Water

Frontage

Close to

Nelson

Getting

Scarce

THE PROPERTY OF

Are

## **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 6 last and escaped down the Col-umbia 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 pro-secuting attorney of Stevens county, at its capital seat, Colville. Mr. Patrick tells the story as follows:

One of the first acts done was for Les-ter Patrick to telegraph to the chief of ice 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 aand that the telegram was re-ceived by another person, Shrik, acting in his place. Shirk sent no message back 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 salve the logs was lower down the river at Prescott, Ore., where he made arrangements with the Beaver Lumber company of that place to salve 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 people along the river who could not salve om very well otherwise, if there were

Having made these arrangements with the Beaver Lumber company, Mr. Patrick then proceeded to ascerain 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 in a com-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 sit-uation may obtain relief. Section 6235 of Pierce's Code makes it unlawful for any person or corporation, except boom nies who are compelled to catch 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 logs or timbers are branded, and that the 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 owner-ship of all such marked timber shall be the timber is properly marked and the scription and diagram recorded.

The next succeeding section forbids the purchase by any one of such timber and the next section provides a penalty of \$300 for anyone convicted of violating the provisions of the act. Section 6258 provides that the owner may enter mill boom or raft of logs, timber, etc on any waters of this state, in search of logs, timbers, etc., and retake the same and any person who shall unlawfully obstruct such search, when such search is being made in good faith, or prevent the taking of such logs or imber, 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

upon, or at least that the acting chief Shrik says that he had done so. Now Shirk declared that he had given instruc-We assume that the provisions of this law respecting the filing of your brand in the counties through which the loss are floating have been compiled with, tended he had done anything. Blake had and if any persons along the stream are violating its provisions, either through 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 common law, you have the right to Hoat logs through a navigable stream, but have no right to permit their lodgement upon the banks. However, where rea-sonable 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 get him until Friday, Aug. 7.

The prosecuting attorney did not take

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 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 on the umbia rver, you would better at once in order to furnish the foundation for the relief provided by the statute. The circular left with us, dated at Wenatchee and signed by your attor ney would indicate that the notice had

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, adising the facts and describing the brand so that there should be no inter-

ference with his logs. Mr. Patrick and sons then proceeded to make a drive and commencing at the junction of the Kootenay and Columbia ivers 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 consists, but his consists. present on this occasion, but his sons ester and Frank were in charge. The They were interfered with by a man named J. H. Hanley, who came out with some men, armed with Winchesters and drove them away at the point of their guns. The boys returned to Nelson and reported the matter to their father. Mr. Pa'rick, senior then went down to Northport and began driving at Northport itself where at the point furthest up the river 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 wth 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. Pat-

rick says, collected. The 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 Nel-son, B.C., to the Columbia river and downward towards the Pacific ocean in June, is still fresh in the memory of all residing along the Columbia river and especial'y interested are those who laborvaluable timber as it was possble for them to hold in small booms along the river bank in response to a wired mes-sage from the Patrick Lumber company, who agreed to pay salvage upon redeeming the property. Following this the Patrick Lumber company entered into an arrangement with a sawmill company at and a drive was at once inaugurated by the Patrick company, beginning in Brit-ish Columbia. When Northport was reached the men engaged in the drive, working under instructions of F. A. Patwithout 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 an 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 swift left handers delivered by C. C. 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 bank,

endeavored to secure warrants for the ar-

through the streets bearing

With regard to the claim made for sal-

vage Mr. Patrick points to the opinion of

duly advised everybody to leave the logs

alone by means of posters and advertise-

ments in the press. It is true that his son Lester had wired the Northport chief

of police, he says, but at the same time that wire had never been acknowledged.

