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W1429

PROFESSOR SHUTT AT METCHOSIN

Interesting Address on Agriculture Before the Farmers' Institute.

PROTEST AGAINST LEPER STATION

People of Metchosin Indignantly Denounce the Government Proposal.

A representative meeting of the Metchosin Farmers' Institute was held last night in the Metchosin public hall, to listen to an address by Prof. Shutt, chemist of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Among those present were the following:

Fred Argyle, Arthur Dreyfus, Adam Godtel, Wallace Pears, J. Jardine, A. L. M. Inverarity, Sam Roy, A. H. Peatt, W. V. Harte, J. F. Johansen, Percy Brown, J. H. Smart, Arthur Parker, Ted Parker, Frank Cafferey, Thos. Salton, J. Emery, G. Spence, John Wallace, Mrs. A. H. Peatt, Mrs. Jardine, Miss Ross, James Wallace, Alfred Duke, George Ball.

The meeting was called to order by the president of the Institute, Mr. Oldershaw, who introduced the distinguished visitor in some well-chosen words.

Prof. Shutt was greeted with applause on rising to address the meeting. He explained that his object in visiting the district was twofold. In the first place he came to give them the benefit of his experiences and his researches in chemistry as applied to the various branches of agriculture, and secondly he hoped to profit by his visit in obtaining information by personal observations of the local conditions of soil and climate. He was struck with the prevailing dryness, which he understood was this year more pronounced than usual, though by no means exceptional. The question of water was of the greatest importance in farming, and the great secret of retaining moisture in the soil was the protection of the humus, or vegetable matter, for which sand absorbed water and clay threw it off; the humus if plentiful enough held the water as a sponge. The rational common sense way of preventing the exhaustion of the soil was a regular rotation of crops. It was ruinous to grow the same crop year after year, and would surely result in the rendering the once fertile fields barren and unprofitable. Moisture and nitrogen are the two principal factors in plant nutriment. Clover, vetches, peas, beans and other plants of the leguminous species are the best fertilizers or renewers of the soil, for the roots of clover are infested by certain microbes which absorb nitrogen and deposit in the soil, thus enriching it and preparing it for the production of other crops. Samples of the poorest soil planted in clover for a few years will be made highly productive.

Given a certain amount of moisture which is contained in every ordinary soil the systematic cultivation of the surface to a depth of two or three inches will act as a mulch and keep the moisture from evaporating.

The Professor pointed out the folly of attempting to raise crops of oats, grass, or whatnot, in orchards, as the roots of the surface crops rob the moisture from the deep rooted trees and retards their growth if it does not totally destroy them. These remarks applied specially to Metchosin where there was rarely a heavy rainfall. In districts where the rainfall was plentiful orchards might be improved by planting crops among the trees, but such practice would not do for a dry district. He counselled the planting of roots, instead of oats or barley which were very wasteful of plant food, whereas root crops properly cultivated renewed the soil while paying a good profit. The use of fertilizers was profitable only in cases where they were used with a perfect knowledge of the requirements of the soil and should not be attempted without knowing exactly what kinds and qualities to use.

The Professor concluded his interesting address by assuring the audience that he was deeply interested in their well being and anxious to assist them by his advice and invited correspondence on any subject upon which information was desired.

Before closing, Prof. Shutt answered several questions as to fertilizing, rotation of crops and other matters of interest to the evident satisfaction of the inquirers.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered Prof. Shutt after which J. R. Anderson, Esq., deputy minister of agriculture was called upon, but owing to the lateness of the hour, refrained from making more than some general remarks.

The question of smut in oats was mentioned by Mr. Anderson, and Prof. Shutt recommended as a specific against smut, the treatment of the seed with formalin two or three times before sowing.

The institute meeting was then declared adjourned and was invited by the chairman to partake of refreshments in the form of sandwiches and coffee.

A Burning Question

After the agreeable intermission, and the departure of Prof. Shutt and Mr. Anderson, a meeting was organized to consider the question of the removal of the lepers from Darcy island to William Head. A. J. M. Inverarity, Esq., acted as chairman.

A Sad Announcement

Mr. Inverarity before introducing the business of the meeting alluded in sympathetic terms to the death of Mrs. Charles Doering, wife of Mr. Charles Doering of Vancouver, news of which was just received from Europe. The deceased lady was a former resident of the district and was much beloved and esteemed by all who knew her. The sad news of her death was, therefore, a shock to all and her death would be felt as a distinct loss to the community.

