

CANNED SALMON.

C. Wood's Slanderous Letter in the London Globe Answered by Mr. Morris.

The Attack on the Canning Industry Appears to Have Been Caused by Spite.

Following is a copy of a letter sent by Mr. Morris to the London Globe.

Sir,—A copy of C. Wood's letter, together with a reply by an ex-president of the Board of Trade here, now of London, England, has been forwarded to me, and as the company C. Wood seeks to damage more particularly is the one of which I am president and managing director, perhaps you will kindly give me the privilege to answer some of the statements made by putting up speaking and putting fish in cans to sell to the working classes of England.

First I am an Englishman who came out here some years ago, and understanding both the salmon canning, have taken the highest awards, gold medals and diplomas for quality and perfection of canning, and received the most complimentary letters from merchants and largest importers of canned salmon in England, whose names I will give if necessary. The charges made by C. Wood are utterly unworthy of credit, not only with reference to an individual canner, but attacks on the trade generally. On reading his letter the first thought that entered my mind was: How could the editor of such a paper as the Globe give credence to such an extreme as to publish such a letter without either seeing, or the agent-general of British Columbia, or any of the large firms dealing in salmon, or of making enquiries as to the character, etc. of the said correspondent, which he might easily have done by applying to the chief of police in Manchester.

Second. The said C. Wood called at our Manchester office in 1888 in a dictatorial condition, stating that he had been left stranded by a man who had brought him over from British Columbia to speak salmon. Our people, feeling sorry for him, found him both money and food, besides enabling him to return to British Columbia. Here his wife and children were also unprovided for, and our Manchester friends begged me as a Christian man to do what I could for them. In accordance with their request I advanced money on different occasions to Mrs. Wood to the amount of £0, which was afterwards deducted from C. Wood's salary.

Third. On his arrival we gave him a situation to put up salt salmon, which he did, having the pick of all the prime fish we received from day to day. Having put up the sufficient quantity, he then over to Manchester to take on the salt and smoke the salmon under a process of his own. This he made a complete failure of, and lost us a considerable amount of money. He has every opportunity to make a success of his experiments, but having failed to do so, he now tries to damage the reputation of others by his letter.

C. Wood asserts that the fish are brought in by the boats as allowed to accumulate until something like three thousand are on hand before cleaning and cooking. At glance at our return counts is quite sufficient to disprove this, as we canned daily throughout the season with two exceptions only, and these at the early part of the season, when the weather was both and the fish quite fresh. The quantity of albacore, or three thousand fish awaiting the process is seen when this number is easily got through in half a day, and our records show that canning went on for as low as 15 cases, with a capacity for 1,400 cases per day.

The trap-fish spoken of from Point Roberts, U.S.A., the steamer left daily, and the fish not having been strangled in the net were alive when taken out of the water, and were quite equal to any fish we received. Wood says they were collected twice a week and that he saw every lot. This is to put it mildly, a wilful misstatement, as he was employed, not in the cannery, but in a salt-house away from the cannery, and could have but little opportunity of witnessing the arrival of the fish. We have the evidence of the manager, foreman, net-man, and others who talked the fish, and all speak in the strongest terms, and condemn every statement made by Wood in his letter. Any regular cannery man will easily recognize Wood's ignorance of salmon canning when they note his extravagant remarks as to the use of muriatic acid, which is neutralized or "killed" by side before use, and applied in solution so sparingly as not to come in contact with the fish. If it did it is absolutely harmless in this state.

C. Wood describes the Chinese as filthy. Our experience is that these men are cleanly, obedient and industrious, and until sufficient white labor is available in the province foreigners must be employed. Wood's estimate of Chinamen or other "inferiors" is learned from his own avowed policy of kicking and knocking them down, and as a consequence he was avoided as much as possible through the district.