Still he recognized that it had been acted

tended he had done anything. Blake had

salved some logs and for these Mr. Patrick says he settled at \$1 a thousand, just

twice what he was paying the Beaver Lumber company at Prescott, who salve the logs without spiking or otherwise damaging them. He was quite willing to

After the assault on his son Frank,

Mr. Patrick addressed himself for relief to magistrate Grier. The chief-of police was not to be found and Shirk had left

the place. Warrants were asked for against J. H. Hanley and the others.

These the magistrate refused to grant

without permission from prosecuting at-torney Rochford, who resided at Colville.

Mr. Patrick then went to Colville but

spie the fact that they had armed them-

to be held at Northport.

Asked as to what would be the proce-

ige Turner and declares that he had

rest of Patrick's log drivers, believing that by so doing the matter would be adjusted by the courts. However, we are could not be secured and the people were ompelled to assert their rights by force. It looked for a time as though the dis-pute over the possession of the rogs might end with bullets as a number of persons armed themselves with revolvers determined that unless a satisfactory settlement was agreed upon the logs omfort of the hen. would remain in the booms. The fistic encounter between Anderson and Patrick

A scheme that has been suggested in no doubt caused the opposition faction arrive at the same conclusion as for the time the matter was dropped and prosecuting attorney Rochford sent for. "After the little brush between Anderson and young Patrick a funny demonstration occurred. The little boys march-States flags, enjoying the fun and at the same time showing their sympathy and patriotism for the citizens."

rovement over guesswork.

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 in her own record. It has been surmised that a hen which lays heavily will not lay eggs containing vigorous germs.

Whatever may be the change desired

in a strain of chickens, specimens show-ing the trait to be selected should be used as breeders. These characteristics readily visible to the eye have long been subjects of the breeders' efforts. But traits not directly visible can likewise be charged by breeding. The number of changed by breeding. The number of eggs, size and color of eggs, rapid growth ready fattening powers, quality of meat and general characteristics are all matters of inheritance, and if proper means are taken to select the desirable individuals all such characteristics can be

settle with the others on the same basis but the men demanded all kinds of prices, ranging from a couple to four dollars a thousand. This, he deemed ex-tortion and would not submit to it. dates are a source of expense during the fall and early winter. On the other hand will moult in the fall and stop laying found Mr. Rochford absent and could not get him until Friday, Aug. 7.

The prosecuting attorney did not take the same view of the law as had judge Turner. He refused to issue any warrant against Hanley or any of the others despite the fact they they had armed them while roosting in coops or in trees they will be liable to quit laying when changselves. The ground for such decision was, according to Mr. Patrick, that he could not permit the criminal code to be used to right a civil wrong. As far as then house and the pullets gotten into the case of assault at Northport was quarters without excitement or confine concerned he promised to investigate the ment. The poultry house at this season matter but said if he did prosecute the should have an ample circulation of prosecution would be undertaken at fresh air, for young stock that have been roosting in open coops are liable to catch cold if confined in tight houses. A com-

Any chicken that is not paying for its dure if the drive were continued below food in growth or in egg production is a dure 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.

### 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 reeding 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 producing qualities of the hen date to the donestication of the hen, but it has only been within the last few years that rapid 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 enthusiasas rapid and certain as some enthusias-tic breeders claim, but it is evident that only by this method can heavy egg pro-duction 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 de-sired for hatching they are selected from a general basket. It has been assumed 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

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 slen-der 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 up rustling is propebly a drome. out rustling is probably a drone. excessively fat or excessively lean out rusting is probably a drone. The 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 perhaps as good as any of the sugggested plans for picking out the laying hens, but at best all such methods are only ap-proximations and, while useful in the

e relied upon.

