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LOCAL NEWS

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Plenty of Salmon.—Gold Commissioner Plewin, who is down on a visit from Port Simpson, reports that the salmon run on the Skeena river is really good this year—much better than last. The trouble with the fishermen has been amicably settled, the men now getting 5½ cents per fish. On the Naas river the season is also proving good, while on Rivers inlet it is expected there will be a full pack this year. Everything is prosperous and peaceable up north, the commissioner says.

Chemainus Notes.—The German ship Schurbek, Nicolai master, has sailed for Hamburg with 2,125,000 feet of lumber. British ship Olivebank, Henderson master, arrived Saturday night to load for Cape Town. Chilian bark Autofagasta is loading for Chili. The Northwest lumber business is still very good. The V. L. & M. Company has all the orders it can handle. The car supply has been much more satisfactory this season. Rev. Dr. Campbell, of Victoria, preached at Chemainus Sunday night, and was listened to with marked attention.

The Agricultural Show.—Mayor Barnard and R. H. Swinerton, secretary of the Agricultural Society, yesterday had an interview with Commodore Goodrich and Capt. Sandeman with the view of arranging for some naval feature at the forthcoming exhibition. The deputation was well received and an understanding arrived at that the naval authorities here would do something to add to the attractiveness of the society's show. What form this will take has not yet been definitely decided, but it is safe to predict a novelty and a treat. The naval feature will be introduced on Wednesday, September 28th.

Meeting With Success.—"Doc" Sawyer, of the New Westminster Columbian, who is in the city interviewing the merchants and manufacturers in connection with the mammoth special number being prepared by the Columbian for the special purpose of attracting immigration to British Columbia, has met with a most gratifying response to his solicitations. In almost every case the merchants and manufacturers have accepted the proposition as one with considerable meat on it, and have partaken of the opportunity with alacrity. In fact, the scope of the special, so far as Victoria is concerned, will have to be somewhat enlarged from the original plans. Mr. Sawyer says that he has been more than delighted to find that the Victoria merchants and manufacturers are as thoroughly up to date and progressive as any with whom it has been his pleasure and privilege to do business.

Canadian Patents Granted.—Below will be found a list of Canadian patents granted to foreigners through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D. C.: No. 88,330, Alexandre Amhert, Lyons, France, means for connecting rails; No. 88,353, George Frs Jaubert, Paris, France, the preparation of oxygen; No. 88,359, Ernst Simon, Vienna, Austria, method of producing from amber or ambroid mouthpieces for cigars and cigarettes, pipe stems, etc.; No. 88,430, G. A. W. Alexander, Malvern, Australia, machine for washing clothing and wool; No. 88,431, Frank Staines, Melbourne, Australia, portable draining tray for domestic purposes; No. 88,432, Franz Beck, Brussels, Belgium, heating by hot water; No. 88,449, Leon Ribourt, Le Vesinet, France, odometer for hydraulic turbines and other motors; No. 88,465, Stephen Henry Manners, Norwood, Australia, attachment for bicycles, boats, etc.; No. 88,484, Adolf A. Guntner, Berne, Switzerland, process for the production of colored photographs and photo-mechanical prints; No. 88,525, F. Jottrand and F. Schmidt, Brussells, Belgium, process for brazing and welding metal.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Trial Shipment.—Two hundred tons of ore from the Cascade mine, Alberni, will arrive by the Queen City and will be shipped to the Ladysmith smelter for treatment.

Cold in North.—Passengers by the steamer Princess Victoria which reached port yesterday from Skagway, say unusually cold weather for this season of the year was experienced in the north. Fogs were frequent and altogether the climatic conditions unpleasant.

Yukon Freight.—Taking advantage of the final opportunity this season for benefit under the White Pass railway through freight schedule, merchants are rushing goods to Yukon points, and when the Princess May leaves this evening she will be well loaded.

Tyee Smelter Run.—During July the Tyee Copper Company's smelter at Ladysmith ran for seventeen days, in which time 3,625 tons of ore were treated. After the freight and refining charge had been deducted a return of $48,878 is left.