C. Wood describes the river water which runs past the canneries as a "breeding pond" for bacterial organisms, and this water is used for washing the fish in. The Fraser river, or "breeding pond," as he calls it, is several miles wide at the place spoken of, several hundred miles long, running from four to seven miles an hour and of a depth of 40 to 50 feet at the ordinary wharves. The sea-water coming in from the Gulf of Georgia, scarcely a quarter of a mile below, is bright and clear, reminding one of the sea about the Isles of Man, and the clear salt water which is pumped up into the cannery for the purpose of washing the fish.

The water for drinking and household purposes comes from New Westminster. The refuse is taken to the city wharves, collected and manufactured into a fertilizer, whilst in some cases it is borne by the swift current to the sea. C. Wood recommends that the tins should be stamped. We stamp our tins with the name of the firm as a pledge of the quality of fish. I think anyone will understand that if fish is bad when put into the tins, however they may be stamped it will be bad when opened. If Wood had the courage of his convictions, he would have given the name of the cannery at which he worked as a salter. I am prepared to give one hundred pounds, or five hundred dollars, to any customer of ours who can prove that bad fish was put into tins, or found in tins when opened immediately under our stamp, or label, or clear salt water.

Why did not Wood go to the health officers and have the goods seized? Simply because he dare not, being afraid that he would get into trouble. I ask individual canner to publish each a letter without either seeing, or the agent-general of British Columbia, or any of the large firms dealing in salmon, or of making enquiries as to the character, etc. of the said correspondent, which he might easily have done by applying to the chief of police in Manchester. If the editor had taken such a course, in all probability the said letter would have been published a scurrilous letter designed to damage one of the most important industries of this province. Second. The said C. Wood called at our Manchester office in 1888 in a dictatorial condition, stating that he had been left stranded by a man who had brought him over from British Columbia to speak salmon. Our people, feeling sorry for him, found him both money and food, besides enabling him to return to British Columbia. Here his wife and children were also unprovided for, and our Manchester friends begged me as a Christian man to do what I could for them. In accordance with their request I advanced money on different occasions to Mrs. Wood to the amount of £0, which was afterwards deducted from C. Wood's salary. Third. On his arrival we gave him a situation to put up salt salmon, which he did, having the pick of all the prime fish we received from day to day. Having put up the sufficient quantity, he then over to Manchester to take on the salt and smoke the salmon under a process of his own. This he made a complete failure of, and lost us a considerable amount of money. He has every opportunity to make a success of his experiments, but having failed to do so, he now tries to damage the reputation of others by his letter.

C. Wood asserts that the fish are brought in by the boats as allowed to accumulate until something like three thousand are on hand before cleaning and cooking. At glance at our return counts is quite sufficient to disprove this, as we canned daily throughout the season with two exceptions only, and these at the early part of the season, when the weather was both and the fish quite fresh. The quantity of albacore, or three thousand fish awaiting the process is seen when this number is easily got through in half a day, and our records show that canning went on for as low as 15 cases, with a capacity for 1,400 cases per day.

The trap-fish spoken of from Point Roberts, U.S.A., the steamer left daily, and the fish not having been strangled in the net were alive when taken out of the water, and were quite equal to any fish we received. Wood says they were collected twice a week and that he saw every lot. This is to put it mildly, a wilful misstatement, as he was employed, not in the cannery, but in a salt-house away from the cannery, and could have but little opportunity of witnessing the arrival of the fish. We have the evidence of the manager, foreman, net-man, and others who talked the fish, and all speak in the strongest terms, and condemn every statement made by Wood in his letter. Any regular cannery man will easily recognize Wood's ignorance of salmon canning when they note his extravagant remarks as to the use of muriatic acid, which is neutralized or "killed" by side before use, and applied in solution so sparingly as not to come in contact with the fish. If it did it is absolutely harmless in this state.

C. Wood describes the Chinese as filthy. Our experience is that these men are cleanly, obedient and industrious, and until sufficient white labor is available in the province foreigners must be employed. Wood's estimate of Chinamen or other "inferiors" is learned from his own avowed policy of kicking and knocking them down, and as a consequence he was avoided as much as possible through the district.