Trap nests, devised to catch the hen that lays the egg are numerous in the market. A trap nest to be successful must not only catch the hen that lays the egg, but prevent the entrance other hens. The more trap nests that are provided, the less often they will require attention, but the more often the nests are attended the better for the comfort of the hear

the place of 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

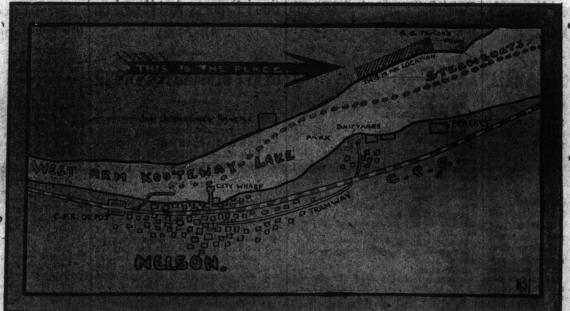
uals all such characteristics can be changed at the will of the breeder.

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 hetween 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 excesses of Leghorns. it is an unnecessary waste of effort to hatch pullets before the dates men-tioned because if hatched too early they

that magistrate Grier of Northport had said that it was hopeless, in the state of feeling at Northport, to expect to get ises in the early fall. Not only is money an unprejudiced jury. Mr. Rochford lost in the decrease in the price that brushed that statement aside and reiterated that any prosecutions would have the pullets are greatly annoyed to the detriment of the egg yield.

# 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 are ready to move into quarters—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 of culling will leave the best portion of the yearlings, which, together with the early hatched pullets, will make a profit-able flock of layers. Many farmers prac-tice an intelligent cufling of their chicks but leave the old hens, together with the sunty pullets 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 chick-ens will pay more profit than a house crowded full of everything raised. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that pulaccomplished without war and blood-shed, but he believes that the end to be been repeatedly demonstrated that pul-lets are more profitable than older hens but as yearling hens are considered bet-ter breeders and better sitters, it is well to keep a few of them through their se-

cond 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 conful treatment for 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 run with their hens too late a period be-

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 as another bad habit sometimes ac-quired by hens confined indoors. Better nests and something to keep the hens occupied are remedies for these troubles. Hens that have once acquired the habit

TO SUBVERT REPUBLICS

Another Holy Alliance to Entere

should be sold.

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 conspira-tors 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, Prune, Pear and Apple—In All Leading

Varieties 100,000 Small Fruits 10,000 Ornamental Trees in All Leading Varieties for B. C. Strictly Home Grown Without Irrigation and Not Subject to Damage from Fumigation Stock of Bulbs 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 London press, in which they have announced full details of the hetnous plot. Louis A. Gourdain, who claims New York as his home, is apparently the con-REPAIRING THE FIRE FIEND'S RAV-

spirator in chief. For some time he has been stopping at a leading London hotel where he has received the journalists and told them of his plans. Mr. Gourdain admits that the revolu (Special to The Daily News.)

At present the conspirators are occu-pled with seeking to gain the backing of foreign powers. The southern confed-eracy falled, according to Mr. Gourdain, eracy 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.

fore 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 hens 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 shoeing about the capitals of Eulope, 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. M.—Bradstreet's statement of trade tomorrow will say: Canadian trade reports indicate there is no particular activity anywhere save in Winnipeg. At Toronto trade is quiet but steady. Montreal advices 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 is the strike on the C. P. R.

Business failures for the week number 21 against 19 last week and 30 in the same week last year.

Bradstreet's weekly bank clearaings are as follows:

	Inc.	Dec
Montreal \$26,992,000		6.
Toronto 21,224,000	29.689606	11.
Winnipeg 7.988,000		24.
Vancouver 3.441,000		7
	6.9	
	9.2	0.00
		23.
	经第二次 图 图	26.
	9.0	0.1
	100	
	San San	
	Montreal         \$26,992,000           Toronto         21,224,000           Winnipeg         7,983,000           Vancouver         3,441,000           Ottava         3,070,000           Halifax         1,187,000           Hamilton         1,224,000           Calgary         1,507,000           St. John         1,255,000           London         1,088,000           Victoria         1,087,000	Montreal   \$36,982,000   Toronto   21,224,000   Winnipeg   7,988,000   Vancouver   3,441,000   0.0

