From THE DAILY COLONIST, Aug. 2.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Outgoing Passengers.

Following is a list of passengers who leave, this morning, on the steamer Umatilla for San Francisco: H. B. Blagrave and wife, Francis Murray, R. McKenzie Munro, Gerald Wyatt, Miss F. Garesche, Mrs. A. McLeod, P. Ferguson, M. Lenz, Mrs. W. F. Porter and S. Scott and wife.

Discharged.

H. A. Ridled and A. Newcombe, who were brought down from Nelson by Provincial Police Officer Kirkup for extradition on a charge of embezzling from the Singer Sewing Machine company's agency, at Boise, Idaho, have been discharged. There was not sufficient evidence to warrant their extradition, which had been applied for.

The Alaska Boundary.

The steamer St. Paul has arrived at San Francisco with the Turner survey party, who have been going over the boundaries of the United States and British Columbia on the Porcopine river in Alaska. The result of their surveying gives the United States 30 miles more of river than formerly. This makes the boundary line 210 miles above Fort Yukon.

Inland Revenue, Division of Victoria.

(Comprising Vancouver Island).

Collections for month of July, 1891:—

Spirits	$7,647 17
Malts	2,534 50
Tobacco (plug)	4,073 75
Cigars	555 00
Petroleum Inspection Fees	202 70
Licenses (Brewers', Maltsters' and Cigar Manufacturers')	1,375 00
Total	$16,393 12

At Oak Bay.

The Royal Templars of Temperance held a picnic at Oak Bay, yesterday, that was well attended and was a complete success in every particular. The Order was assisted by the W. C. T. U., and a most pleasant time was enjoyed. Tents for refreshments were placed in the grove, and were well patronized, while hundreds patrolled the beautiful beach, where the young ones disported in the surf. The picnic was a decided success.

Fishing on the Fraser.

Mr. and Mrs. Todd and family returned by the Rithet, yesterday, from their salmon canneries on Fraser River, where they have been rusticating for the past ten days. Mr. Todd reports the run of salmon to have considerably improved during Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, but last night it went down again to the usual average catch of twenty to the boat. So far the pack on the river is very small, and the prospects are that fully half of the cans which have been prepared will have to be carried over, unfilled, to next year. This entails a heavy loss.

Tourists Do Victoria.

The steamer Queen arrived from Alaska yesterday morning, at 6 o'clock, with 220 excursionists, who had made the trip to the land of the midnight sun. The steamer remained here all day, and did not depart until 6 o'clock this morning, thus giving the tourists a chance to see the beautiful city of Victoria. The opportunity was eagerly availed of by most of the passengers of the steamer, and all places of interest about the city were visited. Crowds went to Esquimalt and through the warship, while others visited Beacon Hill, Oak Bay, Mount Toimie, and other places of interest. All of the visitors were delighted with Victoria, and enjoyed the lay-over here.

Seattle Firemen Resign.

Sixty-eight of the seventy-two members of the Seattle Fire Department have resigned their positions as firemen, to take effect August 15. The members base their action for such a course on the ground that the salaries which it is proposed to give firemen, as stipulated in the recommendations of the retrenchment committee, are not sufficient to provide themselves and families with the common comforts of life. Firemen are at present receiving $80 per month, and it is proposed to reduce the salary to $65 per month. A majority of the members of the fire department have expressed themselves as willing to submit to a reduction to $75 per month.

Accidental Death.

Mr. Coroner Morrison held an inquest, yesterday afternoon, on the body of John Joyce, who was killed in the moulding shop of the Albion Iron Works by the falling of a pipe. The jury consisted of W. Sommerville, R. Ward, John E. Burke, David Russell, Judd Fisher, and A. M. Carpenter. After hearing the evidence of Alexander Stewart, foreman; James Stewart, Michael O'Brien and Roderick McLeod, the jury returned the following verdict: "We, the jury empannelled to investigate into the cause of the death of John Joyce, do find according to the evidence that the deceased came to his death by the falling of a pipe in the moulding shop at the Albion Iron Works, and that it was a pure accident."

Kamloops County Court.

At a County Court recently, held before His Honor Judge Spinks, at Kamloops, the judge referred to the question now before the Supreme Court at Victoria, as to the constitutionality of section 9 of the County Courts' Act. His Honor said that he had been requested to hold court at Ashcroft, but until the point was determined could not do so, no more could Judge Cornwall, as neither's commission extended to that place. The same point would prevent County Courts being held within the Lytton and Cache Creek polling divisions, Cowichan and other places. He felt no doubt, himself, that the act was perfectly constitutional, but, as there had been a decision of Judge Walkem to the contrary, he was bound to act on that decision until the point was cleared up in the Full Court.

