

## HOW TO PROVIDE THE WATER SUPPLY

LENGTHY DISCUSSION BY VOTERS' LEAGUE

Advisability of Adopting the Liberal Use of Meters Considered But Not Wholly Favored.

How best to remedy the present inadequate water supply of the city was discussed at length by the Voters' League at its regular weekly meeting last night. The discussion arose over the report of the committee recommending certain improvements to the system which it was hoped would solve the question and leave a basis on which the city fathers might settle the grievances of the citizens in this regard.

The secretary occupied the chair, and the first business of the meeting was the consideration of a report from the secretary on the subject of a survey for a railway from Victoria to Barkley Sound. This was as follows:

I would call attention to the fact that arrangements are made for a survey for a line of railroad from Nanaimo to Seattle. A promise was made last session that a party should be put in the field for a preliminary survey for a line of railroad from Victoria to Barkley Sound by way of Cowichan valley. I would therefore move that a committee of seven be drawn from what steps have been taken by the government in the matter of the promised survey for a line of railroad from Victoria to Barkley Sound by way of Cowichan valley, and that the committee be possible pressure to bear on the government for the immediate fulfillment of their promise.

The committee appointed is composed of J. Pirih, T. C. Sorby, A. M. Jones, H. Donkin, F. W. Adams, W. F. Best and J. C. Richards.

The secretary reported that he had received a reply to a letter forwarded to the board of trade, in which that body had promised its co-operation in the harbor improvement and agricultural work of the league. A meeting was accordingly arranged to take place on Thursday evening between the league, a committee from the board of trade and the Mayor and board of city engineers to consider harbor improvements. As regards the agricultural committee, the secretary reported that the chairman, Chas. Todd, was absent from the city, and the meeting of the subject could not be arranged. The committee on ways and means had not reported, and this matter was left over for another week.

T. C. Sorby read a letter from the city water commissioner announcing that if the whole water system was metered there would be no charge for the installation or for rent to private owners. He pointed out that as a result of the saving in the flushing out of the sewers it was recorded on the 24th of the month that there had been 400,000 gallons less water used than in the last year. This was one good result of the agitation of the Voters' League, or at least a number of its members.

William Laid, in order to start the ball rolling in the discussion of the evening, asked what was the benefit of the use of the meter system.

C. H. Lugin stated that it was the only equitable and economical way of distributing the water.

A. L. Belyea complained that the minimum charge was unfair.

Ridgeway Wilson thought that the principle of the water supply was the correct one, but he was not so sure about the economical side of the question, for from personal experience he found that his water rates were not the same, no matter how little water he used.

The chairman pointed out that in Portland and Seattle they have had similar difficulties to those here, and that these cities had discovered as a result of introducing the meters that the revenue increased, and that the amount of water consumed diminished.

P. C. MacGregor was satisfied that the water difficulty of Victoria could be obviated by the installation of 500 more meters at a cost of five or six thousand dollars.

He had been asked to make inquiries, and on Port Street found that there were only two meters in use.

Senator McDonald was prepared to second any motion adopting the use of meters and a fixed rate.

A plumber, who said he was a recent arrival from Chicago, strongly commended the use of meters. He did not believe in limiting the water supply. He failed to see where there had been a waste of water. The Beacon Hill block looked like a desert, and was certainly not attractive to the eye. He pointed to the hospital grounds and other places in town which should be kept green and healthy in need of freshening.

William Laid contended that his question in regard to the advisability of using the meter system had not been answered. He was opposed to increasing the inflow at two lake and decreasing the outflow. The money used in the purchase of meters should be applied to straightening out the kinks in the main.

This brought A. L. Belyea to his feet. He thought a great deal of time was being lost in discussing details of a system which is now imperfect and inadequate. He failed to hear one little bit of evidence in all the discussion on the waste of water that would be avoided by a judge or jury. He had taken a trip through the Work estate, and had found the Burnside road during the day, and found places in a disordered condition. Lawns and shrubbery were dried up here and there, and he thought that this condition of things was not an argument in favor of the contention that water had been wasted. One place on the Burnside road had everything green about it, and he asked the owner how he had a meter. A negative reply was returned, and the speaker asked if there was any water in the house.

