

## CONTENTS OF HOUSES SAVED

### FURNITURE REMOVED IN MOST OF CASES

The loss from fire is not believed to be Above One Hundred Thousand

(From Thursday's Daily.)

It has now been definitely ascertained that the loss sustained by the disastrous fire which swept over the northeastern section of the city on Tuesday does not exceed \$100,000. But few household effects were destroyed, except those of a perishable nature. Upwards of four-fifths of the loss is covered by insurance and already plans are in contemplation for the erection of structures on the burned area.

Although two days have passed since the conflagration, the scene of devastation still occupies the attention of Victorians and also of visitors to the city. Throughout the day numbers of spectators pass up and down among the ruins. Conjecture is rife as to what will be the probable character of the area in the future and amidst the general sympathy which is expressed towards those who have lost their homes and goods there is a belief that the visitation will have some good effects. It is admitted on all sides, and indeed has been causing the police considerable heart quaking for some time past, that the character of the city in the quarter where the fire broke out lent itself a great alteration and improvement. This it is anticipated, will now be entirely changed.

Beyond the demolition of the chimney stacks left standing over the burned area, but little has been done up to the present to clear away the debris which has accumulated. During last night firemen kept watch by the burning timber near the corner of Chatham street, near Douglas. A hose was kept playing on the smouldering mass which from time to time showed signs of breaking out afresh and towards morning it was finally extinguished.

The destroyed telegraph poles are being replaced, and the wires strung. Telephone communication between Victoria West and Esquimalt has been almost entirely cut off, but this will be rectified within a few days.

Chief of Police Langley is anxious that all who have lost any of their furniture should communicate with him, and also those who are expecting to receive telegrams and mail. He would also like to be notified of the change in addresses of those who have lost their homes as there are a number of messages awaiting delivery. People who were burned out. As their present location is not known to the police, these messages cannot be delivered.

H. B. Thompson, M. P. P., called on Mayor Morley yesterday and on behalf of the provincial government offered any assistance which should be necessary in connection with the calamity. Many people are still experiencing difficulty in locating their lost belongings, which are believed to have escaped the flames. In this respect the Times will be pleased to publish any notices of articles which have been found in the streets or in gardens of houses and whose owners are not known. At present there are lying at 119 Blanchard street a lady's bicycle, two tables and a mirror while the inhabitants of the same house have lost two large sized family portraits in frames.

#### WOMEN WORKERS.

Grand Session of Twenty-four Nations Will Be Held in Toronto in 1909.

An international bond between the women workers of the world is being cemented by the grand session of twenty-four nations, which will be held in Toronto in 1909.

This coming quinquennial proved the all-absorbing topic at the final open session of the convention of the National Council of Women in Vancouver last week, when Lady Edgar, president, gave an interesting address before that body. The quinquennial which is the most important event in the history of the National Council of Canada. Lady Edgar said that the inspiration took shape in the United States and it was determined to unite the letters of the workers of the world in one grand corporation, pledging them to assist one another in all good movements for the benefit of humanity, and to those that have for their first object the bettering of the conditions of women and children. The originator of the conception was Mrs. May Wright Sewell and it was on her proposition that the late Susan B. Anthony called a meeting of representative women at Washington on the 31st of March, 1888, to consider the question. The first National Council was thus founded, and after consultation with friends in England and France, the constitution of an International Council of Women was framed. The motto chosen by the first National Council of Women of the United States was "Lead Kindly Light," while the motto for the International was the golden rule, "Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you."

It was also determined that there should be full meetings of the International Council every five years and that these should be called quinquennials, the officers then being elected and accepting office for the next period of five years.

The first quinquennial was held in May, 1888 at Chicago during the World's Fair, under the auspices of the United States National Council.

The second quinquennial was held in Berlin in 1894, when the Congress of Aberdeen was again elected president in succession of Mrs. Sewell.

In 1909 the following councils will be represented: Germany, Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands, Denmark, Italy, France, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Tasmania, New Zealand, Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, the Argentine Republic, Great

Britain and Ireland, the United States, Canada, Queensland, Bulgaria and Greece.

