Damages Done By Forest Fires

An Interesting Article Based on Reports Furnished by Mr. Anderson.

Loss to the Province Last Year Is Considered Very Great.

The Canadian Forestry Journal, in its July issue, under the caption "Forest Fires in British Columbia in 1904," publishes an interesting article based on reports placed at the disposal of the Forestry Association by J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, portions of which follow:

In southern Vancouver Island the fires were numerous during the month of August, when high winds prevailed. In some cases a great deal of valuable timber was burnt and bridges and buildings were also destroyed. There seems to be considerable carelessness in the handling of fire and the railways are responsible for their share. One report states that the fires are mainly due to sparks from locomotives used for hauling out the timber from the logging camps, and along the line of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway.

For the New Westminster district the report of the agent states that the bush fires were the most destructive since the year 1893. The area burned has been very extensive and the value of timber destroyed is probably not less than half a million dollars. The worst fires were in the northern part, and are believed to have been due to the carelessness of prospectors, particularly persons prospecting for coal. Some fires arose from want of care on the part of persons clearing land, but the damage done in these cases was comparatively small. Five persons were prosecuted under the Bush Fires Act, and three convictions were obtained. This report urges the appointment of fire wardens and that no person should be allowed to set out a fire without permission of the warden.

On the northern coast, there were no fires at Port Simpson as the rainfall was heavy, but in the Atlin district there were several small fires due to prospectors. In regard to these, the agent states that while these fires, as such, did not attain any great force or volume, a fire of any volume whatever is regrettable in such a sparsely timbered section and any damage whatever is serious.

In the Cariboo district, the central northern part of the province, there were a number of small fires through the settled districts, and in nearly every case the fires originated from careless campers traveling; whites, siwashes and Chinese are all alike and equally careless in regard to camp fires, and it is about impossible to get and convict the right party. Forest fires were observed to the north and east burning for days, but their cause and extent could only be conjectured. Bush Fire Act notices are posted through all the settled districts.

Coming south to the Lillooet district, the central district north of the railway, the reports show that this part of the country suffered severely. One agent states that this was the most deadly year since 1869, caused by an almost total absence of rail. A quotation may be made from his reports. He says:

"Bush fires commenced early on account of the extreme dryness of everything, and as a matter of fact I saw smouldering remains on November 3on my way to and from Lillooet the other day. Men—white, black, brown and yellow—are responsible for these fires, by the utter carelessness and want of thought that is inherent in nearly every human being. I tried for a conviction against three whites last August before two justices of the peace, but was met with the Scotch verdict "not proven," although they were the originators of a most dangerous fire without a doubt. High up in the mountains the Indian is responsible. He fires these for a crop of tender young grass in the fall for the deer. In the valley of the Fraser he fires, in accordance with the custom, to light the salmon on their way up the river. It does not appear that it has dawned on him to any extent that the paleface at the mouth of the river is responsible for their absence. With regard to the estimated destruction this year, that is simply beyond my power, to say nothing of the consequent destruction and loss, which may be approximately arrived at, in the event of a hard winter, next April by counting heads of dead and dying domestic animals on the various ranges which are already appallingly bare throughout the entire district."

The mountains round the town of Lillooet were burned, in several places, from base to summit, extending over large areas. At other places forest fires raged for a long time, traveling long distances.

In the northern part of Yale district, being the central tract immediately south of the railway, the fires were not of serious proportions, the persons located in that district having evidently been trained to carefulness.

In the southern part of Yale the report from Grand Forks, near the international boundary, states that a vast extent of the country was run over by fires during the past season, in fact at one time the whole surrounding country appeared to be suffering, but how far the fires reached back it was impossible to say, as no one seemed to know where they ended. In response to the request for an estimate of the destruction the agent states that is fairly a poser, but there is no doubt that a great amount of destruction was done by the past summer's fires. To say nothing of the loss to miners and prospectors of their buildings, tools, etc., the destruction of timber and young forest was most deplorable.

A significant fact in view of the rapid railway development in Canada at the present time, is that given in the following paragraph:

"The most serious of the three (fires) occurred near Eholt, and was supposed to be caused by the fires getting away from the men clearing the right of way on the new railway line of the Great Northern Railway Company from Grand Forks to Phoenix. This fire burned for a considerable time among fallen timber, and though efforts were immediately made to check it, it was only after a rainfall that any successful stop was put to it."

The agent reporting from West Kootenay does not attempt to give any description of the fires or the loss, merely stating that it must have been considerable. He does not think that a fire warden service could be made large enough to be effective and winds up with the suggestion that "perhaps the most effective prevention would be a heavy and opportune rain." Whether this is a suggestion to the government of British Columbia to go into the rain-making business is not clear, but it certainly sounds like the counsel of despair.

