ENTHUSIASTIC REGARDING CANADA

WELL KNOWN WRITER ON FARMING TALKS

Herbert Myrick Says the Flattering Reports Regarding the Country are Not Exaggerated.

Winnipeg, Aug. 16.—Herbert Myrick, president of the Orange Judd Co., and the Phelps Publishing Co., editor of the American Agriculturist, the Orange Judd Farmer, the New England Homestead and the Farm and Home, American farm journals having a combined circulation of several hundred thousand, arrived in the city yesterday after making an extended tour through Western Canada.

"I have made it my custom," said Mr. Myrick in an interview, "to visit personally every state and territory in which our papers circulate each year and to make a very careful examination of these districts. In pursuance of this custom I came to Canada several weeks ago. Before coming I had the reports of a number of my associates who had visited Canada on many occasions. Among these were Prof. Thomas Shaw, the live stock authority, Clarence A. Hamell, associate editor; B. W. Snow, statistician and court reporter; Otto H. Haubold, manager of the Land Advocate, the Orange Judd Farmer and the Farm and Home.

"I believe that I took the right way to see Canada properly in going first to Alaska and making a long journey of 1,500 miles through the inland sea. The evidences of the great influence on northwestern Canada of the Japan current are evident in Alaska. At Skagway I picked the finest strawberries that ever grew. When I remembered that the mountain ranges of the south entirely disappeared as one travels north, and when I recollected the great influence of the Japanese ocean currents I at once understood why the climate of western Canada should be such as it is."

"How did British Columbia impress you?" was asked.

"I was greatly struck with the terminal facilities in Vancouver and by the splendid harbors found along the coast. The undeveloped mineral resources, the lumber and the water powers of the province also made a strong appeal to me.

"Prior to my own visit to Canada I had thought that the reports from our young men were too enthusiastic, and that even Professor Shaw had had his judgment influenced by hospitable treatment. I am now free to confess with pleasure that they did not put the case a bit too strongly.

"The Orange Judd Farmer and The Farm at Home have endeavored to tell the truth about this country, and we believe that we have sent many thousands of people to it, but I am persuaded that we have understood the case for Canada. In southwestern Alberta farming by the Campbell system will produce crops in such quantities and at such low cost as to enhance greatly the value of vast areas now considered suitable only for range purposes."

"What will the value of irrigation be to the Calgary district?"

"With reference to the C. P. R. irrigation project in Alberta, I desire to say that I consider it the most rational in America. This enormous ditch has been constructed with such economy and the intake water is obtained so economically, that this land can be sold at a less price per acre to the settler than any other irrigable land on this continent. The annual cost of water for irrigation (50 cents for each acre irrigated) is much less than prevails elsewhere. I was through the irrigated sections of Colorado. Such land is valued at from $100 to $300 per acre. In the Yakima valley, in Washington, orchard land under irrigation is worth up to $2,000 per acre. It is difficult to say in advance just what this Calgary land may be worth.

"As a beet sugar expert I was anxious to see a test made on the Calgary plains of beet sugar raising for which this area seems well adapted. As already announced, a Japanese envoy is now looking over the district with a view to the establishment of a beet sugar industry. By belief is that with its other natural advantages this irrigation scheme insures to the city of Calgary a population within fifteen years of 100,000 people.

"Farther north I found the country rich and fertile, more rolling, more wooded, with a climate equally good, if not better. The finest crops I have seen anywhere were average crops in the Edmonton country. Betwen Calgary and Edmonton there are immense areas of splendid land which can be bought at the present time at low prices. Edmonton itself is the metropolis of the inland empire of the Canadian Northwest, by this inland empire I refer to the immense area, beginninng a hundred miles south, two hundred miles east and stretching away to the north and west indefinitely."

FIRE IN BUFFALO.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 15.—One person was burned to death, another fatally burned, and a score had narrow escapes in a fire at the foot of Main street near the waterfront, this afternoon. The dead man is Capt. James Robinson, a veteran lake captain.

Charles Johnson, a sail maker, was fatally burned. The fire started on the top floor of Nos. 1113, 13 Main street, occupied by the Buffalo Ship Chandlery and Supply Company, and is supposed to have been caused by an explosion.