YARMOUT DIVORCE Alice Thaw, of Pittsburg, Gets Absolute

AGES AT FERNIE GRATITUDE EXPRESSED IN THE CHURCHES ON SUNDAY

FERNIE, Aug. 10.—Though yesterday

are the bright spots that may lighten the awful tragedies of the darkest day in Fernie's history. 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 those, however, who did not lose sight of the holy character of the day and gathered together and held the day, and gathered together and held services of thanksgiving and praise. In the morning a union service of all the Protestant churches was held on the coal company's lawn, the music being furnished by the Salvation Army band, 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 gumshoeing about the capitals of Eulope,

Many visitors from neighboring towns came in to view the scene of desolation, and one and all expressed their amazement at the damage that had been wrought, and could not comprehend how the loss of life had been so small. The city is beginning to show the good results of the excellent organization work, order having been evolved from the chaos that existed immediately after the great blow had been struck, and the different departments of relief working like clock work. During the afternoon a high wind prevalled which fanned up the smouldering brush and debris on the outskirts of the town and filled the air with heavy clouds of smoke. Rain is needed badly, but at present there is not even the slightest indication of even a shower.

The greatest problem for the immediate future is the housing of the peeple; it is a large question but one for which a satisfactory solution will undoubtedly be found. It may be possible to secure a loan from the government or other quarters on the security of the land, and temporary buildings could be erected which can be added to when the owners have somewhat recovered themselves financially.

owners have somewhat recovered them-selves financially.

A strong finance committee was ap-

on the committee was a pointed today to handle all relief funds and this portion of the work will be administered economically and well. There is no fear of the Boundary smelters being short of shipments of coke very long as work on the construction new slack bins is being rushed along and shipments will probably be resumed in a week.

Among the many brave deeds which Among the many brave deeds which were performed while the disastrous fire was in progress, none were instrumental in saving more lives than the heroic conduct of engineer Hart and conductor Buckhouser, of the Great Northern railway, whose train carried the earl of Yarmouth has been made an expectation decree by the court the necessary of the great the call of Yarmouth has been made an expectation decree by the court the necessary of the lift that in the cab and Buckhouser on the pilot they ran through sheets of 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 madden name.

owe their lives. Fire chief McDougall performed many acts of heroism in the performance of his duty. While fighting the fire on the main street he heard the wail of a small child in a burning building. Flames were bursting out of every portion of the house, but placing his coat over his head he dashed into the premises and returned with a child in his arms, just as the roof fell in. Every day brings to light some such acts of self-sacrifice and heroism which are the bright spots that may lighten

Here Is a

Chance to

Get a

Choice

At a

Reason-

Terms

Arranged

able Price

Location

WHAT IT COST

Thaw's Indebtedness Over Trial Will Total Over \$700.000

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 8.—Harry K Thaw made the following statement this morning in further explanation of the schedules appearing in his petition in bankruptcy filled in Pittsburg yesterday: "The item at the foot of the column giving amounts paid lawyers and allenists for expenses, marked cash in bank, is money in the bank that I have not turned over to the receiver in bank-ruptcy for the equal benefit of all concerned."

ruptcy for the equal benefit of all concerned."

