

"SCIENTIFIC" STATESMEN.

Opponents of the fiscal policy of the Dominion government are ever on the alert for evidences of inconsistency in the application of the principles professed by the administration. They are exulting with assumed glee at the discrepancy they claim to have discovered between the declaration of the Premier that the British preference was originally a "free gift" and that no compensating concession was asked for and the later declaration that after the imposition of the tax on corn the government of Great Britain was pressed to exempt Canadian grain from the impost. We submit that there was not the slightest element of inconsistency in the position of the Canadian government. It would have been nothing short of impudence on the part of the representatives of Canada to have suggested to the British Chancellor of the Exchequer that his government should impose duties upon the food of the consumers of Great Britain coming in from foreign sources in order that benefits might be conferred upon the food products of this country. Such a demand would assuredly have created a storm of indignation, and would certainly have had a most pernicious effect upon the generally cordial relationship which had been established by the adoption of the Canadian preference.

But the imposition of the tax on grain by the British government as a revenue raising proposition created an entirely different situation and completely altered the conditions. The tax was naturally unpopular. Just as naturally we may assume that relief in one direction would have been extremely popular. Under the new circumstances the request of Canada for a preference, for exemption of her products from the exactions imposed upon grain imported from foreign sources, could not possibly have created resentment in Great Britain. When the Canadian preference was granted there cannot be the slightest doubt that the hope was entertained that ultimately the movement thus inaugurated would spread until the whole of the great empire would be incorporated within the scope of its provisions, or within the scope of some other scheme of which that preference was the basis. The remarks of the Colonial Secretary on more than one occasion were calculated to arouse expectations of the ultimate adoption of some scheme of general preferential treatment. But of late there appears to have been a general waning of enthusiasm, and evidently the preferential idea is still a long distance from realization. The statesmen of the Mother Country are timid. They fear foreign antagonism. The nations are obviously antagonistic to any scheme which would involve the commercial federation of the Empire. Germany has openly manifested her hostility, and her movement has been countered by Canada after negotiations extending over four or five years.

During part of that time the correspondence was carried on through British diplomatic channels. Finally Canada took up the question on her own account, and a satisfactory solution not being arrived at, she took the course which seemed advisable.

The business and manufacturing interests of the United States do not like the preferential policy either. But they take a more reasonable position on the matter than their German competitors. The newspapers of the republic, of course, take pleasure in pointing out that American trade with Canada is maintaining a fair trade despite the advantages which have been given British industries. But Americans realize that it takes some time to set the current of trade in a given direction and that once it is set it rapidly increases in volume. They are evidently somewhat anxious about the future or they would scarcely be so unanimous in demanding that their politicians shall make an effort to secure more liberal relations. Now the question intrudes itself: If the Canadian preference is of no benefit to Great Britain, why are the Germans and the Americans opposed to it? Are they merely alarmed at the idea of the extension of the preferential principle, or are they already laboring under disadvantages which seriously handicap them in the competition for Canadian trade? One thing is quite apparent: They are anxious to obtain entrance to Canadian markets upon the same terms as Great Britain. That ought to settle the question as to the value of the preference.

What has the Conservative position been from the first upon the question? That of the party has positively and dogmatically declared himself. He is a firm believer in the "principles" of protection, principles which in his opinion should be applied against all and sundry, even against the members of our own national household. Mr. Borden, we suppose, still believes in selling as much as possible to the British people. He would supply them with all the food they can consume, and he would ask them to exclude all the products of the soil now gathered from other countries in order that prices should be enhanced and that we should obtain more for what we have to sell, but he would buy nothing at all from the mills and manufactories of Great Britain in return. Not at all. "A factory in Canada is of more value to us than a factory in Yorkshire." We should apply the "principles" of protection scientifically. The Conservative party is advancing. There was a time when a duty in the neighborhood of 30 per cent. was considered "adequate"

protection. Now we must hoist the duties up to 50 per cent., or as high as is necessary to exclude the manufactures of all countries, even the "manufactures" of Great Britain. Already three times as much trade country buys three times as much from us as we take from her. When we were driven from the markets of the United States we turned to her and have prospered beyond measure because of her patronage. In return, according to the scientific political principles of the great Conservative party, we should join with countries such as the United States, Germany and France in striking her at her most vulnerable point; we should do all in our power to put her out of business as a manufacturing nation.