WHEN WOMEN SUFFER

Look out for weakness or disease. See if there is not a sideache, headache, restlessness and the "blues." These symptoms indicate that you need the gentle assistance of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They are women's greatest relief, prevent functional derangements, renew the life of the blood, purify and clean the system throughout. No tonic so potent, no results so marked as follow the use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Price 25c. per box at all dealers.

NUMBER KILLED.

The Loss of Life in the Warsaw Disturbances Was Great.

Warsaw, Aug. 16.—It is now stated that during yesterday's massacre 13 policemen, 4 police sergeants, 7 gendarmes and 4 soldiers were killed, and that eight policemen, two sergeants, two gendarmes and six soldiers were wounded. The soldiers in replying to the attacks on the police with volleys and charging into the crowds, killed 13 men and two women, and severely wounded 70 persons and slightly injured 95. During the night shots were heard in different parts of the city, but the casualties have not been ascertained.

INVESTIGATION OF GREAT WORTH

CANADIAN COMPANIES FINANCIALLY SOUND

The Manager of Mutual Life Emphasized Value of Royal Commission—No Unauthorized Investments.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

George Wegenast, manager of the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada, arrived in the city last night on his annual tour of inspection. On this occasion he is accompanied by Robert Melvin, the president. Both expressed themselves as satisfied with the condition of business in the West, and Mr. Wegenast was good enough to give a Times representative an interesting interview touching largely upon the recent investigation by the royal commission on insurance.

"The net result of the investigation," he said, "should cause satisfaction to policy holders. The companies will be better managed, if possible, and additional safeguards provided for the public by amendments to the Insurance Act. No one should discontinue life insurance because of the investigation. It has done more good than even hoped. An impetus has been given to the business of Canadian companies, the Mutual Life having had a large accession of new policies recently. At the outset certain papers predicted that companies incorporated in the Dominion would be found in a similar condition to that disclosed by the Armstrong investigation in New York. This was found not to be the case. Canadian companies, on the whole, were found to be well managed, and, while some made unauthorized investments of a speculative character, no loss of any consequence resulted. The Mutual Life was found, however, to be innocent of any offence of this kind. Practically all its resources are invested in first mortgages on real estate and municipal bonds. These can be turned into gold at any time, and with a good profit on original cost, outside the interest being earned continuously. Buying whole issues of bonds, very often at their par value, has placed the company in a good position. They can nearly all be sold at a good advance over the face value, and, if necessary, be converted into cash at once.

"Unlike many other companies, the loan department is entirely distinct from that governing insurance. What are called contingent loans have never been made. If a man wants to borrow money on real estate, his application is passed upon by the loan officials without reference to the insurance department. There is no saying, 'you must insure your life to the extent of the loan,' before lending an applicant the money. In these double-headed arrangements there is generally something that it would be inadvisable to accept, and the Mutual Life accordingly refuses to engage in the practice.

"One of the reasons of our visit here is to look into the resources of British Columbia as a field for investment. We already have large interests in the other Western provinces, and, as we are doing a large business here, we think the time has arrived for the company's loan department to commence operations in the Pacific province. Of course, the matter is yet in embryo, and dependent upon the opinion of the directors, but I think that, within a very short time, we shall have heavy interests in British Columbia. As the company grows and has more money to invest its field of operations must of necessity widen.

"Conditions all across the Dominion are good. This is shown by the extraordinary demand for money and the general inability to obtain loans on satisfactory terms. It is an axiom of business that in good times money is hard to get. In the western provinces the banks must arrange to move the wheat crop. This entails preserving a large amount of immediately available cash and prevents, for the time being, many heavy commercial or municipal loans.

"I would like to again emphasize," Mr. Wegenast concluded, "the fact that the recent investigation has benefited the general public and that Canadian companies were proved in most cases to be well managed. No business attains perfection. If any company, whether insurance, loan, or any other class, were suddenly confronted with a strict investigation some minor irregularity would surely be found. Taking this into consideration, I can only say that companies engaging in the insurance business in Canada have reason to be proud of the results of the investigation. The public has no reason at all for losing confidence in Canadian institutions. They compare favorably with any in the world. The royal commission will probably recommend some minor changes in the Insurance Act, for further safeguarding the interests of policy holders, and also furnish some relief in certain respects to the companies.