Mr. Inverarity, in explaining the object of the meeting, spoke, as follows:

"This meeting is held to consider the question of the proposed leper station at Albert Head, which seems to me to be a matter of most serious and vital importance to this district. In many districts, I will not say in this one, there are usually three parties: There is the Liberal party, the Conservative party, and the third, which I will call the "Bread-and-Butter" party. It consists of voters who look at both sides to see which side will benefit them most. I hope that this meeting, whether Liberals or Conservatives, will abandon and forget their Liberal or Conservative principles, and all vote as members of the third party. The question before us has only two sides to it. On one side you will find lepers; on the other, no lepers. Now, who is going to vote for lepers? and who wants them brought to this district? If you are agreed to vote for no lepers, I hope that you will all give expression to your convictions by signing the petition to the government, which I shall shortly lay before you. If we had wished, we could have called this meeting a week or more ago, but we have waited until we know more of what has been done, and what is going to be done. What has been done is this: the Dominion government recently took over charge of the leper station at Darcy island, where five or six Chinese lepers are confined. It has decided to have only two leper stations in Canada, one on the Atlantic, to receive all lepers east of Winnipeg, and the other on the Pacific, to receive all lepers west of Winnipeg. The matter, therefore, is more serious to us than we at first thought, because we do not know how many lepers are coming to British Columbia from other provinces. The Dominion government, for reasons which are unknown to the public, have decided to abandon Darcy island, and to place the quarantine station at William Head and the leper station under one management, that of the officers of the quarantine station. The Dominion government has apparently asked Dr. Watt, the superintendent of the quarantine station, to report on the suitability of the site closest to William Head. Dr. Watt, after visiting Albert Head and Bentinck island, the two points nearest to William Head, on either side, reported in favor of Albert Head.

"It has been said in the papers that Dr. Watt has selected Albert Head to suit his own convenience, as it is nearer to the quarantine station than Darcy island. But I think we may put a more charitable construction on his action by accepting that he only did what the Dominion government asked him to. We may leave to others to object to the amalgamation of the quarantine and leper stations, as intended by the Dominion government. But it must be obvious to us all that it would be most injudicious for steamer passengers to be inspected by quarantine officials who had been in contact with lepers. We are told by those who have visited Darcy island, that it is a more suitable place than Albert Head for a leper station. It is much larger, and more sheltered, and, above all, well away from any settled district. The only objection to the place, from the Dominion government point of view, must be that Darcy island is further than Albert Head from the quarantine station at William Head. But the new steamer, now building for the quarantine officials, should enable them to enjoy a more rapid passage to Darcy island, if they continue to superintend the lepers at that place.

