





# The Steel Struggle

Great Strike Now Fairly on Both Sides Are Determined. Refusal of Amalgamated Men in Illinois Disappoints the Strikers. Claim They Have Reserved Strength That Will Surprize Their Opponents.

Pittsburg, Aug. 12.—The struggle for mastery between the manufacturers and men in the steel industry is now fairly launched, and on the first show of strength advantage is with the former. The general strike order issued by President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association, has so far been obeyed by only about 14,000 men, according to the best figures obtainable here. The first two preliminary calls were answered by about 45,000 men, so that the total number out now is in the neighborhood of 60,000. The strikers made gains here today over the showing of last, and their prospects for further accessions at both McKeesport and Wheeling during the week are very favorable.

The action of the Amalgamated men at Chicago, Joliet and Bay View, in refusing to come out, and their failure to secure any recruits in the Carnegie group, throughout the Kiskimethus valley and the big plants at Youngstown and Columbus, Ohio, have been markedly disappointing to them. They are keeping up the fight, however, in a spirited manner, and claim that they have strength in reserve which will surprise their opponents. They are pressing their advantage at McKeesport and Wheeling, and their organizers are still at work in these two cities.

Two hundred and fifty but welding men were still out tonight and crippled the great but welding department of the National Tube Works at McKeesport. The strikers are nearly 500 men in this department. Fully two thousand men will be forced to quit work, and the entire department, consisting of 1,800, is expected to be idle. The boys came out against the wishes of the Amalgamated officers. The young fellows are turbulent, and it was their strike which has caused the great steel strike and riots of 1904.

**SERVANT GIRLS' UNION.** Efforts Being Made to Organize the Montreal Domestics. Montreal, Aug. 12.—An effort is being made to organize the servant girls of Montreal into a union.

# A LONG LIST OF MISFORTUNES

**Accidents and Fatalities Throughout the Dominion in One Day.** Sherbrooke, Que., Aug. 12.—(Special).—A very severe storm swept over this district Saturday night, causing the St. Francis river to rise six feet in two hours. A great deal of damage was done, and the Boston and Maine express was derailed between Lennoxville and Capleton. Only one passenger, Jos. Ford, received serious injuries. Battersa, Ont., Aug. 12.—(Special).—G. S. Wakeford's large rolling flour mill here were completely destroyed by fire Saturday night. Winnipeg, Aug. 12.—(Special).—Geo. Rogers, ex-M. P., died in the general hospital, aged 45. He formerly lived at Carberry, where he owned four mills. Berlin, Ont., Aug. 12.—(Special).—Annie Mercier, aged 12, of Waterloo, was killed by a train while crossing the track on the way home from Sunday school yesterday.

Goderich, Aug. 12.—(Special).—The body of Miss Mary McCarthy, who was drowned since Sunday at a party, was found on the beach two miles from the harbor yesterday. It is supposed the girl drowned herself while in a state of melancholy. North Bay, Ont., Aug. 12.—(Special).—On Sunday morning while lighting a fire with coal oil, the thirteen-year-old daughter of James Byrnes was severely burned by the flames. She is being nursed in the hospital. Prescott, Ont., Aug. 12.—(Special).—James Whiney, machinist; Ezra Lane, town clerk; and Charles Barbour, were drowned this morning in Galois Rapids, four miles east of here, by their yacht capsizing. Toronto, Aug. 12.—(Special).—Among Sunday's fatalities in Ontario were the triple drowning at Newcastle of Charles and John Farncomb, aged 18 and 16 years, sons of Canon Farncomb and of Mrs. John Farncomb, aged 42, New York; Easton Beacham, aged 12, New York; James Cameron of Oatville was killed by a train at Newmarket. Geo. Douglas, of the Imperial Bank, Toronto, was drowned while on the lake. Drenkwant, a sailor, was drowned at Owen Sound. W. Jones was found dead near Toronto on Kingston road, with bad wounds on his head. By a wreck on the C. P. R. near Owen Sound, Engineer William Campbell was killed. Erikman McGraw and John Lamoustra from Owen Sound, who were on the train, were killed by the wreck. The train was wrecked by an open switch or spreading of the rails.

**ROYALTY IN MONTREAL.** Many People Will Be Debarred from Seeing the Procession. Montreal, Aug. 12.—(Special).—Montrealers will have very little chance to see the royal party driving through the city. This is the first of a series of resolutions read from the Governor-General's secretary this morning at the joint meeting of the civic and citizen's reception committees held in Senator Drummond's office. His Excellency sent back the programme submitted to him approved with some changes, and the only arrangement in the procession from the station, with troops and neither pedestrians nor vehicles will be allowed from curb to curb on several streets. As these thoroughfares are nearly all residential streets, it will be seen that only a part of the general public will be able to see the royal party.

