on Ships.

bers of Painters' Unions Will Strike Unless Wages Are Increased.

Francisco, Aug. 5.—Officials of the c Mail Steamship Company assert the work of unloading is proceeding peded by the strike of the allied s in the City Front Federation. steamship men say that about 160 dores have been employed, 20 of were members of the union who ned to work. This force of men ed all day yesterday unloading the ican Maru, and it is said that the will be discharged to-day.

City of Sydney will then be un- d of her cargo of coffee. An effort e made to-day to discharge the coal vessels Tellus, Matteawain and pl

eral coasting vessels, which arrived rday, have been deserted by their

mbers of the various Painters' s have been instructed to report for and ask employers if they are to 3.50 instead of $3 a day. If the d is refused the union men are to out and report to the executive ittee of the Buildings Trades il and Painters Union. Six unions united, making the demand for an se of 50 cents a day. The paint- n Oakland are also expected to to-day.

Steel Struggle.

tsburg, Pa., Aug. 5.—Now that the use induced by the uncertainty of utcome in the strike negotiations er, there is less excitement here there was last week, and the people ooking matters squarely in the face. ybody is watching President Shaf- is it is recognized that from him emanate the next move in this great gle. Speculation is rife as to when ill issue the order for a general e of all the amalgamated men em- d in the mills of the United States Corporation's plants.

Consults Officials.

w York, Aug. 5.—Chas. M. Schwab, dent of the United States Steel oration, returned to New York this ing from his country home at Lori- Pa., where he went on Saturday. went at once to his office and was ged for some time conferring with ials of the several steel companies. n Associated Press representative d that the steel officials had noth- o make public with respect to the e.

Miners Idle.

oenix, Ariz., Aug. 5.—A dispatch Jerome says Senator W. A. Clark sent an ultimatum to the striking rs at the United Verde copper mine refusing to grant their request for -hour day. Nearly 1,600 men are The miners declare that there will violence. Only about ten men are ork.

WAR PROBABLE.

icts Seem Imminent Between Venezuela and Colombia.

ashington, Aug. 2.—The political tion in the neighboring republics of zuela and Colombia, in South Am- , and the possibility of war between two states is attracting consider- attention in diplomatic circles. ld war actually result, the author- in each country would not only have al with foreign enemies, but also their domestic foes, as each of the tries now has what practically nts to a civil war on its hands.

ither the Colombian nor the Vene- n legations here has much direct mation, and the cable reports are sdingly conflicting.

e officials at the Colombia legation t a loss to understand the report of ident Castro's declaration of martial on the ground that his country is invaded by Colombia. The revolu- headed by Dr. Galviras, who cross he Venezuelan border from Colom- where he had made a refuge, is to be in no sense an invasion by mbians. Dr. Galviras belonged to party of Andrade, who was over- n by Castro, and it is stated in matic circles that he is simply head- a rebellion of Venezuelans against atter's authority.

definite information has been re- d here regarding the whereabouts en. Uribe, who in his turn is head- movement against the present gov- ent in Colombia from the Venezue- ide. The last news of his where- ts was that he was at Maracaibo, had not yet crossed into Colombia, e it was supposed he would attempt fect a juncture with Narin, a noted illa, who is still carrying on a ves- of the last revolution in the moun- of the central range of the Andes. the Colombian legation here the ment headed by Uribe is not con- ed at all serious thus far.

report, received here on July 26th gave news of a projected simultane- nvasion of Colombia from Venezuela, dor and Nicaragua. Nothing has heard of the movement since then. cablegram has been received at the department from the United States l at Colon, stating that if the nt revolutionary troubles in that sec- become more aggravated, the traf- across the Isthmus will surely be rupted. The United States govern- t is bound by a treaty to keep this ic open to the world. No request a warship to be sent to the scene of ble has been made.

nice has a cafe which has been open and night for 150 years.

Ex-Prisoner's Evidence

Sensational Story Told by Rose Gaynor at New Westminster Jail Inquiry.

Entertaining 'n a Cell—Warden Armstrong Temporarily Relieved From Duty.

New Westminster, Aug. 2.—George Armstrong, warden of the provincial jail here, has been temporarily relieved from duty. R. E. Johns, warden of the provincial jail at Victoria, arrived this morning to take charge of the local institution and the keys were handed over to the new superior officer at noon today. This change has been made as a direct result of the official inquiry into the affairs at this institution which opened before Judge Harrison on Wednesday last.