GOOD AND EVIL.

The Nelson Economist, which can peer into the depths of political mysteries when it lays aside the smoked glasses of Toryism, says: "The Economist has concluded its series of 'pen pictures' of prominent politicians for the reason that it cannot adhere strictly to facts and at the same time preserve the high moral tone of this publication. . . . The records of the British Empire supply no instance of political corruption on the same gigantic scale as that which is now believed to have been hatched at Victoria. . . . The lawyer selected to assist Mr. Oliver is Mr. Lyman P. Duff, one of the brightest men at the British Columbia bar. Deeply learned in the law, he is probably the most formidable counsel that could have been secured in the province. Mr. Duff has a brief that should win him fame, not only in British Columbia, but throughout the whole Dominion. Besides, he is now in a position more than any other man in the province to render a great and lasting service to the people, and thus become a public benefactor. It has been suspected for some time that certain members of the Legislature are not any better than they should be, and it devolves upon Mr. Duff to secure evidence that will either justify or disprove this suspicion. . . . By this result confidence will be restored. The public are intensely in earnest in this matter, and the opinion is freely expressed that now is the right time to dislodge the horrid of political corruption. . . . Without attempting to anticipate the report of the investigating committee, we take this opportunity of bidding adieu to Attorney-General Eberts."

Vancouver World: "Hon. D. M. Eberts was able to spare half an hour yesterday from the strenuous life of his department to attend the session of the Columbia & Western investigation committee, this being his first appearance in the capacity of a spectator. It speaks volumes in praise of Hon. Mr. Eberts' strict devotion to duty that while all the other ministers have been constantly in attendance, he has been hitherto unable to break away from engrossing official cares."

Geo. McL. Brown's testimony: "After Mr. Wells's return to Victoria, he (Mr. Brown) had continued pressing for delivery of the grants to Montreal. He had pressed Mr. Dunsmuir and Eberts as well. The grants were held nevertheless, and there was no doubt now that the person who had prevented the delivery of these grants was Mr. Wells. There was no question whatever but that he had stood between the province and the railway company in the completion of this transaction."

WHAT WILL THE END BE?

We have more than once indulged in speculation as to how much better off materially the masses of the people on this continent and in other parts of the world will be when the work of organization now proceeding so actively is completed, and the level of remuneration for work performed is raised all along the line. That is still a matter of speculation. But there is no uncertainty about the fact that the country is suffering from the results of the conflict now in progress between capital and labor. The testimony of witnesses who have appeared before the commission appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the matter settles the point effectually. The disquieting feature of the present situation is the knowledge gained from experience here and elsewhere that business driven out of wonted channels is extremely slow in returning thereto. Take the case of the coal mines affected. The market in San Francisco is now supplied with coal from Washington. A considerable number of the coal consumers of the state of California, when they find that the cheaper and inferior product of the Washington mines may be made to meet their requirements and that the supply is more certain, may hesitate a considerable time before reverting to Vancouver Island coal. The loss of the hundreds of thousands of dollars a month ordinarily put in circulation on this island is not the only deplorable feature of the situation. Then the C. P. R. will obtain its supply of coal from Japan. The Orientals are not so highly organized physically or industrially as we are on this side of the Pacific. The demands of their civilization are not so hard to meet as are the requirements of our complex organization. The possibilities of their competition with British Columbia in the coal trade have not been seriously discussed hitherto. Such possibilities must now be taken into consideration. If the conditions lean in the slightest degree in favor of the Japanese market, the Canadian Pacific Railway & Steam-

ship Company will patronize it. Business is business. The officers of the company are morally bound to earn as high dividends as possible for their shareholders. In matters of business not only can we not separate ourselves from the continent to which we belong, but we cannot divorce ourselves from the world in which we live, and which from the point of view of the commercial man is becoming smaller every year. What is true of the coal industry is equally true of all industries. The cost of production in British Columbia must bear its proper relation to the cost of production in other portions of the continent and of the world. If we force it temporarily higher than the common economic level we simply stimulate the importation of the products of other countries. We cannot permanently evade the inexorable law of supply and demand.