"The Mutual Life was found to have absolutely no unauthorized investments, and this fact, coupled with its unexcelled financial position, has had the effect of increasing its business, particularly in the West."

GOLDWIN SMITH'S VIEWS.

He Deals With Chamberlain's Policy in Letter to Tribune.

London, Aug. 15.—In a letter to the Tribune, Goldwin Smith says Chamberlain's special policy for commercial union of the empire has no visible support in Canada, although his imperialism and protectionism is congenial to a certain circle of Canadian protectionists who are willing to raise duties on foreign goods. Nothing can be further from their thoughts than a reduction of the duties on British goods. He thinks it imperially absurd, besides, to have it in the midst of a strong French nationality that doesn't share British dreams.

OFFICIAL VISIT TO SOUND TRAPS

COMMISSIONERS SPEND DAY WITH AMERICANS

Prof. Prince Declines to Talk of Proposed Change in Salmon Fishing Regulations.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Prof. Prince and other members of the Dominion fisheries commission arrived in Victoria this morning after paying an official visit to the Sound. Yesterday their time was taken up with an inspection of the fish traps in the neighborhood of Bellingham, Anacortes and other points. To-day they are engaged making a similar visit to the Vancouver Island traps, having left for the sites at Sooke and other places on board the steamer Georgia.

Just before leaving the professor gave a Times representative a short interview on his impressions while on the American side. Unfortunately, he said, the majority of the canneries were not actually operating. The run of sockeyes was practically over, and almost all the establishments were busy cleaning and putting their plants in shape to close down. But the Canadian officials had been received very courteously, everything possible being done to facilitate their inspection and to making their trip a pleasant one.

Questioned along the line of the cleanliness of the American canneries, Prof. Prince explained that it had been impossible to ascertain just what methods were followed in the actual canning, because of the aforementioned reason—that the season had all but concluded. But he was of the opinion that much the same system was followed as upon the Canadian side of the 49th parallel. In other words, he had every reason to believe that the salmon caught there were handled in a sanitary way and put up in such a way as to elicit the commendation of the most fastidious persons.

As to the possibility of Prof. Prince recommending that the trap fishing season be extended, the latter when asked whether such reports were correct declined to say anything one way or the other. It was a matter that would have to come before the commission for consideration. As the presiding officer of that body it would be bad taste for him to make any remarks either favoring or disapproving of the proposition before everyone concerned had had an opportunity of placing their views upon record.

J. C. Brown, another member of the commission, told a newspaperman that the attitide of the Americans in reference to the salmon industry was much the same as had always been evident. They looked at the matter from a business standpoint, and that alone. To them the problem was how to capture the largest possible number of sockeyes for canning purposes. His impression was that they were inclined to leave to the Dominion government such work as the establishment of hatcheries and other steps towards the propogation of the fish. They looked at the matter from the basis of commercialism, and their motto was: "We'll look after ourselves; let the other fellow do the same." By this he did not mean to infer that the Americans did not acknowledge the importance of precautions and establishments for hatching purposes in order that the industry might be maintained, upon its present lucrative plane, in the future. They saw that, but were apt, perhaps, to leave the bulk of the labor, not to mention the incidental expenditure, to their neighbors.

Like Prof. Prince, the courtesy of the American canners to the Canadian commissioners was referred to by Mr. Brown. They had done everything possible to enable them to make the inspection throuogh, despite the disadvantage of being unable to see the canneries in full operation.

Mr. Brown did not place much credence in the common reports that the past season had been a financial failure to all trap owners. He mentioned several instances on the Sound where proprietors had cleared $10,000, $15,000 and even $25,000 during the few months of the run. The disappointment referred to in so many newspaper accounts was exaggerated. Of course there was a certain amount of truth in what was said, but it could not be taken as all correct. He knew of one proprietor of a well known trap who at the commencement had entered into a contract with a cannery to supply fish throughout the season at a specified amount. The figure was a moderate one, and had he not bound himself in such a way but left himself open to dispose of his catches upon the open market, he would have finished with a far larger margin of profit. But the rise in the price of salmon, more than had been seen in years, had not been anticipated. In spite of his mistake, however, the earnings were reported to have been creditable. If a trap could pay under such conditions, Mr. Brown argued, the season could not fairly be termed a pronounced financial failure from the standpoint of the trap owners.