C. Wood describes the river water which runs past the canneries as a "breeding pond" for bacterial organisms, and this water is used for washing the fish in. The Fraser river, or "breeding pond," as he calls it, is several miles wide at the place spoken of, several hundred miles long, running from four to seven miles an hour and of a depth of 40 to 50 feet at the ordinary wharves. The sea-water coming in from the Gulf of Georgia, scarcely a quarter of a mile below, is bright and clear, reminding one of the sea about the Isles of Man, and the clear salt water which is pumped up into the cannery for the purpose of washing the fish.

employed. Wood's estimate of Chinamen or other "inferiors" is learned from his own avowed policy of kicking and knocking them down, and as a consequence he was avoided as much as possible through the district. C. Wood describes the river water which runs past the canneries as a "breeding pond" for bacterial organisms, and this water is used for washing the fish in. The Fraser river, or "breeding pond," as he calls it, is several miles wide at the place spoken of, several hundred miles long, running from four to seven miles an hour and of a depth of 40 to 50 feet at the ordinary wharves. The sea-water coming in from the Gulf of Georgia, scarcely a quarter of a mile below, is bright and clear, reminding one of the sea about the Isles of Man, and the clear salt water which is pumped up into the cannery for the purpose of washing the fish.

The water for drinking and household purposes comes from New Westminster. The refuse is taken to the city wharves, collected and manufactured into a fertilizer, whilst in some cases it is borne by the swift current to the sea. C. Wood recommends that the tins should be stamped. We stamp our tins with the name of the firm as a pledge of the quality of fish. I think anyone will understand that if fish is bad when put into the tins, however they may be stamped it will be bad when opened. If Wood had the courage of his convictions, he would have given the name of the cannery at which he worked as a salter.

I am prepared to give one hundred pounds, or five hundred dollars, to any customer of ours who can prove that bad fish was put into tins, or found in tins when opened immediately under our stamp, or label, or clear salt water.

Why did not Wood go to the health officers and have the goods seized? Simply because he dare not, being afraid that he would get into trouble. I ask individual canner to publish each a letter without either seeing, or the agent-general of British Columbia, or any of the large firms dealing in salmon, or of making enquiries as to the character, etc. of the said correspondent, which he might easily have done by applying to the chief of police in Manchester.

If the editor had taken such a course, in all probability the said letter would have been published a scurrilous letter designed to damage one of the most important industries of this province. Second. The said C. Wood called at our Manchester office in 1888 in a dictatorial condition, stating that he had been left stranded by a man who had brought him over from British Columbia to speak salmon.

Our people, feeling sorry for him, found him both money and food, besides enabling him to return to British Columbia. Here his wife and children were also unprovided for, and our Manchester friends begged me as a Christian man to do what I could for them.

In accordance with their request I advanced money on different occasions to Mrs. Wood to the amount of £0, which was afterwards deducted from C. Wood's salary. Third. On his arrival we gave him a situation to put up salt salmon, which he did, having the pick of all the prime fish we received from day to day.

Having put up the sufficient quantity, he then over to Manchester to take on the salt and smoke the salmon under a process of his own. This he made a complete failure of, and lost us a considerable amount of money.

He has every opportunity to make a success of his experiments, but having failed to do so, he now tries to damage the reputation of others by his letter.

C. Wood asserts that the fish are brought in by the boats as allowed to accumulate until something like three thousand are on hand before cleaning and cooking. At glance at our return counts is quite sufficient to disprove this, as we canned daily throughout the season with two exceptions only, and these at the early part of the season, when the weather was both and the fish quite fresh.

The quantity of albacore, or three thousand fish awaiting the process is seen when this number is easily got through in half a day, and our records show that canning went on for as low as 15 cases, with a capacity for 1,400 cases per day.