In Australia it was thought the control of certain natural monopolies by the state and the existence upon the statute book of a compulsory arbitration act had solved the great problem which confronts all democratic countries to-day, and had virtually established a regime of permanent industrial peace. But man is an agitating as well as a laughing animal. The engineers on the state railways of Victoria are on strike, and other employees of the roads are threatening to "go out" in sympathy with them. Humanity is ever craving for the unattainable. Here is a small army of civil servants who have attained to the Elysium of the free and independent democrat: Permanent employment, with good wages and short hours while physically capable and in a pension when the burden of a long life has rendered him incapable. And yet there is something to be desired. Could there be better paid than the insatiable cravings of the human heart? No doubt it will be held that agitators are responsible for this thing. Wherever workers are gathered together, agitators will be found in the midst of them. Fortunately for the state, there is a Premier in Victoria who is pledged to accomplish certain reforms and has been sustained by an overwhelming majority of the electorate in his determination to carry out such reforms as will raise the state from the slough into which it has been dragged by the demagogues who had not the courage to resist the demands made upon them by a highly organized minority. Some of the Australian states have realized that there is no "royal road" to prosperity—that conditions which are the result of industry and application cannot be produced by act of parliament.

The glorious privilege of being independent is not as highly valued as it once was. Will there be a reaction? . . . The shortcomings, if not the actual sins of commission of the press have been engaging the attention of Eastern clerics of late. Some of the newspapers have replied to the criticisms of their ministerial brethren with a candor and brusqueness which may be accepted as characteristic of the age. It is simply the old story over again. The men who in the mysterious workings of providence have managed to secure control of public journals are the very individuals who have the minimum of qualification for the work. If the pulpit could establish its right to a censorship over the utterances of the press the world would be a very different place. Political and social scandals would be unknown, because the people would be educated up to a plane from which they could view all manner of wickedness in the proper light. And yet in times when ecclesiasticism was in the ascendant the world was not such a delightful place to live in and many individuals found it anything but an agreeable place to die in. But in candor it must be confessed that the ecclesiasticism of bygone times was an entirely different cult from the form in vogue today.

An Eastern contemporary playfully suggests that the notorious wickedness of the press may be traced to the habit of men from the deserts of the House of Commons. At the same time a protest has been entered by clergymen because of the lack of interest evinced by members in the opening devotional exercises. One of the ministers of the gospel asserts that at a recent opening service the House contained but thirteen men, just or unjust. While he was uttering his petitions before that small but select company of believers an army of reporters and other common people was locked outside. The seed was being sown upon the stony ground in the hearts of the unlucky number of practical politicians, while possibly more congenial soil in the corridors was excluded from the opportunity of receiving it. And now the reporters are protesting because of their exclusion. Evidently they do not believe that they have reached the stage from which their case may be regarded as hopeless. They object to being placed in the same class as Ephraim, who was so irrevocably joined to his idols that the prophets were ordered to let him alone. Or perhaps the powers that control the doors of the House believe reporters do no need the petitions of men who are "mighty wrestlers in prayer."

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BOERS FOR MEXICO.

New York, May 12.—Gen. Benjamin Viljoen, former assistant commander-in-chief of the burgher forces in the Boer war and a member of Johannesburg in the Transvaal Volksraad, and Gen. W. D. Syman, a prominent Boer commander, arrived in this city last night from Mexico after completing an arrangement with the Mexican government by which the Transvaal Boer land of the country has been secured for a home for immigrants from South Africa. Gen. Syman will await here the arrival of his family, who are expected within a few days, and Gen. Viljoen will sail for South Africa on May 17th to conduct the first expedition to the new country. "I expect," said Gen. Viljoen last night, "to bring fifty families immediately, and that other families will follow soon. Fully 1,000 families will join the movement. The land secured by us is a beautiful fertile strip known as Santa Rosa, in the state of Chihuahua, and near the station of the Mexican Central railway. Already men are at work there sowing corn. The new comers will be landed at Vera Cruz."

Gen. Viljoen Says One Thousand Families Will Probably Leave the Transvaal. . . . The Premier Says No Portion Has Been Leased to Messrs. Burnett & Kelly. . . . Ottawa, May 13.—In answer to Mr. Wilson, Lennox, to-day, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said in the House that no portion of Pulse Creek, Vancouver, had been leased to Messrs. Burnett & Kelly.

Rev. Dr. T. G. Williams, of Montreal, at the coming meeting of the Montreal Methodist conference, will ask to be re-elected ministerial duties, and will accept a position with a life insurance company, his action being due to ill-health.

