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C. Saddlery Co.,
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ENPORT. London
Toronto.

is hereby given that, 30 days
I intend to apply to the Hon.
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beginning.
20th, 1906. B. C. CLARK.

Soap—disinfectant—is strongly
ed by the medical profession as
against infectious diseases.

ALL CLASSES TAKE THE MINING FEVER

Confirmation of the Prospectors' Showing Report Makes North Battleford Hum

GO TO SCOFF AND REMAIN TO DIG

Doubters Investigate and Then Magnify the Report of the Discoverer

North Battleford, Sask., Nov. 9.—Reports from prospectors who started early for Bierling after the gold find tend to verify and even magnify former reports. The town, which received the news sceptically, is in a fever of expectancy. Many have already left for Bierling, and Saturday will see a greater rush for there from here.

"Gold! Gold!" It is the sole topic of every tongue, from clergymen to school children. The wildest reports of rich finds are coming in hourly.

E. D. McLay, a railroad man and former prospector, left Wednesday night, scoffing at the story. He sent word into town tonight that the dirt was very rich and that he had staked out forty claims for himself and friends here. As a result a syndicate was at once formed, headed by Town Councillor J. Simpson. Money was hurriedly raised to buy up claims. A complete boring and chemical testing equipment was gotten together and on Saturday most of the company members and experts will go to Bierling. Blacksmith shops here are overwhelmed trying to keep up the demand for mining tools.

Hughes, the railway pump house man at Bierling, made the find by accident. The three-inch supply pipe from the slough slopped up. Hughes dug down to a joint, opened and found it choked with a mixture of black sand and virgin gold, in nearly equal proportions. The pipe had panned the flowing dirt with the pump's action.

It is reported here tonight that a rich strike of gold was made today at Maidstone, six miles west of Bierling. The gold vein at Bierling contains 26 square miles.

BURGLARS ROB POLICEMAN.

Toronto, Nov. 9.—While Police Constable Robert Lewis was asleep in his home on Ossington avenue early yesterday morning, burglars robbed his house carrying away a purse and some money before being disturbed.

"There is not an egg sold on the London egg market that is less than a month old," said a witness at the Southwark County Court.

STRIKERS MAY TIE UP ALL HAMILTON SHOPS

Employees of Power Company May Give Support to Street Railway Men

HAMILTON, Ont., Nov. 9.—The Street Railway company announced tonight that it would start running cars on Monday morning. There are 32 cars and 100 men required. These the company says it has secured. The strikers say they will only ask the employees of the Cataract company from which the street railway service gets its power to go out in sympathy as a last resort as it would tie up all of the city's many manufacturing concerns which also depend upon it for power supply.

ACTOR SUSPECTED.

Frank Morris Accused of Starting Fires in New York Flat Houses.

New York, Nov. 9.—Frank Morris, of Boston, a vaudeville performer, was arrested on suspicion of having started the fires in the flat houses here last night.

The police allege that in each of the fires, tenants reported that when they fled from their apartments, Morris was the first person they met.

Morris who is 22 years old was arraigned before a magistrate. Fire Marshal Prial expressed the opinion that the prisoner was mentally irresponsible and asked the magistrate to commit the boy to Bellevue hospital for five days for examination. The magistrate, however, refused and held him in $2,000 bail for further examination on Sunday. Morris said his father was a compositor employed on the Boston American.

STOMACH TROUBLES

To wrong action of the stomach and impaired digestion a host of diseases owe their origin.

When the food is imperfectly digested the full benefit is not derived from it by the body, and then stomach troubles start to appear.

Thus you become thin, weak, nervous and debilitated, energy is lacking, brightness, snap and vigor are lost and in their place come dullness, dizziness, loss of appetite, depression and langour. The great point is to get the stomach back into good shape again so it can properly digest the food, and the easiest, quickest and best way to do it is by the use of

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Miss Lizzie Farlotte, Jacquet River, N.B., writes: "I was very much troubled with my stomach and did not know what to do. I consulted several doctors, got medicine from them, but all to no purpose, and was constantly growing worse. One day I had the good luck to meet with a friend who had been troubled in the same way as myself. My friend told me of the wonderful cure Burdock Blood Bitters had made with her and advised me to try a bottle. I did so, and what a happy change the first bottle made. I took two more and am completely cured, and I shall ever sing the praises of B.B.B."

Price $1.00 per bottle or 6 bottles for $5.00.

SUICIDE LEAVES MESSAGE.