Interment at Quebec.—His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, Sir Henri Joly, will leave this morning for Quebec, accompanying the remains of the late Lady Joly. Interment will take place at deceased's old home. The flags over the civic and Government buildings were yesterday half-masted.

A Rich Strike.—Men working on the government road on lower Hunker unwittingly made a rich gold strike last month, says the Yukon Sun. Pans running as high as 35 cents were obtained. The strike was made in a gravel bank on the hill side claims on the right limit of Hunker, opposite Nos. 44 to 48 below discovery. The hillsides in question once were owned by a big English company represented by Culberson, who left the country. The company spent $35,000 putting machinery on the ground, but did not prospect enough.

Inspected Zinc Properties. — Thomas Jones, representing the Lanyon Zinc Zinc Company, of Iola, Kansas, one of the largest mining companies on the continent, has returned from inspecting an extensive body of zinc ore on Quatsino Sound. He found in the Peerless group, which adjoins the June group on the southeast arm of Quatsino sound, and the Minerva fraction on the other side, some promising properties, with the very best showings he has yet seen. He brought down a number of samples, some of which run 50 per cent or thereabouts in zinc. He will prepare a report and it is possible United States capital will be forthcoming for the development of the properties.

Big Gold Output.—The Yukon Sun, just to hand, says: "With the close of the month of July and the receipt of the returns from the comptroller's office showing the amount of gold upon which the export exacted by the government has been paid, it is seen that the output of the placers of the Yukon Territory for the year 1904 will fully equal, if not exceed, that of last year. It is the general belief by those best informed that the aggregate output for the year will exceed $10,000,000 by quite a considerable sum. The returns for July, amounting to $1,300,250.55, bring the total for the year up to the end of that month to $5,181,734.90."

Navy Will Co-operate.—As was announced in the Colonist some time ago, there is an excellent prospect that the navy will contribute largely to the entertainment to be provided for visitors on the occasion of the fall fair next month. Mayor Barnard made overtures on the matter to Commodore Goodrich, and the latter referred the scheme to Capt. Sandemann. His worship explained that a sham battle on a small scale and of a novel character had been discussed. The idea was to have a small fort of some kind erected on the centre of the exhibition grounds. This would be defended by a party of sailors, while the attack would be made by means of artillery from different directions. The proposal was considered formally at some length, and it was finally decided that a committee of naval officers should be appointed by Capt. Sandemann to take the matter in hand. Preparations will commence immediately, and a programme consisting of a sham battle along the lines outlined, obstacle races, foot races, etc., etc., is promised. These sports will be held on the afternoon of Wednesday, the second day of the fair.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Bringing Ore.—The Queen City brings from the West Coast 200 tons of high-grade copper ore from the Cascade mine at Uchucklesetts for treatment at the Tyee smelter.

New Lighthouse.—It is said that the Dominion government contemplates building this year a new lighthouse on Starlight point, on the northern coast of the island, close to Hardy bay.

Buoy Misplaced.—The department of marine and fisheries gives notice that Point Gray buoy has been dragged three-quarters of a mile in the direction of Spanish bank beacon. This buoy will be replaced as soon as practicable.

Left For Quebec.—Yesterday morning His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, Sir Henri Joly, left for Quebec, accompanying the remains of Lady Joly, which will be interred at the old home. With the Lieut.-Governor were his son, Edmond Joly, and his private secretary, Robert Powell. The latter only went as far as Vancouver.

Cowichan Harvest.—In Cowichan district the majority of the farmers have finished their harvest and are now turning their attention to the repairing of the roads. Some more land has been sold here lately, several farms are likely to change hands soon.

claim near Duncans is said to be promising big things.

[illegible]

Re Northern Mail.—The Hudson's Bay Company's steamer Mount Royal is to make another trip on the Stikine river this season, leaving Wrangel about the 26th inst. Letters for Telegraph creek, Sheinora and other points in Cassiar to go by this trip should be posted at Victoria in time to connect with the steamship City of Seattle, leaving Seattle on the 22nd inst.