THOMAS HOSKIN'S NERVES.—Mr. Hoskins, a resident of Durham, Ont., for a score of years, was a martyr to stomach and nerve disorders. Schooled to prejudice against "patent medicines," he started using South American Nervine, and, after "a last resort," but six bottles of this great remedy proved to be his salvation physically. It can be yours. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—124.

newspapers of San Francisco printed more Victoria news in one day than the local papers did in a week. This confirms us in our opinion that much depends upon the point of view. It is impossible to please extremists. The one class would mirror the world in the press as he believes it ought to be, not as it actually is; the other would gather scandal and social garb and disseminate it indiscriminately amongst young and old. Let any impartial critic compare the newspapers of Canada with publications from any portion of the world and he will surely admit that in point of enterprise, considering the extent of their constituencies, and in moral tone they are not inferior to any, but are vastly superior to many.

During the recent musical festival some of the performers were subjected to considerable criticism. In all lines of human endeavor there are always plenty of critics. It is so much easier to find fault with the work of others than to perform according to the standards of the critics. A lecturer at a recent conference of musicians in Dublin took up the baton on behalf of the members of his profession. As illustrating the physical strain to which interpreters of the works of the "great masters" are subjected he pointed out that a pianist in view of the present state of pianoforte playing has to cultivate the eye to see about 1,500 signs in one minute, the fingers to make about 2,000 movements and the brain to receive and understand separately the 1,500 signs while it issues 2,000 orders. In playing Weber's "moto perpetuo" a pianist has to read 4,541 notes in a little under four minutes. This is about 19 in a second, but the eye can receive only about ten consecutive impressions in a second, so it is evident that in very rapid music a player does not see notes singly but in groups, probably a bar or more at one vision. In Chopin's "etude in E minor" (in the second set) the speed of reading is still greater, since it is necessary to read 3,950 signs in two minutes and a half, which is equivalent to about twenty-six notes a second.

Mr. Geo. McL. Brown, in his exasperation because of his inability to accomplish that which he considered his duty as executive agent of the C. P. R., "wore himself out" and then recuperated by securing a boat and "rowing himself out" in a pitched battle with the boiling waters of the Gorge. Mr. Brown did not say whether he also cooled his superheated brow in the soothing waters. However, he said enough to prove that the post of executive agent of the C. P. R., with supervision of the government of British Columbia and all departments of the road save that of operation, is not such a sinecure as it appeared to people of envious disposition.

Mr. Brown confesses that he "wore himself out." Prefix the letter "s" to the word "wore" and it might accurately cover the case of some of the witnesses. But he sincerely hopes no one will "swear himself in" before this investigation is over. There are discrepancies in the evidence that cannot be accounted for except under a supposition that the nature of an oath is but dimly comprehended.

The Colonist has elevated Mr. John Charlton to the leadership of the Liberal party. It is our turn to make a suggestion. The selection of Mr. Borden as Conservative leader has not been received with profound satisfaction by all sections of the party. Sir Hilbert Tupper has sulked in his tent ever since the claims of his family were ignored. We hereby nominate Mr. Tarte as a fit and proper person to lead the Tories.

The tally-rod coach is voted by all who have mounted it to be a pronounced success. It will prove a greater leveller than the fiercest winter gale. From its upper works all the beautiful lawns and gardens of Victoria will be plainly visible to the tourist who tours with the object of seeing all that is worth while.

Germany has another grievance against Great Britain. Helgoland, the island acquired by the Fatherland for offensive and defensive purposes, threatens to dive to the bottom of the North Sea every time one of William's heavy pieces of artillery is discharged.

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THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE VICTORIA DAY FESTIVITIES ALMOST FINISHED—Regatta Events.

The Victoria Day celebration this year promises to be as great, if not a greater, success than any up to the present. It was doubtful a month ago whether the usual festivities would be held in honor of the birthday of the late Queen Victoria, many contending that it would be better to postpone the celebration to a later date. In spite of this rather inauspicious commencement, however, the committees in charge have worked so energetically during the past few weeks in preparation for the occasion that already an excellent programme has been decided upon, subscriptions collected and other incidental business transacted. So expeditiously has everything been done that from now until a couple of days before the 25th the committees will not need to trouble themselves greatly about the forthcoming celebration.