Warns Young Men That Drink Will Be Their Ruin.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 8.—George Zeigler, insurance and real estate agent, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself. He took his life evidently fearful of arrest for forgery. He had tried to pass a note on Monday which had the endorsement of two leading citizens, but the latter denied signing it and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

He was 35 years of age.

Coroner Mundell found a message on Zeigler's body entitled "A word to young men," in which he calls drink a curse. It had ruined him and was ruining more young men than any other thing. He asked young men to shun bar rooms, and calls on temperance workers and ministers of all churches in our fair Dominion, be they Protestant or Catholic, to take an active step in suppressing the sale and manufacture of liquor. He besought young men "for God's sake to take heed, lest you fall as I have. May my fall be a lesson to you, which you shall never forget."

He also left a personal and pathetic letter to his wife and five-year-old daughter.

BUYS PROPERTY ON GOVERNMENT STREET

A. E. Ormond Acquires Building and Land Occupied By Northern Bank

AN IMPORTANT real estate deal was consummated yesterday, A. E. Ormond buying the property adjoining the Bank of Montreal where the new local branch of the Northern Bank is established. It has a frontage of 16 1-3 feet on Government and 33 feet on Langley street. The transaction was put through by A. W. Bridgman and the amount involved was $25,000. Mr. Ormond intends remodeling the Northern Bank building as soon as that institution is able to move to other quarters.

Yesterday Messrs. Pemberton & Son effected a few small transactions, among which were 11 acres adjoining the pumping station with house, etc., for $3800; and three lots on Elford street for $600 each.

CLOSING OF CANALS.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Superintendent of State Public Works French today announced that the Erie, Champlain, Oswego, Cayuga, Seneca and Black River canals would be officially closed to navigation at 12 o'clock midnight of Wednesday, November 28. This is the date on which the canals were closed last year.

DATE OF TRIAL FIXED.

New York, Nov. 9.—Frederick A. Burnham, president of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance company, George Burnham and George D. Eldridge, vice presidents of the same company will be put on trial in the supreme court next Monday on a charge of forgery and grand larceny. The date was fixed today by Justice Greenbaum, on request of District Attorney Jerome. The motion was not opposed by the defendant's counsel. The indictment of the defendants followed the disclosure at the recent insurance investigation.

KILLED ON TRACK.

Grand Forks, Nov. 8.—Word reached here this afternoon that as the Great Northern passenger train was bound for Grand Forks last evening, about 5 o'clock, it ran over a man named Guy Reeder, near Orient, Wash. The man was literally cut to pieces.

The crew of the passenger train were not aware of the accident, and it was by a mere chance that the sectionmen of Orient found Reeder's remains on the track last evening.

It was reported that the victim of this accident had been drinking heavily at Orient yesterday, and it is supposed that he fell asleep on the track.

THIS SETTLES IT.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 9.—This statement was made public at the White House today. "For many years it has been the invariable practice to never attempt to quote a private conversation with a president. It has been found, as a matter of fact, the man who quotes such a conversation usually misquotes it, whether consciously or unconsciously, and such an alleged conversation is under no circumstances to be held as calling for either explanation or denial by the president. The president is responsible for what he himself says in public, or what he writes, or for what he explicitly authorizes the proper government officials to state in his behalf."

SWITCHMEN ACCEPT.

Content Themselves With Increase of Three Cents Per Hour.

Chicago, Nov. 8.—The switchmen today accepted the offer of the managers of the western roads for an increase of three cents an hour in wages. A further increase of three cents an hour will be determined by arbitration. The switchmen at first demanded a five-cent increase and an eight-hour day. Later they changed this request to one for an increase of ten cents an hour.

AGAINST THE COUNT.

Court Will Give Decision in Castellane Divorce Case Next Week.

Paris, Nov. 8.—In the hearing of the Castellaine divorce case today, several sharp passages between Maitre Cruppi, counsel for the countess, and Maitre Bonnet, counsel for the count, one of them compelling the intervention of Judge Ditte. Finally Maitre Bonnet asked the court to postpone the case for a fortnight in the hope of a final reconciliation, but the judge refused to do so, and adjourned the hearing for a week.

The court, after hearing the conclusions of the public prosecutor next week, will announce its decision, either for a divorce or for an examination of the witnesses.

The creditors' case, in which Count Boni, the Countess de Castellane, George J. Gould, as trustees, are made joint defendants, was called after recess today. This suit, which is brought by six creditors, involves $5,400,000. Maitre Millardo, counsel for the creditors, had not finished his plea when the case was adjourned for a fortnight.

SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL DELIVERS ABLE SPEECH

Takes as Theme Relations of the Colonies to the Mother Country

At the luncheon of the Canadian Club given in the Pender hall, Vancouver, on Tuesday afternoon in honor of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, about 150 representative men of the city gathered to do honor to the veteran statesman, F. C. Wade, K. C., president of the club, occupied the chair. The guest of honor was seated on his right hand and on his left was Saint N. Sing, an East Indian journalist, traveling round the world. In view of the fact that Sir Mackenzie's address dealt with "Colonial Relations to the Empire," the presence of Mr. Sing, as representing a very important part of the Empire, was very appropriate says the News-Advertiser. Mr. J. M. Bowell, collector of customs was also a guest for the occasion.

The entrance of Sir Mackenzie Bowell was the signal for an outburst of applause which was renewed when he began to speak and culminated in an ovation at the conclusion. Sir Mackenzie, in spite of his advanced years showed that he still preserved much of the vigor of his youth, and his speech throughout abounded with loyalty to the Mother Country.

Mr. Wade in introducing the speaker said their guest had sacrificed many engagements to be with them that day. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, though he still appeared young, was fighting for his country before many of them were born. He was a military man before he was a citizen, and was well qualified for political life by starting out with a gun. For 25 years he had represented one constituency in Ontario and had climbed up through the ministry to the position of prime minister and to his present honored position in the Dominion senate.

Progress of the West

Sir Mackenzie Bowell after thanking the chairman for his cordial remarks said he had learned with pleasure that the members of the club made it a rule if possible to get through by 2 o'clock. The press had announced his subject as "The Colonial Relations of Canada with the Mother Country." It was a vast subject for the short time in which he had to deal with it, and he would endeavor to touch on some of the more important points. First, however, he wished to congratulate the people present on the vast progress being made in British Columbia, and in Western Canada generally. It was only a person who visited this country every four or five years who could properly realize the vast progress that had been made in developing both the mineral and agricultural resources of the West. Having been to Edmonton a few days ago, he was most astonished at the progress that had been made there. A man a few years ago would have been pronounced crazy, who would have said that in a few short years every acre of that vast prairie country would be under cultivation; and yet going through that country now they found almost every acre in the hands of private individuals, and much of it under cultivation. He had been in Vancouver shortly after the fire, when people were still living in tents, and during his few days' stay in the city, and also in a tram ride to Lulu island yesterday he was more than astonished by the signs of settlement and cultivation on every hand.

"We Canadians," added Sir Mackenzie—"I say we Canadians, for though I am sometimes accused of being an Englishman, I have lived in this country ever since 1873, and should be pretty well Canadianized by this time—I repeat then that we Canadians have good reason to be proud of the progress that our country is making." (Applause.)

Britain's Colonial Policy

Turning to his subject the speaker referred to the old colonial policy of England. He said that anyone who had studied carefully the history of their country would agree with him that the policy of the Mother Country in those times in relation to her colonies was almost idiotic. (Hear, hear.) This was shown by the fact that by the way in which they had treated the comparatively small population scattered over the States to the south, they had lost the southern portion of this continent, and that vast country was no longer theirs. He attributed that to the people of England in these times looking with a certain contempt on the men who lived in the colonies as if they were an inferior race. They forgot that these men were of the same race as themselves, and that the blood of common ancestors coursed through their veins.

They were now beginning to learn that the people of the colonies were of the same mould, as themselves, and when in the Old Country he had told the people there that Canada was an integral part of the British Empire, that they prided themselves on being British subjects, and that the same rights and privileges should be conferred on them as were conferred on the people of the Old Country, and he was sure that the events of the past few years had convinced the people of the Mother Country that the people of the colonies were not inferior in loyalty, intelligence and courage to themselves. (Applause.)

First Colonial Conference

Many of them would recollect, the time when Canada could not enact a law to give a preference even to Great Britain herself, without first obtaining the consent of certain outside countries. In Australia the restrictions had been even greater. There was a time when the five original colonies were not allowed to grant any concession, not even to a sister colony without granting the same thing to the outside world. He showed that when approached to give a preference to British Columbia for lumber and fish they were unable to do so without giving the same privilege to Oregon and other western states.