This is a general statement of the reports received, and while the details are necessarily not definite, they show clearly that the loss to the province has been large, and point to the necessity of some more decisive action than has yet been taken.

'Tis Prudent to Prevent Disease

A Little Care and Attention Now May Add Years of Comfort and Happiness to Your Life.

Disease does not, as a rule, develop in a few days or a few weeks.

When you hear of people becoming victims of Bright's disease or dropping dead from heart failure you can depend on it that they have been ailing for months and years.

If you are on your guard against the first symptoms which tell of serious disease you can prevent the painful and fatal results.

When the back aches, when the bowels get constipated, when the liver becomes clogged and inactive and you suffer from indigestion you cannot afford to trust to these troubles wearing away.

A few weeks' treatment with Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will regulate and invigorate these organs and may save you years of suffering.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

AN IDAHO GOAT MAN'S EXPERIENCE.

J. H. Smith, who owns 320 acres near Freece, Idaho, has fully demonstrated the fact that Angora goat-raising is not only a source of revenue, but affords a most valuable means of cleaning land. One year ago last spring he brought from Kalispell to his ranch 196 head of Angoras, paying $6 for the ewes and $10 for the bucks. It does not require much attention to care for the flock, as they thrive well among young trees and noxious weeds, thus aiding materially in cleaning the land. "During last winter I fed to my 196 goats not to exceed twelve tons of hay, and yet they were in the best of condition," said Mr. Smith. This spring his flock had increased to 360, nearly 100 percent. The clip which has just been taken off weighed 980 pounds, five pounds to the fleece. Mr. Smith is now delivering this on board the cars billed for Minneapolis, at fifty cents per pound.

Speaking of their benefit to new land, Mr. Smith said: "Goats are easily kept, as they are of a hardy nature and get the greater share of their living from almost waste land. They prepare the way for clean stock farms and are quite valuable in preparing logged off lands for cultivation. Thousands could be raised with profit on the lands now being cleared along the Palouse river. I shall dispose of part of my flock to some neighbors, and ere long every farm will have its flock of Angoras. There is no danger of overproduction in the great business, as the markets are not now supplied with the animals or their products. Either the milch or Angora breed can be profitably raised here. I have lost but four during the year."

AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

One Sent to New York Banker at His Office Yesterday.

New York, Aug. 18.—An explosive package capable of causing death, was sent to Jacob H. Schiff, the banker, today at the office of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of which he is a member. Schiff was at Bar Harbor today, and when the machine, enclosed in a wooden box about six inches long, was received at his office, clerks immediately sent it to the police.

At first the police reported that the affair was a joke. Further investigation by an expert revealed the presence of thirty grains of highly explosive powder and two 32 calibre loaded cartridges arranged so as to fire this charge merely by the ordinary handling of the package by a cylinder of emery paper lying in contact with both the powder and several matches. The flash of this powder would have discharged the cartridges, which had been carefully filled at the fulmination ends. Lead slugs were laid beside the bullets to make the discharge more dangerous. Throughout the machine there was an oil saturation to insure the flash should any one of the matches reach the powder.

The whole mechanism was concealed under a newspaper wrapping of Wall street stock quotations. Mr. Schiff was one of the financial men who recently visited M. Witte, the Russian envoy at Portsmouth, in the interest of the Jews in Russia.

Edith Stranded in Seymour Narrows

Fishery Steamer Beached to Prevent Sinking After Being Towed From Reef.

Princess Beatrice Sailed Last Night—Spokane Bound to Alaskan Ports

The steamer Edith of the International Fisheries Company went ashore in Seymour Narrows on Wednesday when en route to Tacoma from the halibut fishing grounds in Dixon entrance with a load of fresh halibut. News of the accident was received yesterday from Comox in special despatches to the Colonist, the tug Sea Lion having reached the coaling station with news of the stranding of the Edith.

The Edith, with Capt. Sinclair in charge, was steaming through the narrows at low tide and struck a reef known to exist in the middle of the narrows. A portion of the stern was torn away and some damage done amidships which caused the vessel to leak badly. The pumps were immediately brought into requisition and were at the use when the tug Sea Lion, Capt. French, came alongside a few hours after the stranding.

The Sea Lion towed the stranded steamer from the reef, but the Edith was leaking too badly to allow of her being towed south or of making her way unaided. The inrush of water made it impossible for the pumps to keep the vessel sufficiently free to allow her to make the nearest port, and it was decided to beach her.