A number of subjects were discussed at the closing day of the convention. The report of the committee on "Objectional Printed Matter" was read by Mrs. Griffin. Mrs. Griffin, the local convener, reported good work along these lines.

Mrs. Brown read the report of the committee on "The Suppression of the White Slave Traffic." The conference on the subject, which was held by the special wish of the Victoria Local Council, was amalgamated with this and the two matters were discussed together. After a long and serious debate the ladies gave it as their opinion that the moral outlook involved in these two questions was very serious indeed, and the need for stronger measures to be taken was growing daily more obvious.

Mrs. Spofford of Victoria, read a paper on the Purty question, and Mrs. Thompson, president of the Victoria C. W. U., spoke earnestly on the duties of parents towards their children along these lines.

The reports of the committee on the care of the aged and infirm poor, and on vacation schools and supervised play grounds, were also read.

## TREES AND SHRUBS FOR BOULEVARDS

### Committee of the Park Commissioners Make Recommendations Regarding the Subject.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

A report containing a number of recommendations in regard to the nature of the boulevards to be constructed upon the various streets passed by the council will be presented to the board of park commissioners at the next meeting from the boulevard committee. The latter met last evening at the city hall and decided to have all boulevards prepared with half a foot of good loam over a clay subsoil, to place all water connections immediately within the curbing and to plant trees at intervals of thirty feet.

The scheme for the beautification of the streets by varied boulevarding which was evolved last evening promises, if adopted by the council, to add much to the attractiveness of the city. On Elford street, between Pandora street and Cadboro Bay road, and on Clarence street, between Niagara and Simcoe, it was agreed to plant sycamores on both sides of the thoroughfares. Horse chestnut trees will be recommended on the south side of Elliott street, planted 40 feet apart with lilacs between them, while both sides of Richmond avenue between Oak Bay and Cadboro Bay road will be beautified with laburnums 25 feet apart. Spanish broom alternating with lilacs will be recommended for both sides of South Turner street between Simcoe and Government streets. For Bayview street, between Pandora and Simcoe, it was agreed to plant sycamores and copper beeches are planned for Michigan street with Spanish broom between Bayview and Pandora streets. Spanish broom will be recommended, while birch trees, planted forty feet apart with wigwags roses in between, are planned for Linden street between Government and Pandora streets. Linden trees are recommended for the continuation of Linden avenue and American elms for Burdette avenue.

The chair at the meeting was taken by P. B. Pemberton and Commissioners G. A. Wilkerson and Ald. Vincent were also present in company with City Engineer Topp.

## RELIEF FUND IS STILL SWELLING

### Money Subscribed to Alleviate Sufferings of Those Rendered Homeless by the Fire

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The fund which was opened immediately after the fire on Tuesday for the relief of those rendered homeless and penniless, has now swelled to nearly \$300. Subscriptions may be sent to His Worship Mayor Morley or the offices of the Times and Colonist. Below is a list of the subscribers up to the time of going to press:

H. H. Todd & Sons	500.00
Hon. William Templeman	100.00
Below Ward & Co.	50.00
F. V. Hobbs	50.00
H. Cooley & Sons	10.00
J. A. R.	10.00
J. R. Hughes	20.00
Per Mrs. Aberdeen Gordon, Gordon Hotel	
Mrs. Gordon	50.00
Miss Jackson	2.00
J. S. McAdam	2.00
A. D. Bebb	1.00
E. Francis	5.00
R. Borthwick	5.00
Miss Edinger	1.00
Mr. B.	1.00
J. Morrison	1.00
S. Porter	1.00
Anonymous	50.00
Anonymous	1.00
W. J. H.	50.00
J. P. W.	1.00
J. P. W.	1.00
F. L. Mimsack	50.00
E. A. Jamieson	50.00
Ald. Lewis Hall	25.00
Angus Campbell & Co.	50.00

#### THE COBALT STRIKE.

President of Miners' Union Charged With Assault and Released on Suspended Sentence.

Cobalt, July 25.—The strike situation in unchanged. James McGuire, of the Miners' Union, was charged before Magistrate Brown on Saturday with assault upon Special Detective J. A. McMillan. The case was complicated. McGuire being allowed to go on suspended sentence. McGuire was acting as a union delegate when intercepted by the officer and the mix-up occurred.