In the opinion of Mr. Brown those engaged in trap fishing were of too retiring a disposition. They were following the same policy as the western lumber men who annually spoke of the small margin of profit in this calling, and yet continued to roll up a bank account until ultimately they became numbered among the millionaires.

It has not yet been decided when the business sessions of the commissions will be resumed. That the next sitting will take place at an early date, however, is assured.

STRINGENT ORDNANCE.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 16.—Without a dissenting vote, in the presence of a large gallery of spectators, the city council of Birmingham last night finally passed an ordnance which will prohibit the operation of any kind of brokerage house in the city which deals in futures after October 1st. This was brought about by the defalcation of the First National Bank of Birmingham.

DELIVERS THE GOODS.

Chief Isaacs in Klondike Wants to Be Paid For Rain.

Chief Isaac declares that he is keeping his man on the Moosehide dome and the medicine men at Moosehide city hard at work making the showers now blessing the Klondike, says a Dawson exchange. The chief is not at all bashful about the declaration, and is progressing well in his work of getting a thousand signers to his petition to have the government pay him $700 spot cash for making the clouds weep.

Isaac has no hesitancy in declaring Hatfield a frost and an intruder, and in praising his own ability as a precipitator of the aqueous fluid.

"See'm big showers since Hatfield go 'way?" says the chief, as his beady black eyes sparkle.

"See'm?" repeats the cunning old fellow, and then when the listener nods his head the old fellow expostulates:

"Whoop, me make 'em rain like devil."

WESTERN MAN MAY GO ON SUPREME BENCH

Ottawa, Aug. 16.—It is understood here the successor to the late Hon. R. Sedgewick on the Supreme court bench will come from one of the provinces west of the lakes. At present two judges are from Quebec, two from Ontario and one from the Maritime Provinces.

ABANDONS PROJECT OF REACHING POLE

Walter Wellman Will Not Attempt His Balloon Trip of Discovery This Season.

London, Aug. 16.—A dispatch from Christiania to the Daily Mail says that private letters received there from Spitzbergen state that owing to the lateness of the season, Walter Wellman, the chief of the Chicago Record-Herald Arctic expedition, has abandoned the project of ballooning to the North Pole this year.

Mr. Wellman's name is prominent in connection with Arctic expeditions. There attaches to this proposed trip by balloon a widespread interest. Wellman's reputation for pluck combined with the fact that it was to be by balloon made the voyage specially interesting.

FISHING PARTY FROM GREAT CENTRAL LAKE

The Superintendent of Education Returns From Trip to Interior of Vancouver Island.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Bronzed with the suns of a couple of weeks at the Great Central lake three prominent educationists and a couple of boys returned to Victoria on Tuesday. The party consisted of Alexander Robinson, superintendent of education, and his son, David Wilson, provincial school inspector, and F. T. Eaton, city superintendent of schools, with his nephew. They left by the Tees on August 1st, and, together with a boat and camp impedimenta, landed on the wharf at New Alberni. The thirteen miles between that point and the lake was driven over, and the party boarded their small boat for the other end. The Great Central lake is about 25 miles in length, bounded on all sides by high mountains and of an almost unmeasurable depth. At the northern end it is fed by two rivers, one of them, that to the left, flowing from a small lake caused by an ancient rock slide. The latter only contains about a square mile of surface, but is reported to abound with fish.

Great Central lake is a splendid place for a summer outing, convenient of access and possessing all the requisities for camping out. Though extensive fishing by miners and prospectors has somewhat reduced the quantity of lake trout obtainable with the fly, ample remain for good sport.

There are about eight men working at the Big Interior mine, doing development work, and it is not likely the force will be much augmented until the close of litigation in which the property is involved. The party considered the vicinity of Alberni one of the best agricultural districts of the province, and it is probable that when the road, now being built from the head of Beaver creek to Union, is completed a good market can be had at the mines near the latter town.