The following is a summary of part of the evidence of the witness Rose Gaynor, before the royal commission of inquiry into the conduct of affairs at the jail, as given on Wednesday:

This witness told of having seen the warden in the company of May Evans on several occasions in the store room, the bath room, an empty cell, in the hospital, and in the chapel. She had seen them in compromising positions, and one time she heard the warden say "Be a good girl and quit drinking whiskey, and I'll make you my wife." May Evans afterwards told the witness that the warden must have considered her a fool if he thought she would marry a man old enough to be her father. She had seen the warden give May tobacco and coffee and other things, and May had smoked cigarettes. When May broke jail, she was not punished for it; but though before that time their cells were left open, the matron then locked witnesses's cell. The matron cried on one occasion and asked her to keep quiet. Witness said she had seen Guard Turnbull also in May's cell.

Witness later translated some letters written her in French. For six months one of the writers brought meat, bread, coffee, fruit, fish, preserves, and all have witness show how they worked the bottle business and the wicket. She lowered the bottle by a cord from the grating to the men in the yard below, about 3 p.m. The boys made a bluff to play ball to distract Guard O'Connor's attention. She thought all the prisoners were kind to her because she shared up with them.

To Mr. Dockrill—The letter was written from Collins two days before he left, but she had no time to answer and hand it to McKinnon. Didn't know who was on duty. She thought lots of notes were passed while all the guards were on duty. She named some prisoners who were making a bluff at ball play. The matron spoke to her about looking at the men out of the window and passing things through the wicket. Witness did not report to the warden. Witness once mentioned to May what she had seen, and said she would not mention it unless she wanted to be mean.

Benjamin Marshall, guard, being the next witness, was sworn. Filled the position for about six years.

To Mr. Hussey—Last witness served fifteen months; during that time he saw nothing wrong between the warden and Rose; they were not very friendly. The warden had the key of the women's ward, and was often in during the day. He saw the warden with May Evans in his arms on one occasion. Both were standing in the bath-room. Didn't know if they saw him, as he looked in in passing, the door being open. It was last summer, when the lacrosse team was away East. Afterwards, a week perhaps, he saw them standing together talking in the female ward, in the lobby adjoining the bath-room, the office door being open then also. The warden was talking about hot-blooded people as he went on. He spoke to the matron about the key. While the condemned Chinaman was in the jail, May had often asked him to send the governor. He asked her if it was not the matron she wanted, but she said no. He did not know if there was any wrong-doing. The women were all in the hospital ward when the condemned cell was occupied. Witness suggested to the warden that he give the key to his sister; this was about the time the condemned cell was occupied. An Indian had told him the head trusty had cohabited with an Indian girl. After he spoke to the warden about the key he thought it would have been given up. He did not consider the warden entitled to the key when there was a matron. Mohir, or Moir, was in the kitchen soon after he (Marshall) became a guard. Mohir was said to have coined money in the jail. He had a disagreement with the prisoner, and the warden had ordered him to his post. This encouraged the prisoner. There was no discipline. On July 4th, already referred to, he came on duty at 11 p.m. He gave some cold water to Patsy, an Indian, who was sick; then Webber and Fleming. The latter wanted to see a doctor. He was the worse of liquor and said he had taken poison. He didn't know where they had got the liquor. There were nine cases of gin in a cell when he joined, and thought they had found it. He heard Webber was making a broad key, but could not get information. When Rose went out he investigated the cell, and found seven cases and a broken one stored. It was said to have entered the women's ward by a key (here produced). It was filed down, so Fleming told him.

A short adjournment was taken here to try how the key worked in the door.

On resuming the commissioner's examination was continued, but nothing important developed before the commission adjourned for luncheon.

Resuming at 2:50, Marshall said he did not keep any journal. He did not converse with May Evans about the warden or jail matters generally. He had not talked with her about these matters. When she called him sometimes to send the warden, he would not always give the message, and she threatened to report him. He did not threaten to report her. On the 4th of July he relieved Turnbull, who was off playing lacrosse. Turnbull took night duty for the summer months so as to play lacrosse. That was the first he heard of liquor used. He knew nothing of the money matters of the women prisoners. He assisted in getting up a subscription to help Rose to return to her home in France. He discussed the matter first with the priest; was not sure if he consulted Mrs. Robson. He spoke to O'Connor and the warden. The woman showed signs that she was tired of the life she had been living. He saw Louise Mascott coming in Saturdays and Sundays with groceries. She called to see Rose once while he was at Mrs. Robson's. She said she was out $125 for goods supplied to Rose. She said she begged the money on Dupont street, Vancouver. The priest said he presumed the money was a free gift. He did not know what particular eatable Mascott brought Rose. Rose and May occupied the one room while the condemned prisoner was in jail. Louise said she was not going to France. She told witness she lived in a scow-house.