## NEW EXPERIMENTAL FARMS FOR WEST

### AN INTERVIEW WITH DR. SAUNDERS

Inspected Number of Proposed Sites on Trip—Talks on the Crop Situation.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Dr. Saunders, the director of the experimental farms of Canada, arrived in the city yesterday from the west and left again on the evening train for the east, says Saturday's Winnipeg Free Press. The work which called Dr. Saunders west during the present summer was chiefly that of examining proposed sites for the new experimental farms on Vancouver Island and in northern Saskatchewan. The section is made by the minister on the basis of the information secured and the exact location of the new institutions will not be determined for some time to come.

"On my present trip through the northern portion of Saskatchewan," said Dr. Saunders to the Free Press, "I was accompanied by Mr. McKay, of the farm at Indian Head. Together we went through a large portion of the province and examined a number of locations for the farms. There are several features which are desirable in connection with the location of one of these institutions. It must be near the line of railway so that it can be seen from the passing trains. It is desirable also that it should be near enough to a depot so that visitors will not be required to hire livery teams to visit it. It is also requisite that it be the centre of a considerable population which will be benefited by it.

Many Places Inspected. "In the course of our investigation we visited Prince Albert, Tisdale, Duck Lake, Rosthern and North Battleford. Other points at which it is possible that a farm might be located were visited by me during my trip through the country last year.

"On Vancouver Island I spent a week doing work very similar to that which I did in northern Saskatchewan. During the trip through the island I was accompanied by Mr. Sharpe, of the experimental farm at Agassiz.

"In all I have spent eight weeks in the west visiting all the farms open and two of them twice, the latter being the two new farms at Lethbridge and Lacombe. At both of these farms I was engaged at the present time in building operations, purchasing residences for the superintendents and men, and barns and stables. At Lethbridge we have a farm of four hundred acres, of which one hundred and fifty acres have been ploughed and will be ready for seeding next year. We have already begun the experiments at this time in connection with the raising of winter wheat. Our plan is to sow small quantities of this wheat at various times during the summer and fall in order to determine at what period the wheat is best adapted to the soil. A quantity of wheat was sown during the present month and more will be sown in August. Varieties of spring wheat will be sown in March and April next.

Alfalfa Under Irrigation.

"We shall also conduct experiments at the Lethbridge farm in connection with the cultivation of alfalfa under irrigation. Mr. Fairfield, the superintendent, had considerable experience in connection with the growing of alfalfa, which he raised on his own farm. We anticipate that the growing of alfalfa under irrigation will be one of the chief interests of that country in years to come.

"All the smaller fruits will be grown and experiments will be made with all varieties of the hardy apples. A large number of ornamental shrubs have also been already set out. Every farming will be practised, with the use of packers for the conserving of the moisture.

"At Lacombe we have one hundred and sixty acres of land, beautiful in view so that there is a view afforded of a large portion of the surrounding country. The farm is in plain view from the railway trains and is within easy reach of the depot. A portion of the land has been cultivated for a number of years, but our work began only last spring. We are now erecting the necessary buildings and there is still a little more to be done.

"The plan of the government at the present time apparently is to establish smaller farms and to place them in any locality where there exists a sufficient difference in the climate, to make it necessary, and wherever a farm would be of benefit to the surrounding farming community.

"The work of the older farms at Brandon, Indian Head and Agassiz, is needless to say, is going forward under very favorable conditions."

The Wheat Crop.

Being asked in reference to the wheat crop in the districts visited by him, Dr. Saunders stated that it was, of course, impossible to expect a full crop. About two-thirds or three-fourths of the wheat has been sown in good time, not too late, and the most of this looked well. A portion had been sown too late and this would not mature. Some of this had, however, been purposely sown late with the intention of cutting it for fodder. The growth was excellent and a large proportion of the grain was now heading out. Yellow spots were showing in places, but there had been heavy showers since, which would help the situation. A large proportion of the grain had been sown for the first time, but with the exception of that which had been sown very late, the grain was not more than ten days behind and it seemed probable that some of this would yet be made up. The winter wheat was examined in the region of Raymond and Cardston, and the spring wheat from Calgary to Lacombe. The line was also covered from

Regina to Prince Albert, from Prince Albert to Tisdale and from Battleford to Winnipeg. In all this country careful observations were made, and the report of the condition of the grain was favorable.

