ANOTHER CANNERY WILL BE ERECTED

SALMON BUSINESS OF VANCOUVER ISLAND

Big Harvest Now Being Reaped—New Order-in-Council Respecting Closed Season.

The Times special correspondent at Ottawa wires that the following order-in-council has just been passed: "No one shall fish for salmon from Saturday morning at 6 o'clock until the following Sunday afternoon at 6 o'clock except in the rivers and waters of British Columbia north of the 54th parallel of north latitude, in which rivers and waters no one shall fish for salmon from Saturday at 12 o'clock noon until 12 p. m. midnight of the following Sunday with this provision, that in waters of the Skeena river and its estuary no one shall fish for salmon from Saturday morning at 6 o'clock until the following Sunday afternoon at 6 o'clock."

With regard to the above local cannery men are somewhat in a quandary to understand its meaning. Some weeks ago they petitioned Ottawa to have the regulation then in force changed so as to have the close season include two nights and one day, in conformity with the law ruling on the American side. The advantage to be derived from this is one day's fishing, the traps being not worked at night. Under the new order-in-council, as quoted above, however, the suspension of business during two days and one night will be necessary. With respect to fishing in northern waters the new order reverts back to a former regulation which was in vogue until missionaries had it altered so that all fishing on Sunday was prohibited.

While the traps down the Straits today are closed, it is possible some of the fish in them will be lifted. Another 40,000 were taken from the Todd & Munsie traps yesterday, and 25,000 of these were delivered at the cannery at Esquimalt, the remaining 15,000 being forwarded to the Fraser. This was the only lift reported this morning. The big run continues, however, and the trouble with cannery men is now what can be done with the enormous quantity of fish everywhere on hand. The Anacortes canneries are said to be packing 13,000 fish a day.

Probably the uppermost question in the minds of many respecting the fish trap business on Vancouver Island is: What development of the industry will follow the successful experiments tried this year. The shrewdest man can hardly say at present, but extension of business is regarded generally as inevitable.

The present harvest is not over, and may last for another ten or fifteen days. All trap owners, however, know now that trap locations on Vancouver Island are the very best to be found, but until the returns are all in and until the various companies have learned what profits they have netted there will be few announcements of what plans are in store for the future. Just what the season has meant to one company—the Capital City Canning & Packing Company—the Times is enabled to partially state. A director of the company informed a representative of this paper a few days ago that the coming winter would see a cannery built and finished for operation next year. Enough has now been seen of the working of the traps to justify a further expenditure, and the cannery, he added, will be constructed on one of four sites now offered. Which he could not indicate. There were a number of considerations which would determine the matter. First there was the question of the proximity of an abundant supply of water, and then the convenience of shipping facilities, as well as the suitability of the surroundings. It will be remembered that the company projected this institution last fall, and they found it impossible to get more than the traps erected for use this season. There was also some doubt, it is believed, among a number of directors as to what success the traps might have. This, however, no longer exists, and the company see great possibilities ahead for the industry on this Island.

The run of salmon next year will probably not equal that of this year, but this fact will not deter those interested in prosecuting the business to a greater extent, for trap fishing undoubtedly yields big returns.

Should the large run of fish continue for a little while longer it is probable that every trap on the Vancouver Island coast will have paid for itself. For the amount of capital invested and the expense required in operating it is indeed unlikely that there is another industry that is capable of the same results in so short a time. It is an asset to this city, if all the money derived therefrom was here expended, worth millions. Exact figures are hardly necessary to prove this assertion. Some idea may be gleaned along this line from the following information. There are thirteen or fourteen traps on the Island coast, not to speak of a small number on the western shore, and they require to operate on an average of from ten to twelve men apiece, making in all over one hundred in this employment, many of whom are experts in the business, and demand large pay. Each company has chartered from one to four tugs or freighters to carry the fish from the Straits, either to Victoria, Vancouver or the Fraser, and wherever the fish are handled again there are engaged other forces of men whose income necessarily come out of the profits of the traps.