His Honor continuing, said:—"There is an Indian now for trial here, and no county court judge can try him, although the man has elected to be tried under the Speedy Trials Act. There is also an appeal from the decision of the magistrates at Ashcroft, which must be brought before the county court judge for that district, but until this question of jurisdiction is settled no one can hear it. There are several other cases, I understand, which cannot be heard until the thing is settled."

The Indian, Dick, was then arraigned, charged with maiming horses at Keefers, near Lytton, and His Honor, addressing the prisoner, through an interpreter, said: "The judges at Victoria don't know whether I ought to try you, or whether you should be tried by another judge, and until they make up their minds on this point you cannot be tried. When it is decided what judge shall try you, your case will be heard. If I am the one to hear it, I shall certainly take into consideration the fact that you have been so long in gaol."

Judge Spinks had the Indian before him at Ashcroft where he sat during Judge Cornwall's illness, and it was there the Indian elected to be tried under the Speedy Trials Act. This was prior to the Spring Assizes at Kamloops.

A few unimportant civil cases terminated the business.

Fort Street Widening.

In connection with a paragraph in last night's Times, in effect that the authorities of the Jubilee Hospital are standing in the way of the widening of Fort street to 60 feet, it is stated by a gentleman prominently connected with the Hospital that so soon as the directors are assured in writing that the other interested property owners are prepared to concede the required 10 feet of land, they will undoubtedly meet them in carrying out the proposal. It may be stated that, previous to the incorporation, the then Board of Directors made an offer to this effect to the other land owners, but they would not entertain it.

Almost Drowned.

The Surveyor-General for British Columbia and the Chief Astronomer of the Department of the Interior in having a little picnic together yesterday, up the Arm, met with an accident which might have proved of a very serious nature. At Snowden's boat house, where the water is comparatively deep, in changing places the boat capsized, and the occupants, after considerable difficulty, and by the assistance of the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, succeeded in reaching land. After the recovery of a single shoe, a couple of coats and a hat the party started homewards, and in view of the fact that the representative from the Department of the Interior was unable to swim a stroke, the delivery may be considered very providential.

City Mortality.

The statement of mortality, in the principal cities of Canada, for the month of June, officially published by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, has come to hand. It shows the number of deaths in Victoria to have been 15, of whom 7 were under five years of age, the remaining 8 being fifteen years and over. Twelve of them were males and only three females. The total is at the rate of .66 per 1,000. The lowest ratio to population in Canada was Woodstock, Ont., .32. Then come Braskville, .45; Stratford, .50; St. Thomas, .56, and Chatham, Ont., .57. The highest rates were: Sherbrooke, 3.83; Quebec, 3.17; Montreal, 2.96; Hull, 2.28; Three Rivers, 2.21; St. Hyacinthe, 1.75; St. John, N. B., 1.68; Halifax, 1.66. During the month of July, just concluded, there were 36 deaths in Victoria, a figure which had been materially contributed to by recent cases of drowning and the prevalence of summer complaints among children. In 1890, the total mortality for June was 19, the heavy summer month having been August, with 39 deaths.

The Times' Libel Suit.

In Supreme Court chambers, yesterday, Mr. Justice Walkem presiding, the action for libel brought by Hon. Forbes G. Vernon against the Times Printing and Publishing Co., and Wm. Templeman, made its appearance in the form of an application for two weeks' further time in which to deliver the defence.

Mr. Thornton Fell appeared in behalf of the application, and the Attorney-General represented the plaintiff in the suit. The counsel for the Times urged that further time was necessary to enable the parties, on whose information the published article was based, to reach the city from the interior.

Hon. Mr. Davie pointed out that unless some conditions were imposed by the judge, the effect of granting the time asked would be to throw the case over the long vacation, which would be until after October. It was highly important that the accusation of the defendants that the same sort of corruption said to exist in the departments at Ottawa also existed here should be cleared up at once.

Mr. Fell urged that the trial should not be made to come on during vacation, as the defendants had witnesses to get from Naas River and Ottawa.

His Lordship decided that the trial could proceed in vacation, and the defendants still have abundant time to bring their witnesses. He thought that it was of public importance that the matter should be speedily disposed of. He therefore, in granting the two weeks asked, would impose as a term that the defendants should go to trial during vacation as soon as the pleadings were closed.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR:—Quite a gloom has been cast over this neighborhood by the sad and sudden death of Mr. John Joyce, the particulars of which you give in to-day's COLONIST. Though the deceased was a stranger to most of the residents here, having, as you state, only recently settled in this city; yet I am sure we all feel deep sympathy with his sorrowing wife. That sympathy will, I trust, be displayed in a practical manner. The widow and child are left unprovided for, it having cost the family a very considerable sum to travel here from Newfoundland.