#### FOUND DEAD.

Chief Steward of Princess Beatrice Discovered Dead in His Cabin.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Robert Higham, chief steward of the C. P. R. steamer Princess Beatrice, was found dead in his cabin at noon to-day by the first officer of the vessel who, hearing that the deceased had not answered calls during the morning, ordered the door to be broken open. The body was taken to Hospital ward and a coroner's inquest will be held either to-morrow or Friday. The cause of death is not yet known.

The deceased had been in the employ of the C. P. R. company for many years and had been chief steward on several of the vessels including the Amur and Queen City. He was last seen at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon when he was apparently in the best of health and spirits. He was forty-five years of age and leaves, besides his wife who is residing in Vancouver, two children who are staying with friends in Victoria.

#### MRS. THAW.

Will Plead With Delmas to Join Counsel for Defence of Her Husband.

Tacoma, July 24.—Evelyn Nesbitt Thaw and Mrs. Holman, her mother, are reported to have passed through this city last night en route to San Francisco to plead with Attorney Delmas to again join counsel for the defence of Harry K. Thaw.

## A WIRELESS SITE AT POINT GREY

### Arrangements Entered Into With Local Government for Necessary Land at Vancouver.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

This morning arrangements were completed between Hon. F. J. Fulton, chief commissioner of lands and works, and Capt. Doran, superintendent of wireless telegraphy for the Dominion government, whereby the province places at the disposal of the Dominion government an acre and a half at Point Grey near Vancouver. This piece of land will be utilized as a wireless site for the Vancouver station, and work will be rushed on at once.

Mr. Doutré goes over to Vancouver in the morning to conclude arrangements with the local government for the opening of the chain of stations in September.

## SITE SELECTED FOR SANATORIUM

(Continued from page 6.)

quille, a chain of mountains and a bluff afford absolute protection.

The elevation at Tranquille is about 1,100 feet. The climatic conditions are so good that it is unnecessary to repeat particulars; and I can only say that a rainfall of about four inches a year, with a snowfall of about one inch, is a fact of great importance in selecting a site. I cannot do more than state, but I can well believe that the temperature in winter is some six or eight degrees higher than it is at Kamloops; the complete protection from all cold winds and the direct southerly exposure would plainly account for this difference.

The Fortune ranch has a lake frontage of about one mile, and consists of some 275 acres of arable land, irrigated by a copious supply of water from Tranquille creek. Mr. Fortune has a record of water in this creek which never dries and is capable of supplying ten times the local needs.

In this connection, however, in order that proper means be taken to conserve the water supply and make it sufficient to serve useful purposes in connection with such an institution, it is thought advisable that the opinion of an engineer be taken, as it is probable that the water which is available might be brought under control not only for general, domestic and sanitary uses, but might also be so handled as to generate power for electric light and other utilities.

Besides the above mentioned, 275 acres, there are meadow lands of about 160 and 120 acres of bench land, all of which are available for grazing, 9,000 acres of grazing land leased for 20 years from the Dominion government for two cents an acre, and well fenced.

The lower ranch produces all the smaller fruits in abundance and contains an orchard of about ten acres, which has already distinguished itself by the receipt of hundreds of exhibition prizes.

The place is well stocked with cattle, horses, sheep, etc., the particulars of which will be submitted in another place.

There are two large buildings, with out-houses and other structures, on the property. A photograph of one of the buildings is attached hereto. With reason the building these buildings could be converted into shape for present use, thus rendering the property immediately available to that extent.