To Mr. Dockrill—It is over two years since Mohir was in jail. Until then he had got on well. Roberts and Mohir, two prisoners, had quarrelled, and he wanted the warden to lock them both up. He did not give a written report, though there was a book for the purpose. Since then he had made written reports which were ignored, for fighting. He produced the book. For weeks he said it was not entered, but he took no notice of the omission. He took no memo of the warden holding May in his arms, nor when he met Webber coming out of the women's ward. He admitted it was his duty to make reports whether they were dealt with by his superiors or not. Witness and warden, besides the matron and trustees, had gone into the women's ward in discharge of duties. Fleming told him that Webber was making a key, and he encouraged him to make it. As far as he knew there were nine cases of gin. Did not know when the ninth case went amissing. He watched Webber, as he suspected him of breaking into the store-room; he said he had been sent a message. Witness made no report of this or of the change of locks. When Fleming spoke of the key being made, witness told him to let him know when it was finished. He asked Gaynor from the point where it was said he was good. He had a long talk with Webber, who seemed penitent. He did not know why Webber thought that witness could make use of information against the warden. He did not report the prisoner he caught coming out of the female ward because he was waiting to catch him with the key.

Examination Continued.

In the continuation of Guard Marshall's testimony yesterday, the witness swore that the warden threatened to put him out of his position as he did Calbick. This was five days ago. The warden blamed the witness for blackmailing him; and said he would see he got even with him, and Joe Armstrong would give the necessary financial assistance. The warden threatened witness with the penitentiary, and that he had money to put him out of the jail and into the penitentiary. He explained how the prisoners got hold of contraband gin.

Rev. Father Charles Vriendt swore he had had complaints from two women prisoners, Eliza Brown was one. Eliza Brown told him that McKinnon had assaulted her the first night she was in the jail, in the middle of January. She was bewildered, and did not think of crying for help. The same thing had happened in the bathroom by the same man. Witness advised her to lay a complaint. In February Rita King complained to him of being similarly treated.

David Robson, government agent, deposed that the investigation arose from sworn charges made by Rose Gaynor McKenzie and Rex, alias McCarty, alias Blackie, complained to him. Rex complained of rough treatment of the prisoners and shortage of food. Last year he first heard of the reports of improper conduct to female prisoners. The girl, Rose Gaynor, was taken to his house, as Marshall, or the priest, suggested such a course to his wife, on the ground that the woman wished to lead a better life.

Following is an extended report of the evidence given at New Westminster jail inquiry by Guard Marshall, Rev. Father Vriendt and David Robson, a summary of which appeared in Saturday's issue:

The inquiry was adjourned on Thursday at 5 o'clock, at which hour the cross-examination of Guard Marshall had not been concluded, and Mr. Dockrill continued to ply questions touching on witness having confined his reports to the things mentioned in evidence, while so many other noteworthy events in the line of duty had passed unrecorded.

Witness said he did not report Webber having a key. He got the file in the drawer; all the prisoners had a file at times. Could not explain how Webber got through two doors with different locks with one key, but he was a pretty smart man.

Continuing, Marshall said a prisoner had told him that they had all been called out early recently, and had been offered money for evidence. Blackie was the one who said so. Witness first heard of the story about Rose about two years ago on Columbia street. It was broadcast before he knew it. Then came the tale about the Siwash girl. The condemned Chinaman told him about the girl, but he kept quiet about it. This girl's grandparents, who were in jail, and Blackie, he thought, carried the rumors of these things outside the jail when they were discharged, but witness could not remember anyone who had spoken to him about it; did not know how broadcast it was. He was not certain, but he may have received a letter from Webber's wife. Being closely questioned by counsel, witness admitted such a letter had come through the post office, addressed to his (witness') care. He delivered it to the prisoner without first presenting it to the warden. He opened it in the prisoner's presence. Did not think there was anything important in it. He admitted the rules required all communications to be examined. He interpreted the rule to mean an official, not the warden. Hart, an ex-prisoner, told him first on Columbia street about Rita King, and May Evans told him in the jail. Mrs. Robson was present for part of the conversation at her house between witness and Louise Mascotte. He never said he was not rich and could not pay the $125 which Mascotte claimed Rose owed her for provisions supplied. He threatened the police if she kicked up a noise. He was not present when Rose made an affidavit before Captain Pittendrigh. Heard something about it before; that it ought to have been made. Could not remember when or where. Asked by Mr. Dockrill if he had spoken to McRae, the tailor, about jail matters, he admitted he had, but very briefly.

Recently, when he had some words with the warden, the latter threatened to put him out of his position, "the same as he did to Calbick." Didn't think any witness was present. It was about five days ago, in the office, in the forenoon. Witness replied: "Wait till I have done something to be put out for." The warden blamed witness for blackmailing him, and he said he would see that he got even with him. He said Mr. Joe Armstrong would give what financial assistance was necessary.