The tug towed her to Plumper's bay, where she was beached to prevent her sinking in deep water. Temporary repairs will be effected on the beach at Plumper's bay, and the Sea Lion, which was bound from Northern logging camps to Vancouver, will return to tow the vessel to Tacoma after temporary repairs are effected. It is expected that the Edith will be in condition to be brought south on Saturday. The weather was clear when the accident happened. It is believed the strong tide running in the narrows at low water swung her stern on to the reef. Steamers engaged in Northern trade usually arrange to pass through the narrows only at certain stages of the tide.

R. T. RITHET'S REPORT.

The monthly freight and shipping report of R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., for July, just issued, says: The freight market remains in about the same position as noted in our last. Grain crops are turning out worse than expected, and there will practically be no surplus for export. With no prospect of export business, rate quotations are normal. Lumber freights are quiet, and if anything a shade easier. We quote freights as follows: Grain—San Francisco to Cork, f.o.; 22s. 6d; Portland to Cork, nominal; Tacoma and Seattle to Cork, nominal. Lumber—British Columbia or Puget Sound to Sydney, 32s. 6d. to 35s. 9d.; Melbourne or Adelaide, 37s. 6d. to 40s.; Port Pirie, 37s. 6d. to 40s.; Fremantle, 47s. 6d. to 50s.; Shanghai, 35s. 9d. to 37s. 6d.; Taku, 37s. 6d. to 40s.; West Coast, S. A., 38s. 9d. to 40s.; South Africa, 52s. 6d. to 55s.; U. K. or Continent, 57s. 6d. to 58s. 9d.

CONDOR HAD LIST.

And Crew Were Almost in State of Mutiny When Steamer Sailed.

A despatch from San Francisco says: The British steamer Condor went to sea yesterday morning bound for Valparaiso with a heavy list to starboard and nearly all the men of the crew bordering on mutiny.

The vessel came in on Sunday last from Puget Sound ports with part of a cargo, and since she dropped anchor in the bay stevedores have been working night and day stowing freight aboard her.

She lay in the stream taking on cargo from scows and the stuff was stowed into her hold and piled on her decks so fast that the stevedores had no opportunity in the rush to keep the vessel in proper trim.

As the ship left port the carpenter, pistol in hand, defied officers and jumped overboard in an effort to reach shore. He was recaptured and taken aboard.

Preparations For Dominion Fair

Manager Keary Makes Report of the Work Done This Year.

Applications for Space Pouring In—Five District Exhibits Promised.

At a recent meeting at New Westminster of the executive committee of the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society, W. H. Keary, the manager-secretary, reported on the general outline of work done by the grounds and buildings committee, which had held eight meetings. The board of control had met five times, music four, special features four, advertising committee two. There have been 400 applications for positions. Over 730 letters have been written since the last meeting. There are so many applications for space that the amount to be allotted to each must be curtailed. Ten thousand prize lists and entry forms have been furnished gratis by the Columbian, and 6,000 of these have been mailed to various points, many with the Tourist Association pamphlets being to Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina and Indian Head exhibitions.

The total amount thus far appropriated by the advertising committee and approved by the board of control is $2,360, divided as follows: Victoria Tourist Association, $250; Vancouver Tourist Association, $200; Farmers' Advocate, special number, $250; Industrial Canada, Toronto, $80; Victoria times, special number, $75; Inland Sentinel, $25; and $1,480 for advertising in various newspapers.

There has been expended to date on clearing contracts and building: Mrs. Hoffard, $1,889.05; Ben Roberts, $2,050; industrial building, $11,640; manufacturers' building, $8,000; building for fire, $500; moving, etc., $500; sundry work at park, $1,541.72; gas main, etc., $300; total, $26,420.77.

The total amount advanced by the city to date is $16,330.77, of which $8,000 has been repaid by the provincial government grant, and the balance will be repaid next week.

The grounds and buildings committee have awarded Mr. Perkins the contract for all the painting required for $630, and to Mr. Buckland for the remodelling of the bleachers, fences, etc., for $1,600. The architect's fees on this work are $1,143.50. The new chicken coops will be built by day labor, at probably $900. The amounts expended to date are: Advertising, $2,360; contracts for clearing, building, etc., $26,420.77; painting, $630; remodeling bleachers etc., $1,600; architect's fees, $1,143.50; total, $32,154.27.

District Exhibits

In all seventeen district exhibits have been entered, and in this also the original allowance for space for each will haye to be curtailed. The entries are: Experimental Farm, Manitoba and Northwest grains and grasses, Chilliwack, Edmonton, Kamloops, Armstrong, Langley, Ashcroft, Vernon, Richmond, Strathcona, Coquitlam, Burnaby, Nanaimo, Saanich, Salmon Arm, Windermere.