From the working of the traps a cannery in Esquimalt giving further employment to a large number of men has demonstrated the foresight and wisdom of two Victorians who had the courage to risk capital on the venture while the industry was yet in its initiative stages.

There is a small business which has been started in the city of shipping spring salmon to Germany, which has just encouraged another firm to embark in a similar enterprise of forwarding sockeyes cured in a like manner to Australia and New Zealand. No actual shipments of these latter fish have yet been made, but the preparations for receiving them first and treating them after their arrival have already been carried out, and it will be only a matter of a short time before a start has been made in packing them.

There is, too, the demand created for what might be called by-products, that is the various kinds of fish other than salmon caught in the traps, and for the shipment of the offal to Port Angeles, where it is there manufactured into guano.

The above is but an outline of the different forms which the industry has assumed. As to what revenue it brings to the trap men in the first place one can only surmise, for few companies there are these days who will open their books and exhibit an account of their earnings for the benefit of the public. It has been said by those in the business that the traps have a capacity for holding at one time one million fish. It is also possible that this number of fish can be obtained in 24 hours. In this catch there is always a variety of fish, ranging in valuation from five cents a sockeye, which a Times man was informed is the actual price of the fish at the trap, to 4 cents a pound for spring salmon. The latter run from 75 cents to 90 cents a fish. It will be observed from this that when a trap makes a haul of 100,000 fish the owner has reason to be jubilant. When he has several traps and meets with proportionately big catches in all he may begin to feel as if his fortune was in sight.

A little Sunlight Soap will clean cut glass and other articles until they shine and sparkle. Sunlight Soap will wash other things than clothes. 4B

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—On the 19th of August a large excursion under the Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association, San Francisco, will reach Victoria. In the party it is expected there will be 150 people. The excursion will leave San Francisco at 9 p.m. on August 16th; Portland two days later at 8.30 a.m., Seattle at 12 p.m. the same day, and will reach this city at 5 a.m. on the 19th of August. They will take their departure from Victoria at 6.45 on the evening of the following day, returning south by the same route. S. Bunner, one of the party, writing to Chief Watson of the Victoria fire department, suggests that a parade be held on Saturday, as the visitors will appear in uniform and will have one fire engine with them. Any other arrangement, the writer says, would be acceptable, but the suggestion Mr. Watson considers a good one, and an effort will be made to have a good turnout of veterans on the occasion. There may also be seen in the parade some of the veteran apparatus which had been in use here in early days.

It is estimated that 500 motor omnibuses will be running in London a year hence. Drivers of horse-drawn omnibuses are being trained for the new work.

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JUDICIAL ROAST FOR MR. GIBSON

'FRISCO DETECTIVE HAULED OVER COALS

Judge Lampman and Defendant's Counsel Scored California Sleuth for Remarks Made by Him.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Mr. Collins continued his cross-examination of Mr. Whiting, the San Francisco attorney, this morning, and will probably conclude this afternoon. Between this case and that of Rex vs. Gibbons in the Assize court, court habitues have considerable diversion. This morning, just before adjourning, Mr. Helmcken said he desired to question Detective Gibson regarding a query he is alleged to have addressed to the stenographer about him. The detective, Mr. Helmcken understood, had asked the stenographer if he (Mr. Helmcken) had tried to get her to change the evidence of any of the witnesses. The detective was not present this morning, so the matter will be taken up this afternoon.

A feature of the Collins extradition proceedings yesterday was the scorching received by Detective Sergeant Tom Gibson, of the San Francisco police, at the hands of His Honor Judge Lampman, and H. D. Helmcken, K. C., counsel for Mr. Collins. As mentioned in the Times, Mr. Helmcken intimated yesterday morning that he desired the detective to be present in court in the afternoon, as he had a statement to make concerning him. When the commission resumed in the afternoon Mr. Helmcken informed His Honor that in pursuance of the intimation he had given in the morning he wished to make a statement. He inquired if Detective Sergeant Gibson was in court.

Mr. Higgins: "He's here."