No doubt, something will be raised at the Albion Iron Works; but I think that those living around here might also help. As I am a very near neighbor to the bereaved relatives—living almost opposite—and at the same time a minister of the Gospel, I have felt it laid upon my heart to take this matter up.

The deceased, I may state, was in no way connected with my church; but this is not a question of creeds—it is one which appeals to all who have hearts to feel for those in distress. I shall, therefore, be pleased to receive any sums for those who have been so terribly bereft of their breadwinner. Any amounts placed in my hands will be acknowledged in the September number of my little monthly, "The Spring Ridge Herald." C. W. TOWNSEND.

157 Fernwood Road, Spring Ridge, August, 1, 1891.

A FLOATING DEBT.

The floating debt of the Province of Quebec at the beginning of this year was $6,462,033. Of the amounts which make up this sum the following are now overdue:—

Temporary loans	$1,000 000
Outstanding warrants	112,571
Capital expenditure, 1890-91	1,085,131
Repayment guarantee deposits	222,907
Railway subsidies	575,364
Protestant share Jesuit estates	62,961
	$3,059,124

According to the Provincial Treasurer's last budget the following amounts are payable on account of capital expenditure during the fiscal year just begun:—

Special expenditure	$338,555
Repayment of guarantee deposits	231,070
Railway subsidies	756,000
	$1,325,625

Taking the two sums together, we have nearly $5,000,000 that should be provided for at once, and all that Mr. Mercier has with which to meet this indebtness is his recently borrowed $4,000,000. He will have to make another temporary loan before the close of the present year.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Closing Matches of the B. C. R. A. at the Goldstream Range—The Ottawa Team.

The Victoria Athletic Club Wins the First Game With the Coal City's, 13 to 12.

Arrangements for the Lacrosse Matth on the 15th With Westminster—Cricket—The Gun.

BASEBALL.

V.A.C. VS. NANAIMO.

Three hundred people assembled in the Caledonian grounds to see the game between Nanaimo's and the V.A.C.'s yesterday afternoon, and 300 people left the grounds at a quarter past five o'clock satisfied that they had witnessed a first class exhibition of baseball.

The grounds were in first-class shape, and the teams were in it for blood. The umpiring of Capt. Jackson of the James Bays was a very satisfactory piece of work to both clubs. Game was called at 3:20 p.m., with Nanaimo at the bat. Neither side scored in the first, but in the end of the fourth both sides had pulled up eight runs, making the score a tie. From this on the game was very exciting, the Nanaimo's leading until the eighth, when the V.A.C.'s again tied the score. By excellent pitching Lenfesty kept the visitors from scoring in the first half of the ninth, although there were men on bases, and in their half of the last, the V. A. C succeeded in filling the bases before a man was put out, when Robinson stepped to the plate and rapped out a single, scoring Lenfesty and leaving Gouge and Askew on bases.

The battery of the Nanaimo team is worthy of ranking with the best men on the Coast, and their general batting is of a very high order. The drop ball used by Clark, their pitcher, almost proved too much of a puzzler for the home team.

For the home team, Lenfesty pitched a very good game, especially in the last two innings, where his cool headwork made itself felt. He was ably supported by Huxtable, whose graceful stops caught the crowd. Gouge showed up in fine form, making a home run, the first ever made on the grounds. Hayes, the second baseman of the V.A.C. nine, did very clever work, besides hitting the ball effectively at critical points.

The following is the score:

V.A.Cs.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Gouge, c.f	6	2	2	0	0	0
Askew, r.f	6	1	1	2	1	1
Robinson, 3b	6	1	4	4	0	2
Hayes, 2b	5	1	0	3	1	1
Smith, s.s	4	2	2	0	2	0
Partridge, 1b	5	3	3	3	1	0
Huxtable, c	5	2	1	12	1	1
Wriglesworth, l.f	4	0	0	1	0	0
Lenfesty, p	5	2	0	2	1	0
Total	46	13	10	27	7	5

Nanaimo.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Love, rf	5	1	0	0	0	0
Hobbs, 1b	6	2	3	5	0	1
Riley, 2b	4	1	1	1	0	1
Clark, p	5	0	1	0	2	0
Craig, s.s	6	0	0	0	3	4
Voegtle, c	4	2	2	15	4	0
Campbell, lf	4	2	2	0	0	1
Rice, c.f	4	2	0	0	0	0
Cheetwood, 3b	4	2	2	3	0	2
Total	41	12	12	*24	9	8

* No one out when inning run was scored.