**RAILWAY RUMOR.** Report That Work Is About to Start on Vancouver and Westminster Northern. Vancouver, Aug. 12.—(Special).—John Hendry, chairman of the projected Vancouver, New Westminster, Northern and Yukon railway, is reported to have said that operations will commence on this railway as soon as rights of way have been obtained. An engineer is being sent out to make a survey of the route. The road has been abandoned and all the land waiting for its reclamation to operate in the city mentioned. The part of the line from Vancouver to the Alaskan boundary will be operated by the governments again interviewed.

Women Fined.—In the city police court yesterday two women, defendants of Chatham street, were fined \$50 each for allowing their houses to be used as a gambling den. A second Chinaman, charged with a violation of the law, contributed another \$50. An offence, was defended by Mr. Alex. Martin, who contended that the house had been proved that the man charged was an employee of the laundry. The case went over until today.

# Suicide At The Barracks

Sergeant Meades, Popular Non-Commissioned Officer Takes His Own Life. Suffered From Sleeplessness Which Caused Him to Lose His Memory.

Serg. E. Meades, a non-commissioned officer of the 19th company, B. G. A. stationed at Work Point, committed suicide on Sunday morning by placing the muzzle of a carbine in his mouth and blowing the top of his head off. When some of the gunners from the barracks room, adjoining, whose attention had been drawn by the strange noises, came in where death held sway, they found a horrible scene. Lying in bed, reclining back on the pillow as he slept, the dead man had a carbine in his hand, with the muzzle of the weapon at his mouth and his right hand grasping the trigger. The muzzles of two other carbines were lying on the bed, one of which he held the stock of the carbine. Blood was flowing from his shattered mouth, and from the torn flesh near where the top of his head had been. It was torn right away, nothing being left below the dead man's forehead.

That the deplorable act was committed in a moment of temporary aberration is shown by the recent actions of the unfortunate man. His comrades told how he often told them of family troubles in England, of how he has been in poor health, complaining often of most painful headaches and sleeplessness; and Gunner Parsons stated that on Saturday night, at the barracks, he was talking with the sergeant, who had been ill from the day with him to barracks on the 10:30 car. Serg. Meades had complained of bad headaches, and on reaching his room in the barracks, he brought his head to the wall, saying that he had been in pain and asked Parsons to bring him a glass of water, which he drank and retired. He was never seen again until he was found dead at the barracks, and another attack of sleeplessness, and insane from the effects of his pain and bad state of mind, he reached for the carbine and blew the top of his head off.

Serg. Meades was well liked in the barracks at Head street, and in the city he had many acquaintances, who were sorrowed to hear of his death. Many of his friends were mourning the loss when Meades had spoken of his affliction, and one of his fellow-soldiers told yesterday of how on one occasion, Serg. Meades had visited the barracks, and had spent his last night on earth at the barracks service held on Saturday night by the W.C.T.U. on Johnson street. He had been ill for some time, and it was when that force of Canadian regulars were stationed at Hospital Point, and had been acting as instructor to Fifth Regiment classes. He was a fine, soldier-looking man, and he was very kind and muscular, he looked the fine soldier that he was. He was a good drill instructor and had risen in the ranks of the force from sergeant to corporal and sergeant. For a time he was about thirty years of age and unmarried.

An inquest was held by Coroner Dr. Hart, who was held in hospital at Esquimalt, yesterday afternoon, and after hearing the evidence of his late comrades, a jury, of which John Day was foreman, and who included James Leblond, Fred McAdams, John Cleave and G. Jacques, sat, brought in a verdict that Serg. Meades, in Esquimalt, upon the 24th of July, committed suicide—take his own life—while in a state of temporary insanity.

Gunner Williams of the 19th company, B. G. A., the first witness examined, said that he had been on duty with Fisher had come into the barracks room and said that he heard Serg. Meades groaning, and going in to Serg. Meades' room they found him lying on the floor with his right hand in his mouth. His right hand was near his mouth. Witness did not hear the report of the carbine, but he heard it had been in poor health lately, and since 1895, from which time witness had known him, he often spoke of family troubles in England.

Gunner Dr. Parsons said that he had ridden in the 10:30 p.m. car from Victoria to the barracks with Meades on Saturday night. He spoke to Meades about the time that he was in the car who was holding his head and sitting in a drooping position, complained of headache. On arrival at the barracks witness went into the barracks room and found the sergeant lying on the floor with his right hand in his mouth. Witness looked at the sergeant, watched him drink it, and then left at about 11 p.m. Meades was perfectly sane and intelligent at the time he was in the barracks of the barracks of the barracks.