"To us, who know every acre of the government reserve at Albert Head, and who know every yard of the coast line of that peninsula, the statement that Albert Head is suitable for a leper station is absurd. To us it seems that it would be as easy to hold water in a sieve as to hold at Albert Head a leper who was determined to escape. Other objections can be made as, or more, important, such as the vicinity of Albert Head to Victoria and to this district. If lepers were established at Albert Head, you realize what the position of this district would be: Metchosin would be dead—known as the 'leper district'! No new settlers would come to it; no one would lease or buy land unless at prices far below those obtainable in other districts. The properties adjacent to the leper station would become valueless; the owners could not lease nor sell them. They would have either to live in continual dread of catching leprosy, or, by abandoning their property, be reduced to poverty. These are the people for whom our utmost sympathy should be shown, and on whose behalf we should do our best to prevent their becoming the victims of gross injustice, and wanton outrage. I call this 'wanton outrage' because we know that there are a dozen places in the province more suitable than Albert Head for a leper station. Who is the man responsible for the danger which threatens this district? It seems to us a mockery to find that it is the minister of agriculture and health at Ottawa who proposes to sow the seeds of leprosy among us at Albert Head broadcast. It seems to us that it would be a better system of agriculture to leave the lepers where they are now planted, or to replant them in the soil whence they came. There are few things which money cannot accomplish, and returning the Chinese lepers to China is not one of them. I have seen it stated in the newspapers that leprosy is not contagious, and that objections to a leper station are sentimental. I think that those who entertain such opinions should study the subject further. It is well known that mosquitoes carry the germs of leprosy and cause the disease, as they do also in the case of ague, elephantiasis, and possibly other diseases of the blood. We know that missionaries and nurses from Europe have gone to the Island of Molokai, near Honolulu, to take care of the lepers, and have all died sooner or later of leprosy. We know that in all civilized countries, where leprosy exists, they are isolated on islands; and I know myself that Chinamen, who in China pay no attention to sanitary matters, fear the contagion of leprosy; for I have seen hundreds of Chinese lepers herded together in a leper city near Canton. Nobody who has ever seen an unfortunate leper in an advanced stage of the disease can ever forget the sight; and no woman or child should ever see such things. But your women folk and children might, and would, see them when lepers escaped from the proposed station at Albert Head. I have tried to place plainly before you what you may expect if lepers are brought to this district, and have done so in order that you may see the necessity of joining in the protests which are being made to the government on this subject. You may rejoice in the fact that the board of trade and the municipal council of Victoria have already protested to Ottawa, with the result that we are told that the matter is left in abeyance for a month or two. The commissioner of lands and works tells us that the government reserve at Albert Head and Bentinck island both belong to the province, and cannot be occupied by the Dominion government. If this is the case, the man who instructed Dr. Watt, either did not know what he was about, or he has a card up his sleeve of which nobody knows anything. But until this question is decided, we must not relax our efforts to stop lepers being placed among us. This district is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, settlement near Victoria. Many of you have lived in it for thirty or fifty years. Some of you were born and brought up to be men in it. Are you going to submit without a protest to your homes being destroyed, to your lands, which your fathers cleared or left to you, being made valueless, and to your children being reduced to poverty? I think not. We shall protest, and employ every means in our power to prevent these lepers being placed in this district. And we shall make a beginning this evening by signing a petition to the government, which I shall now read to you."

After reading the petition, Mr. Inverarity continued:

"I may explain that we make our petition in duplicate, and that you will please sign both of them. We intend to hand one to Mr. C. E. Pooley, our member, to place before the Provincial government; the other to our Dominion member, Mr. Ralph Smith, to place before the officials at Ottawa. Mr. Smith is at present in Nanaimo, and, doubtless, if we had applied to him, we should have received all the assistance he could give us; for Senator Riley has answered us that both he and Mr. Ralph Smith are utterly opposed to a leper station at Albert Head, and that they will do everything they can to help us at Ottawa. To our local member, Mr. Pooley, the best thanks of this district are due, for he has shown us much sympathy, and has placed at our disposal all the information and assistance in his power."

Mr. Inverarity's remarks were punctuated throughout by hearty applause.

John Jardine felt that a great injustice was intended to be inflicted on the district by the proposed establishment of the leper station. Such action would mean ruin to many in the district. He trusted that constitutional methods would be successful in securing relief; but, should these fail, they were not living in Russia, and they would resort to more energetic action if necessary. Happily, from assurances which he had received, he was able to inform them that Dr. Watt held the opinion that Albert Head would be a most unsuitable place for a leper hospital. Senator Riley had also told him that steps would be taken to provide a boat to convey Dr. Watt from Sidney to Darcey Island when the weather was too rough to permit the quarantine steamer to go there. He was therefore of the opinion that there was no danger of the lepers being removed; but at the same time he was there to protest against such a proposal and to sign the petition. It would be an outrage to mar the future of their beautiful district by such a plague spot, and, apart from politics or party, he was heartily in accord with the meeting and its objects. It was not a question of politics, but one which should interest the active opposition of the whole community. He would guarantee to get 10,000 names to a similar petition in the city of Victoria. (Applause).

A Strong Petition

Following is the text of the petition being circulated in Esquimalt and Metchosin districts protesting against the establishment of a leper station at Albert Head:

To the Honorable Richard McBride, Premier, and Members of the Executive Council of the Province of British Columbia:

The humble petition of the undersigned showeth:

1. That your petitioners are residents of the districts of Esquimalt and Metchosin.

2. That your petitioners are informed and verily believe that the Dominion government contemplates erecting a leper hospital at Albert Head, near the junction of Esquimalt and Metchosin districts, for the use of those afflicted with leprosy and at present located on Darcy Island, as well as for the reception of all lepers in the Dominion of Canada west of Winnipeg.

3. That your petitioners are informed and verily believe that Dr. Watt, the Dominion medical officer in charge of the quarantine station at William Head, has had instructions from the Dominion government to examine Albert Head aforesaid, and Bentinck Island, near Rocky Point, and give an opinion as to which place is the more desirable for a leper home; that Dr. Watt has made several visits to the two proposed sites, and has finally decided that the more fitting place to erect a leper hospital would be at Albert Head.