There was a dollar a month, he said, and the meter was the root of the whole water trouble, he said again, and was in the short of the water provided. A meter should be laid over the shortest possible route to the city, and the North river pumping station left as a monument to the folly of those who had put there. He questioned the advisability of metering the saving in the flushing of

the sewers, and doubted if the city would not be the cause of three or four months for the policy of economy in this regard. The Water Act had been departed from, and he thought that the sooner they got back to the original intention of the act the better for all concerned.

A. Henderson also strongly opposed the limiting of the water supply to the people. He believed it better to let the water filter at the lake instead of turning it down Colquitz stream to run waste to the sea.

C. B. Redfern reminded those present that a great deal of the complaint heard about the water came from those living on the higher levels, to whom the water had to be pumped. By spending \$50,000 in the construction of a reservoir on some high part of the city he thought that the whole difficulty could be got over. The force of gravitation would then supply the subscribers on the high levels, while the pumps could keep the reservoir full during the night.

C. H. Lugin thought that a bubble was being made out of the high levels. There were no high levels in the city compared with Seattle and Woodstock, New Brunswick, where he had lived. In Seattle an old wooden reservoir had been used, and though it leaked slightly, there was no difficulty about getting water on St. Queen Ann hill, which is 640 feet above the lake. He believed that the citizens of this city would not be so easily deceived.

The secretary, Mr. Morley, thought it would be a dangerous proceeding to take action on the report to-night. It would be folly to act adversely with the experience of the city fathers, who had been through the same trouble as Victorians. Hundreds of cities had met with the same snags, and in every town which had adopted the meter system it had been found that two-thirds of the water had been wasted. It had been found all over, that wherever the population increased there was proportionally a corresponding increase in the water supply. The limit to the supply of water in Elk lake, and by increasing the water supply it might be found that in the course of a few years the citizens would be having the same difficulty as they are now grappling with. As an engineer, who has had considerable to do with water systems in different parts of the world, he favored the use of meters, and these should be the best that are manufactured.

A. L. Belyea moved:

That without expressing any opinion as to the advisability of metering the distribution, this league is of opinion that the present necessity is a substantial increase in the quantity of water available for use in the city.

He asked where a reservoir could be placed to carry out the purpose suggested by the ex-mayor, unless it was located on the top of Hill or Mount Tolmie. As to the saving of 400,000 gallons, he believed that the engineers who planned the sewers knew more about them than the water commission or his foreman.

Mr. Sorby gave an instance of where there had been a waste of water as a result of the absence of a meter, and he had noticed numerous other such cases throughout the city.

A motion adjourning the debate was then put and carried.

William Laid was appointed assistant secretary, and after a vote of thanks to the secretary for his valuable advice and interest in the league the meeting adjourned.

COMPRESSOR PLANT ORDERED.

N. S. Clarke Has Closed Deal for Machinery for Quatana Mines.

N. S. Clarke, manager of the Treka Corporation, Development Company, returned from a trip to California yesterday afternoon. As was announced in these columns when he left, his purpose was to inspect the machinery of the different large manufacturing concerns in the United States with a view to the purchase of a suitable compressor plant for operations on the Quatana mines.

He has returned with a list of suitable compressors, and has selected a deal had been closed with the Compressor Company of San Francisco, for a 10-hp. compressor of the most modern and up-to-date type. The machine will be delivered in about 60 days, and will be in operation about 30 days after it reaches Vancouver Island.

"A party," Mr. Clarke added, "will leave on the 11th for the purpose of preparing for the installation of the machinery on its arrival. Foundations will be laid at the same time, and immediately it gets here the work of getting it in running order may be started without delay."

"We don't care to talk of a smelter at present," he continued, "but you may say that in the future. The present plan is to take a step of this kind requires a great deal of money, and it is not a matter to be taken lightly. We are looking around to make a satisfactory deal for the purchase of the plant. That's why we are going to the States at present. We are sure that there is plenty of ore in sight of the smelter, and we have all the capital required."

TO GO TO ASYLUM.

Mrs. Fleming Will Probably Be Committed to New Westminister This Week.