Mr. Helmcken then stated that on reading the report of Tuesday's proceedings in the morning paper of Wednesday it occurred to him that the portion dealing with Mr. Groom's testimony was incorrect. To satisfy himself that he had not misapprehended what Mr. Groom had stated, he called upon the stenographer previous to the sitting and asked her to produce her notes of Mr. Groom's testimony, as he wahted to compare them with the newspaper report. He did so and found the report to be substantially correct. His learned friend, Mr. Higgins, asked him if he had any exception to the notes, and he (Mr. Helmcken) explained why he asked for their production. Subsequently he learned that Detectice Sergeant Gibson had called upon Mrs. Blygh. He (Mr. Helmcken) also called upon Mrs. Blygh and inquired if the detective had used his name in connection with his interview. He was told that this individual had called upon the stenographer and asked her if Mr. Helmcken had tried to get her to change her notes. Mrs. Blygh informed the officer what had actually taken place, and Gibson at the conclusion of the interview with her said: "So they're trying to get the notes changed?"

Now, continued Mr. Helmcken, Gibson was a witness in this case, in fact a persecutor or prosecutor, whichever it may be, and to make such an contemptible requisition to the reporter was a reflection upon the court and the defence, and should not be tolerated. He (Mr. Helmcken) desired a proper explanation, and asked the court to take note of it and inform this individual from San Francisco that such practices would not be tolerated. It was unfair and unjust to attempt to thus create a prejudice against the defendant, and would not be permitted in a British court of justice.

Mr. Higgins said he had made enquiries of Mrs. Blygh and Sergeant Gibson, and was told that the matter arose from a discussion as to the testimony of the witness Groom. It was whether the witness had given "yes" or "no" in answer to a certain question. To settle the uncertainty Mr. Gibson called upon Mrs. Blygh. While there he asked if she had been approached by the other side with a view to having her notes changed. He (Mr. Higgins) was informed that Mr. Helmcken's name was not used in the interview.

Detective Sergeant Gibson: "Permit me to say that I never cast any reflection upon the attorney for the defence, and am surprised that he should make the charge. I don't know Mr. Helmcken, and only met him once, when introduced to him, and that was in a hurry. I certainly did not make use of his name."

Mr. Helmcken: "I don't desire to make the acquaintance of this individual, even if I was introduced to him in a hurry, as he says. But it doesn't make any difference whether my name was used or not, I was plainly the party referred to."

His Hoonr: "I made inquiries, and gathered that while your name was not mentioned, Mr. Helmcken, you were the party referred to. I learned that what Mr. Gibson said to Mrs. Blygh was to the effect that the other side would use every effort to get the notes changed."

Detective Sergeant Gibson: "Your Honor, did the stenographer say that?"

His Honor: "Yes."

Detective Gibson: "She must be mistaken."

Mr. Helmcken: "Your Honor, the stenographer is a sworn officer of this court, and ——"

His Honor: "I must accept the statement of the stenographer."

Mr. Higgins: "Of course, Your Honor, I wouldn't suggest for a moment that my learned friend would do such a thing as ——"

His Honor: "I might say it is no part of Detective Gibson's duty to have anything to say to the stenographer or any official of this court. It is entirely outside of his province. If he has any objection to the stenographer or the notes he should make it to me. Mr. Helmcken, I consider your explanation perfectly satisfactory, and am sure no attempt was made to interfere with the stenographer."

Mr. Helmcken: "Thank you, Your Honor."

This closed the incident, and Mr. Collins proceeded with the cross-examination of Mr. Whiting, concluding shortly afterwards. Subsequently Mr. Groom was recalled, after which an adjournment was taken until this morning.

There were some more fire works in the Collins case this morning. When the commission opened Mr. Helmcken, the defendant's counsel, drew attention to a statement made by the witness, A. J. Henry, of San Francisco, which appeared in to-day's Colonist. He stigmatized the statement and its publication as a gross contempt of court, of which His Honor should take notice.

His Honor: "All this I understand touches a matter which was before Mr. Justice Duff."

Mr. Helmcken said that it was an improper statement that affected this court.