It was suggested that the difficulty might be got over by memorializing the Imperial government itself, and this among other things led to the first colonial conference at which he had the honor of representing the Dominion of Canada with the late Sir John Thompson, then prime minister. The British government showed its interest by sending Lord Jersey to sit with them. Lord Jersey made a strong report, condemning the restrictions under which the colonies were placed. Nothing was done at the time, however, but the policy of opposition to these restrictions was steadily followed by the Conservative government, and being still pursued by the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier when it came into power, it had resulted in the denouncing by Great Britain of the German and Belgian treaties, and they were freed, not only from these, but also from any treaties that might be made by Great Britain at the present time. (Applause.) Now any treaty entered into by Great Britain which affected Canada, must first be submitted to Canada, and they would be asked whether they were willing to become a party to it or not. (Cheers.)

He hoped the time was not far distant when no portion of British North America would lie outside the Dominion of Canada. All that was required now was Newfoundland. He was not going to discuss that question at length now, since some gentlemen had written a very polite and intelligent letter in the Province the night before, and no doubt he knew much more about it than he (Sir Mackenzie Bowell) did. (Laughter.) He would, however, say that it was much easier to deal with this question today than it had been in the past. Owing to the French shore and fishery questions it had been a very difficult matter to deal with, but Great Britain had wiped out at great expense nearly all the difficulties that existed at that time. Unfortunately from his one or two interviews with Premier Bond and his colleagues he had been forced to the conclusion that Premier Bond was opposed at every turn to union with Canada.

"I don't know," continued Sir Mackenzie, "what the opinion of you gentlemen is in regard to the relation of Great Britain and the colonies, but I tell you frankly that I am heartily in sympathy with the policy outlined by Mr. Chamberlain. (Applause.) I know that he was a thorough Radical at one time, and was opposed to such a policy as this, and I attribute his present policy to the fact that he learned as colonial secretary, and from the difficulties which arose during the Boer war, that it was necessary in order to maintain communication between different portions of the Empire, that there should be some close relation between the Mother Country and the outlying portions of the Empire. (Applause.)

Preferential Trade

It seems only fair that union should exist in connection with preferential trade. I know that England is free trade and the colonies are protective; but when you reflect that before Confederation there were four or five provinces in Canada all with different tariffs, I see no great difficulty in bringing about closer trade relations with different parts of the Empire. In the different provinces they met the difficulty by mutual concession. Where tariffs were high they reduced them, and where they were low increased them, and by this policy of mutual concession the difficulty was overcome."

Continuing, Sir Mackenzie said that when Manitoba and the Northwest Territories came in there was no tariff difficulty, but liberal concessions had to be made to the Hudson's Bay company, and before British Columbia became a part of the Dominion they had to be assured that a railway would be built to connect them with the East so that they would not have to travel through the United States. All this had been necessary, but Confederation had been secured.

Speaking of present conditions, Sir Mackenzie said the relations of the Mother Country with her colonies were something of which every colonist might be proud. "We hear it said," he added, "'Canada first!' I have no sympathy with that feeling. It is sufficient for me to be a British subject, and with the liberties and privileges of a British subject all over the world, it gives me all that I can desire." (Applause.)

Influx of Americans

Continuing, he had heard it said that the present large influx of Americans into the Northwest was going to destroy the loyalty of the country. He did not believe it. When the American studies our constitution, and finds that it gives him greater liberty, and more assured justice than does his own, he will revere it, and in time they will become if possible, better citizens than we ourselves. (Cheers.)

"Let us bear in mind," said the speaker, "that as British subjects we enjoy all the rights and privileges they enjoy in the Old Land. There is no distinction between one and the other. Canadians should be just as proud of the history of the country that gave civil and religious liberty to the whole world as if they were born in England. The people of the Old Country have also learnt of late that the courage of their fathers has not degenerated in the sons born in this part of the world, and that they are as ready to fight for their liberties as any people in the old world. And when the Empire is in danger of invasion by any foreign country, or in danger of insurrection, they will be ready in future to shoulder their muskets and fight for the Empire as their fathers were before them. (Cheers.)

"As your chairman said," continued the speaker, "I was a resident of this country before many of you were born, and as such I am proud of the great progress that Canada is now making, and I believe the time is not far distant when England will look upon Canada as the brightest gem in her crown. (Applause.) In concluding I cannot do better than repeat one of the last appeals made by Sir John Macdonald, when he said, 'I was born a British subject, I will live a British subject, and a British subject I will die.' Let me hope that everyone of you will adopt that as your motto, and go on increasing in prosperity and love for your country as you have done in the past when fighting for your country and your crown." (Loud and prolonged applause.)

