

GETS NO LOGS

Joseph Patrick, the head of the Patrick Lumber company, whose logs broke away from the boom on the Slocan river on June 8 last and escaped down the Columbia river, has just returned from Colville and Northport, together with his sons, Lester and Frank Patrick, where they have been on a bootless quest for the logs which are strewn all along the shores of the Columbia river. They declare that they have been threatened with firearms, assaulted and their logs forcibly withheld from them while they have found it impossible to get justice either from the magistrate or the chief of police at Northport nor from the prosecuting attorney of Stevens county, at its capital seat, Colville.

Mr. Patrick tells the story as follows: One of the first acts done was for Lester Patrick to telegraph to the chief of police at Northport asking him to detain the logs at Northport. To this wire no answer was ever returned. It seems, however, that chief Dietrich was not in the town and that the telegram was received by another person, Shirk, acting in his place. Shirk sent no message back but subsequently declared that he had acted upon it, issuing instructions to two men, the one named Blake and the other named Kane, to catch and hold the logs for the owners.

Mr. Patrick says he found about the most practical place to save the logs was lower down the river at Prescott, Ore., where he made arrangements with the Beaver Lumber company of that place to save the logs at 50 cents per thousand. Here they could be caught properly and would not be damaged by having spikes driven in them after the manner of practice along the river who could not save them very well otherwise, if there were not a boom.

Having made these arrangements with the Beaver Lumber company, Mr. Patrick then proceeded to ascertain his legal status as a British Columbian in the state of Washington. He went to Spokane where he consulted with Judge Turner of the supreme court, who is a communication dated from Spokane on June 30 last expresses his opinion of the law in the following terms:

"The statute law of this state provides a method by which a person in your situation may obtain relief. Section 6235 of Pierce's Code makes it unlawful for any person or corporation, except boom companies who are compelled to use and hold logs, etc., to take up or to sell, dispose or appropriate any saw logs or other timber found on the banks of any stream, or adrift therein, provided the logs or timbers are branded and the person claiming the brand shall have had a description and diagram thereof recorded in the office of the auditor of any county in the state through which the logs may float. This section further provides that knowledge of the ownership of all such marked timber shall be conclusively presumed upon proof that the timber is properly marked and the description and diagram thereof recorded."

"The next succeeding section forbids the purchase by any one of such timber and the next section provides a penalty of \$500 for anyone convicted of violating the provisions of the act. Section 6238 provides that the owner may enter in a peaceable manner upon any mill or mill boom or raft of logs, timber, etc., in any waters of this state, to search for, and remove, and retain the same, and any person who shall unlawfully prevent or obstruct such search, when such search is being made in good faith, or prevent the taking of such logs or timber, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding \$100.

"The next section provides that anyone who shall take up stray logs so marked and manufacture them into any product without the permission or request of the owner, shall forfeit to the owner of the timber ten times the value thereof, to be recovered in an action at law.

"We assume that the provisions of this law respecting the filing of your brand in the counties through which the logs are floating have been complied with, and if any persons along the stream are violating its provisions, either through appropriating the logs or in unlawfully and forcibly denying the right to your agents and employees to remove them, the readiest way to get relief would be to have warrants issued for the arrest of such offenders, and have the same served by the sheriff or his deputies. Independent of any statute, under the common law, you have the right to float logs through a navigable stream, but have no right to permit their lodgment upon the banks. However, where reasonable care is used and your boom is broken by extraordinary stress of water or weather, you are not liable to damage resulting from the lodgment of logs upon the bank of the stream. If there were no criminal statutes of the state giving relief in the premises, you could by a suit at law recover the logs from any one withholding them.

"The fact that these logs were cut in British Columbia makes no difference in the case as the Columbia river is a navigable stream open to international commerce, and there being no duty upon logs, it is immaterial how they came into our waters. If you have not already filed your trade mark with the recorder of the various counties bordering the Columbia river, you would better do so at once in order to furnish the foundation for the relief provided by the statute. The circular left to you, dated at Wenatchee and signed by your attorney would indicate that the notice had been filed."

This is signed by Turner & Geraghty. Acting upon this advice Mr. Patrick says he went to Wenatchee and got out posters which he distributed at the various postoffices all along the Columbia river, some 80 to 100 in number. He went further and put advertisements in the papers in each county concerned, advertising the facts and describing the brand so that there should be no interference with his logs.