By Innings.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
V. A. C.	0	3	5	0	0	1	3	1	—	13
Nanaimo	0	2	3	3	4	0	0	0	0	12

Summary.

Earned runs—V.A.C., 3; N., 6.
Home run—Gouge.
Three base hit—Cheetwood.
Double play—Robinson, unassisted.
Struck out—By Lenfesty, 9; by Clark, 16.
Hit by pitcher—Lenfesty, 3; Clark, 1.
Bases on balls—Lenfesty, 3; Clark 1.
Passed balls—Huxtable, 2. Voegtle, 2.
Wild Pitches—Lenfesty.
Time of game—One hour, 55 minutes.
Umpire—F. Jackson.
Scorer—I. Edwards.

CRICKET.

A match was played at Beacon Hill yesterday between a team got up by the secretary, Mr. E. M. Marshall, and one got up by the treasurer, Mr. A. P. Luxton, which resulted in favor of the latter by three runs. The Treasurer's team went in first and put together 78, Martin making a carefully played 18, and Mr. Pooley making 13 in steady form, when he was caught off Wolley's bowling. For the Secretary's team, Scroggs played well, running his innings of 12, and Mr. Blagrave, of the San Francisco cricketers, assisted considerably by contributing 21. The following are the scores:

TREASURER'S ELEVEN.

C. E. Pooley ct Baynes b Wooley	13
H. J. Martin run out	18
— Medway b Baynes	0
C. A. Goffin b Baynes	1
B. J. Perry b Wolley	0
A. Innes ct Baynes b Langley	4
A. F. Goward b Wolley	1
A. P. Luxton b Baynes	0
H. L. Hewitt b Langley	0
C. Scowen b Scroggs	6
H. J. Newton ct Goward b Scroggs	2
Foster b Langley	0
McCulloch, not out	10
E. A. Harris b Scroggs	5
Extras	11
Total	78

SECRETARY'S ELEVEN.

A. F. Langley, c Foster, b Perry	2
A. Scrogg, c Martin, b Foster	12
P. Baynes, c Goffin, b Foster	5
E. W. Marshall, b Foster	2
B. Goward, c Pooley, b Foster	0
H. Blagrave c Medway, b Foster	21
C. P. Woolley, b Foster	0
H. McAuley, b Goward	2
C. Schwengers, l b w, b Foster	2
P. Goepel, not out	3
Dr. Helmcken, c Martin, b Foster	2
S. Wotton, b Foster	6
H. W. Walbey, c Goffin, b Foster	2
L. N. Armit, not out	0
— Kingham, absent	0
Extras	10
Total	75

THE TURF.

THE GREAT TENNY BEATEN.

MORRIS PARK, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Michael F. Dwyer' grand horse "Longstreet," by Longfellow—Semper Idem, won the match race, to day, and, with it, $12,500 for his owner, defeating David L. Pulsifer's great race horse Tenny. The weather was cool and pleasant, and the track was in first-class shape for the race.

THE GUN.

The Union Gun Club held a shoot at the Victoria Driving Park, yesterday. Peoria black birds with five screened traps were used. The first seven scores were as follows out of a possible 25:—

J. C. Maclure	20
H. N. Short	18
W. Adams	15
F. Higgins	14
B. H. John	13
W. A. Dier	12
J. M. Langley	12

TO THE EDITOR:—A letter appeared in the Daily Times of Thursday last, signed "W.," which, to put it mildly, is certainly misleading. This "letter" has reference to the competition for the prize so kindly offered by Messrs. Robt. Ward & Co., on behalf of Curtiss & Harvey, powder manufacturers, and to the action of certain members of the Victoria Club in declining to enter into the contest on the plea that the Union Club wished to enforce rules which were not in accordance with their views. The so-called "facts of the case" are set forth in a very injured tone, no doubt calculated to touch the hearts and gain the sympathy of the too confiding public. We would not rob them of this consolation, but for the information of the few sportsmen directly interested in the discussion we would deem it a favor if you would state the *real* facts of the case, which are briefly as follows:—