As already stated, your committee hesitated at the cost of this desirable location, and heart heavy, again concluded that the price was an insupportable one. In discussing the other proposed sites, the question of water supply was prominent. Pumping was the only means available, the cost of which for

our choicest sites was prohibitive. Two members of our committee, Mr. A. S. Barton and Dr. Stephen, strongly advanced the idea that the fact that there was an ample supply at Tranquille almost equalled the cost of purchase with places to be had for a smaller sum, but requiring a pumping station. On reflection and after inquiry as to cost, this view appeared very strongly to your committee, and negotiations were entered into with Mr. Fortune and an option obtained which it is hoped the board of directors will confirm.

The next point visited by the committee was Fish Lake. Here the federal government have generously donated 400 acres to our society. Fish Lake is about 22 miles to the southwest of Kamloops, and has an elevation of 4,200 feet from sea level. It is near the centre of a forest reserve of some 60,000 acres. The great characteristic of this place is freedom from winds and a cool, even temperature during the summer months.

Leon Pett, speaking of climate for consumptives, says: "We are now-days convinced that there is no climate, however favored, which alone can cure consumption, and Dr. Ruffenacht Walters adds 'that there is no climate which is equally suited to every case of consumption. People in health differ greatly in their powers of reaction, so that the same climate may be bracing to one and depressing to another. Among consumptives there is even greater difference to be found. At certain stages, and in some cases, a mild equable climate is essential, whereas for most of the more hopeful cases, a cool, bracing climate will be best, although this must be associated with plenty of shelter against wind. It is a mistake to suppose that consumptives generally do best in warm climates, for it is well known that consumption runs a relatively rapid course in warm climates, and patients who have gained weight in winter often lose it when the warmer weather sets in. The health reports which have been most successful in the treatment of consumptives are almost without exception places which are cold, or at all events cool, during some part of the 24 hours."

Here, then, is an opinion one would do well to consider. At Tranquille, we have, I believe, an ideal climate during ten months of the year, but in the months of July and August we are liable to get hot weather, day and night. We have no official record as to climatic conditions at Fish Lake, but I think your committee will satisfy you as to the pleasant coolness experienced in their change from Kamloops to Fish Lake on July 10th. From a restless sleep in pyjamas and under a single sheet to a calm sleep in almost cold air, clear and dry, and under doubtless blankets, was a most pleasant change. This condition, I understand, is constant, and the value of it to consumptives must not be underestimated.

On the other hand, it might be most unwise to indiscriminately recommend an altitude such as Fish Lake to any consumptive patient.

To obtain benefit from such a climate a certain degree of reactive power is essential, and in order to reap the benefit of high altitudes patients must be free from fever and must possess sufficient lung surface to adequately carry on the process of respiration in an attenuated atmosphere. So that those who are markedly feeble, who have feeble circulation, damaged kidneys, double cavities or extensive lung disease, rapidly advancing lung destruction, laryngeal complications, or irritable nervous system, do badly at high altitudes.

Accepting the above as being correct, your committee have ordered a survey of the lands granted by the Dominion government with the idea of using same as an auxiliary to our institution for patients whose condition is considered suitable for such an elevation.

Appended hereto are photographs of some of the many sites visited. Signed on behalf of the committee, C. J. FAGAN, Secretary.

#### TWO LIVES LOST.

Fort Frances, July 22.—A fatality occurred on Rainy Lake on Sunday, when a young Englishman, Bob Watson, and Miss Mabel Sheena, were drowned. In stepping off the dock the lady missed her footing and fell between the boat and the dock. In sinking she caught hold of the man and both sunk. The bodies have not been recovered.

## CONSIDERATION OF NEW SCHOOL

(Continued from page 6.)

sidered as to what course to take to provide ample accommodation, and yet at the same time to save the money at the disposal of the board in order to wait until the building might finally be completed at a reasonable cost. When the building was completed Mr. Huggert thought that the assembly room, which is so rarely used, might in the intervals be converted into a gymnasium. The opinion at the meeting was decidedly in finishing the ground floor plan, especially as the architect explained this would not interfere with his proposed system of heating.

The proposal was for the architect to consider the further details in the construction of a two-story school house, of which the ground floor is to be completed and the second floor only finished in the rough, and that the ground floor shall consist of four rooms, a corridor and an assembly room to be used temporarily as a class room, thus providing accommodation for five class rooms, and enabling the board to wait until the building might finally be completed at a reasonable cost. When the building was completed Mr. Huggert thought that the assembly room, which is so rarely used, might in the intervals be converted into a gymnasium. The opinion at the meeting was decidedly in finishing the ground floor plan, especially as the architect explained this would not interfere with his proposed system of heating.