Mr. Patrick's sons then proceeded to make a drive and commencing at the junction of the Kootenay and Columbia rivers at Castlegar went down the river to the boundary line, having no trouble anywhere. On arriving at a place on the

south side of the river, about two and a half miles east of Northport, a quantity of logs were discovered. These they proceeded to drive. Mr. Patrick was not present on this occasion, but his sons, Lester and Frank were in charge. They were interfered with by a man named J. H. Hanley, who came out with some men, armed with Winchester and drove them away at the point of their guns. The boys returned to Nelson and reported the matter to their father. Mr. Patrick, senior then went down to Northport and began driving at Northport itself where the logs were on the bank, another attempt was made to drive them. This was on Aug. 4. Here the party was driven off by a number of Austrians, armed with iron pipes. A second attempt a little further down met with a similar fate. Two men came down, one armed with a revolver, the other unarmed, and a crowd of 75 to 100 other men. Mr. Patrick says, collected. The unarmed man assaulted Frank Patrick.

So far this is the story of the Patrick family. In the Northport Republican of Aug. 8 appears the following account of the same circumstances:

"The escape of about 10,000,000 feet of saw logs from the Slocan river near Nelson, B.C., to the Columbia river and downward towards the Pacific ocean is still fresh in the memory of all residing along the Columbia river and especially interested are those who labor earnestly to capture as much of the valuable timber as it was possible for them to hold in small booms along the river bank in response to a wired message from the Patrick Lumber company, who agreed to pay salvage upon redeeming property. Following this the Patrick Lumber company entered into an arrangement with a sawmill company at Prescott, Ore., to manufacture the logs and a drive was at once inaugurated by the Patrick company, beginning in British Columbia. When Northport was reached the men engaged in the drive, working under instructions of F. A. Patrick, proceeded to cut loose the booms without making a settlement with the different people in whose possession the logs were held for salvage. The first attempt to release the logs was met with order to desist by citizens interested in their capture, but Mr. Patrick refused to do so until persuaded that he had better change his mind. Perhaps his sudden decision was the result of a few days' left hand delivered by Mr. Patrick Anderson as a reminder that he, at least, did not propose to be swindled out of what justly belonged to him. Before the mixup took place Tol Richardson and others holding logs on the river had endeavored to secure warrants for the arrest of Patrick's log drivers, believing that by so doing the matter would be adjusted by the courts. However, we are informed that for some reason the warrants could not be secured and the people were compelled to assert their rights by force. It looked for a time as though the dispute over the possession of the logs might end with bullets as a number of persons armed themselves with revolvers determined that unless a satisfactory settlement was agreed upon the logs would remain in the hands of the law."

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THE RAISING OF POULTRY

MAKING MONEY FOR THE SMALL LAND HOLDER

BREEDING FOR EGG PRODUCTION AND CARE OF FLOCKS

There are many ideas in regard to the breeding of animals, but the whole knowledge may be summarized with the advice to breed from good animals that have had good ancestors.

Experiments to improve egg production of the hen date to the domestication of the hen, but it has only been within the last few years that rapid progress has been possible in this work. The inability to determine the good layers has been the difficulty. With the perfection of the trap nest, this difficulty has been removed and many poultry breeders are now engaged in the production of egg laying strains of fowl. The improvement to be brought about by breeding from the best layers is not as rapid and certain as some enthusiastic breeders claim, but it is evident that only by this method can heavy egg production be made an inherited trait in a strain of chickens.

The great majority of people make no selection of hens from which to hatch their stock. The eggs of the whole flock are kept together and when eggs are desired for hatching they are selected from a general basket. It has been assumed, and it is shown by trap nest records that eggs thus selected in the spring of the year are from the poorer rather than the better layers. This is because hens that have not been laying during the winter will lay very heavily during the spring season.

Many breeders have attempted to pick out the good layers by the appearance of the hens. Before the advent of the trap nest the "egg type" of hen was believed to be a positive indication of a good layer. This "egg type" hen had a slender neck, small head, long deep body of a wedge shape. Trap nest records have shown that the egg type method cannot always be relied upon. Other methods have been suggested by the study of the habits of the hen. The hen that sits upon the roost while other hens are out rustling is probably a drone, excessively fat or excessively lean hen are not likely to be good layers. It would naturally be expected that the active laying hen would be the last one to go to roost at night. This scheme is not as good as any of the suggested plans for picking out the laying hens, but at best all such methods are only approximations and, while useful in the absence of accurate methods, are not to be relied upon.