On the 4th ult., while a match was being shot between the two clubs on their grounds (in which, by the way, the "Unions" were victorious for the second time), a letter from Messrs. Robt. Ward & Co. offering on behalf of Messrs. Curtiss & Harvey a prize of $50, to be contested for by members of either club on dates to be arranged by them, but this letter distinctly stipulated that the match must be shot under the rules of the *Union Gun Club*. It was decided to leave the arrangements as to dates for shooting, and the appropriation of the sum offered to a committee of three members from each club, but this committee had no authority or power to change or interfere with the printed rules of the club, and as for the statement of "W" that an "emergency meeting" was held for the purpose of upsetting the action of the committee, it is not only unreasonable but false. As arranged by the said committee, the first match for classification took place on Saturday last, and but for the difference of opinion, and consequent heated discussions on the part of certain members of the Victoria club, would have proved most enjoyable. In accordance with the terms under which the prize was offered the Union Gun Club rules were enforced, and the result was that a few of the "authorities" of the Victoria club refused to shoot; however, the more reasonable members joined in the contest and, so far as is known, have no intention of retiring. As would be inferred from "W's" epistle the "kickers" are anxious to submit the point at issue to some "disinterested party," but the date for entering the match is now past and the Union Club reserves the right to interpret its own rules. The second competition for classification will take place on Saturday the 8th inst, when no doubt "peace and goodwill" will once more reign.

UNION GUN CLUB.

THE RIFLE.

The annual prize meeting of the B. C. R. A. came to an end yesterday, the following being the final scores:—

NO. 10—DISTRICT MILITIA MATCH.

Open as in No. 3. Ranges, 200 and 500 yards; five shots at each range.

	Points.	*Prize.*
G. J. Mortimer	43	$10 00
Lt. Chamberlain	43	7 50
Gr. Newbury	42	5 00
Lt. Cotton	41	5 00
Gr. Sutherland	40	2 50
Sergt. Drysdale	40	2 50
Gr. Turnbull	40	2 50
Sergt. Newbury	40	2 50
Gr. F. R. Sargison	39	2 50
Mr. Gr. Cornish	39	2 50

NO. 13—CONSOLATION PRIZES.

Open, as in No. 1, to those who have not won a prize or prizes at this meeting to the value of $5, and who have competed in not less than three matches. Range 400 yards; five shots.

	Points.	*Prize.*
Evans (Warspite)	24	$7 50
Dawe	23	5.00
Sergt. Williams	21	4 00
Sergt. Drysdale	20	2 00
Gr. Blanchard	19	2 00
Gr. Butler	17	2 00

NO. 15—GRAND AGGREGATES.

Open, as in No. 3, to the highest aggregate scores in competitions 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 11.

		Amount. Pts.
1. Gr. Turnbull first prize, D.R. A. silver medal; gold badge of B.C.R.A. and	$15 00	312
2. Lieut. Chamberlain second prize, silver badge of B.C.R. A., and	10 00	308
3. Sgt. Newbury	7 50	306
4. Gr. J. Cameron	5 00	298
5. Gr. J. Mortimer	5 00	296
6. Lt. Cotton	5 00	279
7. Gr. Beckwith	5 00	2.9
8. Capt. Thompson	5 00	278

NEXT IN ORDER.

Gr. Sargison	274
Gr. C. W. Newbury	271
Mr. Gr. Cornish	265
Gr. Fletcher	249
Gr. Butler	246
Gr. Pitsendrigh	246
Sgt. Drysdale	245

Team for Ottawa—Gr. Turnbull, Sgt. Newbury, Gr. J. Cameron, Gr. J. Mortimer, Lt. Cotton, Gr. Beckwith, Gr. Sargison, Gr. C. W. Newbury.

HERE AND THERE.

Three of the firemen had a 500-foot hose coupling contest, on Pandora street, last evening. Ten lengths of hose were laid, making nine connections to couple and uncouple. The work was performed in remarkably quick time by Wm. Deasy in 2 m. 19 s., beating the other competitors by fully thirty seconds.

ONE MORE SEALER.

The Victoria Fleet Coming Home From Northern Seas.

The steam schooner Thistle arrived in port at 3 o'clock yesterday morning from the sealing grounds in Behring's Sea. She was ordered out by the U. S. S. Corwin, and subsequently received orders from the U. S. S. Rush and H. M. S. Nymphe. The Thistle is owned by Mr. Manson of this city, and was commanded by Capt. Nickerson. She entered Behring's Sea July 3rd, and on the 12th was notified by the Rush to get out. The Thistle was cruising at the time off St Paul Island. She entered the Sea through the Four Mountain Pass, and escaped the cutters. She took 82 skins in the Sea before being notified by the Corwin.

The La Nympha of San Francisco was seized by the Rush on July 15th and taken to Onnalaska. A lieutenant and six men were placed on board of her, and she was held as a captive when the Thistle sailed. The following vessels were in Behring's Sea when the Thistle left. Some had been notified and some had not: Lily L., J. H. Lewis, Geo. J. White, Mattie Dyer, City of San Diego, J. G. Lewis, Sophie Sutherland, San Francisco; Foam, Venture, Ocean Belle, C. H. Tupper, Aurora, Penelope, of Victoria; Harry Dennis, Allie I. Alger of Seattle.