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## Tea Satisfaction

TO GET ENJOYABLE TEAPOT RESULTS THE QUALITY MUST BE THERE

**"SALLARA"**

#### TEA

NEVER FAILS TO PLEASE THE MOST FASTIDIOUS TASTES. LEAD PACKETS ONLY. AT ALL GROCERS.

## SURVIVORS OF THE COLUMBIA

(Continued from page 6.)

eka, who not only clothed, fed and sheltered them, but even gave them money without stint. Nearly all the survivors saw or heard Capt. P. A. Doran during those few minutes, when the ship was going down, and there is not one word of censure for him.

"I am your captain, do not be excited. Keep cool. Don't lose your heads. The last I saw of them, they were standing in the cabin holding hands. All were lost. There were many women who did not hurry, or did not consider the situation serious.

"Among the passengers there was a special panic. That is, there was no fighting among the men for places in the boats in preference to the women. I did see several men fighting with the women, but they were quickly separated. Only three men, the rest of the occupants being women and the crew to work the boat.

"The bolters did not blow up. "If it had not been for the San Pedro lowering boats more people would have been lost. The San Pedro crew managed to bring the survivors aboard, when blankets, clothing and coffee were served.

"When the Columbia went down Capt. Doran and the first officer were on the bridge. During the excitement after the vessel struck Capt. Doran endeavored to encourage his passengers and helped the women. The Columbia was now listed forward and people were dropping off the stern into the ocean, the propeller being high out of the water.

"With the destruction of the Columbia came an indescribable scene. It was horrible. Everything was black and foggy, only the lights of the San Pedro being seen in the gloom. Out of the darkness came terrifying screams. Some of these screams were heard for two hours. No one could locate them in the darkness. I heard but one call for help. The other cries being shrieks of terror.

"Trouble did not end with rescue by the San Pedro. When there were many of the Columbia survivors on board and a feeling of safety came, one of the San Pedro fell and carried with it six people. Then the deck load of lumber went. Those who had just been rescued were hurried on to the deck and most of them naked, as it was believed the San Pedro was going down. She settled in the waves until the water was on the deck. The fires were extinguished and the lights were out. A more desolate, dismal and discouraging situation could scarcely be imagined."

Story of Wreck.

Vividly descriptive is the story of the Columbia wreck as told by W. L. Smith of Portland. His narrative is the most connected and lucid of any told by survivors brought to Astoria. Concerning his own heroism, Smith had nothing to say, but women on the Ellder speak in the highest terms of his efforts. Miss Portia Beebe of Portland declared Smith was the most energetic man on the ship aside from the officers and that his aid was invaluable.

"I had been in the room of the first engineer, William Jackson, says Smith, 'until after midnight. It was a cold, black night and there was a heavy fog. Captain Doran and the first officer were on deck. Shortly after midnight, I retired and was undressed when I heard the whistles. The San Pedro blew about five short toots and then the Columbia two or three toots. Despite my scanty attire, I ran on deck and saw the San Pedro upon us. I was awestruck and saw the lumber schooner strike. It was not a sharp, hard contact, but a sort of long, soft grind. The collision was so light I was not thrown down. The fog was so thick that when the San Pedro backed

away you could not distinguish a man standing upon the schooner six yards away. "I had been going at full speed, but when we were struck the engines were stopped. Someone shouted for life preservers, but later someone shouted that they were not needed. Then came another order for the life preservers. I ran down into the cabin and kicked in door after door. Nearly every one in authority, the funksies and the rest, were in bed, but as soon as they kicked open the door they began warning passengers. Many of the people were seasick and did not want to save themselves. The shock being light, they kicked open the door and went out. Dozens did not know how to adjust life preservers and this consumed time. I aroused one family consisting of father, mother and three small children. The last I saw of them, they were standing in the cabin holding hands. All were lost. There were many women who did not hurry, or did not consider the situation serious.

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