Trap nests, devised to catch the hen that lays the eggs are numerous in the market. The trap nest is a box with a door which opens when the hen enters to lay. The eggs are collected in a small container. The trap nest is a good method for picking out the laying hens, but it is not perfect. It is necessary to check the trap nest records carefully to avoid mistakes.

A scheme that has been suggested in the place of the trap nest is a system of small compartments, in each of which one hen is kept. Such a scheme does not seem feasible on a large scale, but for breeders wishing to keep the records of a small number of hens it is not impracticable. A number of these nests and separate runs should, for the breeder who can devote himself to the care of the trap nests during the day, be an improvement over the present method.

Having determined the best layers it remains to breed from these and from their descendants. The tests of pullets hatched from hens are better signs of the hen's value as a breeder than any other record. It has been surmised that a hen which lays heavily will not lay eggs containing vigorous germs.

Whether eggs will be desired in a strain of chickens, specimens showing the trait to be selected should be used as breeders. These characteristics readily visible to the eye have long been subjects of the breeder's efforts. The traits not directly visible can likewise be changed by breeding. The number of eggs, size and color of eggs, rapid growth, rapid fattening powers, quality of meat and general vigor are the most important factors in the selection of a strain.

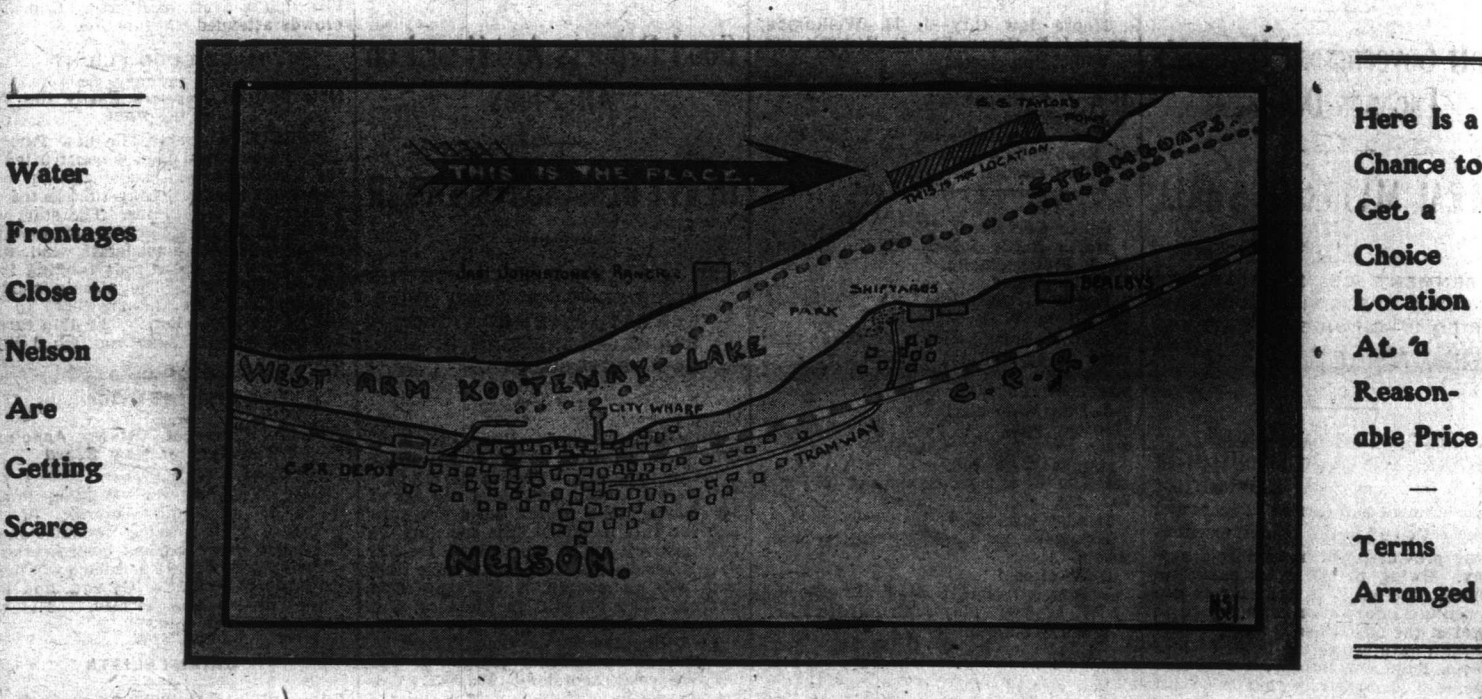
On many farms few eggs are gathered from October to January. This is a season when eggs bring the best prices. To secure eggs at this season the first requisite is that the pullets be hatched between the first of March and the middle of May, or, in the case of Leghorns, between the first of April and the first of June. Pullets hatched later than these dates are a source of expense during the fall and early winter. On the other hand it is an unnecessary waste of effort to hatch pullets before the dates mentioned because if hatched too early they will moult in the fall and stop laying the same as old hens. Pullets must be well fed and cared for, if expected to develop in the time allowed. As they become mature they should be placed in quarters where they will be able to begin laying while roosting in coops or in trees they will be liable to quit laying when changing, according to Mr. Patrick, that he could not permit the criminal code to be used to right a civil wrong. As far as the case of assault at Northport was concerned, he promised to investigate the matter but said if he did prosecute the prosecution would be undertaken at Northport.