The direct examination of Guard Marshall was resumed when the commission met again at 11 o'clock on Friday morning. Witness said the man referred to as quarrelling with Teague was Tompkins, released some time ago. Several times he had discussed matters with the warden. On one occasion the warden threatened witness with the penitentiary, about the 13th of July. Since then the warden said he had lots of friends and some with money to help put witness out of the jail into the penitentiary. Asked if there was anything else witness knew respecting the conduct of the jail, he mentioned that Mrs. Robson and some in the jail could throw more light on what he said.

To Mr. Dockrill: It was the day after he returned from his holidays he had words with the warden. He left on the 10th for his holidays, and was away eight days, so it was, of course, about the 18th he spoke with the warden. He never told anyone he wanted the post of warden, and does not now. He had no conversation with Mr. Curtis about that. He would not apply if it were vacant tomorrow. Correcting himself, he said he had conversed with Mr. Curtis, who said it was a pity it had happened, but it was not the same as the Calbick affair. Calbick had often asked him how things were at the jail; if they were any better since he (Calbick) had left, and his answer was that he didn't think they were any better. He had discussed these matters with Mr. and Mrs. Robson, chiefly the latter. He had not discussed the advisability of a change, but thought it was desirable to bring matters to the attention of the authorities. When on duty in the afternoon it was his duty to take over charge of the chain-gang from the outside guard, count them, and if he saw anything bulky he searched them. The search was not thorough, but by passing a hand over or by glance of his eye. Did not know if anything got past him that should not. Referring to letters he said he had received two. Sometimes he received letters from the Robsons, enclosing two dollars for prisoners going out discharged, and he added one dollar himself. Never conveyed letters from the Robsons addressed to prisoners. They came through the mail. Couldn't explain why they should have been addressed to him. Mrs. Robson could tell better than he. As to the blankets, the matron had told him the warden had to take blankets from his own house to the jail on account of the unexpected arrival of prisoners. This was told him at the time and he saw one pair of old blankets brought in. Formerly, prisoners came in bunches, before the Kamloops jail was built. As to the medicine supplied, when more is wanted, it is ordered by the number of the prescription, without a requisition. No entries of these orders were made in the books as far as he knew. The warden generally did this ordering. Respecting the gin referred to before, it was in the jail when he came. One bottle was stolen during his watch by a prisoner since released. A prisoner had come in from Chilliwack for selling liquor without a licence. He had a small valise which had in some way been put in the cell in which the gin was stored. When he came on watch another prisoner asked him to open this cell. Witness said this was the first time he knew there was liquor there. He had not heard of the white-washing gang stealing some of the gin. He had no doubt it was all arranged beforehand. That prisoner was in for stealing government funds, and he was then the jail bookkeeper. He took the valise to the bath room and gave it to the Chilliwack prisoner. Witness saw afterwards the effect of the liquor on him; he took it to bed with him. As to the locks the time the women occupied the hospital, the lock on the door was a Yale lock. He was only up there once or twice. Witness here stated he was refreshed on the gin question. Another bottle had been taken when the government clerks were using the building, but not by them. The governor went out and came back with the bottom of the black bottle projecting below his handkerchief. Did not remember mentioning the matter to anyone, nor did he make a memo of it. He made one memo during that time. But it is as true as though he made twenty memos of it.

To the commissioner: No charge had been made against him for permitting Falding to take the bottle. Falding was sometimes locked up, but all day at least he had pretty free run of the building. As to the warden's threat, the reason given by the warden was what he called blackmail. Adverting to letters, he got another letter through the post from a sister of a prisoner, enclosing money for her brother. Could not remember the name or when it was sent. It was some time ago, and enclosed one dollar. The man having been discharged the money was returned to the writer. That was the only other letter he remembered.

To Superintendent Hussey: The warden's threats were given before the commissioner arrived.

Rev. Father Charles Vriendt, sworn, deposed to the commissioner: He had complaints from two women prisoners. Eliza Brown was one of them. She was married to a Lillooet half-breed. Eliza spoke to him about the beginning of January last. She was in for stealing, and she was discharged about the middle of January. The first time she spoke, in December, she didn't say much; they were perfect strangers. The second time she complained of being sick, and he advised calling a doctor. She said Mack, or McKinnon, had assaulted her the first night she was in the jail. She said she was bewildered, in a strange place, and did not think of crying for help. In answer to a question, she told witness that the same thing had happened in the bath room by the same man. He advised her to lay a formal complaint to the warden, but she did not answer, except that she was going away. She was afterwards sent to Kingston. Rose Gaynor was present when witness saw Eliza the second time. She may have heard what was said. Was not sure if it was the first or second time Rose was there. Just before Eliza went away she told him she had written a complaint to her parents. The missionary from Lillooet came down and enquired for Eliza, but she had gone. He told witness her parents had received the letters. In February, 1900, Rita King complained of being similarly treated. He told her he did not want to know the names. He gave his whole attention to preparing her for death, as she was dying of consumption.