Another route was followed on the return trip. The stage was taken from Alberni to Nanaimo and Victoria reached by the E. & N. railway. Recent improvements have made the road across the island one of the best for automobles to be found anywhere. It has been widened to an uniform width and the radius of the curves in many cases reduced.

Mr. Robinson and his party met one of the machines en route to Alberni, driven by Miss Watson, and the party of autoists expressed themselves as delighted with the splendid condition of the highway.

ANOTHER GREAT DISCOVERY.

A well known gentleman in Black Bay, Ont., Mr. John Cowan, has discovered an absolute specific for Rheumatism, and writes: "I was affected with Sciatica and chronic Rheumatism which I contracted years ago. The disease had a great hold in my blood, and it was hard to make any impression on it. Reading of Ferrozone I was convinced of its merit and it's certainly the best I have ever tried. Why it just drove away the Rheumatism. Even stiffened old sufferers will experience quick results. The reason is that Ferrozone acts through the blood and thereby destroys the cause of the disease. Price 50c. per box at all dealers.

TELLS OF RAID ON SEAL ROOKERIES

SOLICITOR SIM HAS ARRIVED FROM NORTH

He Reports That Pirates Have Been Taken to Juneau—Patrol Will Be Extended.

Edwin W. Sims, solicitor for the United States department of commerce and labor, who arrived at St. Paul Island two days after the piratical raid on the seal rookeries by a number of Japanese, has arrived at Seattle.

Mr. Sims states that the raid of the Japanese was a desperate and piratical undertaking and that more than five may have been killed. There were two pitched battles, although the Japanese did not make much of a showing except to try to escape. They made away with nearly 200 skins, and may have killed twice that number. The seals destroyed were worth between $7,500 and $8,000.

Piracy will probably be the charge laid against the captured 12 Japanese. The latter were taken on the revenue cutter McCulloch to Kodiak, where they were arraigned August 8th before the United States court commissioner. The charge against them was unlawfully killing seals and unlawfully landing on the government reserve. They were then sent to Juneau to wait the action of the grand jury.

Speaking of the raid and the results, Solicitor Sims said to the Seattle Times:

"I arrived at St. Paul Island on the cutter McCullough July 20th. The guards and the natives had not yet recovered from the excitement attending the raids of July 16th and 17th. The island is surrounded by dense fogs during a great part of the time, making conditions ideal for a successful raid.

"Monday morning, July 16th, the guards heard firing in the water about the island. Investigation was started at once. Government Agent Lembkey and his assistant, Mr. Judge, found a party of six Japanese landing on the shore, armed with clubs and skinning gear. They captured the six men at rifles' point. The firing continued all day Monday. Tuesday morning it was resumed, the raiders killing seals promiscuously in the water. This is against the law, while the act of landing and taking seals was piracy itself.

"That morning the guards reported seeing a schooner lying 200 yards off shore. Lembkey and a party of 15 armed guards went to the spot. They surprised five boat loads of raiders. They had killed nearly 200 seals on the island and were engaged in skinning them when discovered.

"The Japanese quickly made for the boats, carrying their booty with them. They were ordered to surrender, but refused. Then the guards fired and five were killed, and perhaps more. The excitement was so great no one could tell just what happened. One man fell dead in a boat, another was seen to drift away in the surf and the Japanese were seen to throw another body from the deck of the schooner when the raiders reached the boat.

"The guards captured five men on Tuesday morning, 12 prisoners being taken in all, including the wounded man. The schooners made away without difficulty.

"We learned that two of the schooners were the Toyai Maru II. and the Mei Maru. The Japanese told us these had left Hakodate late in May on the raid. The names of the other two schooners were not learned. One seen on the other side of the island, where the pirates killed a number of seals in the water but did not land as far as I know.

"After being bound over to answer to the grand jury, the raiders were taken from Kodiak to Juneau and there imprisoned. The Japanese were killed while resisting arrest and trying to escape with stolen property."

Mr. Sims said the Japanese prisoners would say but little of the origin of their venture. He said that he could not say whether or not any whites were interested in the raid.