His Honor: "The trouble is you people have got entangled over certain matters. You have gone to the newspapers, and then you come to me."

Mr. Helmcken said a witness had no right to go to a newspaper and make such a statement, and the paper had no right to publish it. He read a section of the law to show that both witness and paper were in contempt of court. The reason he had brought the matter up was that these things were calculated to prejudice public opinion against his client. Yesterday he had referred to the reprehensible conduct of Detective Gibson, and was informed that the detective had publicly stated the very charge that was brought to the attention of the court, namely, that the defense were trying to get the stenographer to change the notes. As to the witness Henry, he had no right to make the statement which appeared in the morning paper. His client was under the protection of the court, and while he did not suggest that His Honor would be influenced in the slightest either way, it was only right to point out that the action of the witness in contempt. If he had a complaint to make it should be made to His Honor. The newspaper, in publishing a statement that would have a tendency to influence the public was also guilty of contempt. He had previously spoken to the management of the morning paper with reference to the matter it had been printing about Collins, and they had promptly apologized and assured him that such reports would not appear again. As for the witness he should be compelled to apologize to the court.

His Honor: "Didn't your client give an interview to the press as to how he obtained the statement from witness Henry?"

Mr. Helmcken: "Yes, but it was not brought to Your Honor's attention. Besides, the witness Henry is not a party to this case, and had no right to give the paper the statement he did for the purpose of self-vindication."

His Honor: "I don't see how the matter is before me. The statement secured by the defendant from witness Henry, I understand, is in anticipation of proceedings in the California courts."

Mr. Higgins then took a hand. He said he entirely opposed the interjection of such a matter at this stage of the proceedings. With that opinion in mind he had absolutely refused to say anything to the press about it. As regards the Henry interview the other side had made certain statements which the witness declared to be untrue, and he had denied them. He (Mr. Higgins) protested against such an interruption of the case because he was sure they all wanted to get through with it as soon as possible. As to any charges he personally had made with regard to Mr. Collins he was prepared to prove them by three witnesses under oath. He would prove that Mr. Collins tampered with witnesses. But that was not the point before His Honor. It was whether the accused should be extradited or not."

"I say again, Your Honor," said Mr. Higgins, "I am prepared to prove the charges I made the other day."

Mr. Collins—"And you will be called upon to prove them."

"The accused," Mr. Higgins said, "has been going to the press with statements all along."

His Honor: "All these interviews I suppose are designed to be telegraphed to San Francisco."

Mr. Helmcken: "Yes, that's right in line with the policy of the prosecution.

Mr. Higgins: "Now who is making the charge, Mr. Helmcken?"

Mr. Helmcken: "I do, Mr. Higgins, in charging that you have the presumption to come into this court and say I made representations that were untrue."

Mr. Higgins: "No, I didn't accuse you of making untrue statements, Mr. Helmcken. If I did so it was wholly unintentional. But as to the charge I made against Collins I am prepared to prove it."

Mr. Helmcken: "The charge that Mr. Collins had been tampering with a witness I contend should be investigated."

His Honor—"But that, I understand, is really in the California court. There was no suggestion that the statement Mr. Collins obtained from witness Henry was to be produced here. What is to prevent either party from getting a statement from the witness' testimony from him? He had already given it in this court." Continuing, His Honor said the witnesses should not make statements to the papers concerning the case. He did not mean to say that they couldn't talk to newspaper men, but they should not discuss this matter for publication.

The hearing of the case proper was then proceeded with. Mr. Higgins said His Honor had to be guided in these proceedings by section 536 of the criminal code, which gave him the power to place a time limit on counsels' addresses. He asked His Honor to limit these addresses to an hour or an hour and a half. He was prepared to limit his to forty-five minutes. There was no reason why this part of the argument, namely, with regard to the admissability of depositions, should require an extended address. It wasn't necessary to have these proceedings unreasonably prolonged.

His Honor said he would not define any time for the addresses. If they became too long he would cut them short.