Manager Keary remarked that he was at a loss to know how all these, with the regular displays of roots, vegetables and field produce, Indian exhibits and bread, were to be accommodated in the old main building.

Regarding the stables for cattle, horses, sheep and swine, there being no experts at hand to consult, the committee had estimated these would cost $6,000, but the architect's estimate for buildings such as were desired was $18,400, which was somewhat of a facer for the committee. It was desirable, therefore, that the executive take some action at once.

The report was adopted and ordered to be spread on the minutes.

W. R. Gilley, chairman of the grounds and buildings committee, reported also, though he could not materially add to the manager's report. The cattle stalls, if placed side by side in a row, would extend half a mile; this gives an idea of the size of the nut the committee has to crack. A good deal of useful service is being got out of the city's street roller and rock crusher and other apparatus, and good progress is being made on the new drive, etc. In reply to a question by Mr. Gilley, the architect gave the floor space available as follows: Old main building, 35,000 feet; industrial building, 40,000; manufacturers' building, 18,000.

Mr. T. J. Armstrong, for the special features committee, reported having held four meetings since the last executive meeting. Since then Towns has lost the world's sculling championship in Australia to Stansbury, and cancelled his promise to race here; nor will Stansbury come. Consequently the committee recommended striking out all the professional events and all but two of the amateur events and the Indian canoe races. The aquatic events thus far arranged would be: 15-paddle war canoe, 11-paddle race canoe, 9-paddle race canoe and 7-paddle klootchman's race; three Indian canoe races open to the world, 15-1 paddler 9-paddles and 11-paddles, not less than 5 canoes to start; tug-of-war, open to the world, 1 Indians in each team.

Specia Features

Also that $250 be set apare for sailors' sports, a fishing skiff for the championship double-scull fishing boat contest and silver cup for the single-scull championship of the province; broncho "busting," $150; balloon ascensions, $150; Scottish sports, $300; children's day, $150; sundry expenses, $128; total, $2,050. Report adopted. This shows a saving in the original estimate for special attractions of $8,000.

Lacrosse was discussed separately. The chairman, Robert Jardine, is still in Ottawa, but he wired that he had arranged with the Capitals to play a series of three matches here for $2,500. This was practically a cost price, the manager stating that close figuring showed that it would cost the Capitals $2,360 to make the trip. The Shamrocks asked $4,500. Mr. C. A. Welsh questioned the value of the Caps as a draw now that they are the tail-enders of the Canadian league. Several other matters of detail were discussed and the whole matter was finally referred to the manager and the lacrosse committee with power to act.

Mr. Arthur Malins reported for the horse racing committee. He asked for an appropriation of $1,500, and on this report being adopted, he submitted a programme for three days' racing—five events, with $1,000 in purses for each day.

Mr. Armstrong made a special report re the proposed race between Lou Scholes of Toronto and Titus of New York, and he read a telegram which said Scholes would not race with Titus, but McGee, the new Canadian champion, would. After considerable discussion the special features committee were given power to act.

Question of Power

Mr. John Peck reported that negotiations are still incomplete regarding a scheme to furnish steam power, but he was reasonably sure of being able to promise at east 50-horse power. Previous Dominion exhibitions had been voted dead in the departments affected because no power was provided, and if possible all exhibits of machinery will be in motion and at trifling expense.

Manager Keary, in this connection, stated that arrangements had already been made for electrical and gas power, and power will have to be supplied for the fisheries exhibit.

The committee then decided that the horse and live stock stables were then discussed at considerable length, and the architect was directed to call for tenders at once based on both plans, and besides to get figures on so much per building as well as per total.

The manager said he was advised that fifteen carloads of stock would arrive from points west of Winnipeg, and several from points to the south.

STRIKE ORDERED AT FERNIE

NELSON, B. C., Aug. 18.—A special despatch to the Daily News from Fernie tonight states that the following notice has just been posted at different points in Coal Creek:

To the employees of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company:

"Brothers: The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company officials having broken all their promises, covenants and contracts entered into between them and the United Mine Workers of America, so that now no contract exists, I therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the international constitution and also by the executive board of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, call upon the workmen employed by the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company at Coal Creek mines and Fernie coke ovens to cease work and attend a mass meeting at the opera house, Fernie, on Saturday, August 19th, at 10 a. m., to decide upon action.

"(Signed) "F. H. SHERMAN,

"President District No. 18, U. M. W. of A."

The action of the United Mine Workers is causing much uneasiness to business men and the outcome of tomorrow's meeting is awaited with anxiety. The company's side of the dispute has not yet been given.