It is altogether probable that Mrs. Fleming, the unfortunate woman who, while in London, murdered her daughter, will be committed to the provincial asylum at Westminister in a day or so. The committee papers have not yet been drawn up, and the necessary steps are being taken to have the case brought before the Attorney-General's department, where permission should be obtained before she can be sent to the asylum without trial.

Under ordinary conditions this case would be dealt with in the course of the usual way, when the insanity of the accused becomes a question of fact. But in this case the case is one in which the person charged is unable to appear in court, and it is unlikely that the formality of a trial will be required by the authorities.

Besides this the police station is no place for one of the kind of case. While she receives every attention possible, and is under the care of trained nurses, there is not the same security as in the asylum. At times she becomes quite unmanageable, and it is not safe to have her about the streets. The police station is not a place for a woman of this kind, and it is hardly likely that she will be able to remain there. She will be sent to the asylum on Friday or Saturday.

FATAL QUARREL.

Man Stabbed to Death by Fellow Workman.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Richard Michaels killed Wm. Robbins today at the Roberts chemical works, where both men were employed. Michaels was accused of tampering with his locker. A quarrel ensued, in which Michaels drew a large pocket knife and stabbed Robbins, inflicting injuries which resulted fatally. Michaels was arrested.

They are creating an excess of heat by

## PATENT FURNACE IN CROFTON SMELTER

GARRETTSON PROCESS REDUCES THE COST

Great Saving Effectuated in Smelting and Converting Ore—An Interview With One of the Inventors.

The operation of the Crofton smelter will be watched with considerable interest by the mining and engineering world, because for the first time the Garrettson patent furnace will be worked under satisfactory conditions. It is true that several of these furnaces have been built, most of them for experimental purposes, and sufficient evidence has been obtained of the practical utility to warrant the formation of a large corporation which will control the patent in the United States and all over the world, but owing to one cause and another none of the furnaces constructed have been much used, and none of them are working at the present.

In order to acquire information concerning the patent furnace and the improvements on the Crofton smelter, Mr. Garrettson and his father, C. S. Garrettson, are the inventors of the process. Speaking of the invention, Mr. Garrettson said: My father and myself have been working at it for nearly ten years. We got into the subject through a mine in Mexico—a low grade and rebellious ore proposition—which we bought. We took samples of the ore which we sent to seven prominent metallurgists for advice as to the best method of treatment. The seven metallurgists sent seven different kinds of advice, so that it was pretty certain that six of them were wrong.

"There was no really satisfactory method of treating rebellious copper ores," he explained. "We examined the different methods recommended, and finally decided that pyrite smelting was the best, and we worked out a number of different furnaces on paper and made many experiments on a small scale. About three years ago we developed the idea patented in the Garrettson furnace as it is today."

"It is a little difficult to explain our system in such a way that it is quite intelligible to laymen, but I may say that the ordinary process of smelting involves the roasting and smelting of ore as separate processes, and the sorting of it. This takes six weeks in the roasting process, and in the case of a smelter treating a thousand tons of ore a day, there would have to be 42,000 tons of ore—which means the capital represented by its value tied up for the time being. The smelting process is much the same in our furnace, but we utilize the sulphur and iron in the ore as fuel, which saves the cost of coke. In ordinary practice ore there are as many heat units as in coal."

"Also, we do away altogether with the cost of the converting plant, which is the most expensive portion of smelting plant."

"In cases where the ore is right—where it contains the necessary proportions of sulphur and iron, we do away with carbonaceous fuel, and the cost of the Garrettson process is roughly just one-fourth the cost of ordinary smelting."

"After paying out the cost of the plant, the interest on the loan, and the cost of the ore, the profit is very large. The plant is a water-jacketed shaft furnace, after which you have a fifty per cent. matte to put into the converter to be blown up into Quatana Island."

"In our furnace we take the raw ore as it comes from the mine, charge it into the top of the furnace and take out at the bottom blister copper, which is about 94 per cent. metallic copper. The rest is only necessary to refine it electrolytically to eliminate what impurities remain and separate the gold and silver."

"The difficulty with the present process has been that a high grade product could not be made without making a rich slag—too rich in mineral to be thrown away. Also, it was not considered possible to convert in a water-jacketed converter, without lining it with fire clay and crushed quartz, which has to be frequently replaced, and it is an expensive system. In our furnace we are able to introduce silica into the converters have been tried, and they have been lined with refractory material such as magnesite, but it was found difficult to get the necessary silica into the converters."