Continuing, witness said the dying girl had complained that the jail was cold and damp, and there was a want of blankets. She thought she had contracted her illness there. She also spoke of matters at the penitentiary. The other woman, Rita King, hal told him that prisoners had come to her cell at night, but he had told her he did not wish for any names. This concluded Father Vriendt's evidence.

David Robson, government agent since the spring of 1896, sworn: Knows Warden Armstrong. Knew Rose Gaynor since her discharge from jail. The reason she had been taken to his house was because it had been represented to Mrs. Robson that she wanted to lead a better life. She had no money, and no place to go except to the house in the swamp kept by Pauline, who had supplied her with groceries. After talking the matter over with his wife, they had agreed to take her in. It was intimated the priest would get the money to send her away, and she would probably be only a few days in their house. However, no money has yet been sent, and she is still with them. He had discussed very little of jail matters with Mr. Marshall. He had from time to time dropped hints, but he could not recall anything definite. Several prisoners had made complaints to him about the jail since they were released. McKenzie was only one of half a dozen, whom he could remember; McKenzie was the only one who had made any definite statement; he had made it in writing, and witness forwarded it to the department about two months ago. The present investigation did not come from that, but from statements from Rosy Gaynor, and these, in connection with rumors, he deemed it right to report as he had to the government. He warned the girl, and she made a sworn statement, as also the priest. Witness considered it his duty to do as he had done. He knew nothing personally of the governance of the jail. Had no conversation with anyone but Marshall in the jail respecting the investigation. The warden had not spoken to him, but had said things in his hearing, but which he did not consider of any importance. He had no idea where McKenzie is now. Rex, alias McCarty, alias Blackie, is another of those who complained to him about two months ago.

To Mr. Dockrill: It may have been in December; it was just after Rex was discharged, before he was again incarcerated. He complained of shortage of food and of the general treatment of prisoners; no consideration given them; they were treated roughly. Last year he first heard of reports of improper conduct between officials and female prisoners. He did not extensively discuss the affair with other parties. Marshall's remarks certainly gave the impression there was something wrong at the jail, but little or nothing definite was said. Did not know whether Marshall or the priest suggested to his wife that Rosy be taken to their house.

The New Queen Victoria Statue in Ottawa.

The new statute of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, executed by the Canadian sculptor, Hebert, caps a pretty little knoll on the west of the main building on Parliament Hill, Ottawa, which in turn commands a magnificent view of the Chaudiere falls and the Ottawa river for five or six miles up that stream. The figure of the Queen is draped, and will so remain till it is formally unveiled. But enough was seen of it while in process of erection to call forth very general admiration. The British lion, too, and the allegorical figure which ornament the base are both of them worked out with good effect, and the only criticism heard is in regard to the pedestal, which does not meet with universal approval. It is understood that the Minister of Public Works proposes to take the advice of Mr. Hebert himself on this point. It is not as massive as some think is desirable to correspond with the statuary. It seems to be understood that the unveiling will take place during the visit to the capital of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York.

the delicacies of the season, and when witness was liberated, the writer demanded $125 for it.

To Mr. Dockrill—"I told Mrs. Beattie, the matron, I got the money for all these from my man in Seattle, but it was untrue." Witness knew the bottles above referred to contained brandy and whiskey; she knew by the smell. May gave her the whiskey, but it made her sick, so she changed it for the brandy. The prisoner Collins wrote her from Seattle; the letter produced. She answered it through the warden, but had not got a reply.

This concluded Wednesday's evidence.

Thursday's Evidence.

On the court resuming on Thursday morning, the witness, Rose, being recalled, identified each of the letters produced, which were thereupon numbered as exhibits, there being nineteen. One of those from ex-prisoner Collins spoke of having done something to be afraid of the governor. This she explained was her refusal to admit him to her cell. She sent French newspapers and tobacco to the men prisoners. They were passed through the wicket. She used to throw tobacco to the men in the yard, when she got it from May. She got cigarettes and tobacco with her groceries, and gave these to Blackie and other prisoners through the wicket. Collins told her he had cut a hole in the store-room door. He wanted to see her. One afternoon she went through the door when a visitor was present. She gave the matron $5 with which to buy a pot, frying pan, some dishes, knives and forks, two cups two saucers, and two plates. Carmelita, Creolati and Lucille, who were fellow prisoners for a night, she invited to tea. May bought groceries and shared with her. They lived like two sisters. For six months they had meals together. Some French ladies, on two occasions visited and dined with them. For a month she passed supper through the wicket to one of the trusties, Webber. She stopped because she heard he could get all he wanted in the kitchen. After that she trusted Webber to pass it on to Blackie and others. She got two packets of Sweet Caporal cigarettes. Did not like cognac with her coffee. It was a quarter-breed who passed in the liquor. On the 4th of July she sent him down town for the brandy. She treated all the men, giving some to Fleming, and some to Blackie to pass to the others.