Built This Year.—The foundations for the mammoth tourist hotel to be erected by the C. P. R. on the James bay flats will be constructed this year. This important announcement was made yesterday by R. Marpole, superintendent of the Western division of the railway system, who is at present in the city. The tenders for the work were opened yesterday and are still under consideration. The contract will probably not be let for some days. Eight tenders were received from local firms and competition is said to be close.

Flathead Valley.—A meeting of the directors of the Flathead Valley Oil Lands Development Company was held in Victoria yesterday at the office of the company. Options held by the company upon six sections of a mile square each, were exercised and the property transferred to the company. Various other sections under option will be taken shortly. The directors congratulated each other that the company had taken the field so early as their information was that already the most favorable locations were being rapidly absorbed by syndicates and corporations and that several experts representing American oil speculators from a distance were on their way into the field to secure land. Mr. Charles Hayward, president of the company, was seen after the meeting and said: "I believe the Flathead Valley Company has secured very good locations and I am sure it is fortunate we were in the field so early as from all we can learn American companies are on the spot to take up claims and will soon raise prices in comparison with the terms on which we secured our options on the property."

THE CENTRE STAR AND MINERS' UNION

Important Judgment in a Celebrated Case—Damages $12.500.

Judgment in the celebrated case of the Centre Star vs. the Rossland Miners' Union, et al., was handed down yesterday morning by Mr. Justice Duff. The case was heard in Victoria recently before a special jury, and occupied several days, resulting in a verdict for the plaintiffs, damages being set down at $12,500. A great deal of interest centred in the case as it practically involved the responsibility of the union for the actions of its officers. The judgment is as follows:

I think there was evidence on which the jury could properly find for the plaintiff on all the questions submitted to them. The defendants' application for a nonsuit is therefore dismissed.

The plaintiff company is, on the findings, entitled to judgment against the Western Federation of Miners, Rossland Branch, both under that name and under the name by which the organization was known, viz., the Rossland Miners' Union, No. 38, Western Federation of Miners, for $12,500, the amount of damages found by the jury; and judgment for this amount should also be entered against all the principal defendants except those joined for conformity only. There will be an injunction against all the defendants as claimed by the plaintiff company at the trial.

LYMAN P. DUFF.

When the Liver Got Sluggish

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills Brought Quick Relief and Thorough Cure.

Mr. R. B. Dixon, McGillivray, B. C., writes: "I have found Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to be exactly what I needed. Since 1897 I have been on the construction of Crow's Nest Pass branch of the C. P. R., employed in all capacities and exposed to all kinds of weather. I contracted a severe cold, then pains across the back, and owing to the hard fare we sometimes had to live on, the liver got sluggish and out of working order. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills seemed to be the very treatment I needed, and they have made me well again. I also used Dr. Chase's ointment for Eczema last summer. It cost 60c. a box, but was worth $60. The cure was complete."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, of all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt-book author, are on every box.

Prefontaine On Fisheries

Replies to Memorial Presented By Fraser River Canners' Association.

Acknowledges This Province's Geographical Position Necessitates Treatment.

Fraser River Men Make Full Presentation of Their Views.

At Vancouver on Monday evening an important conference on fishery matters was had between the board of trade and Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, minister of marine and fisheries.

Mr. Burdis, secretary of the Fraser River Canners' Association, read the following memorial:

Vancouver, B. C., August 15, 1904.

THE UNDERSIGNED SALMON CANNERS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA desire to express their pleasure in greeting you upon this, your first official visit to the Pacific Coast, and their hopes that the personal insight into the requirements of this important industry thereby gained may result in the adoption of a line of policy and the enactment of regulations which shall tend to place it in a more satisfactory condition than it occupies at present.

Your honorable department decided last spring to permit the use of staked traps and purse seines. Considerable dissatisfaction, however, arose owing to the fact that, though the order-in-council was passed on May 2, the copies of the regulations were only received on May 22, too late to make the necessary preparations, save by some parties who apparently had received prior assurances, and made arrangements accordingly. It is respectfully pointed out that while there are 49 canneries on the Fraser river, out of seven trap licenses on the southwest coast of Vancouver Island, granting to the cannery owners, six of these have been issued to one firm, which owns two canneries only, whilst 12 license have been granted to parties other than cannery owners.