The programme this year shows the result of experience. Although every part of the day is provided for, the various events are not crowded together in a way that will cause confusion. The complete list of events where they will be held and the time of starting follows: Morning. First league lacrosse match of season, Vancouver vs. Victoria, commencing at 10 o'clock at the Oledonia grounds.

Regatta at the cove, commencing at 1 o'clock, including lapstreak event for championship of British Columbia. Baseball—Whatcom vs. Victoria, commencing at 3 o'clock at Oak Bay park. Evening. Illumination and fireworks—Display to be given by Miss Broe, commencing at 9 o'clock at Beacon Hill. A feature of the celebration will be the music. Special arrangements have been made for the engagement of the Fifth Regiment and City bands, to which will probably be added the Kuper Island aggregation. A musical programme will be rendered in the morning at the lacrosse match, and in the afternoon during the progress of the regatta. There will also be a band in attendance at the fireworks display at Beacon Hill in the evening. It has not yet been decided whether a band will be present at the baseball match, but it is probable that arrangements will be made for this also.

One of the principal matters yet to be dealt with is the receiving of entries for the different events of the regatta. The programme has been drawn up as appended, but as yet entries have not commenced to come in. It is requested that those intending to take part submit their names to the secretary as soon as possible. The regatta programme follows: 1. Lapstreak—Course round Deadman's Island, leaving it at the port hand, returns to barge, about two miles. Open to Army and Navy regular forces. Boats to allow ten seconds a thwart per mile. 2. Double sculls, schoolboy's race—Open to boys actually attending school. Only one crew from each school to be allowed to enter. Clinker built boats with coxswain. Course from Mr. E. Crow Baker's boat house. 3. Indian war canoes, 40 to 50 feet—Course round the Island and return. 4. Four-oared gig race—Course as in race No. 1. Open to men of H. M. Army forces. 5. Four-oared lapstreak amateur senior championship—Open to all amateurs who have not competed in a senior four-oared race. Course same as in No. 5. 6. Skiffs—Officers of H. M. forces, with lady coxswain. Double sculls, skiffs, outriggers and sliding seats barred. Post entries. 7. Indian war canoes—Under 40 feet. Course round the Island and return. 8. Tandem Paterboro canoes—Open to all amateurs. Course from a point below Curtis's Point to barge. Race to start as soon as race No. 7 has passed the boat house on the way down. 9. Service fire-armed whalers—Course as in race 1. Open to skippers. 10. Klodchmen's canoe race—Working canoes only. Course from starters' barge round buoy and return. 11. Four-oared lapstreak amateur junior championship—Open to all amateurs who have not competed in a senior four-oared race. Course same as in No. 5. 12. Service five-oared whalers and four-oared gigs—Course as in race No. 1. Open to Army and Navy regular forces. Boats to allow 12 seconds per thwart per mile. 13. Paterboro canoe upset race—Two men amateur. Course round buoy and return. 14. Service five-oared whalers—Course from Deadman's Island to barge. Open to day men and marines. 15. Tab race—Open. Post entries. 16. Service five-oared whalers and six-oared gigs. Course as in race 1. Open to seamen R. N., boats to allow 10 seconds per thwart per mile. 17. Alcomers' race—Open to Army and Navy service boats. Any sized boat, any number of oars. Post entries.

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The programme this year shows the result of experience. Although every part of the day is provided for, the various events are not crowded together in a way that will cause confusion. The complete list of events where they will be held and the time of starting follows: Morning. First league lacrosse match of season, Vancouver vs. Victoria, commencing at 10 o'clock at the Oledonia grounds.

Regatta at the cove, commencing at 1 o'clock, including lapstreak event for championship of British Columbia. Baseball—Whatcom vs. Victoria, commencing at 3 o'clock at Oak Bay park. Evening. Illumination and fireworks—Display to be given by Miss Broe, commencing at 9 o'clock at Beacon Hill.

A feature of the celebration will be the music. Special arrangements have been made for the engagement of the Fifth Regiment and City bands, to which will probably be added the Kuper Island aggregation. A musical programme will be rendered in the morning at the lacrosse match, and in the afternoon during the progress of the regatta. There will also be a band in attendance at the fireworks display at Beacon Hill in the evening. It has not yet been decided whether a band will be present at the baseball match, but it is probable that arrangements will be made for this also.