COTTON GINNED.

Washington, Nov. 8.—The amount of cotton of the crop of 1906 ginned up to November 1, according to a bulletin issued by the census bureau today, was 6,982,597 bales, counting round bales as half bales, as against 6,457,595 last year.

BURIED BESIDE MISTRESS.

New York, Nov. 8.—Mary Jane Williams, a negro, who changed jobs only once during her 70 years of continuous service, was buried beside her mistress the late Gertrude Lefferts Vanderbilt, the authoress, in the Vanderbilt plot in Greenwood cemetery on Monday. When Mrs. Vanderbilt died four years ago she asked that the old negress be interred beside her and Miss Vanderbilt's family saw that the request was carried out.

JEROME ASKS FOR DATE.

New York, Nov. 8.—District Attorney Jerome today asked Justice Greenbaum of the supreme court to fix a date for the trial of Frederick A. Burnham, president of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance company, his brother, George Burnham, and George Eldridge, vice president of the company, who have been indicted on charges of forgery and grand larceny. Mr. Jerome said he hoped to proceed with the insurance cases in a few weeks. Assistant District Attorney Nott, will conduct the cases.

GAINED 25 POUNDS.

"I was much run down in health, could not sleep, was very nervous, and so weak that I could hardly get around. Some months ago I began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and today I am pleased to say that I am completely restored to health. I have gained over twenty-five pounds in weight, sleep well and feel strong and healthy."—Miss Annie Evans, 39 Gottingen St., Halifax, N. S.

$12.00 PER WEEK, BOARD AND EXPENSES to person of energy and good character. The John C. Winston Co., Ltd., Toronto.

TELLS OF LUMBERING ON THE WEST COAST

Interests of Monarch Company Taken Over By Graham Logging Co.

L. B. Joseph, late manager of the Monarch Lumber company, of Port Renfrew, arrived in Victoria Thursday on his way to Seattle and was a guest at the Dominion hotel. In conversation with a Colonist reporter, Mr. Joseph stated that a transfer of the property of the Monarch company had been effected recently and all its interest taken over by the newly formed Graham Lumber company.

The Monarch Logging company, of which Mr. Joseph was director and manager, was under the presidency of Lester W. David, with C. H. Knowles as vice president, and the new concern represents a syndicate of Californian and New Mexico capitalists, with B. F. Graham, president; M. Betterton, vice president and manager, and G. L. Christie, secretary-treasurer.

The Monarch Logging company closed operations on November 1st, after a very successful season during which, working with 40 to 45 men the output for the season just closed has been seven million feet of logs, the greater portion of which have been delivered at Anacortes, Washington. In reply to a question, Mr. Joseph explained that any number of land, crown granted prior to 1887, could be exported free of duty but that since the legislation of 1887 exportation was practically prohibited by reason of the excessive duty imposed thereon.

"It is," continued Mr. Joseph, "the intention of the Graham Lumber company to re-commence operations on March 1st next, when, after the lapse of the winter months during which in consequence of the heavy rainfall, logging operations on the west coast are somewhat difficult, the capacity and scope of operations will be immensely increased and the number of men augmented so as to number about one hundred in future. With reference to logging in the late fall and winter, it has been alleged that there is danger and difficulty in shipping logs during that season the worst part of which is in the late fall. This, however, is absolutely disproved by the practical experience of the Monarch Logging company which has continued to deliver logs throughout the season, the last boom having been delivered in Victoria no later than yesterday in perfect order, containing about 500,000 feet without the loss of a single log or any other hitch whatever.

"The settlement of Port Renfrew now numbers in population about one hundred men; and this will shortly be increased to about 300 men in consequence of the new developments of this industry about to take place.

"It is the intention of the company to install a sawmill of a capacity of about 100,000 feet per day, and plant for the purpose is now being selected, and it is expected to have this ready for operation by the first of March next at the cost of about $200,000.

"We are using exclusively white labor and we have no Asiatics either on the settlement or in the employ of the company in any capacity." We do not propose to have our own means of transport but to employ the regular liners round a corner at a high rate of speed and ran someone down he would have to be held responsible for it. There was nothing, however, to show negligence on the part of Captain House who had kept his course from first to last. The tide was not the rigid thing his learned friend said, but it moved about from east to west, or from west to east in different places, and the boat would be moved to some extent with it.