Out of 13 canneries on the Skeena in like manner, all licenses granted this year to cannery owners have been issued to one firm, operating one cannery only.

The control of trap licenses by one or two privileged canning firms, and by a large number of persons not hitherto identified with the business, and ignoring the large vested interests of the industry as a whole, is much to be deprecated.

When the regulations were received, most of the Fraser river canners recognized it was too late to take advantage of this season, and so did not apply for trap licenses for this year.

The British Columbia Fisheries Commission (appointed by your honorable department) in reporting to the Dominion government in May, 1902, stated: "Dissatisfaction and endless trouble would arise if any particular fishermen or parties were given the best locations, and other firms with large vested interests were less favorably treated." This view was submitted to the commissioners by the Fraser river canners in a memorial dated January 28, 1902. Clause 6: "We unite in expressing the opinion that trap fishing is the most scientific method of catching salmon in certain waters, and that under proper regulations the use of traps is not prejudicial to the conservation of the fish supply. Over $3,000,000 has been invested in this industry in permanent improvements and appliances, such as boats, net, etc., by canners and fishermen on the strength of existing regulations. It follows that if those vested interests cannot be safeguarded or protected when trap sites become open to location and license, those presently interested in the business must protest against the establishment of traps in order to protect the values of their properties. If, however, regulations on this subject could be so formed that for a limited number of years cannery owners and fishermen presently engaged in the business should have privilege of priority in selecting locations on equitable terms (after which trap rights shall be open to all) then and in such case only, the establishment of traps in British Columbia waters might be supported."

Assurance was also given by Professor Prince, and in the House, that those vested interests in canneries and equipments, which amount to about $2,500,000 on the Fraser river, would be protected.

There are at present three times the number of canneries on the Fraser river sufficient to deal with the average pack, some of which have been in continuous operation since 1876.

Many of these canneries have changed hands repeatedly at high prices.

Is it unreasonable to ask that these long established vested interests should receive due consideration and protection?

If the present system of issuing trap licenses be continued, it will mean the erection of numerous canneries at points which in the general interest are not required, and the present concerns will be rendered to a large extent valueless.

The fishermen generally have persistently objected to the introduction of traps; and we presume that your honorable government, in sanctioning their use, did so, with the intention of benefiting those engaged in the industry.

Granting trap licenses to all and sundry, without regard to vested interests on the Fraser river, will most seriously injure the whole communities of New Westminster, Vancouver and the Lower Fraser.

They, therefore, protest most strongly against the manner in which trap licenses have been issued, and respectfully ask that no further licenses whatever be granted for 1905, until a scheme has been adopted which shall fully and equitably protect the large interests at present involved.

The undersigned (some of whom are largely interested in canneries in the northern part of the province) strongly object to traps being permitted in the northern waters.

The canners have all along objected to this permission, as will be seen by the resolutions of February 27 and March 4, 1904, on the grounds that up to the present time the conditions under the old regulations relating to seines and gill nets have worked satisfactorily, and there is no competition from American traps.

It is certain that the introduction of traps there will cause great dissatisfaction amongst the Indians, who are largely dependent on the fisheries.

In the present depressed state of the fisheries of British Columbia, what is most needed is the prompt adoption of effective means of propagation and conservancy, rather than of measures which will tend to further deplete the supply.

As you are aware, the supply during the "off years" has been steadily decreasing, and the present year appears to be the worst of all. The requirements can be maintained only by careful and systematic attention to the spawning beds, and the installation and operation of an increased number of hatcheries on the salmon rivers, in order to work up the poor years to an equality with the best.

The importance of the business demands that this matter be dealt with in a liberal spirit and without loss of time.

The experience of the Columbia river affords a striking proof of the benefits to be derived from a liberal policy in respect to hatcheries, for, from being completely fished out, it has recovered, until this year one of the largest runs on record has occurred.

There are other matters to which the attention of your honorable department has been directed, such as the weekly close time on the Fraser and Skeena; the suspension of fishing on the Fraser between the 25th August and 15th September; a spag-boat for the Skeena river, etc., but these may be merely mentioned now, and can form the subject for future consideration by you.