The sum of \$438,500 is represented as having been paid out by Thaw in connection with his trials, but this amount includes \$191,500 borrowed on a note from his mother, Mrs. Wm. Thaw, which amount appears in the schedule of the liabilities. The sums he has paid and the claims, many of which Thaw says are exaggerated, will total over \$700,000. The order of reference in the Thaw bankruptcy case of Harry K. Thaw, send ing to W. R. Blair, referee in bankruptcy for further proceedings, was made by W. T. Lindsay, clerk of the United States district court today. Referee Blair is now absent from the city but will return on Monday. There was considerable speculation here today as to how Thaw would be able to visit the city. According to a provision in the bankruptcy laws Thaw will be required to attend the meeting of his creditors before the referee in this district, as a bankrupt. The petition for his discharge from bankruptcy must be made within a year unless additional time be granted. Roger O'Mara, the Pittsburg detective, who last night was appointed receiver for Thaw, will hold a conference some time today with Stone & Stone, local counsel for Thaw.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—"There is no intention on the part of Thaw to defraud any of his creditors," said A. Russell Peabody today. Mr. Peabody is still personal counsel for Thaw and with Clifford Whartridge is named as one of the claimants in the case. Peabody added: "Every one will be paid what is coming to them. Some of the claims Thaw thinks are a bit exorbitant, or the claimants have placed exaggerated value on their services. When these claims have been pared down to proper proportions Thaw means to pay them. I have no doubt that Thaw's going into bankruptcy was a surprise to some of those who remained unpaid, but it appears to have NEW YORK, Aug. 8-"There is no mained unpaid, but it appears to have been the only proper thing to do under the circumstances."

KILLED HIS FATHER

Confession Made by a Parricide of Ohio

Ohio

BATAVIA, Ohio, Aug. 14.—George Vail,
Jr., twenty years old, charged with the
murder of his father, George Vail Sr., 61
years old, who disappeared suddenly on
June 10, 1907, last night confessed to havning committed the crime. To the authorties here he said that he had quarrelled
with the elder Vail previously to killing
him and had shot him only after he himself had bee nthreatened. According to
the confession, young Vail, after killing
his father, took the body to a hollow near
his home and buried it. The finding of the
bones led to the arrest and the confession
last night.

## COKE SU

The shipments for the pa been slightly under the as weekly recently, although the cess of the average for the hortage in coke and also to going on at the Granby aver, the trouble is already of this week, it is authoritative ments of coke will have the portions. It may be noted that the

It may be noted that the now shipping concentrates get is getting ready to mill available opportunity and fo is building a mill and putti tramway. Generally speaki stronger feeling among minl pecually as the metals have a tendency to rise.

The shipments from the and receipts at the smelters week and year to date were: BOUNDARY SHIPM

ROSSLAND SHIPM Centre Star ... Le Roi ...... Le Roi No. 2

Total SLOCAN-KOOTENAY SE Eugene hitewater, milled orman, milled een, milled Erie

GRANBY SMELTER B. C. COPPER CO.'S I 

DOMINION COPPER CO.'S Boundary Falls,

CONSOLIDATED CO. S Trail, B. C.

Arlington, Erie Itandard ...... Rambler-Cariboo er Cup

LE ROI SMELTER F

The total smelter receipts were 40,641 tons and for the 1,007,456 tons

MEN'S SIDE OF

STATEMEN WHY THE MAJORITY NOT ACCEPTE

WINNIPEG, Aug. 10.-who throughout the sitt tion poard in the w

ciliation board in the we the men's representative a viser, made the following garding their attitude:

"The award of the boar the classification of boilern cerned, appears to have with an entire disregard of produced by the men, an the fact that there are no p such action in the United land or Scotland, except in places across the line, whermakers went on strike sevidence showed plainly an ly that it is not the practithe boilermakers in any cothe face of this evidenc ruled that they should be caward, as far as the boilermakers in any cothe face of this evidency award, as far as the boilermakers in any cothe face of the companished for, and, insteading 5 per cent of the men, witnesses of the companished for, and, insteading 5 per cent of the men, witnesses of the companished for the men will be cent of the men will be addition, it means substa duction in wages of 8 which is more than was the company for the mer ritory. So much for the

"The question of the c apprentice ratio comes as the other side, the emp Æsives—the Metal Trader —fixed the ratio of appreto five as long ago as 18 then have found the principle satisfactory. The tended for a proportion of and the board offered a and the board offered a one to four. But I believe tio of one to five has bee and amply tested, and swhy the board should arba change. The company c this would give an opportunative born persons to les but at the same time the critically advertising in Chronicle for 2000 mech