"We obviate this difficulty by converting underneath the charge. In the furnace, feeding an excess silica in with the charge and converting by a row of tapers placed round the furnace. In this way we prevented all of the silica from being taken up at the top, and it is forced down by the weight of the charge above it as silica, into the matte where it is required."

"We are not claiming to do anything that is not entirely consistent with the laws of chemistry. We have simply combined the three existing processes, and the whole operation takes place in one apparatus. Pyrite smelting is an established fact, and the reason it is not used to per use in that order to make a sufficiently high grade matte it is essential that you run the furnace very slowly, and it is then liable to clog up. If you keep the furnace in good smelting condition the product is so low grade that it has to be put through the smelter again. In our furnace we are not particular what grade of matte we get, because converting is carried on in the same vessel."

"It has always been said that if you make a high grade product you make a rich slag, but we can make a rich product and get a clean slag, because the making of the rich product is carried on below the slag level in the furnace, and before the slag gets out of the furnace it is cleansed by the low grade matte falling and being recovered."

They are creating an excess of heat by

converting immediately under the smelting zone of the furnace. It is usually considered necessary in pyrite smelting to have a hot blast and we avoid that by putting an excess of air in the converting tapers and allowing it to pass through the hot matte and slag into the smelting zone above, being heated in its passage.

"The Garrettson furnace has never been a successful commercial operation, but sufficient experiment has been made to show that we are better off in smelting the furnace has been built for several smelters but none of them have been in operation up to the present. The first we constructed was for a mine in Mexico, and the plant was held up in quarantine so long that we got tired of waiting for it, and built another at Ely, Vermont, Orange county, to work on some ore dumps containing one per cent. of copper. Our experiments there were quite satisfactory, but we were obliged to abandon the place owing to the sale of the property we were working on."

The next furnace was built for a mine in North Carolina, which had been shut down for twenty years, and we intended working on a dump of ore containing one and six-tenths per cent. of copper. But the arrangements were not made, and the furnace was not constructed as they had been planned. Mr. Bellinger came down when the place was ready and we were in a hurry to get the furnace and used some of the ore from the bottom of the furnace. We got one run out of it and then the trouble began. During the six hours' run we put through 40 tons of ore, and the only trouble was that the furnace was not at all satisfactory. But conditions were not at all satisfactory, and we decided to build another furnace and erect it at Crofton on the plans of the Northwest Smelting & Refining Company, which Mr. Bellinger kindly placed at our disposal.

"The furnace itself is a rectangular shaft furnace, 38 inches wide and 161 inches long inside. The height of the shaft is 9 feet 10 inches, with a diameter of 2-inch smelting tapers and seven-eighths of an inch converting tapers. Its capacity will be 300 tons in 24 hours."

The patent in the United States is held by the parent company, the Garrettson Furnace Company of Pittsburgh. The Garrettson Southern, a sub-company, holds the rights for some of the Southern States, and the Pittsburgh Iron and Steel Company holds the rights in Montana. The Garrettson Foreign Patents Company control the patent in Chili, Australia, England, Spain and other foreign countries with the exception of Mexico, where it is controlled by the Garrettson Mexico Company. The rights in this province are held by Pittsburgh people in connection with Mr. Bellinger and his associates.

The company has been organized on a nominal capital, the inventors holding half the stock."

TO CANCEL OPTION FOR TIMBER LANDS

Local Representative of the Pacific Improvement Has Entered an Action Against E. & N. Company.

Action has been entered against the E. & N. Co. and Mike King for the cancellation of an option for timber lands, given by the E. & N. Co. to the Pacific Improvement Company, the latter some time ago. The plaintiff is A. Shepard, who, it will be remembered, was appointed by the Pacific Improvement Co. to look after the interests of the E. & N. Co. in the timber lands of the Pacific Improvement Company. The writ has been issued and the case, when it comes before the court after the long vacation, will be an interesting one.

The action is based on the ground that the option is imprudent, wasteful in the defiance of the wishes of the shareholders and should therefore be set aside. The statement of claim says that the plaintiff, who is a shareholder in the E. & N. Co., has been misled by the E. & N. Co. and Mike King, who have been acting in concert to defraud the shareholders of the E. & N. Co. of their money.