According to a dispatch from Washington the U. S. cutter McCulloch has taken three months' supplies aboard with the evident intention of maintaining a longer patrol around the seal islands of the Behring Sea than usual.

Capt. Charles H. McLellan, one of the cutters, has stated in correspondence to Washington: "Americans are shut out by law from sealing in vessels and the British are restricted by treaty, but there is no treaty with the Japanese. Consequently Americans and Canadians, as well as Japanese, fit out under the Japanese flag and not only raid the sea islands, but steal the skins from the storehouses of the North American Commercial Co.

"I boarded one vessel flying the Japanese flag in which all were Americans with the exception of a single Japanese, whom they had to pose as captain. Another I boarded was manned entirely by Japanese.

"They are a desperate lot. Usually they keep just beyond the three-mile limit when there is a revenue vessel about."

BUYING SILVER.

United States Treasury Has Resumed Purchases of Metal.

Washington, Aug. 15.—Pursuant to the announcement of the secretary of the United States treasury that he desired to receive tenders of silver, to-day, four bids were made to Director Robertson of the mint. After examination it was announced that the government had purchased fifty thousand ounces of silver 999 fine at 62.62 cents per ounce.

It is not the custom of the treasury to announce the name of the individual or corporation through whom the silver is obtained, and hence no name of the successful bidder can be given. It is the expectation that the government will require from fifty to one hundred thousand ounces of silver per week for an indefinite length of time. It is the purpose, therefore, of Secretary Shaw and Director Roberts to receive bids on Wednesday of each week until further notice.

CARS COLLIDE.

Injuring Fifteen Persons, Some of Whom May Not Recover.

Los Angeles, Aug. 13.—A collision between two cars of the Redondo-Los Angeles electric lines shortly after 8 o'clock this morning, south of the city, just outside of tse corporate limits, resulted in the injury of fifteen persons, several of whom, it is believed, will die. J. F. Knepper, tourist, internally injured, may die. Mrs. Rosena Jones has right shoulder broken; E. H. Sherley, injured about head and internally. All of the injured, with two exceptions, were from this city. The accident was caused by a misunderstanding of orders.

THE STRIKE AT ESQUIMALT WORKS

MANAGER OF YARD GIVES HIS VERSION

Men Did Not Give Proper Notice—Laborers Paid More Than Port Rates.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The strike situation at the yard of the B. C. Marine Railway at Esquimalt is unchanged. Some twenty-five laborers of the large staff that is employed at the yard, who knocked off work yesterday morning because the management refused to concede to them an increase in wages, are still on strike, and there appears to have been no compromise on either side towards a settlement. Business, however, continues uninterrupted. At least to the newspaperman who visited the yard this morning the work appeared to be advancing with the customary swing, and no laborers were standing around either in the yard or immediately outside, who might attempt to interfere or influence any men engaged to take the place of the strikers.

Seen to-day, H. Bullen, one of the managers of the yard, said that usually he went on the principle that sometimes the less said for publication the better. He did not wish to have anything published about the strike, because it might affect business, and what effected the business of the yard certainly worked to the detriment of the port. By way of explanation, Mr. Bullen stated that the yard had to work continuously in competition, and in contracting for a vessel on the Sound the fear might arise in the mind of an owner that if his vessel were sent here it would be tied up because of labor troubles. He would thus be opposed to sending his vessel here if the work on her could be done elsewhere in a place where everything was running smoothly.

"The trouble in our yard," continued Mr. Bullen, "is with the ordinary laboring men. We keep a considerable number of ordinary laborers for rough work. They are paid 25 cents an hour with the understanding that if business necessitates a few hours working at night or on Sunday the rate will hold good. This has always been the rule of the yard and the men are engaged with that understanding. The men are furnished with constant employment, but the supply cannot always be depended upon. Men come to us and work for a few months, and as opportunities present themselves they leave. Consequently we are continually taking on green men."

With regard to the wage paid, Mr. Bullen said that the ordinary pay in port for unskilled labor is 20 cents an hour. Some time ago he discussed with his brother what should be paid the men. His brother proposed that they be given the ordinary port wage, but he thought it better to pay the higher rate so that the men could when required work overtime. When the laborers now out on strike came to him, they proposed that they be allowed time and a half pay for work done after hours, Mr. Bullen was not prepared to concede this.