Mr. Bodwell said his learned friend had completely misread the evidence of Captain Griffin, who had never said that he turned the corner at full speed or that he sheered into the tug. His learned friend made a great display of fireworks in saying that Captain Griffin might have run down a vessel any day. The fact was that he was following a course that had been followed for 20 years, and the carelessness was not on his part but that of Captain House who was utterly reckless of consequences.

"My learned friend," said Mr. Bodwell, "expresses great sympathy for Captain Griffin. We thank him for nothing. If he were sincere and was doing his duty, he would stop this prosecution."

The judge said the question he had to answer was, "Was he in a position to say that the Crown's case had been broken down?" It did not follow that if he said the Crown's case had not been broken down, he would have to convict for manslaughter. "I feel," he added, "that it would be more comfortable to me, with the responsibility cast upon me, to have all the evidence put in."

Mr. Bodwell said he would be prepared to put in evidence for the defence in the morning, and the court adjourned till 10:30 a. m. today.

George Lawson Sheldon, republican candidate for governor of Nebraska, is popularly known at home as "the farmer candidate." He has been raising cattle and farming on an extensive scale all his life. He is, however, a cultured man and has always been a student.

RESCUED FROM PERIL.

New York, Nov. 8.—Rescued when they were about to drop into the ocean from their swaying perch, six men, the crew of the Nova Scotian barkentine White Wings, and her captain, were brought to this port yesterday by the German tank steamer Mannheim, which arrived from Shields.

The men were: Capt. W. J. McLeod, Mate Alexander Luscombe, Mortimer E. Ewer (the cook), H. H. Wade, Gus. Brown, Monie Fuso and Sinclair Wilson.

With bulwarks just awash and her cargo of 400,000 feet of lumber littering the ocean, the barkentine was discovered drifting across the steamship track, 200 miles east of Nantucket, early Tuesday morning, by the glare of her signals of distress. Capt. Schau, of the Mannheim, at once bore down on the foundering vessel, and made out a half dozen figures crouching on top of the forward deckhouse. A boat was sent out at once, although a heavy sea was still running. After a struggle the boat's crew brought back the survivors. The mainmast had gone by the board and the stern of the barkentine was stove in and partly under water. Only the cargo of lumber kept her from sinking.

Capt. McLeod reported to his owners that he left Bridgewater, N. S., on Saturday last. On Sunday the wind strengthened to a hurricane, and at 2 o'clock on Monday morning the vessel sprang a leak. The pumps were of no avail, and the vessel sank until two and a half hours later the decks were awash. A few articles of food were gathered from the cabin, and the crew huddled together on the deckhouse—the only place of refuge on the wreck.

GRIFFIN CASE DRAGS ALONG AT VANCOUVER

Application of Defence For Non-Suit Not Successful---Engineer and Mr. Bodwell

Following is the Vancouver News-Advertiser's report of the proceedings on Wednesday at the trial of Capt. Griffin, charged with manslaughter as a result of the Chehalis disaster:

The evidence for the prosecution was closed yesterday morning, the witnesses called being the Rev. A. E. Hetherington, Adam Russell, Capt. Mortimer of the New Era, Robert Bryce and Engineer Dean of the Chehalis. The evidence given was merely a repetition of that already heard before the preliminary inquiry and the commission. The only new witness called was Capt. Mortimer, of the New Era, who testified that on the day of the accident he had all he could do to get out of the Narrows, as the tide was running at the rate of eight miles an hour.

Engineer Dean of the Chehalis again proved a very interesting witness.

"I saw stars," he said, in describing the accident; "I went down deep under the Princess, and she went clean over the Chehalis, too, after she hit her."

"And after all this," said Mr. Bodwell, sarcastically, as he rose to cross-examine, "you live to tell the tale?"

"Yes, thank God, I did!" replied the witness, with asperity. "If I hadn't, you'd have had more your own way here."

Mr. Bodwell impatiently threw aside his brief. "I have had experience with this witness before," he said. "It is not that I care personally, but I think something is due to the dignity of the court."

Mr. Maclean told the witness just to answer the questions and say nothing more.

The Judge told the witness that counsel was allowed a great deal of latitude in cross-examination, and he would save a lot of trouble if he answered the questions without comment or regarding the questions as personal.

"I will answer them, Your Honor," said the witness, "but in the police court he laid this accident to me, and I haven't forgotten it."

"Just answer the questions," said the Judge.

"And don't comment," added Mr. Maclean.

"It is interesting but not profitable," remarked Mr. Bodwell.

Mr. Dean then continued his evidence, saying he did not think the Princess saw the Chehalis at all, and if she had kept straight on her course she would not have struck. He did not think the Princess' officers were all crazy, but he did not think they saw the tug.