The commission here adjourned to

The Tour of Inspection

Party on St. Clair Returned to Victoria by Charmer on Sunday

Thoroughly Impressed With Usage of Traps—Points of Interest Visited.

"If the waters of the British Columbia are to be depleted of their fish through the usage of traps, why should not we have a hand in the spoils?"

It was thus that one of the party of legislators and cannery representatives expressed himself on his return from Blaine, where the company went on the steamer St. Clair on Saturday morning, and the remark is understood to be the view of all who left on the excursion. The expedition was indeed an eye-opener to the various members of the little party who, one and all, were thoroughly impressed with the usage of the traps as an efficacious and economical way of securing fish. That a movement towards the obtaining of legislation that will legalize the same method on the Canadian side will be one of the fruits of the trip is no longer a matter of conjecture. The Canners' Association will, it is thought, at once take up the cudgels in this direction, and will make out the strongest case for the consideration of the Dominion and provincial governments.

Through the instrumentality of H. Dallas Helmcken, M. P. P., another excursion is to be at once organized, and members of the press will be invited to accompany it in order that the public may be acquainted with the actual work carried on so extensively and with such magnificent results to the south of the 49th parallel. This party will, if arrangements can be completed in time, start out from Victoria on Friday next.

The party which left here on Saturday morning had a delightful outing. The trip was made on the invitation of the Canners' Association. In the party were Hon. J. S. Helmcken, Col. Prior, M. P.; Hon. D. M. Eberts, attorney-general; Richard McBride, minister of mines; A. E. McPhillips and H. D. Helmcken, M. P. Ps.; Robert Ker, of R. P. Rithet & Co.; G. I. Wilson and Wm. Farrell, representing the Fraser river canners; J. Bunston, manager of the B. C. Electric railway, Vancouver, and Mr. McPherson.

The steamer St. Clair, in command of Capt. French, her owner and master, sailed from her Victoria wharf promptly at 8.15 o'clock, and was steered straight for San Juan, where the party came across Mr. Bowers, of the firm of Winch & Bowers, and Chas. Mathews. At the big cannery on the island the members of the party were fortunate in seeing a large "take." The handling of the salmon from the pot to the spiller was a most interesting and instructive sight. As soon as enough fish had gone through the tunnel connecting, the in-take was, of course, closed off and the dip net put into operation and 300 were landed on the scow. The net was 40 feet deep, and there were 125,000 fish in the trap at the time. After seeing all there was to see, the party went on to other places en route to the Alaska Packing Company's establishments at Blaine. On the way were fully 150, if not more, traps, and may were literally alive with fish.

At Blaine the Alaska Packing Company's works were thoroughly inspected, the process there employed being noted from the time the fish were landed on the scow until they were in tins about ready for the market, this being but a comparatively short time later. A couple of hours were here spent, the party arriving back at Vancouver at 1:30 o'clock on Sunday morning. Transferring to the Charmer the Victorians came down to Victoria in the afternoon.

A number of copies of the United States fishery commission's report were obtained on the trip, and in the various views contained therein, it was observed that the course of the salmon was made to appear as though it was principally in Canadian waters, the route being shown as along the south of San Juan Island and Lopez Islands, and to the left of Fidalgo and Cypress and Lummi Islands. As a matter of fact the preponderance of the fish travel to the right of the last named islands.

"The place where the fish are first known to disclose themselves," the report states, "is at the south-eastern corner of Vancouver Island, between Sooke Inlet and Beachy Bay. Here Indians begin their capture, though the fishery is very small. This point is regarded rather in the light of a signal station, from where the approach of the first, as also the succeeding bodies, is heralded to the more important stations farther along their course. News from Beachy Bay is anxiously awaited, and its receipt hastens the final preparations for the large and active fishery which immediately follows."

Throughout the voyage the party was treated very courteously by the American cannery men whom they met.

ALBERNI NOTES.

A largely attended meeting was held in Huff's hall on Monday night. The meeting was called by the Nanaimo Board of Trade for the purpose of getting the support of Alberni on the proposed Nanaimo-Alberni railroad. Ralph Smith, M. P., J. H. Hawthornthwaite, M. P. P., and A. Neill, M. P. P., delivered addresses. The meeting, which was absolutely unanimous, decided to cooperate heartily with the Nanaimo Board of Trade. A committee of twelve, including Messrs. Neill, Redford, Huff and others, was formed for this purpose. After a hearty vote of thanks to the visitors and to the chairman, J. Redford, the meeting closed. Bernard Franks was secretary to the meeting.