Another Complaint.

During its last session, the local legislature voted $4,000, handed over to the City Council, to be spent on the four trunk roads leading into the city from Victoria district. These roads are Cadboro Bay, Saanich and Burnside, and the Gorge roads. Considerable money, probably more than $1,000, is being spent on Saanich road, but as the Gorge road is the most frequented road, in the suburbs, it is only fair that some attention should be given to it. It is entitled to at least $1,000. The fact that the second bridge is positively unsafe has already been pointed out, and unless something is done within the next few days, the Council will probably have a law suit on its hands through the breaking of a horse's legs. A stitch in time is said to be ninefold economical.

THE CLOAK MURDER CASE.

The Trial of Chin Ha Mot Continued in the Provincial Court—Daniel Moses' Evidence.

In the provincial court, yesterday morning, Officer Hunter produced what was regarded as a strong piece of evidence against Chin Ha Mot, whose examination on the charge of murdering Isaac Cloak is now in progress. It was a fine, old-fashioned, black broad-cloth coat, the width of whose shoulders made it a decided misfit for any but a man of unusual size. Such a man Cloak was in life, and when the coat was found, deeply creased and stowed away at the bottom of an old trunk in Chin Ha Mot's house in Cowichan, the officer very naturally thought he had turned up a portion of the suit Fanny referred to in her evidence last week. On being recalled, however, the woman said that the coat was very like Cloak's—but not it.

Mr. Edwin Johnson, Q. C., was on the bench when the court opened, at 10 o'clock, yesterday, and Supt. Hussey prosecuted and acted as clerk of the court. Mr. P. Æ. Irving appeared for the prisoner and Mr. Lindley Crease watched the case on behalf of certain third parties, who have not yet made their appearance in it. The first witness was Officer Hunter, who deposed to searching prisoner's house, at Cowichan, on July 30, and finding the coat produced—it answered the description given by Fanny of the coat secured at Cloak's house.

To Supt. Hussey—The coat is a very large size. I arrested the prisoner on July 26 at his own house.

Daniel David Moses deposed as follows: I live at the corner of View and Douglas streets in this city, but formerly lived in North Saanich. I knew the deceased, Isaac Cloak well. He was my nearest neighbor. His house was on the hillside, surrounded by two or three acres of cultivated land, on the east side of the Saanich road, just opposite my gate—about 100 yards from the road, more or less. Isaac Cloak's death occurred in 1876, in September, on the night of the 18th—a Sunday. I witnessed the place being burned down, on the night I mentioned, and I saw the charred remains of Cloak at about 9 o'clock the following (Monday) morning, in the ruins. On that morning Mr. H. Wain and Mr. William Towner came to my place and asked if Mr. Cloak was there, and I said "no," and accompanied them to Cloak's place, and examined it. The house was completely burned down, and we searched among the debris, and there found the remains of the old man, a solid, black mass, that could not be recognized, except that it was the remains of a man—Mr. Cloak, we supposed. There was no wood about; everything had been burned away. The body was burned to such a degree that no part of it could be recognized. It was no longer than my arm. Cloak had been living there about five years, alone, and I saw him alive within the few days preceding the fire around the house or gate. I used to see a good deal of him. He came to my house and I went to his. He wore the English coarse clothes—corduroy or moleskin—around the ranch. He had other clothing—a black suit and a stovepipe hat. (Coat exhibited by witness produced); I can't tell that; I don't know anything about the coat produced. The coat Cloak wore was something of the shape of this one, and of the same color. I remember he had table cloths in the house, but I could not remember them. There were three rooms and a kitchen in the old man's house. He had table cloths in the bedrooms, I know—I can't tell of what color—and an oilcloth on in the kitchen. The body was found in the bedroom where Cloak slept, as near as we could tell, at the foot of the bed. He seemed to have been out of bed when the fire overtook him—his head from the bed. There was no remnant of the bed visible. I have described the position of the bed from my recollection of it. before the fire. I don't remember whether there were chairs in the bedroom. An inquest was held on the body, in the first place by Mr. Reay, of North Saanich, and afterwards by Mr. Todd, the superintendent of police at the time, and acting coroner. He had a jury, and the verdict returned was an open one. There was an Indian potlach at South Saanich about the time of the fire—seven or eight miles away, on the east side of the peninsula. I don't remember ever having seen the prisoner.

To Supt. Hussey—One of Cloak's arms was broken—I noticed that the morning of the fire. He was in the habit of keeping considerable sums of money in the house, particularly during hop picking, and was rather fond of showing it. The last season he didn't grow any hops, and, consequently, employed very few Indians. He usually had quite a bit of loose silver in his house. We found $30 or $40, I should think, melted, in that part of the house used as a kitchen. There was also some gold found, fused into glass where the stove was. Cloak was a man of unusual size.