Mr. Patrick brought to his attention that magistrate Grier of Northport had said that it was hopeless, in the state of feeling at Northport, to expect to get an unprejudiced jury. Mr. Rochford brushed that statement aside and reiterated that any prosecutions would have to be held at Northport.

Asked as to what would be the procedure if the drive were continued below Northport, Mr. Rochford replied it would be exactly the same. He would not give any warrants if people drove off the driving party. Feeling in a rather hopeless, not to say puzzled condition about the law of the state of Washington, Mr. Patrick has returned to Nelson in some doubt as to what shall be his next move.

Summer Cottage Sites "Across the Lake"

Look at sketch below and "size it up for yourself." Can you imagine a better location for a Summer Cottage or a Camp? Only a short distance from Nelson, about 2½ miles from the city wharf.



A view of the city from each lot—50 feet of water frontage for each purchaser.

APPLY FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS TO

Brydges, Blakemore & Cameron, Limited

Imperial Bank Block

or lazy. By the time the young pullets have reached the age of maturity, the latter part of August—the hens should be reduced to about half of the original number. Some time during September a final culling of the old stock should be made. Those that have not yet begun to moult should be sold, as they will not be laying again before the warm days of the following February. This system of culling will leave the best portion of the yearlings, which, together with the early hatched pullets, will make a profitable flock of layers. Many farmers practice an intelligent culling of their chicks but leave the old hens, together with the unsightly and scrub cockerels, to consume the food and occupy the room that should be used for the workers of the flock. A smaller number of chickens will pay more profit than a house crowded full of everything raised. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that pullets are more profitable than older hens but as yearling hens are considered better breeders and better layers, it is well to keep a few of them through their second winter. The pullets in permanent quarters should be well fed, and if they have been hatched at the proper season will begin to lay during the fall months. As the weather turns cold and rains set in, the pullets should be confined in the houses and given careful treatment, for an outbreak of roup may result.

Producers of pure bred poultry should exercise great caution in keeping their stock pure by not allowing cockerels to mix with their hens. If a cockerel is desired for eggs are used for hatching purposes. Very little care is taken in this line on the farm, where a farmer has more than one pure breed of poultry.

When held become broody out of season it is best to take them from the nest and place them in a room where nests are not available. This may be in another building or in a coop. Egg eating is a habit formed by hens caused by poorly arranged nests which allow the eggs to become broken. The eating of feathers from other chickens is another bad habit. If possible the birds should be kept in confined indoors. Better nests and something to keep the hens occupied are remedies for these troubles. Hens that have once acquired the habit should be sold.