G. A. Huff has a large gang working at Granite creek preparatory to putting up his new saw mill, the machinery for which is on the way.

A large number of men under Geo. Woods, of Alberni, are working at Hayes on the tram line and plant.

It is understood the Rev. J. W. Flinton, of Cedar Hill, is to be the new incumbent of All Saint's, Alberni, starting his duties on the 1st of September.

SANDALS.

They Are Now Worn at English Seaside Resorts and in Parks.

London, July 3.—The latest seaside fad is the wearing of sandals by grown people. Many girls seem to be especially taken with the idea. The sandals are generally worn without stockings. The craze has spread even to London, where well dressed women can be seen sandaled in the park.

LOSSES ESTIMATED.

Further Particulars About the Recent Fire at Metlakahtla.

Further particulars regarding the recent disastrous fire at Metlakahtla are to be had in the following communication from Bishop Ridley:

On Board the S. S. Tees,
August 2nd, 1901.

The Editor of the Victoria Times:

Sir:—The loss by fire at Metlakahtla is reckoned at $44,500. Insurance $2,000. The buildings destroyed were the following:

The home for half-breeds and white children; a few mattresses saved.

The chapel, used also a school for the white home; nothing saved.

The old workshop; only anvil and tongs saved.

The boat house (often called the cannery); nothing saved.

The Bishop's house; a desk saved, other contents valued by the insurance adjuster at $13,700, insurance $2,000.

The church; harmonium and reading desk saved by an Indian woman.

The Indian Girls' Home: nothing saved.

The school house, part of it used as a store room and containing all the stores of the girls' home; nothing saved.

The public school house for Indians; nothing saved.

The Church Army hall; nothing saved.

The old jail, used since 1887 as a coal house; many tons of coal burnt up.

The new workshops, belonging to the Boys' Industrial Home; nothing saved.

The main building of the boys' home saved; the only building insured.

But for the skilful fighting of the fire the whole west end of the town would have been burnt. It was saved by the ladies breaking down a broad space between the town and the fire.

They have lost everything excepting $200 worth of property. The dresses they wear are burnt in boxes and they have not a change.

The disaster was great, and the risk to life very real. Miss West was overcome by the smoke and taken from the building by two Indian women, who found her at the foot of the stairs in an unconscious condition, but before long she was again at her post.

Help is asked from this province towards providing for the children and for nothing else. Miss West, of Metlakahtla, will thankfully acknowledge gifts of any kind.

I heartily thank all those who promptly came to the rescue, and trust many others will follow their example.

I am, truly yours,
WILLIAM RIDLEY,
Bishop of Caledonia.

LABOR DAY CELEBRATION.

A Bumper Demonstration of Organized Workmen Expected Here.

A formal notification has been received from Ralph Smith, M. P., that the labor unions of Nanaimo city will participate in the big demonstration here on Labor Day. Victoria unionists have always patronized the Nanaimo celebration liberally, and their action, from all accounts, will be thoroughly reciprocated by their fellows from the Coal City on the coming occasion.

The committee which has in charge the soliciting of prizes are meeting with every encouragement, and the sports committee in consequence will have a tempting array of prizes to offer in competition.

Arrangements are not yet completed for the speakers, but these will embrace several of the most prominent of the friends of organized labor in British Columbia.

A meeting of the reception committee was held on Saturday evening, when a resolution was passed recommending that the general committee extend invitations to the mayor and aldermen and to the members of the local and Dominion houses of assembly to take part in the celebration and to be the guests of those in charge at a dinner to be given during the demonstration.

The committee will endeavor to interest Seattle and Tacoma in the big event, and look forward to a large number of visitors coming here from those two cities.

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR AT NANAIMO.

Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, Lady Joly, Mr. Edward Joly, and Sir Henri's granddaughter, Miss Boswell, spent Saturday and Sunday in Nanaimo.

"REGULAR PRACTITIONER—NO RESULT"—Mrs. Annie C. Chestnut, of Whitby, was for months a rheumatic victim, but South American Rheumatic Cure changed the song from "despair" to "joy." She says: "I suffered untold misery from rheumatism—doctors' medicine did me no good—two bottles of South American Rheumatic Cure cured me—relief two hours after the first dose." Sold by Lean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.—50.

Mining News

Around Ymir.

The recent strike of the Ymir mine and the successful working of the property of the London & B. C. Goldfields has aroused an interest in the mining operations in this district so that the camp is becoming a centre of much importance. Prospectors and investors from almost every part of the country are being attracted to the place.