Fanny Battleman, recalled, said that the coat produced was not the one Chin Ha Mot had shown her—though it was like it.

As still more evidence is required, the case was again adjourned for one week.

KAMLOOPS.

Scarcity of Farm Hands—Importing Sheep From Oregon—Good Fly Fishing.

From Our Own Correspondent

Fire broke out on Thursday evening in the Shuswap Milling Co.'s concerns, at about 4.40, in a pile of slabs, and raged for not less than two hours, despite the fact that the two local fire brigades were promptly on the scene of the conflagration, and playing their hose for all they were worth. The citizens turned out *en masse* to aid in extinguishing the flames, and the damage done did not exceed $50.

A car load of dogs and cats left for the coast on Saturday night last. Their destination was speculative, as the owner wanted his best price for each species. One pointer—a beautiful animal—he refused $100 for. A cat your correspondent set his eyes upon was refused at $15.

Indian agent McKay returned to town on Tuesday from a visit to Yale district, and reports everything as getting on first class. The Indians are by degrees getting into the ways of civilization, and are becoming practical farmers.

Labor is very scarce here just at present. Most of our Chinese population have gone mining, and farmers in this section are calling for men to gather in their crops.

Mr. J. Lustead returned to town, on Tuesday, having been commissioned to buy all the sheep he could in Oregon. Knocked down to him were 2,600 merinoes, a hardy breed of sheep, purchased at Oregon. He started from that place on the 12th May last, and, before crossing the borders, paid $1,493 custom duty on the woolleys. On the passage, from 800 to 900 animals were lost through the eating of poisonous herbs. The survivors of the stock are not expected here before October.

Anglers, who really enjoy the sport, are fast appearing in this district. The man who wants to catch anything here must use the fly.

The weather, during the past week, has been fluctuating, the glass ranging from 76 to 98 degrees.

A TRIP TO THE CANNERIES.

(Vancouver News-Advertiser.)

Since the canneries started operations on the Fraser River, all the refuse from the canneries has been dumped in the river, as there was no other way of disposing of it. According to the strict letter of the law this was not permitted, but until recently there were no efforts made to carry the law into effect. At the commencement of the present year the late Mr. Thomas Mowat, who was then Inspector of Fisheries, informed some of the canners that this way of disposing of the offal would not be permitted any longer, and that if it was still thrown into the river their licenses would be cancelled. Mr. T. E. Ladner and other members of the Victoria syndicate accordingly put up

AN OILERY

on the north bank of the river, nearly opposite Ladner's Landing, and here the oil is taken from the offal, while guano is produced from what is left after the oil has been extracted. Being desirous of witnessing all that was to be seen, the writer paid a visit to the oillery, although he was warned that the smell was not very pleasant. The oillery has been put up near a small creek, and has a wharf alongside where the scows containing the offal are moored, ten scows having been built for the purpose of conveying the offal to the oillery. The smell is not nearly so strong as the writer imagined it would be from what he had heard; in fact, it only smelt of fish and oil, and everything was kept as clean as possible. It is a frame building 80 feet long, 36 feet wide and 16 feet deep, and has been worked since the commencement of the run, although there are still one or two minor details in the building that are not yet quite completed. The oillery was built under the direction of Mr. La Fontaine, a Frenchman, who has had considerable experience in this business on the Columbia River. In addition to Mr. La Fontaine two other men are employed. The offal is hoisted out of the scows by means of a carrier, and is then put into some large tanks, of which there are twelve. It is steamed in these tanks, and by this means the oil is extracted. When all the oil has been got out out of the fish, it is conveyed into another tank, and goes through several processes until it is thoroughly clarified. The offal that remains after the oil has been extracted is conveyed into a large tank underneath the building, the dimensions of the tank being 32 feet long, 9 feet broad and 8 feet deep. In this it is thoroughly cleansed and is then ready for use, and makes excellent guano. A small piece of ground has been cleared near the building, and vegetables planted thereon. Some of the guano has been put on it, and a most prolific crop has been raised; some peas the writer saw being over ten feet high. In the building there is a 6-horse power engine and boiler, and steam pump. The whole oillery has been fitted up in the best possible manner, and the cost has considerably exceeded $5,000. The daily capacity is about 300 gallons, but, owing to the supply of fish being very small, there is not much offal. The oil is excellent for use on the skids in logging camps, and also for tanning leather. There will doubtless be found a local market for the oil and guano, but if not they will be shipped to England. The oil fetches about 40 cents per gallon, and the guano about $34.50 per ton. Five canneries are at present sending their offal here, and it would be a good thing if the other canneries did the same, as then there would not be the slightest waste or any danger of polluting the river.