All of which is most respectfully submitted, in the hope that it will be accorded your most favorable consideration.

To the Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Vancouver, B. C.

Mr. Burdis stated that 59 names were signed to the memorial out of 78, and that these were obtained in a few hours yesterday. Many were out of the city, and it was impossible to obtain their signatures.

Mr. Bell-Irving was the first to speak on behalf of the canners. He said the matters outlined in the memorial were very serious to those engaged in the industry, and he prefaced his remarks by giving all credit to the department to do what it could. A great distance, however, lay between the seat of government and the fishing coast of British Columbia, and when important points came up those in authority were not sufficiently posted in regard to the local knowledge necessary. He said that any remarks he might make on what was contained in the memorial were only to assist in furthering the industry. The fisheries were very bad indeed, just now, and many had been completely ruined, while others were not far from the same point. Two cycles of the salmon fishing had gone by since the Liberal government had come into power, and if it had done what it should there would have been a better supply in the off years, which were now so poor. Now they were very bad, but four years from this will be even worse, and the canneries would be absolutely forced to close up. It might be necessary for the government to prevent fishing on the Fraser in such times to allow propagation to go on and the industry to recuperate. The canners were laboring under a disadvantage owing to the uncertainty of control by the Dominion and provincial governments. It had been stated in the newspapers that there was little use to attempt conservation of the salmon, as the canners on Puget sound did nothing to assist. Mr. Bell-Irving said that during the last few weeks an association had been formed among the Puget sound canners which was doing its best to make such arrangements as would ensure a sufficient supply of fish at the Fraser river for propagation purposes. There was the matter of a close season and other things also to be considered.

In connection with the trap question Mr. Bell-Irving said it had been asked why other canners had not taken advantage of the regulations and made application for licenses this year. In the first place, the regulations were passed altogether too late, and further, explicit assurances had been given that, when the question was dealt with a scheme would have been evolved by which no vested interests would have been injured. Many of the canners made applications and relied upon these assurances that they would receive favorable consideration. He knew that other canners had applied, and read the application made by his own firm, under date of September 10th, 1902, which renewed the application made on August 4th, 1899, for 30 traps for the locations on the lower coast and at the Skeena river. The matter was not a new one, as it had been before the canners for a long time and had been closely considered by them. When the Royal Commission had inquired into the matter the canners had presented a memorial to it, and the members had acquiesced in the recommendations made at that time. These were all forgotten, and previous applications had also been forgotten to the detriment and injury of valuable vested interests. Mr. Bell-Irving was sure that when Hon. Mr. Prefontaine visited the Fraser river and saw the properties located there he would then understand of how much importance this industry was to Vancouver and New Westminster.

On the Skeena river conditions were different. There were no American traps to interfere with the supply, and Indian labor was sufficient, though it would be difficult to say about the future. Besides, the positions available for traps were limited, and it would be difficult to make a fair distribution. Moreover, at a meeting held this spring the canners decided that it would be inexpedient to allow traps. If they were the Indians would be seriously affected. As it was, many applications were sent in, yet he was opposed to traps in that locality.

Next year the canners were confronted with a very heavy run of salmon, and it was most important that the matter should be properly settled before other interests were established. He was sure that it was the wish of the minister and the government to satisfy the canners as a body, and the only way would be to allow all a fair opportunity to obtain what fish were going. The canners were a unit in opposing traps for next year, unless some definite scheme was adopted. The signatures which had been attached to the petition had been obtained in a few hours, an indication of the unanimity.

Consideration had also to be given to the extension of the hatchery system and the preservation of the spawning beds, Mr. Bell-Irving went on to say. The situation was becoming more and more acute. To show what could be done for the benefit of the industry along this line, the speaker instanced the results on the Columbia river, where an excellent run had taken place this year. The salmon resources of this river had been almost altogether fished out, but a proper system had been taken in hand, and as a result the runs were regular and good. It would take at least four years before the good results of such a system would be experienced, and now was the time to deal with the matter in a manner satisfactory to all. He asked Hon. Mr. Prefontaine to give the canners a definite answer before he left for the East.