A PROMINENT COLLEGE MAN. One of Indiana's Useful Educators Says: "I Feel Like a New Man."



MR. JOHN W. MENG.

Mr. John W. Meng, 54 Jefferson Ave., Indianapolis, Ind., State Representative of Indianapolis Business College, writes: "I firmly believe that I owe my fine health to Peruna. Constant travel and change of food and water wrought havoc with my stomach, and for months I suffered with indigestion and catarrh of the stomach. I felt that the only thing to do was to give up my occupation which felt very reluctant to do. Securing an ad. of Peruna as a specific for catarrh I decided to give it a trial, and used it faithfully for six weeks, when I found that my troubles had all disappeared and I seemed like a new man. I have a bottle of Peruna in my grip all the time, and occasionally take a few doses which keeps me in excellent health."

THE most common phases of summer catarrh are catarrh of the stomach and bowels. Peruna is a specific for summer catarrh. Hon. Willis Brewer, Representative in Congress from Alabama, writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman: "I have used a bottle of Peruna for indigestion, and I am pleased to give you my valuable advice gratis. Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio."

need a good remedy. A tonic it is excellent. In the short time I have used it has done me a great deal of good."—Willis Brewer. If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

MINE INSPECTOR ON FRANK AFFAIR

MR. SMITH TELLS SOME INTERESTING FACTS

Few of the Wild Theories at First Advanced—Extent of the Slide—Danger is Now Over.

Frank Smith, inspector of mines for the Territorial government, who has taken several observations on Turtle Mountain since the terrible slide, was in the city during the past few days. He was conducting an examination at Frank for pit and fire boss certificates just previously and left there for Fort McLeod on the night before the disaster. On Wednesday morning immediately upon learning what had happened he hastened back on a special train.

A Times representative looked up Mr. Smith on Tuesday and obtained from him some interesting facts in connection with the affair. He assigns as a likely cause the melting of snow and ice in a fissure, the subsequent freezing expanding the side of the mountain already weakened to some extent by the mining operations. When the slide started it was about four thousand feet wide. It spread out like a fan as it went along in a northerly direction, until it assumed a width of eight thousand feet. It covered nine hundred acres with a depth ranging from five to a hundred feet. Mr. Smith estimates that between fifty and sixty million tons of rock fell from the mountain.

As an indication of the wholly sudden nature of the slide, Mr. Smith says that looking at the mountain the night before one would never have dreamed of the possibility of such a thing occurring. It came so unexpectedly that the wild theories which arose were not to be wondered at. Since the disaster Mr. Smith has been up on the mountain several times. On the Saturday following he went up with three men. He made another ascent with Premier Hautain on the next Monday. On Tuesday he made a third trip with two engineers and four men. These observations were in the extreme. The volcanic eruption theory was most tenaciously adhered to. Others said a meteorite had struck the mountain and precipitated the top of it into the valley. The widest idea of the lot, however, was that expressed by one of the men, Mr. Smith's mother, Mrs. Chas. Watson, of upper Johnson street.

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With a catch of 586 skins on board, the best catch by at least a couple of hundred skins obtained for several years, the seal skinner Annie E. Paint, Capt. McKiel, arrived on Wednesday from the sealing grounds and proceeded to the company's anchoring grounds in the upper harbor. The splendid work of the schooner has placed a magnificent appearance on the season's operations.

Capt. McKiel secured the bulk of his catch off the Queen Charlotte Islands. There he ran across a great many seals, and the trouble experienced in catching them was the witness which the little animals exhibited when the vessel came within sight of them. The weather throughout the season, save for the storm in which the Geo. W. Prescott was wrecked, was generally favorable, and in one day's hunting 14 seals were landed aboard by the Indians. One afternoon the canoes were lowered at 1:30 o'clock, and before finishing operations in the evening took 65 seals. On another day 75 were taken, while on still another 74 were the net result of the day's work.

Apart from a couple of the fleet, which were met on the way across to Copper Island, the Annie E. Paint spoke none of the schooners since March. The Vera, one of two sighted, transferred 211 skins, making her total catch for the season 203 skins, and the City of San Diego sent home 41 skins. The Libbie, which was sighted in March, had 113 skins.

SITTING OF THE LABOR COMMISSION