Mr. Collins then proceeded to argue against the admissability of the depositions along lines similar to those adopted by him in the early part of the proceedings, after which the court adjourned.

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Very often a married woman or young girl does not know who to turn to for advice in circumstances where she dislikes to talk with the family physician about delicate matters. At such times write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., for free consultation and advice, and the same will be held as sacredly confidential. It is foolish to consult women friends or persons without medical training.

All other compounds intended for women only are made with alcohol, or alcohol is a large component—this alcohol injures the nerves. The little red corpuscles of the blood are shrunken by alcohol. All such compounds, therefore, do harm.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was the first exclusively woman's tonic on the market—it has sold more largely in the past third of a century than any other medicine for women.

SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT

Edward Weber Pleaded Guilty to Charge of Forgery in Police Court Saturday.

Edward John Weber, a deserter from the United States army, pleaded guilty to the charge of forgery in the police court this morning, and was sentenced by Police Magistrate Hall to three years' imprisonment at the Westminster penitentiary. His case was called promptly at 10 o'clock. The accused was not represented by counsel, and made no attempt to put up a defence. He acknowledged his guilt and endorsed a statement of the facts as presented by Sergeant Detective Palmer. The magistrate, before delivering his sentence, summed up briefly. After mentioning the seriousness of the crime he referred specially to the barefaced deceptiveness of the prisoner throughout the transaction, his action in getting another man to witness the forged signature of H. P. Mellish being only an instance of the length he had apparently been prepared to carry the deceit.

In his statement Sergeant Detective Palmer told practically the same story as given in the Times on Thursday evening. He referred to the arrival of Weber in Victoria some time ago, and his adoption of the assumed name of Gus Austrige. During the first couple of months of his residence here Weber had evidenced a distinct aversion to work. Finally he had met and become friendly with H. P. Mellish, who had given him lodging at his house, 352 Discovery street. He then told of the discovery of Mr. Mellish's receipts for most of his furniture by Weber, of the latter's use of these documents to convince J. W. Goss, a furniture dealer, that it belonged to him. The details of the bargain entered into between Weber and Goss were outlined. The former had agreed to part with the entire furnishings for $225, and Goss, being provided with a bill-of-sale covering everything in the house, had handed the accused a cheque for $225. On this bill-of-sale was the signature of H. P. Mellish, forged by the accused and witnessed by a bartender of a neighboring saloon, who had signed at Weber's request, not knowing that the latter was not H. P. Mellish.

Concluding, he referred to the arrest of Weber. It was found that Weber had cashed the cheque and spent $100 on articles, such as a person about to be married would procure.

In his address Magistrate Hall was brief and to the point. As already stated he referred to the seriousness of the crime, and to the deceptiveness practiced by the accused, not only in the actual forging, but all through the transaction. He understood that it was his first offence, and, therefore, would not sentence him to the limit provided by law. After a few concluding remarks he sentenced him to three years with hard labor.

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COMOX CREAMERY BUTTER, Pound	30c.
PURE GOLD JELLY POWDERS, 3 Packets for	25c.
DEVILED HAM, large tin	10c.

Try The Old Store. Phone 28.

BOUNDARY MINES.

Record of the Output During Week Now Ending—Smelter Returns.

Phoenix, July 29.—For the past week the Boundary ore shipments were: Granby mines to Granby smelter, 13,630 tons; Mother Lode to B. C. Copper Co. smelter, 2,272 tons; Emma to Nelson smelter, 418 tons; Oro Denoro to Granby smelter, 33 tons; Last Chance to Nelson smelter, 20 tons. Total for the week, 16,373 tons; total for the year to date, 523,217 tons.

The Boundary smelters treated this week as follows: Granby smelter, 13,850 tons; B. C. Copper smelter, 3,960 tons. Total treatment for week, 17,810 tons; total for year, 535,742 tons.

A dispatch from Berlin says: United States Ambassador Tower has been notified by the senate of the University of St. Andrews, Edinburgh, Scotland, that the degree of doctor of laws will be conferred on him on October 17th, when Andrew Carnegie is installed again as Lord Rector.