The trap-fish spoken of from Point Roberts, U.S.A., the steamer left daily, and the fish not having been strangled in the net were alive when taken out of the water, and were quite equal to any fish we received.

Wood says they were collected twice a week and that he saw every lot. This is to put it mildly, a wilful misstatement, as he was employed, not in the cannery, but in a salt-house away from the cannery, and could have but little opportunity of witnessing the arrival of the fish.

We have the evidence of the manager, foreman, net-man, and others who talked the fish, and all speak in the strongest terms, and condemn every statement made by Wood in his letter.

Any regular cannery man will easily recognize Wood's ignorance of salmon canning when they note his extravagant remarks as to the use of muriatic acid, which is neutralized or "killed" by side before use, and applied in solution so sparingly as not to come in contact with the fish. If it did it is absolutely harmless in this state.

C. Wood describes the Chinese as filthy. Our experience is that these men are cleanly, obedient and industrious, and until sufficient white labor is available in the province foreigners must be employed.

Wood's estimate of Chinamen or other "inferiors" is learned from his own avowed policy of kicking and knocking them down, and as a consequence he was avoided as much as possible through the district.

C. Wood describes the river water which runs past the canneries as a "breeding pond" for bacterial organisms, and this water is used for washing the fish in. The Fraser river, or "breeding pond," as he calls it, is several miles wide at the place spoken of, several hundred miles long, running from four to seven miles an hour and of a depth of 40 to 50 feet at the ordinary wharves.

The sea-water coming in from the Gulf of Georgia, scarcely a quarter of a mile below, is bright and clear, reminding one of the sea about the Isles of Man, and the clear salt water which is pumped up into the cannery for the purpose of washing the fish.

The water for drinking and household purposes comes from New Westminster. The refuse is taken to the city wharves, collected and manufactured into a fertilizer, whilst in some cases it is borne by the swift current to the sea.

C. Wood recommends that the tins should be stamped. We stamp our tins with the name of the firm as a pledge of the quality of fish. I think anyone will understand that if fish is bad when put into the tins, however they may be stamped it will be bad when opened.

If Wood had the courage of his convictions, he would have given the name of the cannery at which he worked as a salter. I am prepared to give one hundred pounds, or five hundred dollars, to any customer of ours who can prove that bad fish was put into tins, or found in tins when opened immediately under our stamp, or label, or clear salt water.

Why did not Wood go to the health officers and have the goods seized? Simply because he dare not, being afraid that he would get into trouble. I ask individual canner to publish each a letter without either seeing, or the agent-general of British Columbia, or any of the large firms dealing in salmon, or of making enquiries as to the character, etc. of the said correspondent, which he might easily have done by applying to the chief of police in Manchester.

If the editor had taken such a course, in all probability the said letter would have been published a scurrilous letter designed to damage one of the most important industries of this province. Second. The said C. Wood called at our Manchester office in 1888 in a dictatorial condition, stating that he had been left stranded by a man who had brought him over from British Columbia to speak salmon.

Our people, feeling sorry for him, found him both money and food, besides enabling him to return to British Columbia. Here his wife and children were also unprovided for, and our Manchester friends begged me as a Christian man to do what I could for them.

In accordance with their request I advanced money on different occasions to Mrs. Wood to the amount of £0, which was afterwards deducted from C. Wood's salary. Third. On his arrival we gave him a situation to put up salt salmon, which he did, having the pick of all the prime fish we received from day to day.

Having put up the sufficient quantity, he then over to Manchester to take on the salt and smoke the salmon under a process of his own. This he made a complete failure of, and lost us a considerable amount of money.

He has every opportunity to make a success of his experiments, but having failed to do so, he now tries to damage the reputation of others by his letter.

C. Wood asserts that the fish are brought in by the boats as allowed to accumulate until something like three thousand are on hand before cleaning and cooking. At glance at our return counts is quite sufficient to disprove this, as we canned daily throughout the season with two exceptions only, and these at the early part of the season, when the weather was both and the fish quite fresh.