COUNT LAMSDORFF.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 18.—(8:45 p. m.)—The foreign office denies categorically and officially the report that Count Lamsdorff, the foreign minister has resigned or has attempted to resign.

STRIKE CALLED OFF.

Great Northern Telegraphers Decide to Return to Work.

St. Paul, Aug. 18.—The strike of the telegraphers on the Great Northern railway system was officially called off tonight, the men on that line having voted to return to work. The question of continuing the strike or returning to work was being voted on by the Northern Pacific operators. Mr. Perham of the telegraphers' union said that probably the Northern Pacific operators would vote to continue the strike.

INDIGESTION AND HEADACHE.

Mr. Duncan McPherson, Content, Alta., writes: "I was for many years troubled with indigestion and headache, and derived no relief from the many remedies I used. A friend advised me to try one of Mr. Chase's Kilney-Liver Pills and after taking four boxes, the result is that I am once more in the full enjoyment of the blessings of good health."

HAND LOGGERS DO RUSHING BUSINESS

Large Quantities of Cedar Logs Being Exported to the United States.

From Our Own Correspondent

Vancouver, Aug. 17.—It has been an open secret for some time that large quantities of cedar logs were being shipped to Puget Sound. It is said that in one week recently thirty-five thousand dollars of American money reached Vancouver from this source. The logs are being shipped under hand loggers' licences, and some shippers are going into the business in wholesale fashion, one man holding no less than fifty-eight licences.

Thus the law framed to prevent cedar logs being shipped to the United States is being circumvented. Several prominent mill men were spoken to about the matter and stated that they were quite well aware that this wholesale exportation of logs was going on. To test the matter, a request was made at the offices of the timber department in the city, as to whether consent or permission would be given to export cedar logs to Puget Sound under a hand logger's licence. The answer was that no consent or permission would be considered at all. It was then asked if it was against the law, and the answer was that no logs shall be shipped from leaseholds to the United States, and no logs shall be shipped to the United States cut from timber lands held under special licences. The inference of course from this answer was that the regulations did not mention hand loggers' licences in connection with the export prohibition, and therefore hand loggers court export.

No Machinery to Stop Export.

As far as can be learned here, if the official scale is presented to the timber inspector and the royalty is paid, the government has no further claim on the logs, and there is no machinery provided for the purpose of following those logs to their destination, in any event, and if the logs were cut by any person holding one or fifty hand loggers' licences there is no law provided if the machinery was available to stop the logs being shipped to the United States. If the logs were being cut without the royalty being paid, it would be more easily traced, and the department would quickly prevent any irregularity. At the present time the revenue from royalties is being very largely increased, it is said, by clear and rough cedar logs being shipped to the Sound, where there is a big market for them. The logs cost about $4.50 in the water, and the rough logs are sold at $5.50 and $6, and the clear at from about $8 to $11. There is practically no market at all for the logs in British Columbia at the present time.

Tug's Mysterious Disappearance

Belief That Small Steamer Was Deliberately Scuttled Near Nanaimo.

Probable That Crew Also Have Found a Watery Grave.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanaimo, Aug. 17.—Further confirmation of the story brought in by the Japanese carpenter Suzyama about the sinking of a tug boat off the entrance to Departure bay on Wednesday was received this afternoon when A. Combatley, who has a ranch near Page's lagoon, came to town and confirmed the story of the Japanese in all particulars. Combatley was watching the tug as she was steaming by and she appeared to be going all right, when suddenly she started to list and in a few minutes had sunk. After this a small boat that had been tied on behind appeared with two men making for the shore, but so far nothing has been heard from them.

The fact that these men have not showed up, taken in conjunction with the circumstances under which the vessel disappeared gives rise to a suspicion that her crew might have scuttled the ship and saved themselves. At the time the boat sank there was no sea of any importance and it is inconceivable that a steamer should sink after the fashion of this one unless something extraordinary had occurred, and now that the crew, too, have disappeared the mystery at once gives rise to suspicion.

Description of the Derelict.

From the description given of the vessel she must have been quite a good size. The Jap says she was 50 feet in length. Capt. Foote of the City of Nanaimo at first thought it was the Daisy of Victoria, but after getting a closer look saw it was not her and then concluded it was a logging steamer from Vancouver or Victoria. All descriptions agree as to the appearance of the boat and it is certain there was no reason either in the weather or the sea to account for the sudden foundering of a vessel of this size.

The theory that she came from the American side and was deliberately scuttled for the insurance is the general belief here. But the non-appearance of the small boat in which the crew escaped makes it impossible to solve the mystery, and now the belief is general that these, too, have gone to the bottom.