The work on the Big Horn group, owned by the Simcoe M. & D. Co., has been continued for the last two years against great obstacles. Their confidence in the property has at last been justified. The long looked for vein that was being cross-cut for has at last been reached. The tunnel had to be driven through unusually hard rock and is already in a distance of 310 feet and has a depth of 450 feet. They have run through the ledge a distance of 18 feet, and have not yet reached the hanging wall. The ledge is 20 feet wide on the top and has an ore body of six feet. The values of picked ore have run as high as $270 and the ore in the vein averages $23.80 in gold and minor values in silver. The tunnel will soon be finished, and it is expected by that time they will have reached the hanging wall. There are nine claims in all belonging to the company, of which S. Desbrisay is the president. The property is situated about nine miles from the railway, and development work will be continued until the property is on a shipping basis. The work on these claims has been watched with great interest, because of the richness of the surface showings, and of the ore found in the 40-foot shaft, and the ore corresponds with that found in the shaft.

At the Ymir mine the contract has been let for erecting a place for the new sawmill, which the company is about to erect in preparation for the cutting of the lumber required for the new cyanide plant about to be erected. The machinery for this enterprise is already on its way, which will enable the company to treat the concentrates on the spot and will add at the least calculation $350,000 to the value of the company's outfit. The new enterprise will require an addition of fifty or sixty men.

The Wilcox property has been undergoing liberal development of recent date and Superintendent White has a deal on for the sale of the property.

An important deal has just been consummated in connection with a group of claims adjoining the Ymir mine. The group is traversed by the Ymir vein, and a ledge of ore has been uncovered on the property which is claimed to be identical with the famous Ymir chute on the same property. The claims in question are the Carthage, owned by R. Kearns, and the Pat and Fraction, owned by J. Philbert and W. Blair. The owners of the Pat and Fraction are the original locators of the well known Ymir mine, to which the Pat is an adjacent claim. These claims have been purchased by the Chicago National Development Co., of Chicago, who are preparing to do extensive operations on the newly acquired property.

The Fog Horn owners have been doing development work, and are working a few men, but are not making any very great improvement at the present time.

The Slocan.

A strike of very rich dry silver ore has been made on the Gatineau and Simcoe claims on Ten Mile creek. These claims lie well up the creek and the owners after doing considerable work have finally traced the Hampton lead over on to their ground and have opened it up in several places. A two-inch pay streak has been uncovered that gives assay values ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 ounces in silver to the ton and one assay taken from it gave 9,358 ounces of silver. Tom Reid, one of the owners, has taken a bond and lease on the other interests and will proceed to develop the property at once.

The owners of the Ruby claim are preparing to ship a carload of their ore. A ton was sent out last week as a trial shipment.—Silvertonian.

The Reco mine, the property of J. M. Harris, will soon again resume shipment, as operations have been under way for several days to open new bodies of valuable mineral lately discovered.

A car of ore has just been shipped from the Noble Five, with good returns. This ore was taken from the vein running into the ground from the No. 2 tunnel of the Last Chance. About 20 men are working.

The Byron N. White Company is working a large force on the Slocan Star and shipping a car of high grade ore daily over to the Selby works at Frisco. It is proposed shortly to start the long tunnel, which will be the longest and give the greatest depth of any tunnel in the camp.

On the Last Chance stoping has begun again, the water having gone down sufficient to enable shipping again. This company is putting on a few more men every day and expect to ship regularly again.

THE SCHOOL BOARD.

They Decide to Fit Up a Classroom and Engage a New Teacher.

The building and grounds committee of the school board made a report to that body at a special meeting on Saturday night on the feasibility of making another classroom in the Central school building for the additional teacher whom it is proposed to hire. They recommended fitting up part of the old gymnasium for one of the Boys' Central classes, thus vacating a room for the new high school class.

Trustee Drury strongly opposed the proposed step, holding that in view of the early erection of a new high school building the contemplated change would be a waste of money. He also opposed the motion to employ a mathematical master for the high school, on the ground that a complete reorganization of the high school staff would have to be undertaken, and that the board should act deliberately in order that the very best talent might be secured.

It was agreed, however, to proceed with the fitting up of the classroom, and the city superintendent was instructed to report on a suitable teacher of mathematics.

PROTOCOL PREPARED.

And Will Probably Be Signed in Course of a Few Days.

Pekin, Aug. 2.—The protocol committee of the ministers of the powers has virtually finished the draft of the protocol and will submit the same for approval of the other ministers. All questions of principle have been settled and the protocol will be signed in the course of a few days, unless there should be some disagreement as to the phraseology, resembling the discussion that arose over the word "irreconcilable" in the early stages of the negotiations. Should such a hitch occur the signing may be indefinitely delayed.