THE HATCHERY.

As to the benefits derived this year from the hatchery, the canners state that at present they cannot give any opinion, but that later on in the season they will be able to tell better, as the fish in the hatchery are from the Harrison River, and they do not run until later in the year. The first salmon fry were distributed in the Fraser in 1885; and from 1885 to 1889 inclusive the total number of fry distributed was 19,065,500. The fishing boats do not go further up the river than Langley or Port Haney, and thus one of the canners told the writer that in his opinion the fish were well protected.

WASTE OF FISH.

In one of the reports on fisheries to the Government, it is stated that a large portion of the fish is wasted and not utilized. The writer accordingly paid special attention to the "splitter" in each cannery he visited, to see what was really wasted. He found that only just the head, tail and the fins were cut off, and was surprised to see how careful the men were in not wasting any more than was absolutely necessary. Besides, it is absurd to think that any canner would allow any more to be cut off than was absolutely necessary, as he has to pay for the fish, and especially when the run is so light as in the present year. Moreover, now that the oillery has been started, there really is no waste whatever, as the offal is all put to some purpose.

THE LICENSE QEESTION.

In carrying on a salmon cannery there is one thing that most concerns a cannery man, and that is the question of fishing licenses. For some time past various opinions have been expressed as to what should be done in this matter, and it is to be hoped that this vexed question will shortly be settled in a fair and equitable manner. When the canneries first started operations there was no fixed number of licenses but at the request of some of them the number was limited to preserve the fish. It was fixed at 500—350 for the canneries and 150 for outside fishermen. When this limit was arranged it was fair enough, but as new canneries was erected the Government took away many licenses from the old canneries to give to the new ones. For instance in 1889, each cannery had 40 licenses, but in 1890 the number was cut down to 25, and in 1891, the present year, it has again been further reduced to 20. Since 1889 the number of canneries has been nearly doubled and consequently, according to the method of regulating the licenses, the number granted to each cannery has been reduced to half what it was originally. The unfairness of this method is at once apparent, as a man puts a certain amount of money in a cannery, and the next year his operations are hampered or curtailed by the reduction of the number of his licenses. Some people are agitating for free fishing but this would in all probability cause the slaughter of more fish than could be packed and would doubtless exterminatae the salmon. The canners do not by any means want to monopolise the industry, as they are perfectly willing that 150 licenses should be granted to outside fishermen. What they all require is that a local Commission of three practical men should be appointed to consider and settle this question in the fairest and most satisfactory manner. They do not think that Mr. Samuel Wilmot, the Superintendent of Fish Culture for the Dominion Government, should form one of the three, but they are quite willing that he should be on the commission in addition to three local men, to watch the question in the interests of the Government, and they would have no objection to his being chairman. They do, however, strongly urge that this commission should be appointed and at as early a date as possible. The members for British Columbia in the Dominion House of Parliament have petitioned to have this commission appointed, and the Vancouver Board of Trade, at a recent meeting, also passed a resolution urging that the question be settled in this manner.

EXPENSES OF A CANNERY.

Very few people are aware of the large amount of expense that is incurred in connection with the working of a cannery, The buildings, to begin with, vary in value from $10,000 upward. Of course the greatest expense is the wages. In every cannery a foreman and from 10 to 20 white men are employed. The foreman usually receives $100 per month, while the rest are paid from $60 to $80. Then there are the Indians, and the number of those employed varies of course. The Indian fishermen receive $2.25 per day, while the pullers get $2.00. The usual number of Chinamen employed is 75 and upwards, and they get $30 to $40 per month. A great deal has been said about the employment of Chinamen in these canneries and the general opinion is that only white labor should be employed. It is true that the Chinese do not spend much money here, and that they take a large amount out of the country. A canner informed the writer that they are only just paid for the exact amount of work they do, and there is no white man, who would depend on this work, which is only to be obtained during three or four months of the year, and which takes two or three years to become proficient in. In many canneries, however, a number of Indians are employed as some canneries seem to prefer them to Chinamen, and it is well known that the Indians immediately spend all the money they earn. It is reported that a number of white men were offered employment at the cannery at Blaine, but that they refused to work, although offered 25 per cent. more than the Chinamen got. In addition to the pay roll there are the nets, fishing boats and appliances to be obtained and kept in repair, while each cannery has several scows and a tug, many of them having two tugs. Then there is the tin plate for the cans, and as it comes all the way from England, that is an expensive item. The cases and labels also cost a large