ST. ANN'S ACADEMY.

Large Number of Students Expected From Vancouver and Seattle.

After the usual summer vacation the students of St. Ann's Academy started another term on Tuesday. Up to the present very few new pupils have returned, and it is expected that the real work of the term will not commence until the 1st of September.

Many students are expected from Vancouver and a unusually large contingent will come from Seattle. Students have also applied for admission from points on the Island and from places further East.

The objection which Vancouver parents have had to sending their children to a Victoria educational institution is being rapidly overcome. This is the opinion of the teachers of St. Ann's Academy. Some years ago few students came from Vancouver, but now a large number of the Victoria City young people arrive every term to take a course at St. Ann's.

WILL SHIP TO CROFTON.

Bluebell Mine Contracted to Supply Smelter With 20,000 Tons.

Another customer of the Crofton smelter is the Bluebell mine on Frederick Arm, near Shoal Bay, which has contracted to supply the smelter with 20,000 tons of low grade material as rapidly as it can be mined.

Actual work on the construction of the rail line to salt water will be in full swing next week, and the line will doubtless be ready for operation by the middle of September. The construction of the line is now proceeding. The Bluebell will commence to ship to the Crofton smelter in three weeks.

Wilmington, Del., Aug. 27.—Levie Bird, one of the most prominent lawyers of Delaware, and a Republican leader, died suddenly at his country residence at St. George's Hundred, where he was sixty years of age, and a brother-in-law to the late Thos. B. Bayard.

## A RECORD VOYAGE TO THE FAR EAST

HOW THE CHINA SAVED FORFEITING A FINE

Smallpox Scare on the City of Puebla Proved To Be a False Alarm.

In contradistinction to her outward passage the R. M. S. Empress of China, which arrived from the Orient last night, had a very common place voyage acrossing the Pacific. When she was last in port all was excitement aboard. The ship was leaving four days late and in order to save forfeiting a fine for the non-delivery of the mails at Hongkong on schedule time the delay had to be made up on the voyage across. The feat was an enormous one, but the officers of the ship were confident that the steamer was equal to it. Her engines were consequently opened out to their full extent, and a course was laid for the ship where the greatest advantage might be taken. With what result has already been told in the Times.

On reading the accounts of the voyage published in the Vancouver papers, however, all the officers of the steamer were greatly amused, and they declare that not one of them was accurate. The steamer was exactly ten days and 21 hours in making Yokohama. This was her actual steaming time, for to have kept record of the voyage otherwise would have meant that 17 hours would have been lost, as the days get longer and longer until the meridian is reached. On the Oriental part of the voyage the steamer encountered another delay which made her performance all the more creditable. This was caused by the heavy sea experienced at Woosung harbor, which was so severe that the ship could not work freely. In consequence the steamer missed the tide in leaving Shanghai and had it not been for this she might have reached Hongkong even before her schedule time, as it was she saved her fine with seven hours to spare.

Returning across the Pacific the ships are never pushed to the same extent as they are on their outward voyages, and the steamer made port at about nine o'clock last evening, having been delayed a little by fog. She brought 2400 passengers, 200 Japanese and 200 Chinese. Her cargo was made up of 2,033 tons of freight, including 875 bales of raw silk; 123 of silk goods; one of 9,076 packages of cotton cloth, and 11,684 packages of general freight.

The steamer's saloon list was as follows: Mrs. Bartlett, E. de Bavier, C. Bickie, L. Brooks, Geo. Clark, Mrs. Geo. Clark, E. Clegg, Lieut. H. G. Corbett, E. N. V. R. C. Dixon, Consul, Miss A. L. Cousins, Dr. E. C. Dudley, P. Dudley, Lieut. W. J. Duffell, R. N. A. R. Donnelly, A. Fisher, Lieut. O. S. Forbes, N. C. Ford, Mrs. C. Ford, Lieut. Victor H. Gascoigne, R. N. A. J. Gies, Lieut. F. W. Hies, H. Kinoshita, Lieut. M. H. S. MacDonald, R. N. Neil Macleod, G. A. Matthews, Mrs. G. A. Matthews, Capt. Alana Melville, A. Mitchell, K. Rhoads, T. Robinson, W. H. M. Sinclair, Dr. E. O. Slaughter, R. Slaughter, J. J. Smith, Mrs. J. J. Smith, three children and nurse, Hugo Rokvis, Louis Rokvis, H. W. Struben, Miss W. W. Struben, Miss Struben, Miss Struben, Lieut. G. D. Spry, T. Terao, Miss Terao, Fleet Engineer Turner, R. N. M. C. Van der Zwet, Mrs. M. C. Van der Zwet, Miss Wood, Mr. Robert Wood, T. Yamaguchi.