4. That Albert Head was the site of the late quarantine station prior to the adoption of the present location at William Head, and that Bentinck Island is near Rocky Point, and is only separated from the main island of Vancouver by a narrow stretch of water.

5. That your petitioners are informed and verily believe that the Dominion government were allowed the use of the quarantine station at Albert Head aforesaid by the provincial government for a quarantine station, and that the Dominion government subsequently abandoned the said station and moved their quarantine grounds to William Head, and the said use of the lands lapsed in favor of the provincial government.

6. That Bentinck Island and Albert Head aforesaid are both provincial government reserves.

7. That the location of the leper hospital for the treatment of lepers in the midst of a settled community would be a great hardship to those living in the district, especially to those who have their houses adjacent, as there would always be the danger of the escape of those confined in the premises and mixing with the inhabitants as well as the possible infection from those inflicted with this loathsome and (so far as known) incurable disease. In addition, it would be a serious loss to those who have their homesteads in these districts, and who have spent the best years of their lives in bringing their properties to the present high state of cultivation, as the price would be depreciated by at least fifty per cent., and in some cases making the properties almost unsaleable.

Your petitioners, therefore, pray that you will use every effort in their behalf to prevent the erection of a leper hospital upon Albert Head, Esquimalt district, or Bentinck Island, Metchosin district, and the removal there of the persons afflicted with leprosy.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

A. E. Banister, F. H. McIlwaine, S. V. McIlwaine, G. Jutnall, Arthur H. Peatt, S. M. Peatt, L. O. Demers, A. T. Duke, A. J. M. Inverarity, M. A. Ross, M. A. Demers, E. Peatt, Ernest Peatt, Daniel Campbell, Florie Campbell, Stanley Clarke, Stephen Acton, S. H. Brakes, P. Price, George Dishow, A. G. Clark, Mrs. A. G. Clark, Henry Price, John Olvis, A. Gent, A. Swanson, E. M. Smart, C. Smart, H. Christopher, Mrs. B. Ganison, Arthur Parbery, Reginald C. Barbery, E. H. Carton, Martha Flesh, Charles Flesh, Albert Rhode, Joseph Rhode, Joseph Papode, Paul Bayer, Ginlio Piaggio, C. Lorenzo Leborin,, J. G. Leborin, Mrs. Robbins, Mrs. D. A. Henry, L. F. Harvey, James Wallace, Fleming Hewett, Arthur Parker, W. Fisher, E. Fisher, G. A. Weir and many others.

REVENUE PAYMENTS.

The city council has at present under consideration a bylaw known as the Revenue Payments Authorization Bylaw, which was introduced by Ald. Goodacre. The bylaw is introduced under the provisions of the Municipal Clauses Act and is altered by adding to Section II. a clause to be known as Clause "H," which enacts that "Such sum or sums of money as may from time to time be authorized to be paid, by resolution passed under any of the powers contained in Section 65 of the Municipal Clauses Act, or any section amending the same or in substitution therefor."

Section III. of the act is altered by adding the following words: "And every auditor shall allow the payments which have heretofore been made to the Tourist Association of Victoria, B. C., and charged against the current annual revenue of the year in which such payments were respectively made."

It is a well known fact that there have been many objections to the grants that have annually been made to the Tourist Association, and some of the aldermen have gone so far as to say that the grants were illegal and should not be continued. If such be the case, all the members of the board who voted money directly to the association would become personally responsible. By the adoption of the addition to Section III. all this responsibility is done away with, and the auditor authorized to pass such account. The measure will come up for discussion at the next regular meeting of the council.

SAYS MORE KESTRELS ARE NECESSARY

Prof. Prince Says British Columbia Fisheries Are Poorly Protected.

MANY MORE CRUISERS ARE NEEDED

New Shell Fish Found in North by Fishery Commissioners on Kestrel.

Professor Prince, chairman of the fisheries commission, is of the opinion that the British Columbia coast is not sufficiently safeguarded against fishermen from Seattle and other points, and has expressed himself in favor of placing several more patrol boats in service on this coast, says the Vancouver World.