Capt. Gaudin, agent of marine, arrived today to investigate the protest sent by the city council to the department at Ottawa against the building of Hirst's wharf opposite the end of Bastion street. Capt. Gaudin held a conference at the city hall at which the mayor, the aldermen and Ralph Smith were present.

News Notes Of The Dominion

Extra Sessional Allowance Paid Out to the Very Last Farthing.

Young Lad Murdered by Father's Enemies Out of Revenge.

Ottawa, Aug. 17. — "Unanimously accepted" is the endorsement that might with propriety be made upon the extra sessional allowance graft. The books have been closed in the accountant's office in the House of Commons. The entire $213,000 has been paid out by check and not a dollar of it has been refused in spite of all the outcry in the country against the so-called "grab" and the protestations of some highly conscientious M.P.'s that in their case it was either forced upon them or railroaded through in their absence.

At the afternoon session of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association of the United States a committee was appointed to lay before the inter-state commerce commission the association's complaint against being obliged by the railways to furnish stakes and racking for lumber cars, which are said to cost $6 per car. Tonight representatives and guests to the number of 300 were banquetted at the Russell House.

Italian Boy Murdered.

Richmond, Que., Aug. 17.—The 15-year-old son of Signor Adasco, an Italian who keeps a canteen at an Italian camp on the line of the Orford Mountain railway, which is being extended to Windsor mills, was murdered last night by an unknown man. The boy was on his way home after his day's work and was shot while on his horse, two bullets entering the heart and causing instant death. The boy is supposed to have been murdered for revenge, his father having had trouble with certain of the workmen on the railroad who got even by taking the boy's life. The police are investigating. The scene of the murder is near where Superintendent Lile and his son were shot at a few weeks ago.

Meeting in Toronto.

Toronto, Aug. 17.—Col. F. Driscoll, commissioner of the Publishers' Association of America, addressed the International Typographical Union at its session today. The commissioner expressed the hope that the associations would renew their present schedules.

The publisher of the Trades Union of Philadelphia was ordered expelled.

This evening the delegates went to Hamilton to become guests of the Hamilton union. They will return for sessions tomorrow.

Two Canadian records were broken at the police games here yesterday by Constable E. Desmarteau of the Montreal police force. In the long throw with the 56-pound weight, Desmarteau established the new mark of 36 feet 4½ inches, and with the same weight, high throw, the record of fifteen feet and a half inches. In both events Desmarteau's brother, also of the Montreal police force, was second.

Stephen Lawson, a middle-aged man, was found dead in his room at the Imperial hotel, Jarvis street, yesterday. He had been suffocated by gas. He had been drinking last week and it is thought that while under the influence of liquor he left the jet half turned on by accident.

Ryan Coming West.

Winnipeg, Aug. 17.—One of the leading financial men of the world, Thomas F. Ryan, of New York city, who recently purchased the controlling interest in the Equitable Life Assurance Company of New York, was in the city today. Mr. Ryan, in a private car, the Pere Marquette, which was attached to the rear of the C.P.R. express, arriving from the East at 8.30 p.m. He will look into prospects for the company's investments in the Canadian West.

Crop Reports.

The Canadian Pacific agents' crop reports continues most favorable. Wheat has already been cut in various parts of the country, a quantity of barley is in stock, and the binders will be at work on the standing grain throughout all parts of the province next week. In the Far West on the Prince Albert line, the weather has been fine and favorable, and wheat is reported as cut at Henley, West Prince Albert, Dundurn, Osler and Rosthern. On the Touton branch, running north from the city, cutting will begin during next week, and will be general a week later. The agent at Waskada, on the Lyletton section, reports barley cutting in progress there, with the probability that wheat, on which cutting will begin next week, will yield from 30 to 35 bushels to the acre. Between Winnipeg and Brandon all looks well and no unfavorable reports of any kind have been sent in. At Burnside wheat cutting has begun and will be general this week. Broadview farmers will begin to cut grain on Monday, and everything looks fine. The weather has been satisfactory at Indian Head. In Southern Manitoba some barley cutting has been done at Starbuck and at Fannystelle. The average yield is estimated at twenty bushels per acre. At Treserne a few farmers will commence cutting tomorrow. At Cypress river wheat has already been cut and will be general on Monday. Various points in the province report cloudy weather, which delays the ripening of the crops.

Medicine Hat, Aug. 17.—A movement is on foot tonight to establish a linseed oil factory here and combine with it an equipment for utilizing the flax straw in the manufacture of binder twine. Flax yields a remarkable crop in this locality.

AFFAIRS AT GREENWOOD.

Capitalists Inspecting the Camp's High Grade Mines.