They had come to him without a moment's notice. He urged them to let the matter stand for a week's consideration, but this they declined to do, and went out on strike. They are causing a little embarrassment, but that is all. "They seemed to ignore the fact," said Mr. Bullen, "that all this work we have in the yard is contract work, and that in undertaking it we calculated on the rate of wage that we had been paying."

"They say that it is unfair to them that the boilermakers working alongside them should receive time and a half pay for overtime when they did not. But with regard to this I might say that the boilermakers are laid off for a portion of the year, while they are kept on. Just now there is a scarcity of men, and it is this that the men have taken advantage of. It will be only a few weeks, however," the manager continued, "until men are down here and willing to work for $1.50 a day. In the fall of the year there is always a large number applying for jobs."

Mr. Bullen said in conclusion that he was willing to pay port wages and allow time and half pay for working after hours and on Sunday, but he could not see his way clear to pay 25 cents an hour and allow the additional pay asked for.

RECORD BREAKING TRIP.

Automobile Starts From New York For San Francisco.

New York, Aug. 16.—An attempt to break the automobile record from this city to San Francisco in a two-cylinder car started at 3 o'clock this morning from Herald Square. Richard H. Little and Christian D. Hagerty were in the machine.

NEVER SLIT YOUR BOOTS.

That doesn't cure the corn. Just apply the old standby, Putnam's Corn Extractor. It acts like magic. Kills the pain, cures the corn, does it without burn or scar. Get the best—it's "Putnam's."

CANADIAN LABOR PARTY PROPOSED

RESOLUTION BEFORE THE LABOR COUNCIL

Will Be Discussed at Next Meeting—Objection Taken Last Night to Hindus.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

At last evening's meeting of the trades and labor council the question of forming a Labor party came up on a notice of motion given by President Gray.

He briefly outlined what he considered would be the work of the party proposed to be formed, and asked the council to discuss the motion fully at the next night of meeting.

The motion was seconded and was then referred to the legislative committee, which was asked to deal with the matter and report at the next meeting.

The resolution was as folows:

That this council forward to the Trades and Labor Congress the following motion:

That steps be at once taken for the formation of a Canadian Labor Party having a combined national, provincial and municipal platform to which all joining members and all candidates shall be firmly pledged.

To adopt a platform embodying national, provincial and municipal legislation for the best interests of the masses of the people.

To draw up a constitution providing for the admission of members for the government of the party, and for the selection of candidates, who shall contest municipal and parliamentary elections, in the direct interests of labor.

To promote social intercourse between members and to provide a common meeting ground upon which workers throughout the province and the Dominion generally shall be enabled to join hands and to make preparations for the struggle for the defence of the interests of the masses as against the interests of the monopolists and the classes generally.

To secure the proper representation of the workers by the workers on all elected bodies.

To provide and regulate a system of financing by membership fees and otherwise by which a fund shall be built up for the purpose of contesting labor elections and for any other purpose by which the cause of labor can be advanced.

The secretary reported that he had forwarded 2,000 copies of the resolution passed at a previous meeting protesting against the importation of Hindu laborers. The question was discussed during the evening, and a further resolution passed as follows:

That this council ask the Dominion government to take steps to prevent the inrush of Hindu laborers, and that the press reports regarding the Hindus who have already arrived be sent to the minister of labor, that the minister be urged to ascertain who is responsible for the importation scheme, under which they came to British Columbia, and that the member for this district be requested to give his aid and co-operation.

The secretary also reported that circulars had been sent to all unions in the province giving information pertaining to the coming convention of the Canadian Labor Congress in this city.

President Gray, who occupied the chair, announced that he had determined to appoint two more members on the legislative and municipal committee. Those appointed were W. Wilby and R. Ryan.

The Vancouver trades and labor council wrote reporting that they would hold a grand labor carnival at Brockton Point on the afternoon and evening of September 3rd, which would include a good programme of sports. The customary street parade would not be held. With regard to an excursion to Vancouver on that day the committee in charge of this reported unfavorably.