The Dominion government cruiser Kestrel, upon which Professor Prince and Mr. G. E. Taylor went north to inspect the hatcheries and halibut banks and to make other investigations, returned to the city this morning, after steaming 2000 miles, and during that trip the west coast of Vancouver Island was not seen at all.

Captain Newcombe when seen this morning stated that both Professor Prince and Mr. Taylor, after taking the trip, stated that it showed the absurdity of having only one boat to patrol the entire coast. The Kestrel steamed 2000 miles and saw only about half that was to be seen on the coast.

Captain Newcombe stated that Professor Prince and Mr. Taylor went out for the purpose of inspecting canneries and hatcheries and dredging for biological specimens to determine what the halibut and other fish live on. They visited 16 canneries and hatcheries and made 38 casts of the dredge, in which all kinds of sea life was obtained and bottled up. Professor Prince left the Kestrel at Port Essington and took a canoe for the hatcheries at Owakeena and Lakilts. Mr. Taylor returned with the steamer to Nanaimo.

"The trip showed to others what I have been stating for a long time," said Captain Newcombe. "Some people think that the coast of British Columbia is amply protected by one cruiser, and it is absolutely absurd. We cover the entire coast, and while we are up north the Americans know that we cannot get south again for at least a week, and it gives them a good chance to get in their work. Instead of one cruiser we should have four or five, and Professor Prince was of the same opinion as myself."

The Vancouver Province says: A bed of scallops, shellfish similar to oysters but larger and probably more palatable, has been found on the northern coast. The scallops are located at the northern end of Queen Charlotte Sound, a short distance off Tow Hill. The bed was discovered by the Dominion government steamer Kestrel.

The scallops found by the Kestrel are probably of large commercial value. This kind of shellfish is worth more than oysters, and if the bed proves to be as extensive as it looks on first appearance, it is altogether likely that an important industry may be built up. The beds are fairly sheltered.

The visit to the halibut banks was probably the most interesting feature of the trip. The dredge brought up many entirely new and unique forms of deep-sea life. A large number of specimens were kept on board the steamer, to be added to the official laboratory at Ottawa.

"But a commission could spend six months out there, instead of two weeks," said Captain Newcombe this morning. "Why, we just had time to visit a few places. Half the coast the commissioners did not have a chance of seeing at all. We did not go down to the west coast of Vancouver Island, and I suppose there are at least forty of those American gasoline halibut poachers doing business there. We did not see in the north any but the regular Canadian and American steamers handling their affairs in the proper way."

SMUGGLER ARRESTED.

Captured When Trying to Evade the United States Customs.

Walsford Slade, a miner, was arrested at Seattle on Thursday charged with smuggling opium from Vancouver and was bound over for trial by the federal court. The man is a British Columbia miner and has been working near Vancouver. He is charged with purchasing sixty cans of opium, amounting in all to thirty pounds, in Vancouver, and placing them in the false bottom of a trunk.

When Slade and the trunk arrived by the steamer Ramona in Seattle his baggage was searched by Chief Customs Inspector F. F. Loftus, who noticed that the depth of the trunk inside did not correspond with the depth outside. Loftus asked Slade what was the matter with the trunk.

As soon as Slade noticed that the inspector was suspicious, he turned and walked quietly away. Loftus looked up just in time to see him disappearing into the wharf shed. He called after Slade and the man started to run.

The chase led to First avenue and Washington street, where two expressmen stopped the fugitive and a policeman placed him under arrest.

When Slade was returned to the dock he showed the officers how to get at the opium in his trunk by cutting the canvas lining and lifting out the false bottom. At the hearing before Commissioner Kiefer, Slade stated he had no attorney nor wanted any. Slade said he had no statement to make in defence of his act.

The man was placed under $1,000 bonds and turned over to the custody of the United States marshal. When searched he was found to have a round trip ticket.

THE CHEHALIS ENQUIRY.

Case to Open in the Admiralty Court Next Week.

Mr. Justice Morrison yesterday received from the department of marine and fisheries his official commission to investigate the Chehalis disaster, Captain Donald Patterson, of Vancouver, and Capt. John Graham Cox, of Victoria, have been nominated to act with him on the court of inquiry. Mr. A. E. Beck, registrar of the supreme court, has been appointed secretary of the commission, and Mr. F. E. Evans, official stenographer, will take the evidence. Mr. Justice Morrison's appointment is the first of the kind he has received since acting as judge in the admiralty, and probably the only commission of the kind ever issued in Vancouver.