Greenwood, B. C., Aug. 15.—With a view to inspecting the high grade mines of Greenwood camp, in which they are personally interested, a party of capitalists, composed of Captains George J. Grammar, vice-president of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway, Chicago, Colonel L. T. Dickason, coal operator, Chicago; A. T. Hert, Louisville, Ky., and S. D. McLeish of Evansville, Ind., have been spending the day here.

Accompanied by William Bailey, their local representative, the visitors were shown over the Primrose and Crescent mines, and all expressed themselves as highly pleased with their investments. Col. L. T. Dickason, who was instrumental in bringing the party out of the Boundary, said to the correspondent of the Colonist: "The results so far achieved in the development of our properties have been highly satisfactory. A contract will be let at once for sinking the shaft on the Preston down to the 150-foot level. A carload of high grade ore will be sent to the smelter on the 15th. Meanwhile our engineer is preparing plans for the installation of a complete plant so that development at depth may be prosecuted more economically and expeditiously."

Referring to the Crescent, in which he and his friends purchased a half interest a short time since, the Colonel stated that a plant will also be purchased for that property and that shipments will shortly start.

After spending a few hours at Phoenix looking over the big mines the party left on their special car direct for Chicago.

Richard Armstrong left today for Chicago after a visit of five weeks, arranging for the consolidation of the Strathmore, Fremont and Barbara mines into one company to be known as the Greenwood Cons. Mining & Smelting Co. The properties have for several months past been worked under separate management. He summed up the situation here with particular reference to the high grade mines as follows: "The introduction of machinery plants and the consolidation of these properties are two interties factors looking to a more economical method of development and mining. At the present time it costs about $20 per ton for development, with machinery, this cost will be reduced to $7 and $6 per ton. Hand work must give way to more modern methods. Capital seeking investment in this camp will seek to acquire and consolidate properties along lines being done by my company so that a greater economy in management may be effected. We shall expend $25,000 in development." Mr. Armstrong is also interested in the Helen, Preston and other claims.

Granby Smelter's Latest Additions

Works Close Down in Preparation for Blowing in New Furnaces.

Eight Stacks to Be Operated Economically by Electric Power.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Grand Forks, Aug. 12.—Last evening the three remaining furnaces at the Granby smelter were shut down, which means that the entire plant will be in a state of inactivity for the next week. It is the intention of the management to resume operations on the 17th inst., when the present six furnaces will be blown in, in addition to the two new furnaces, making a total of eight furnaces. Owing to the new labor saving electrical devices now in operation the number of men required to operate the eight furnaces will not exceed the number used for the two original furnaces of this plant.

Elmer and Robinson, well-known farmers of this valley, are about to open a new market at Grand Forks. Heretofore they have been selling meat by peddling it from door to door, but now they have decided to oppose P. Burns & Co. in a more formidable way by having an established business here.

The Kettle Valley line railway still continues the work of grading on the North Fork extension of the road. At present about a dozen men are employed under the direct supervision of the companies represented here.

While bathing in the Kettle river yesterday Edward Temple and Johnnie Robinson, two Grand Forks boys, aged 12 and 7 years respectively, narrowly escaped drowning. Young Temple went to the rescue of young Robinson, when he was unable to make the shore. Both boys would have been drowned but for the timely assistance of Robert Prytulski, of this place, who heard the boys shouting and swam out and brought them safely to shore.

The Betts and Hesperus.

That the Betts and Hesperus mines on Hardy mountain, only four miles from Grand Forks, are now practically entitled to rank among the shippers of this district is now demonstrated. Through the energetic work of the management a tunnel has been carried in to a distance of 600 feet with most gratifying results. Other workings on the property show up ore in abundance. It has now been decided by the management to add another machine drill to the present elaborate equipment of mining machinery on these properties, which will be done at once. In order to facilitate the working of these mines even more than formerly the Bonnington Falls power line is building their line in easy access to these properties, so that all necessary power can be obtained comparatively easily. The rapid development of these properties is due to the fact that the Chicago syndicate who own the claims were not afraid to expend money in opening them up and are now being rewarded for their perseverance in what appeared in the first instance to be a pure mining venture.

The following are the customs receipts as received at the chief port of entry at Grand Forks for the month of July last: Grand Forks, $6,238.72; Greenwood, $1,150.32; Phoenix, $593.82; Midway, $496.02; Osoyoos, $121.94;; Carson, $59; Keremeos, $50.78; Cascade, $49; Sidley, $15; Fairview, $140; total, $8,776.98.

General Booth and Farm Settlements

Daily Telegraph of July 31.