SHINANO SAILS.

Instead of two there will be only one of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha fleet in port to-day. The Tosa Maru, which was scheduled to arrive to-day, left Yokohama for Victoria late last night, and will arrive here on Thursday or Friday. The Shinano Maru, outward bound, will therefore be the only steamer of the line in port to-day. She has a full cargo for Oriental ports from the Sound, and will receive here one saloon and 15 Chinese stowage passengers.

ORIENTAL SHIPS EN ROUTE.

One hundred tons of Oriental freight and 42 Chinese are coming for Victoria on the steamship Fosa Maru, which is due from China and Japan to-day. The Tosa is being followed across the Pacific by the steamship Tosa Maru, which is bringing 100 tons of cargo and 15 Chinese for this city. The Tosa left Yokohama for this city on the 26th inst.

Among other Oriental liners en route to this port is the N. P. steamship Victoria, which is due on the 3rd of September.

FROM NORTHERN PORTS.

Steamers Boscowitz and Nell came in from northern British Columbia ports last night bringing a number of Chinese who had been employed at the Skeena and other canneries, and small freights. The Nell had brought 11 tons of dog fish oil, and the Boscowitz a quantity of salmon. Among the salmon passengers of the latter were Mr. Mison, Dr. Redman, who had been up to the Campbell river on a fishing expedition; John Currie, W. H. Windor, A. Placock, T. Oliver and Mr. Donaldson.

FOR VICTORIA RUN.

The Port Townsend Call has at last found a place for the Port Townsend steamer. Rumors are in circulation that a steambot will soon be inaugurated on Puget Sound on the Seattle, Port Townsend and Victoria route. For some time Tacoma has felt that she has not been having fair treatment as the boats running to Victoria and Port Townsend make Seattle their terminal point, thereby detracting from the amount of business from that city. The report says that the Victoria merchants have been complaining of the service, and that the business men of both cities have expressed their disapproval of the steamer Victorian and that they propose

to place her on the run between Tacoma and Victoria, calling at Port Townsend and Seattle. If such is the case then a lively rate war may be looked for which will equal that of a year ago when passenger boats were being carried for 25 and 50 cents.

The story given above is not credited locally, and is quite beyond the knowledge of the local representatives of Goodwell & Company, owners of the ship.

SOLDIERS FROM HONGKONG.

On the next in-bound liner of the Empress fleet there will arrive a large contingent of soldiers from Hongkong. Provision has been made for 120 men aboard but where these are to be transported has not yet been learned. The last company to be transferred from the China coast, it will be remembered, spent some time in this city on their way to Halifax, and the newcomers may also debar here before proceeding overland. There are one of many corps which is to come this way by the C. P. R.

SPECTATORS WATCHED EXPERTS AT TENNIS

Freeman Showed How He Smashes the Ball at Belcher Street Courts Yesterday—General Play.

Exhibition matches of all sorts lack that interest that is always attached to competitions in which championships or something leading to them is at stake. The spectators are not so much interested when they know that those chiefly interested are not exerting themselves. On Tuesday afternoon a large crowd was treated to a good exhibition of tennis on the Belcher street grounds and the drawing card was the great Freeman, he of the curly hair and six feet two inches of stature, with the championships of Southern California and the North-west and the Mainland of British Columbia dangling at his belt.

He and R. H. Pooley played a double against A. T. Goward and R. B. Powell. The latter pair were not up to the score being 6-3, 6-3, 2-4 and 7-5. The third set was probably the best, as in it Freeman gave an exhibition of smashing, a style of play in which he excels. He hits the ball on the fly while standing anywhere in the court, and with great accuracy. Goward and Powell were very steady, and Powell showed that his practice at Tacoma and Vancouver had done him much good, as he was a different player yesterday from what he was when he lost the championship a couple of weeks ago to Goward.