Today the members of the commission will hold a private preliminary meeting to arrange the place and time and hours of the sessions. Captain Patterson piloted the Athenian out yesterday, but will return with Capt. Cox on the Princess Victoria today in time to be present at the preliminary meeting.

The commission merely authorizes in formal language an investigation into the causes leading to the disaster, but it will have the broadest scope and full judicial powers. It is expected that the first sittings will be held in the early part of next week, probably on Tuesday. If the hull of the Chehalis were discovered and raised it would absolutely be of great assistance to the commission, as it would then be able to learn accurately where it was struck. As yet, however, no trace of the location of the hull has been discovered.

The manslaughter charge against Captain Griffin will probably be proceeding at the same time as the inquiry, and as the same witnesses will be needed for this may be a cause of inconvenience.

EDUCATION BILL.

London, Aug. 3.—The education bill passed its second reading in the House of Lords today without a division.

DECLINES NOMINATION.

Marquette, Mich., Aug. 3.—Mayor R. C. Culver of this city, nominated at Detroit yesterday for lieutenant-governor on the Democratic ticket, said last night that he would not accept the nomination. He was chosen without his consent or knowledge, he says.

ENDORSED FOR PRESIDENT.

Minton, N. D., Aug. 2.—W. J. Bryan, was unanimously endorsed today for presidency by democrats state convention He was called best friend of the working people and his election was predicted. United States Senator McCumber was denounced by temporary Chairman T. D. Casey, as corporation man who betray people on all questions affecting capitalists.

MUTINEERS HAD THE UPPER HAND

All Fortifications at Helsingfors in Hands of Those in Revolt.

THE RESULTS OF FIRING

A Special Court Assembly at St. Petersburg to Try Prisoners.

HELSINGFORS, Aug. 3—The correspondent of the Associated Press today was permitted to look over the fortress on the main island, as well as the other fortifications overlooking the town. The scenes proved that the mutineers had the upper hand in practically all the fortresses until after the arrival of the warships. The minor barracks and fortifications and the wharves and neighboring quays bristled with machine guns. Flagstaffs had been splintered as if the mutineers had tried to shoot away the Russian colors. The most severe fire from the fortress was directed at the headquarters of the commander, who on the second day of the trouble was forced to seek shelter in a better protected place.

The barracks in the vicinity showed plainly the effects of the fighting. They are today nothing more than tottering ruins, upheld by iron girders. The church in which hangs the memorials of the French and English bombardment of 1855 was struck several times, but it is evident that the mutineers did not wish to destroy the building.

The results of the firing were seen on every hand, fragments of shrapnel shells littering all the walkways. The fortress itself bore many signs of the bombardment, great rents in the walls, holes in the roof and destroyed windows telling their own tales.

There is no question that until the warships came up the government was powerless to adequately reply to the mutineers, and was able simply to hold its positions.

The commander scarcely had fled from his quarters, leaving them a heap of fallen ruins, when the warships crept up the coast and opened fire. Taken unawares, without leaders and with but little food, the mutineers gave up.

It now transpires that there were two officers among the mutinous men, Lieut. Kohonsky and Lieut. Emil Janiff. The latter was wounded. Kohonsky gave himself up to the Bogatyr and asked pardon.

A special court is coming here from St. Petersburg next week to try the prisoners. One thousand men are confined in Helsingfors and Skatudden.

The total of the casualties is not yet known, but 650 men are missing. It is impossible to say how many men were wounded. As previously cabled, only five officers were killed.

The armored cruiser Pamyatazova, whose crew mutinied off the Esthonian coast, spoke the steamer Salinea between Helsingfors and Reval. The mutineers of the Pamyatazova ordered the Salinea to stop and asked for news from Sveaborg, evidently with the intention of going there to help the mutineers. When told that the mutiny at Sveaborg was over, however, the Pamyatazova headed for Reval.

The battleship Czarevitch was sent from Helsingfors in pursuit of the Pamyatazova.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 4—(2:50 a. m.)—St. Petersburg was in darkness for a time tonight. The employees of the electric lighting plants ceased work in obedience to the call for a general strike. Later the electric light was restored by sailors of the technical corps. The call to strike already has been obeyed by 2000 factory hands in the capital. It will be impossible, however, to predict the success of this universal political strike until Monday, as the workingmen in St. Petersburg and the provinces have two holidays—Saturday, which is the fete day of the Dowager Empress, and their regular holiday of Sunday.