The quantity of albacore, or three thousand fish awaiting the process is seen when this number is easily got through in half a day, and our records show that canning went on for as low as 15 cases, with a capacity for 1,400 cases per day.

JUST THIRTY-FOUR

New Mining Companies Formed to Acquire and Develop Provincial Mines.

One Company That Is Dealing With Island Properties—Other New Companies.

Last evening's official Gazette contains notice of the incorporation of 34 new companies with a total capitalization of \$31,275,000. Of these companies 30 are mining companies, the others being the Milwaukee Breeding Co., of Victoria, the Inland Sentinel Newspaper Co., of Kamloops, the Business Property Investment Syndicate of Rossland and the White Horse Trading Company of Rossland. The only mining company with head offices at Victoria is the Nitinat Gold Mining Company, capital \$1,000,000. The trustees are James Hutchison, Thomas J. Jones and W. L. Chaloner, all of this city. The first object of the company is to purchase the Lucile and Loinis mineral claims in the Victoria mining division of Vancouver Island. Here is the capital list of the new companies: Baltimore Gold Mining and Development company, Rossland, \$1,500,000. Buggs-Phillip Co., Spokane, \$1,000,000. British Columbia Agency, London, \$500,000. Bright Prospects Mining and Development company, Rossland, \$1,000,000. Business Property Investment Syndicate, Rossland, \$50,000. Chicago Gold Mining company, Rossland, \$1,000,000. Consolidated Goodenough and Ruby company, New Westminster, \$1,500,000. Daphne Mining company, New Westminster, \$1,000,000. Edgar Gold Mining and Smelting company, Rossland, \$1,500,000. Fire Lakes Gold Mines, Vancouver, \$1,000,000. Grace Darling Gold Mining company, Rossland, \$1,500,000. Great Western Mines, Revelstoke, \$1,000,000. Golden Fleece Mining company, Rossland, \$1,000,000. Inland Sentinel Gold Mining company, Rossland, \$1,000,000. London & British Columbia Gold Venture Syndicate, Vancouver, \$5,000,000. London Consolidated Gold Fields company, Rossland, \$100,000. Michigan Gold Mining company, Rossland, \$1,500,000. Milwaukee Brewing company, Victoria, \$20,000. Monarch Gold Mining company, Rossland, \$1,000,000. National Gold and Silver company, Nelson, \$1,000,000. Nelson & Ontario Prospecting company, Nelson, \$100,000. Nitinat Gold Mining company, Victoria, \$1,000,000. Old Dominion Mining company, Rossland, \$1,000,000. Pearl Gold Mining company, Rossland, \$1,500,000. Prospectors' Mutual Gold Mines company, Vancouver, \$500,000. Raven Copper and Gold company, Seattle, \$1,000,000. Rock Creek Gold and Copper company, Spokane, \$800,000. Scottish Mining and Investment Corporation, Vancouver, \$2,000,000. Silver Crown Consolidated Mining Co., Spokane, \$1,000,000. Silver Queen Mining Co., Rossland, \$1,250,000. Slovan Belle Mining and Milling Co., Slovan, \$300,000. Union Jack Mining company, Rossland, \$800,000. White Horse Trading company, Rossland, \$40,000.

During the canning season hundreds of tourists and excursionists from Europe and this neighborhood visit the canneries, and many who previously have had a prejudice against canned salmon have taken to me that after the manner of the packing, they should have no hesitation in eating canned salmon in future. Many of the men in the canneries prefer it canned, as being the most perfect way of cooking. I could give the names of ladies and gentlemen from England who have visited the Fraser river canneries and have spoken in the highest terms of the mode of packing.

That we have had fever in the neighborhood is a fact to admit, resulting partly from the neglect of the Richmond municipality to clean out the ditches. Malarial fever is common in hot weather in consequence of this, but not typical.