Mr. Bryce suffered from a severe cold and was examined briefly.

When the court re-assembled in the afternoon, Mr. Bodwell asked for the dismissal of the charge against Capt. Griffin, as the crown had failed entirely to make out a case.

Mr. Bodwell argued that no criminal intent had been shown by the evidence for the prosecution. There must either by that or gross negligence to constitute manslaughter, and a distinct line must be drawn between civil and criminal responsibility. In support of this view, he quoted various authorities. The crown could not possibly succeed on any case that merely showed want of skill, but they must show from surrounding circumstances that there was actual design on the part of the accused to make an attempt upon the lives of the people who were killed.

The Judge—I think if you go that far, the crime would not be manslaughter, but murder.

Mr. Bodwell said no, but to prove manslaughter they must show malicious intent. The witnesses called for the crown had given a very confused and conflicting series of statements, but out of this tangled mass all the prosecution could say clearly was that Capt. Griffin should have gone round the other side of the Chehalis. Had Capt. House known the Princess was behind him, as he should have done, he would never have attempted to cross her bows. Capt. Griffin assumed that in the 500 or 600 yards behind and between them he would have plenty of room to pass, and he had no idea that the Chehalis would change her course. Both Capt. House and Capt. Griffin admitted that the Chehalis changed her course, the only difference being that Capt. Griffin said she turned quickly and Capt. House said he turned gradually. To say that a man should be convicted of manslaughter because he could not foresee the change in the course of the Chehalis was something no court could entertain. After quoting many authorities he said it was quite apparent that it was useless to waste time over further evidence, and the case should be dismissed.

Mr. Maclean said that he had seen no authority to support the contention that a malicious intent was necessary to prove manslaughter. Had it been done with intent, it would not be manslaughter but murder. They did not for a moment say that Captain Griffin took life intentionally or that he was not now sorry for it. What they did say was that there had been negligence resulting in the loss of life. The plan exhibited in court showed that every day Captain Griffin went out of the harbor, it was at the risk of other vessels. He might have gone for years without any great injury, but some time or other would run a boat down. This was what happened on July 21st; the victims were there and down they went. It was something the captain knew was bound to happen and it did happen. After swinging round the corner at that high rate of speed he saw a launch before him, and in sheering away from it, he ran right into the other. All this happened while Captain Griffin was in the pilot house, and he must be held responsible for the accident.

All that had been said of the conduct of Captain House could at the best only amount to contributary negligence; it did not excuse Captain Griffin in the least. If a man were driving a horse round a corner at a high rate of speed and ran someone down he would have to be held responsible for it. There was nothing, however, to show negligence on the part of Captain House who had kept his course from first to last. The tide was not the rigid thing his learned friend said, but it moved about from east to west, or from west to east in different places, and the boat would be moved to some extent with it.

Mr. Bodwell said his learned friend had completely misread the evidence of Captain Griffin, who had never said that he turned the corner at full speed or that he sheered into the tug. His learned friend made a great display of fireworks in saying that Captain Griffin might have run down a vessel any day. The fact was that he was following a course that had been followed for 20 years, and the carelessness was not on his part but that of Captain House who was utterly reckless of consequences.

"My learned friend," said Mr. Bodwell, "expresses great sympathy for Captain Griffin. We thank him for nothing. If he were sincere and was doing his duty, he would stop this prosecution."

The judge said the question he had to answer was, "Was he in a position to say that the Crown's case had been broken down?" It did not follow that if he said the Crown's case had not been broken down, he would have to convict for manslaughter. "I feel," he added, "that it would be more comfortable to me, with the responsibility cast upon me, to have all the evidence put in."

Mr. Bodwell said he would be prepared to put in evidence for the defence in the morning, and the court adjourned till 10:30 a. m. today.

George Lawson Sheldon, republican candidate for governor of Nebraska, is popularly known at home as "the farmer candidate." He has been raising cattle and farming on an extensive scale all his life. He is, however, a cultured man and has always been a student.