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P.L.1447

DIED

MARTIN—At St. Joseph's Hospital, on the 4th instant, David Martin, a native of Lincolnshire, England; aged 35 years.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licenses to cut and carry away timber from the following timber claims situate on the headwaters of the Kokish River, Beaver Cove:

No. 1.—Starting from a post marked Smith & Lansdownes' Southeast corner of Claim No. 1, planted on the East bank of the Kokish River, about 1 mile from the outlet of Bonanza Lake, thence 80 chains West, thence 80 chains North, thence 80 chains East, thence 80 chains South back to point of commencement.

No. 5.—Starting from a post planted on the West shore of Bonanza Lake, about 4 miles from the outlet marked Chambers, Smith & Lansdownes' Southeast corner of Claim No. 5, thence running 60 Chains West, thence 40 chains North, thence 60 Chains West, thence 60 chains North, more or less, to intersect South boundary of Claim 4, thence East along line to lake shore, thence along lake shore back to point of commencement.

No. 6.—Starting from a post marked Chambers, Smith & Lansdownes' Southeast corner of Claim No. 6, planted on the West shore of Bonanza Lake, about 5 miles from the outlet, thence running 60 chains West, thence 40 chains North, thence 40 chains West, thence 60 chains North, thence 40 chains West, thence 40 chains North, more or less, to intersect South boundary of Claim No. 5, thence East along line to Lake shore, thence following Lake shore back to point of commencement.

No. 11.—Starting from a post marked west corner of Claim No. 11, planted at the Southeast corner of Claim planted at the Southeast corner of Claim No. 2, thence 40 chains North, thence 40 chains East, thence 40 chains South, thence 40 chains East, thence 60 chains South, more or less, to intersect North boundary of Claim No. 10, thence West along line to Lake shore, thence along Lake shore back to point of commencement.

No. 12.—Starting from a post planted at the South end of Bonanza Lake, running 80 chains East, thence 40 chains South, thence 80 chains West, thence 80 chains North to point of commencement.

No. 13.—Starting from a post planted at the head of Bonanza Lake, running 80 chains West, thence 80 chains South, thence 80 chains East, thence 80 chains North to point of commencement.

R. J. KER,
Trustee.

au7

CRAMPS CURED.

I was troubled with Cramps for a long time, and had several doctors attend me, but their medicine did not seem to do me any good. I got three bottles of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and it cured me. It is the only medicine I can recommend. I would not be without it in my house.

A. DEMERCHANT,
Bath, Ont.

WEAK BOWELS CURED.

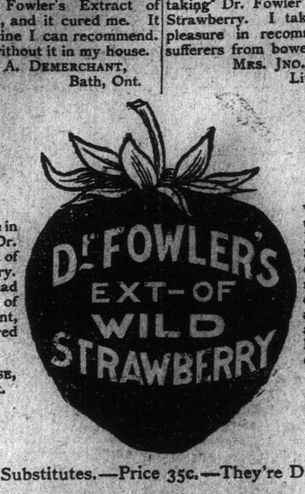
After a severe attack of Typhoid Fever my bowels were left in a very weak condition, and I could get nothing to do me any good until I commenced taking Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. I take a great deal of pleasure in recommending it to all sufferers from bowel complaint.

MRS. JNO. M. STEWART,
Little Current, Ont.

SUMMER COMPLAINT CURED.

I take pleasure in recommending Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Last summer I had a severe attack of Summer Complaint, and one bottle cured me.

MISS G. LE BROSSE,
North Bay, Ont.



DYSENTERY CURED.

I was very bad with Dysentery and used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and it completely cured me. We keep it constantly on hand, and could not get along without it. It has saved us lots of doctor bills.

E. M. ADAMS,
Stanbridge East, Ont.

Refuse Substitutes.—Price 35c.—They're Dangerous.

DIARRHOEA AND CRAMPS.

I take pleasure in telling you what Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has done for me. I was taken with Diarrhœa and severe Cramps in the Stomach. I secured a bottle of your medicine and had only taken a few doses when my trouble disappeared. In the future I will always keep it in the house ready for use.

MRS. M. JACKSON,
Normandale, Ont.

BABIES TEETHING.

Ever since my mother first knew of the wonderful curative qualities of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, it has always been kept in the house. She says that it always acts like magic, and especially when given to teething babies.

ESTELLA IRWIN,
Delta, Ont.