TO SUBVERT REPUBLICS

Another Holy Alliance to Entered Upon

LONDON, Aug. 12.—A conspiracy, which has for its object the overthrow of a republican form of government in America and the establishment of a monarchy has been established in London, with ramifications in Berlin, Madrid, Paris and St. Petersburg. The conspirators make no secret of their plans and

HENRY'S NURSERIES

Now Growing in Our Nurseries for the Fall Trade:— 90,000 Peach, Apricot, Nectarines, Cherry, Plum, Pear, Apple, etc. In All Leading Varieties.

100,000 Small Fruits 10,000 Ornamental Trees in All Leads Varieties for P. C. Strictly Home Grown Without Irrigation and Not Subject to Damage from Fumigation Stock of Plants to Arrive in August From Japan, France and Holland Bee Supplies, Spray Pumps, Seeds, Etc. 140 Page Catalogue Free Office, Greenhouses and Seed-house, 3010 Westminster Road, VANCOUVER, B. C.

WITH FEVERISH HASTE

REPAIRING THE FIRE FIEND'S RAVAGES AT FERNIE

GRATITUDE EXPRESSED IN THE CHURCHES ON SUNDAY

(Special to The Daily News.)

FERNIE, Aug. 10.—Though yesterday was Sunday there was little cessation in work, men laboring with feverish haste to repair the ravages inflicted by the terrible fire and to erect habitations for the homeless thousands.

There were once, however, no acts of self-sacrifice and heroism which are the bright spots that may lighten the awful tragedies of the darkest day in Fernie's history.

At present the conspirators are occupied with seeking to gain the backing of foreign powers. The southern confederacy failed, according to Mr. Gourdain, because it lacked the recognition of the nations of Europe. The plotters do not intend to make this mistake so they have come to Europe to enlist king Edward, emperor William, king Alfonso and czar Nicholas in their scheme. So far as known, those monarchs have not yet held any secret sessions with the American monarchists.

Mr. Gourdain solemnly declares that the American royalist party has branches in every state in the union, and that all is in readiness to strike the blow for the queen—God bless her—when the European monarchs have given their consent and promised their influence.

Mr. Gourdain refuses to tell who will be the first royal ruler of America, but he admits that that personage will be a queen rather than a king.

The arch-conspirator asserts that his plan to overthrow the republic is really to be a blow for freedom, declaring that there is less real liberty in the United States than in England, Germany, Russia or Italy. A meeting of the royalists is to be held in St. Petersburg in a few days when the various agents now gunning about the capitals of Europe will report to their chief.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW

MONEY IS EASIER BUT TRADE IS QUIET

STRIKE ON C. P. R. IS THE ONLY DISTURBING FEATURE

MONTREAL, Aug. 14.—Bradstreet's statement of trade last week will say: Canadian trade reports indicate there is no particular activity anywhere save in Winnipeg. At Toronto trade is quiet but steady. Montreal advises indicate that new business is only fair though shipping shows some increase because fall orders are being delivered. Money is easier.

The only disturbing feature in the strike on the C. P. R. Business failures for the week number 12, against 11 last week and 30 in the same week last year.

Bradstreet's weekly bank clearances are as follows:

	Montreal	Toronto	Winnipeg	Vancouver	Ottawa	Edmonton	Calgary	St. John	London	Victoria
Inc. Dec.	\$26,992,000	\$12,234,000	\$7,888,000	\$4,441,000	\$3,070,000	\$1,274,000	\$1,267,000	\$1,555,000	\$1,083,000	\$1,877,000
	11.7	11.7	11.7	7.0	6.3	23.7	2.3	6.5	26.0	26.0

YARMOUTH DIVORCE

Alice Thaw, of Pittsburg, Gets Absolute Decree

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The decree granted on Feb. 5 by Sir Bartell Bann, president of the divorce court to the countess of Yarmouth, who was Miss Alice Thaw of Pittsburg, nullifying her marriage to the earl of Yarmouth has been made an absolute decree by the court the necessary six months having elapsed. The case is described on the records as "Yarmouth otherwise Thaw vs. Yarmouth." This leads to the presumption that the countess contemplates resuming her maiden name.

COKE SU

The shipments for the past week slightly under the average for the week recently, although the coke is getting ready to mill. There has been due to the shortage in coke and also to the fact that the coke is getting ready to mill. The trouble is already on its way, it is authoritative. The shipments from the week and year to date were:

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

	Total
Granby	1,000
Brooklyn	1,000
Rawhide	1,000
Monarch	1,000
Other mines	1,000

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