BULKLEY A LAND OF RICH PROMISE

Pioneer Resident of Section in City With Story of Remarkable Progress

SOME TRANSPORTATION NEEDS

Development of Country Seriously Retarded Owing to Inability to Get Supplies in Cheaply

H. Fink, of Bulkley ranch, Bulkley Valley, is a guest at the Dominion hotel. Mr. Fink has been six years in the Bulkley as linesman on the Yukon telegraph line, which he assisted to build, and he is now here upon his first leave of absence from the Dominion Government service. He is also here for the first time in twenty-tw years, having spent that period in the various mining districts of the province, including Cariboo, Chilcoten, Big Bend, North Thompson, etc. In reply to the request of a Colonist reporter, Mr. Fink gave the following brief sketch of his experiences in the Bulkley:

"I am one of the co-partners in the township of Aldermere, and as such I naturally take a favorable view of the situation, but I may safely say without any exaggeration that the Bulkley Valley is one of the finest little farming districts in British Columbia. Occupied as I have been, in government work, I have done but little actual farming on my own account, but I have lived in the midst of those who have and in vegetable growing I have personally for four seasons done a good deal of experimental work in my leisure, and always with excellent results. The only drawbacks to be guarded against are summer frosts but this subject I have very carefully observed and convinced myself by experience that these can really be easily overcome by clearing and cultivation and will eventually disappear altogether.

"About the middle of April last I went up to see Charles Norris, whose farm, of three years' standing, is just opposite the junction of the Telqua and Bulkley rivers, beyond Aldermere lake. I found that even at that time his ten acres of cleared and cultivated land was already clear of frost and ready for putting in the crop. At the same time in the poplar bush, a hundred yards away, the frost was still on the ground and the vegetation still hard frozen. This Mr. Norris has been very successful in raising grain and vegetables, as good every year as any I have seen in the Okanagan valley. This I consider sufficiently demonstrates that problem.

Transportation Disabilities

"A good deal more farming would have been done on the Bulkley but for the high cost of getting in machinery and farming implements, the freight on which is 4 cents per pound from Hazelton. Provisions cost much to bring in, that is, from 2 1-2 to 3 cents per pound, but this is moderate compared with the former.

"What is immediately required is a wagon road from Hazelton to Aldermere. The distance is sixty miles and the present old pack trail could be easily made into a wagon road at a comparatively small cost, say about $20,000. This work I consider ought to be put in hand by the government without delay. It is due to the large number of settlers at present in the valley, and it is also due to the pioneer as a means of inducing larger numbers of other settlers to come there. This road must eventually be built, and that soon, as the C. T. P. railroad itself will soon be in and will undoubtedly bring in a host of people who will be able to demand such consideration. The feeling there among settlers is that it might just as well be made early as late, and as easily increase the progress of the district as it now delays it.

"At the junction of the Bulkley river with the Telqua river and extending up both banks of the latter, covering altogether an area of some thirty square miles or more, there is situated a magnificent coal field which has already been partially developed, tested and surveyed, and the quality is claimed to be for cooking and blacksmith purposes as good as any to be found in the country. The seams that have been already exposed are from five feet to eighteen feet in thickness and can be worked by an easy system of drives in most cases, put in on the slope.

Good Treasures

"This area is divided into some four or more different coal properties. Mr. Lymon was on the property about three weeks ago with two gentlemen from England to inspect one property. Another property has recently been surveyed on behalf of C. W. D. Clifford, M. P. P., and another has been worked by Mr. Hyland, with about ten men, for four months this summer. Mr. Harry Hewson is also interested and has developed some of the same coal region for the supply of copper mines in the neighborhood owned by a Chicago syndicate, which he represents. Mr. Howson has had twenty men at work all summer and has cut a road, about twenty miles in length, from the mouth of the Telqua up to the property to join the Hazelton road.

"Unfortunately neither the Telqua or the Bulkley rivers are capable of navigation, and one of the greatest difficulties in this connection is the absence of any bridge by which the Bulkley river can be crossed. At present pack-trains crossing with goods for the mines have to encounter the greatest inconvenience; the loads have to be taken down and packed across in canoes while the horses and animals swim the river.

"There are many mineral propositions now being worked in the district and more are continually being discovered, especially during this summer, both here and on the Babine mountains opposite, between the Telqua and the Copper rivers. In all I should say that not less than fifteen important new discoveries have been made this year, and there are some six or seven different locations made on the Babine mountains north of the Bulkley river, which are considered of great promise. One that I know of on the Telqua side has recently been bonded for $40,000. In addition to coal and copper there have been some very rich strikes of galena.

"I am very much surprised," concluded Mr. Fink, "at the wonderful development I see about me in this beautiful city of Victoria, of which I am an old and faithful admirer of two and twenty years standing. Ever since I first saw the locality I have stated my belief that there is not another such position for a city in Canada, and you have been making here a city worthy of the position."