Full of energy for continuing the work Booth arrived at Dover this afternoon on his return from his tour in Australia. The long and trying journey of over 20,000 miles has in no way diminished his vitality or dampened his enthusiasm. He looks even more prophetic than hitherto, and it would not surprise one to see those calling to welcome him home again kneel for his blessing. For to him it is only the things of the world that are unreal. We are all dreaming, all striving after that which is nought. The only reality to him is the Almighty and that future life that awaits us all. And his great schemes for the amelioration of the sad and sinful are only valuable as they enable men to prepare for this future. For this great task he feels fitter than ever. And he looks it. When I saw him as he left England last March he was careworn, and looked overweighted with worry. His rugged face was pale as his ample white beard, and was deeply furrowed with lines speaking of anxiety. Yesterday the lines and wrinkles were those of age, and all trace of worry and weariness had disappeared. Constant traveling in the open air and sunshine has tanned his complexion, deepening the whiteness of his masses of hair, through which he constantly runs his fingers as he explains the details of the schemes now filling his brain. For a man of seventy-six years he is remarkably straight, and his agile step would do credit to a man of half his years, while the sea seems to have mellowed the harsher notes of his voice to something of musical utterance. He was ready to talk about his great colonization scheme, and, as he paced the room where I saw him, wearing the customary braided frock coat, which left open showed the red jersey of the Salvation Army with the "Blood and Fire" crest, he was for all the world a veteran ready for any service. The man is all pluck and all hopefulness. Where there has been failure or only limited success, he will personally see that better methods are applied. But it is the failures of humanity—the men and women who have dropped out of the race—that he would recover. They are the supreme object of his care, for to him every soul born into the world has its place in the community, whose business it is to help it to its proper destiny. And with well-conducted people willing to work, all this can be done without ultimate cost to the Commonwealth. Talking of his many plans, he musingly remarked:

"Although the time for the journey was unfavorable, my health is very good, and I am quite as strong and energetic as when I left England."

"What did you think of your reception in Australia?" I asked.

"Throughout my journey," was the reply, "I was deeply moved by the way I was received by people—from the ministers of the government to the humblest citizens. I was struck more than ever by the vastness of the Empire, and by the extraordinary amount of good that the Empire does—particularly in founding those magnificent colonies where people can start life again right away from the dense populations of the towns. I agree that the Empire is doing a vast amount of moral good, but, considering our wealth and influence, I don't think we do enough."

"What are your views on Mr. Rider Haggard's idea that farm colonies for providing employment should be self-supporting?"

"I agree with what Mr. Rider Haggard says. It is what I have been advocating for years. I consider it is the right thing to place the surplus population of the towns in settlements in the colonies. It would be for the advantage of all, because the colonies need labor. But you must be careful what people you send out. The people must be suitable for the work. They must be honest and ready to face hardships. The thing to do is to get a grant of land, and send out a number of men to prepare it. Then when it is ready you send out your colonists by detachments. I would charge each settler for his land, the amount being decided by the man's means. This sum he would pay back by instalments extending over a number of years. If it is done in this way it is bound to be a success, morally and financially."

Mr. Rider Haggard points out that a considerable loss was incurred over some of the Salvation Army farm colonies in America." "That is true. The loss was due to the fact that the settlers were not charged enough for the land. The officer in charge was far too generous. I intend to take the matter in hand myself, for there is absolutely no reason why any money should be lost."

"What class of people would you send out?" "I should only send capable people, who were ready to do work—people who were the victims of misfortune, not vice; people, in fact, who, if given an opportunity, would make their way in the world. I should not send out the incapable people, who have no moral strength at all. They would be no good when they got to the colony, and would prove a source of trouble."

"What would you do with the submerged tenth?" "That class of men must be taken individually and studied. It is very rarely that you come across a man without a single good point at all. I should try and find a good point in him and develop it. Once that was done, the rest would be comparatively easy. I should not on any account send such a man as that to a farm colony."

"In sending the capable men away from the country, would not you reduce the labor market, and increase wages?" "No; not to any great extent, because there are always fresh people coming along."

"Could not your scheme be applied to England?" "Certainly it could. There is no reason why the waste land and unoccupied farms should not be used in this way. For those who are sent to other countries I do not see why the government should not lend us a couple of troopships. Within the last few months 3,050 people have been sent to Canada by us. Of these 250 received all their expenses, as you well know, from The Daily Telegraph Emigration Fund. From the Governor-General down we have been complimented upon the character of these people and their adaptability to the land."

"What is the object of your new motor tour?" "My object is to preach to people whom I have never seen, and who only know me by name. I shall visit all classes and all kinds of towns. I shall preach at some cathedral towns and many great manufacturing centres. I want a revival along."