Pooley held up his end very well, and worked hard, so hard in fact that once he made a run back to get a long house, and in finishing the stroke ran into the fence, broke a board loose and got his foot caught, the point being won against the ball before he could get out. In the singles Freeman beat Goward in the third set. In this match Freeman did not seem to extend himself, and in fact while not seeing such good tennis there was more comfort in watching.

EXPERT APPOINTED.

Will Calculate the Wage of the Fishermen on the Fraser.

In accordance with the terms agreed upon between the Fishermen's Union and the cannerymen, the union will appoint a man to calculate the number of cases which have been put up for the season ending on Monday, says a New Westminster dispatch. This is to determine what price is to be paid for the fish, and it is expected that the fishermen will at once be paid off. To appoint the Inspector of the Fishermen's Grand Lodge was to have met yesterday.

LADIES OF THE MACABEES.

Deputy Supreme Commander Will Visit Victoria Hive on September 8th.

The regular review of the Ladies of the Macabees was held last evening in the A. O. U. Hall. There was a good attendance of members, and a number of speakers. The review was a success, and the members of the hive expressed themselves unanimously in favor of advance movement during the coming months for the benefit of the order. Mrs. Spofford's report of her visit to the Kootenay shows the interest in the order of the Macabees has been rapidly increasing. In Roseland the hive has been very active for the last few months. One of the interesting features of the work of this hive specially noted by Mrs. Spofford was the appointment by special dispensation of twelve young ladies as social members to take up the drill and work of the order, which was reported as a marked success in the work of the order in that place. Mrs. Spofford also reported that the Victoria hive will, at its next review, on September 8th, be visited by the Deputy Supreme Commander, Mrs. B. Baxter.

NEW POLAR EXPEDITION.

Proposed to Start for the North Pole Next Spring.

Of the proposed exploring expedition to the magnetic North Pole an interesting account has been given to the Norwegian Geographical Society by Captain A. Amundsen, who was the first officer of the Belgica, which sailed for the Antarctic in August, 1897, with the view of determining the exact locality of the magnetic South Pole, says the Golden Age.

For the contemplated expedition the Gjøa, one of the strongest and best sailing vessels of the Arctic region, was purchased at Tromsø. In 1893 Sir James Clark Ross reached a position where the dipping needle was at a right angle to the horizon, and it was then that the magnetic pole was actually only a point of whether the peculiarity of the needle assuming a vertical position extended over a large area, and further whether the magnetic pole changes its position. With the object of solving these two questions Captain Amundsen will sail in the spring of 1903.

The Gjøa will be provided with a petroleum engine, and will have a crew of seven men. The travelling magnetometer similar to the one used on board the Beane is being constructed in Germany, and a dipping needle, which will be thoroughly tested by the National Physical Laboratory, is being constructed in England. The ship will be left after at Mafsy Island or King William Land, and as soon as the weather permits the journey will be continued on sleds to the place on Boothia reached by Ross. Magnetic observations will be taken as often as possible, and Captain Amundsen expresses the opinion that the scientific world will be benefited thereby.

passengers and crew of the steamer City of Puebla received a little scare on arrival from San Francisco last night. They were not allowed to land when the ship reached port, and did not know until this morning whether they were fated to a 14-day detention at William Head. When the quarantine officers went aboard he found among the passengers a little fellow belonging to a family who recently came from Australia marked with a rash which might or might not be smallpox. He could not positively diagnose until daylight, when the steamer was, therefore, held, and was anchored in the stream off the ocean docks. Here she remained until 9 o'clock this morning, when, after a consultation among doctors on board, it was decided the sickness was that of chickenpox. The steamer had a large number of passengers, there being in all 167.

THE SILO IN PORT.

The German barque Silo, bound from Tule Bay in this direction, and which it was feared had been lost, was towed into Nagasaki on August 21st, partly dismasted and badly damaged as the result of an encounter with a typhoon. The British steamship Lindenhal, arriving at Nagasaki on August 14th, reported having spoken the Silo at sea five days previously. The barque