The letter is written by a disappointed man, who, having failed to carry out his scheme for smoking fish, and being discharged, takes the mean and cowardly course of trying to wreck a company and damage the salmon industry by stating what is utterly untrue.

Canned salmon is gaining in favor throughout the world, and as evidence of its popularity in England, the consumption is over 43,200,000 pounds annually, and not as stated by C. Wood, 12,170 pounds.

In conclusion, the output of the cannery Wood would have seized on arrival had been examined by one of the largest brokers in the trade, who has certified as to its sweetness and quality, and its being equal to any other pack arrived.

WALTER MORRIS. P.S.—I would like to state that I was in Manchester, England, four months, while Wood was trying to dispose of the salmon he had salted. During that time he had ample opportunity of making his slanderous charges, but he did not do so until after I had left England for British Columbia. W. M.

NOT SATISFACTORY. Motion to be Introduced at the Next Meeting of the Council.

That the railway aid bill introduced in the legislature yesterday is not entirely satisfactory to many Victorians is manifest by the following notice of motion which appears on the bulletin board at the city hall over the signature of A. D. Partridge:

"Whereas it is desirable that Victoria should have more rapid and direct communication than exists at present, and whereas in the bill for the proposed new loan in aid of railways, there is no provision made whereby Victoria will be assisted to obtain the same, therefore, be it resolved, that this council impress upon the government the desirability of some modification in the terms of the bill so that the Chilliwack and coast railway may become practically a continuation of the Victoria & Sidney railway. And further, that the council urge upon the government the advisability of commencing the coast line at Point Roberts, or some place in the vicinity, which would give Victoria an opportunity of connecting with the same by means of the Victoria & Sidney railway, and would thus form a very important link in the direct coast line to Kootenay."

LAW INTELLIGENCE. The troubles of Michael Morrissey and John Lenay, who for six weeks carried on a brewery business at the Excelsior, were seen to-day being heard by Chief Justice Davis. The bill will determine the interests of each party to the partnership and how the business will be disposed of. H. D. Helmcken, Q.C. (for plaintiff Morrissey), and W. H. Langley (for defendant Lenay).

In James vs. Corporation of Victoria, a suit for damages brought by the widow of James, who was killed in the Point Ellice accident last May, argument will be heard to-morrow. The question of law are raised on the pleadings, and these will be argued. So far as the liability of the city is concerned the questions in this case are similar to those of the other cases and this decision may govern the course to be pursued in the other cases.

It surprised many visitors to the Chicago World's Fair to find that all the blood purifiers, Ayer's Sarsaparilla was the only one on exhibition. The reason is that Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a standard remedy, and not a patent medicine or secret nostrum.

Dr. Chase Cures Backache. Kidney trouble generally begins with single pain in the back, and in time develops into Bright's Disease. It is troubled with stricture, impediments, stoppage of water, or a frequent desire to urinate at night, will find Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills a blessing. Read the wonderful cures in another column. One pill is a dose, and if taken every other night will positively cure kidney trouble.

Two years ago R. J. Warren, a druggist at Pleasant Brook, N. J., bought a small supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sums up the results as follows: "At that time the goods were unknown in this section; to-day Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a household word. It is the same in hundreds of communities. Wherever the good quality of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has become known the people will have nothing else. For sale by all druggists, Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver."

Harden Hickey, Sydney, is a guest at the Strand.

Mr. Charles Thomas, Fleeing From Australia, Arrested on the Warrimoo.

Wanted in Queensland for the Embezzlement of a Thousand Pounds.

Charles Adair was arrested on the steamer Warrimoo at the outer wharf this morning by the provincial police and is in the provincial lock-up, where he will await the arrival of Australian officers to take him back to the straits, where he is wanted for embezzlement.