C. Packers' Association, said he had very little to add to what had been said and what was contained in the memorial. He stated that the reason why the application of Messrs. H. Bell-Irving & Company had been overlooked was because the question of traps had not come up acutely until this season. The regulations had been passed so late that it was impossible to make any use of them this year. He said it was very unfair if the department carried out a policy of granting trap licenses to those who were not interested in the canning industry. The conditions just now were very serious. The run last year was the biggest failure in the history of the industry, when there had been 192,000 cases put up. This year only 55,000 cases had been put up so far, and there were little prospects for more.

Mr. Wilson offered a suggestion in regard to the purse seine regulations, which elicited a "hear, hear." It was that purse seines should be allowed the same as gill nets all over the waters of the province instead of in a circumscribed locality. He thought it would be a fine thing if the minister could spare time to go on a trip through all the fishing waters, observe the American traps and the locations off the coast of Vancouver Island, where it was judged the salmon would be caught when they cut into Canadian waters before passing into Puget sound. The reasons would then be seen why the use of traps was urged on the government.

On the Skeena sites were few, and as labor conditions were at present favorable, it would be a pity to open up a contentious question. There were only about six locations, and as only that number of licenses could be granted, the rest would have no show.

Mr. Campbell Sweeny said the two important features of the industry which struck him were the absolute necessity of propagation and the maintenance of supply, and in these was the essence of the whole industry. If the Dominion government would install hatcheries, and maintain them free from local, political or other influences, there would be preserved this important industry through which new wealth was brought into existence from year to year. In the natural course of events the supply of fish varies. In the off years it is becoming thinner and thinner owing to the obstructions placed in the way. While he held it was the duty of Canada to establish hatcheries and maintain them by having men in control who were scientifically versed in the industry, he thought it was quite possible that the Americans might observe a certain close season, to enable the salmon to get through. The only point was to get enough fish to supply the eggs so that the artificial propagation could be carried on. It was not necessary to have an unlimited number, as the superfluity would only go up to die. This was the important point, and the minor matters would adjust themselves from time to time.

Mr. Jackson dwelt upon the great importance of action being taken at the present, which was a crucial moment for the industry. He said that now we should claim the advantages and benefits conferred by Confederation, and we should expect the Dominion government to protect us. He was glad to see that the minister had denied that any 'favoritism' had been shown in the granting of trap licenses. He hoped to see an active and energetic interest taken in the matter, which would resurrect, revive and establish the industry on a healthy basis, which would attract capitalists, when it would become a source of immense wealth to this province and the Dominion as a whole.

When Hon. Mr. Prefontaine rose to reply he was greeted with hearty applause. He acknowledged the cordial words of welcome with which the previous speakers had prefaced their remarks. He said that his visit to British Columbia as a member of the cabinet was to show that, as head of the important department of marine and fisheries, he took enough interest to try and do something to alleviate the depressing conditions of one of the most important industries of the Dominion. When he was called upon to accept the portfolio, he was face to face with two great questions. He was ready to assume his duties with all the energy and ability of which he was capable, but there were two questions which lingered him, in his action, and the government in its policy. The first of these was: Who controlled the fisheries, the Dominion or the provinces, on the coasts? They were face to face with this double control, but he had hoped that the matter would be settled satisfactorily. When he had taken office, the session of 1903 had begun and he had not time to consider seriously the question of fisheries. The session of 1903 lasted until October, and it had been his firm intention to have visited British Columbia, as he did not think he could thoroughly understand the matter without going to the locality and judging personally of the circumstances and the reasons. But October was too late, and the question had been left over until this season. His interest could be judged when he had not even waited for prorogation before starting westward, and he had assured his friends in the East that this was not a political trip, but one by which he hoped to inform himself. When the text of the resolution and the memorial was read, his friends would say that he had got what he deserved, but the canners were not to blame for saying what they thought. Had the not done so so clearly the question might have been treated lightly, and not, perhaps, in the serious way he intended to do. If it were a matter of one province, the minister said, the question of fisheries would be an easy matter to arrange, but the difficulty is to make a settlement which will apply to all. From what he had been able to learn in respect to British Columbia, the question as regards this province might well be settled independently of the other provinces. He understood the crucial stage of the salmon fishing here, and it was only right that the Dominion government should come to the aid of the industry and adopt means, once for all, to renew confidence. But that, he said, was begging the question. His leagues would have to be taken into consideration, but what he had stated was his opinion in regard to the matter.