Another communication, which was dealt with, came from the International Brewery Workers, who asked that the officers of the council organize the brewery workers here. The secretary was instructed to forward copies of the communication to the Victoria Phoenix Brewing Company and the License Vinters' Association.

The explanation from the police commissioners relative to the release of a couple of prisoners from the city lockup, whose fines were paid in order that they might join a steamer whose crew had gone on strike, was received, but did not prove satisfactory, the council considering that before the men were given their freedom there should not have been any verbal agreement with them as to what they should do subsequently. There was an important legal aspect of the subject, and it should, the council thought, be brought to the attention of the provincial attorney-general and to the minister of justice at Ottawa.

It was also decided that the legislation committee should take steps towards the re-enactment of the Naval Act in British Columbia. J. D. McNiven, M. P. P., A. Johnson and G. F. Gray were appointed to represent the council at the convention on September 17th.

After a vote of thanks had been passed to the Ogilvie hardware firm for closing during the mid-week half holiday the meeting adjourned.

SETTLING ACCOUNTS.

A Doctor in California Shoots a Saloon Keeper, Probably Fatally.

Colusa, Cal., Aug. 15.—Dr. L. H. Francis shot and fatally wounded S. P. Morton, soloon-keeper, at Princeton this morning. The trouble started yesterday afternoon, when Francis presented a bill for professional service to Morton, which account was resented, and resulted in Francis being slapped three times. This morning Morton armed himself and went to Francis' office. Francis ordered him to keep outside, but Morton continued to advance with revolver in hand. As he stepped inside the door Francis fired his own revolver, the bullet striking Morton in the centre of the neck and inflicting a wound that is believed to be fatal.

SEEKING FO ISLAN

INDIAN CHIEF WI SEARC

Business on West Co Be Good—Alb Bene

A correspondent o ing from Alberni, s story has spread Golconda has been interior of Vancouve different Indians ha gets of pure gold w have panned out at t fall situated in the of the mountains in Island. It is report chief has been sent parties to spy ou bring back an unbia The story comes fr nalmo. Several par that it is no fabrica have panned out th chunks.

As a summer reso ing to the front. Du months several tou visited the place in who have made th great satisfaction condition of the roa chanted with the vi scenery along the ro great many points o ous directions which reach.

Many prospectors country, via the gre the vicinity of the B discovery.

There is a stir also ties along the Alber recent strike on t group is only one t times in store for m part of the island. bonded by Seattle a a year ago, who spe money in developi They worked it for and then threw it Bros., the original were not discouraged ed to again test the the firing of the sec a magnificent vein o running 25 per cent. carrying a good per Five or six feet of t sight.

The recent big find to equal the Big Inte of its resources, and this property will s menced. Fifty men employment. A smel is projected, but its depend on certain being done.

The many new ent up along the West C ed Alberni, as suppli table and lumber in are a steady shipme the West Coast.

VALENCIA

Arrangements Near Expedition to Ta Seattle For

The committee a Seattle Building Tra handle the work of to make the prelimin for bringing bodies the Valencia wreck to has almost completed says the Post-Intell pects to send an expe of the disaster not la of next week. The g necessary funds have the next step will be to do the work of re from the present re bringing them here.

The funds for this come from the workl just as the project its moted and carried to by a working man's was intended to raise fund as possible by tion, but the commit slow to respond. By to subscribe a suffic been raised. There a vidual subscribers.

The work of transf will be put in the ha who will attend to all perative that the wor the end of August. Af coast where the wrec comes dangerous. If is in port at the tim is ready to begin work be made to secure it t cials. The committee accompany the expedi

Whether the remain sary for the work are or not, the committee will be commenced. T ficulty will be in getti board the ship, whic with rowboats, as sm get in to the coast a where the bodies are best conditions.

In the Stackpole mu Angeles yesterday, Dr wife of the murdered evening before took t and made a complete own and Stackpole's called to the stand. amination, she reitera of the murder and of h Stackpole.

Looking For

There's a bushel of of Foot Elm. Never l ble you when you can less remedy for 25 puts your feet into a —so that they feel r or out of your shoes. thousands joyful.