The arrest was effected by Provincial Constables McKenna, Bevan and Atkins, and was brought about by a cipher cablegram received two days ago by Lieut.-Gov. Dewdney from the governor of Queensland. The governor stated in the cablegram that a warrant had been issued for the arrest of Charles Thomas Adair, charged with embezzling \$1,000; that the prisoner's extradition had been sanctioned and that he was supposed to be on the Warrimoo. A description of the prisoner was given, including the fact that he was a banker's clerk, and Supt. Hussey was asked to arrest and detain him. The necessary papers for Adair's return to Australia, the dispatch stated, would be sent upon receipt of the news of his arrest. Special Constable Atkins was detailed to go out in the pilot boat and meet the steamer, and Constable Bevan kept a constant watch at the outer wharf during the last two days. He was joined this morning by Constable McKenna, who was also on duty, and the officers made sure of their man but as soon as they did they placed him under arrest and brought him to town.

He was very excitedly questioned by Superintendent Hussey. At first he maintained that he was not the man wanted, and that his name was Charles Bruce, the name given on the passenger list of the Warrimoo, but finally, under the cross-examination of the superintendent, he threw up his hands and admitted that he was the man.

Adair had a very large sum of money on his person, and in fact, every thing he had to his credit. He seems to feel his position very keenly. Details of how the embezzlement was committed have not been received, but Superintendent Hussey elicited the fact that it had been embezzled from the Bank of Australia, Charles Power, Queensland, where Adair had been employed. Adair is a native of Australia. The prisoner will be taken before the magistrate this evening, and he will most likely be remanded from week to week until the papers arrive.

Piles Cured by Dr. Chase. I. M. Iral, 186 Drolet street, Montreal, 15 years suffered. Cured of Blind Itching Piles.

William Bupler, Pessawa, Ont. Suffered many months. Cured of Protruding Piles by one box. Fabano Bastard, Gower Point, Ont. Suffered for 30 years. Cured of Itching Piles by three boxes. Nelson Simmons, Myersburg, Ont. Cured of Itching Piles. Dr. Chase's Ointment will positively cure all forms of Piles. Write any of the above if in doubt.

LIEBES' LIES.

His Statements Regarding Sealskins Were Utterly False.

In the Times on January 9th there were comments offered on some assertions made by Mr. Liebes, of the Alaska Commercial Company, in reference to the killing of seals. He took as the basis of his reflections the statement that he and one George Rice had made an examination of the skins about 40,000 in number—in the Hudson Bay Company's warehouse. The Times ventured the opinion then that they could have done nothing of the kind, as the company did not do business in that way. Now it can be stated on the highest authority that as regards the 40,000 sealskins consigned to the Hudson Bay Company Mr. Liebes did not see any of the skins which they were the property of a possible seal; neither were they examined by Mr. George Rice; and it is authoritatively announced that he made no statement whatever as to the percentage of females of the skins arriving. No inquiries were made by the United States government for permission to have the skins examined by experts, but the request was not received by the company in the cablegram that a warrant had been disposed of at public auction.

Truth in a Notch. Impure blood is the natural result of close confinement in house, schoolroom, and office. Blood is purified by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and all the disagreeable results of impure blood disappear with the use of this medicine. It will make you feel fresh, keep your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla. HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Gentle, reliable, sure.

MR. ADAM WEIR (OBITUARY). The subject of this sketch was born in the southwest of Scotland about 55 years ago. While but a mere lad his father emigrated with his family to British Columbia, and he was brought to the Norman Morrison. They lived for a time at Bilston and many other places, but finally moved to their present home in Meachon and engaged in business as a hardware merchant. The boy Adam developed into a splendid type of manhood, strong and hardy, and possessing great strength of mind. He was a good hunter and a deerly lover of the forest and its beauties. He was very fond of hunting and the chase, and he was very successful in his sport. He spent some time in Leech River, and it was there that he was laid low by the hardships of the winter. He was brought back to the hospital in a very bad condition, and he died there on the 15th of the month.