The second important question which had hampered the government was that of traps. The point was whether the government should allow the Americans to take the fish, or we quietly folded our arms. The government was in favor of traps, but the final settlement was delayed until late in the season. It had been brought to his attention that it would be better to leave the matter over until next year, but as the principle had been adoped, the government thought it was better to go ahead and if any of the canners wished to risk the expenditure this year, why, all right. Over 100 applications were made and of these 29 had been granted. Some of these had erected traps this season. He said it was a general rule in the matter of a new departure to go by experience. There had been complaints, but altogether the traps this year may have a good effect. Perhaps the regulations needed amendment, and he accepted with good grace the memorial which had been presented. The licences were only for one year, and if it were agreed that some modification should be made, the government was open to fair and reasonable representation, and would do the best under the circumstances. As to the charge of preference which had been cited, he would say at once that if some acted ahead of others under the regulations, it was no fault of the department. Clear instructions had been issued to the officials, and as far as he could learn these had been carried out to the letter. Under new regulations, mistakes are probable, but the department endeavored to observe what had been enacted. The object was to grant licences only to British subjects, and to those who were directly interested in the industry, so that the licences would not fall into the hands of speculators in any way.

As regards the different points in the province for traps, that was really a question of administration rather than policy. The matter would be seriously considered by the department when representations were made. He could understand in regard to the Skeena, and due consideration would be given the interests of the canners. One thing he would ask that, as soon as he had communicated his answer, which he would before he left British Columbia, the canners would not lose a moment to make proper representation as to the points he would bring to their notice, so as to give the government plenty of time to arrange the question of traps with the least amount of friction and the greatest justice to all.

Propagation of salmon was one of the ways in which the difficulties which beset the cannerymen could be obviated. There had been an appropriation for hatcheries both in British Columbia and the East, and it was his intention, Mr. Prefontaine said, to set to work at once to erect two large hatcheries in this province, hatcheries that were capable of handling 25,000,000 to 50,000,000 eggs. One of these was for the lower Fraser river, say in the region of Harrison lake, but the locality of the other had not been definitely decided upon. The construction would not be delayed a moment, so that they could render all the service possible next year.

There must be at least a few days' close season, if the department did not arrive at a decision for a permanent close season. He referred to the lobster industry in Eastern Canada. Three years ago the industry was completely ruined but the propagation had been carried on with such good care that this season, although it was a month shorter than usual owing to the late spring, the catch was fair and reasonable. Application was made to extend the season, but the department said no, and refused because it believed that when proper rules gave satisfaction they should be strictly adhered to. In British Columbia it might be advisable to establish a close season, and it would not be difficult to agree upon a date with those in the industry. He was pleased to hear that our neighbors to the south of us were better disposed than a few years ago. Mr. Bell-Irving might have touched their hearts, but he himself believed that their pockets had been touched, and that that had something to do with it. On the Detroit river and in Lake Erie the department had some difficulty in dealing with the Americans. The regulations in regard to the use of the close season only applied to Canadians, and the Americans used to laugh when the Canadians had to stop. It was put to the department that if the industry was going to be destroyed, the Canadians might as well have a hand in the destruction, so the close season was abolished. That brought the Americans to time, and they immediately asked that the former regulations be reinstated, and they were ready to do the same. Mr. Prefontaine said he hoped to have a close season for salmon so that the fish could pass. The Americans had offered to contribute to the installation and maintenance of hatcheries on the Fraser and he had a communication at Ottawa in regard to that phase of the matter. But we will admit of no such proposition, he said. The Dominion is ready to provide the money necessary to foster the industry in British Columbia, and he hoped to be able to go back to his colleagues and tell them accurately what he had ascertained relative to the sentiment in this province as to the salmon fishing industry.

The matter of a settlement of differences should be taken up vigorously, and one control established. He was in favor of the federal government, as could administer better. He promised it had the laws and the machinery, and the meeting his good will to do what was right. He had made up his mind that the fishing was one of the vital industries of British Columbia, and instead of it being $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 it should be a great deal more. In France, for instance, they think they have a very important fishing industry which has a capitalization of $12,000,000, but in young Canada, according to the blue books, we have from $21,000,000 to $25,000,000. It was difficult to say what opportunities were not being lost, and there may be other fish industries to develop which would, in time, be just as valuable as that of the salmon. We should keep what we have, and develop the others gradually. (Applause.)

THE ATTRACTIVE GIRL.

Much has been written about "the American girl" and her reasons for being preeminently the most attractive girl in the world. In bringing up girls mothers can't be too careful to let their daughters develop all their natural charms to the utmost.

The crucial epoch of a woman's life is the change from maidenhood to womanhood. It involves the whole body and manifests itself in the nervous disposition at this time.

Nervous or sick women are afforded the opportunity of a lifetime, for the makers of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription now offer *$500 reward* for women who cannot be cured. Backed up by over a third of a century of remarkable and uniform cures, a record such as no other remedy for the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women ever attained, the proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription now feel fully warranted in offering to pay $500 in legal money of the United States for any case of Leucorrhea, Female Weakness, Prolapsus, or Falling of the Womb, which they cannot cure. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure.

"I cannot praise your medicine highly enough," writes Mrs. Jennie Hippenhauer, of Huntertown, Indiana. "I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and took it steadily for six months. I was not once sick at stomach, never vomited once. Took the 'Favorite Prescription' three times a day and when in severe pain took an extra teaspoonful of medicine which checked the pain. I felt pleasant all the time and did not get nervous as I used to. When my baby girl came last August she was healthy. She is now eleven months old. Am thirty-eight years old and never got through so easily in all my life. Why should women suffer when they can get through so easily? I am glad to do all I could do for eight years before."

As a tonic for women who are nervous, sleepless, worn-out and run-down, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled.

For constipation, the true, scientific cure is Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Mild, harmless, yet sure. No other pill can compare with them.

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office.

August 10 to 16, 1904.

The weather during this week has been fine not only in this province, but throughout the entire Pacific slope and across the Territories to Manitoba. It has been comparatively cool immediately along the coast and decidedly hot between the great mountain ranges. The only rain fell in Cariboo upon the first day of the week and at Dawson on the last day of this period. The continued absence of rain has caused numerous bush fires, which have steadily increased in intensity and particularly in the interior of this province. There have been no high winds along the coast, and fogs have occurred upon several days. This fine spell has been due to the barometric pressure remaining high over the northern portion of the continent, while to the southward it has remained low.

At Victoria the total amount of bright sunshine registered was 71 hours and 30 minutes; being over ten hours per day; highest temperature 75.3 on the 12th, and lowest 49.4 on the 15th, and no rain has fallen.

New Westminster—Highest temperature 84 on the 13th; lowest 44 on 11th; no rainfall.

Kamloops—Highest temperature 90 on 13th and 14th; lowest 46 on 12th; no rain.

Barkerville—Highest temperature 80 on the 13th; lowest 32 on 10th; rain .06 inch.

Port Simpson—Highest temperature 64 on the 13th; lowest 44 on the 13th.

Dawson—Highest temperature 76 on the 11th; lowest 44 on the 14th and 15th; rainfall .14 inch.

TELEGRAPHIC TROUBLES.

Moose Jaw, Aug. 17.—J. V. Teitzel, of Toronto, who is here, has consented to accept the appointment as third member of the arbitration committee to settle the Grand Trunk telegraphers' troubles with the company. He leaves for Montreal tonight.

NOTICE.
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Ham and Veal Loaf, each, Tin.....15c
English Luncheon Sausage, 2 for.....25c
Vienna Sausage, 2 for.....25c
Just arrived a large shipment of California Free-Stone Crawford Peaches for preserving.
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This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Kostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.
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