Fifteen years ago he married Miss Robb, daughter of Archibald Peck, of Colwood. They enjoyed a singularly happy married life, married only by the sad illness which cast its blight upon him after they were five years united. He was a devoted and affectionate husband. By the advice of his physician his devoted wife took him to Harrison Hot Springs, where he received some slight benefit, and then to Paso Robles, California, where he still further benefited at the mud baths there. He returned able to walk about and do light work till about a year ago, when on the 15th of the month he was laid low by a further attack of the same kind. Since then he never regained any real measure of strength, and as the doctors had said his heart and lungs were affected, death, when it came, was not a surprise. He died at his home, a peaceful death, after a few days' illness, surrounded by his family and friends. He was a man of high character, and his death is a great loss to his family and to the community.

He was a man of high character, and his death is a great loss to his family and to the community.

He was a man of high character, and his death is a great loss to his family and to the community.

He was a man of high character, and his death is a great loss to his family and to the community.

He was a man of high character, and his death is a great loss to his family and to the community.

He was a man of high character, and his death is a great loss to his family and to the community.

He was a man of high character, and his death is a great loss to his family and to the community.

He was a man of high character, and his death is a great loss to his family and to the community.

He was a man of high character, and his death is a great loss to his family and to the community.

He was a man of high character, and his death is a great loss to his family and to the community.

He was a man of high character, and his death is a great loss to his family and to the community.

He was a man of high character, and his death is a great loss to his family and to the community.

He was a man of high character, and his death is a great loss to his family and to the community.

He was a man of high character, and his death is a great loss to his family and to the community.

He was a man of high character, and his death is a great loss to his family and to the community.

He was a man of high character, and his death is a great loss to his family and to the community.

He was a man of high character, and his death is a great loss to his family and to the community.

He was a man of high character, and his death is a great loss to his family and to the community.

He was a man of high character, and his death is a great loss to his family and to the community.

He was a man of high character, and his death is a great loss to his family and to the community.

FELL INTO THE TRAP

Mr. Charles Thomas, Fleeing From Australia, Arrested on the Warrimoo.

Wanted in Queensland for the Embezzlement of a Thousand Pounds.

Charles Adair was arrested on the steamer Warrimoo at the outer wharf this morning by the provincial police and is in the provincial lock-up, where he will await the arrival of Australian officers to take him back to the straits, where he is wanted for embezzlement.

The arrest was effected by Provincial Constables McKenna, Bevan and Atkins, and was brought about by a cipher cablegram received two days ago by Lieut.-Gov. Dewdney from the governor of Queensland. The governor stated in the cablegram that a warrant had been issued for the arrest of Charles Thomas Adair, charged with embezzling \$1,000; that the prisoner's extradition had been sanctioned and that he was supposed to be on the Warrimoo.

A description of the prisoner was given, including the fact that he was a banker's clerk, and Supt. Hussey was asked to arrest and detain him. The necessary papers for Adair's return to Australia, the dispatch stated, would be sent upon receipt of the news of his arrest.

Special Constable Atkins was detailed to go out in the pilot boat and meet the steamer, and Constable Bevan kept a constant watch at the outer wharf during the last two days. He was joined this morning by Constable McKenna, who was also on duty, and the officers made sure of their man but as soon as they did they placed him under arrest and brought him to town.

He was very excitedly questioned by Superintendent Hussey. At first he maintained that he was not the man wanted, and that his name was Charles Bruce, the name given on the passenger list of the Warrimoo, but finally, under the cross-examination of the superintendent, he threw up his hands and admitted that he was the man.

Adair had a very large sum of money on his person, and in fact, every thing he had to his credit. He seems to feel his position very keenly. Details of how the embezzlement was committed have not been received, but Superintendent Hussey elicited the fact that it had been embezzled from the Bank of Australia, Charles Power, Queensland, where Adair had been employed. Adair is a native of Australia. The prisoner will be taken before the magistrate this evening, and he will most likely be remanded from week to week until the papers arrive.