Gunner William Fisher said that at 10:30 p.m. on Sunday morning he had occasion to go out on the landing, and heard a peculiar noise coming from the barracks room. The noise was a groaning sound, like that of a man in pain. It was not the report of a rifle, and he went into the barracks room, where there were long intervals between the noises. After listening for a short time, witness went into the barracks room and found Gunner Williams lying on the floor with his right hand in his mouth. Witness looked at the sergeant, watched him drink it, and then left at about 11 p.m. Meades was perfectly sane and intelligent at the time he was in the barracks of the barracks of the barracks.

Dr. Hart, in response to questions from the jury, said that until recently Meades had not been to see him for four or five months. During the time that he has been in the barracks, he has not complained after drinking, and when the doctor had spoken to him, he had not seemed to have any trouble. He had not been to the doctor until a day or two before the tragedy, when he complained of insomnia and said that he could not sleep. He was very nervous, and he was very much affected by the sleeplessness, and he forgot his drill. He asked for sleeping powders, which were given him. It was also brought out in the room, that Meades had been reported to have changed his religion lately, and shown signs of being afflicted with religious mania.

After hearing this evidence the jury brought in the verdict as given above. Some of the comments of the deceased called at the Colonist office yesterday to request the contradiction of the stories published in the evening paper, stating that Serg. Meades had lost \$250 in gambling on Saturday night. He never gambled, according to those who knew him. The report was that he had lost money gambling in Chinatown.

**A SIMIAN HOSTAGE.** A source of curiosity and amusement was found at the drill hall last evening, says the Montreal Herald, when three soldiers who recently returned from South Africa entered having with them a gorilla whose head was decorated with leather straps and whose movements were directed from the end of a chain. The gorilla's name is "Jack." He is about four feet high and always walks on his feet. In disposition Jack showed himself very savage, and he has three friends explained that he had a belligerent temper and manifested excessive choler under provocation. Jack's food consisted of about 15 pounds of breakfast bones and all was an ordinary good meal. He does not smoke but he chews a cigar and swallows the stems. He is very fond of well as ornamental. Last night he carried his master's valises. He will be taken to Nova Scotia where his master lives.

A happy marriage is the tribute to love's wisdom. Fortune's favorites frequently fall from fancied heights. The waning moon will consign to oblivion. Women know how to inflict a wound while paying a compliment. Sentimentality often takes on a coat of veneering which resembles hypocrisy. Lovers carry from the heart sentiments which can not be coined into words. Men are few who can show their love for woman without saying something foolish. Philadelphia Bulletin.

# Reviews For Royal Visit

Scheme For the Military Displays Has Been Approved At Ottawa. Minister of Militia Is Honorary Colonel of Army Medical Corps.

From Our Own Correspondent. Ottawa, Aug. 12.—The executive council to day finally approved of the scheme of military displays in connection with the royal visit. The only change since the programme was published was to increase to ten thousand the number of troops to be reviewed in Toronto by His Royal Highness.

Five thousand men representing the militia of the neighboring province will be reviewed in Quebec and five thousand composed of Maritime Fencible regiments will be reviewed at Halifax. The Major-General Commanding has drafted a recommendation as to the regiments that will take part in these reviews, but it has not yet been finally passed upon by the ministers. The Minister of Militia has been appointed honorary colonel of the Canadian Army Medical Corps.

**TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.** International Meeting Opens in Birmingham, Alabama. Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 12.—The 47th annual convention of the International Typographical union met in this city today, President James M. Lynch, of Syracuse in the chair. The report of Secretary Brainwood, giving the results of the year's work, was read by President Lynch then announced the standing committees.

Delegate Govan of New York offered a resolution to consider the relation of the typographical union to the war. The sympathy and moral support of the union was extended to the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Tin and Sheet Metal workers in the district with the United States Steel Corporation, by a rising vote. The convention then adjourned for the day.

**GRISPI'S FUNERAL.** His Will Requests That No Religious Ceremony Be Held. Naples, Aug. 12.—The funeral of Signor Crispi will take place on August 15, and the interment will probably be in the Pantheon of San Domenico, in Palermo.

In his will Crispi requests that he be buried without a religious ceremony, and he declares that his patrimony and savings were lost during the campaign for the liberation of Sicily and in the service of his country. He names Signora Crispi as his sole heir, subject to a small annuity to Rosalie Montemassaro, to be paid for as long as she lives, until 1854. He leaves two volumes of memoirs, the first of which is complete, and he appoints Signor Damani to examine the papers and to supervise their publication.

**BRITISH FACTORY BILL.** Attempt to Make Amendment to Clause a Government Defeat. London, Aug. 12.—The government was defeated in the House of Commons tonight in the course of debate on the Factory bill. The House supported by 163 to 141 the proposed, supported by the government, that textile factories should close at noon, instead of 1 o'clock p.m. as now. The opposition and the Irish members cheered wildly. Mr. Ritchie, the home secretary, announced that the government would accept the decision.

Timothy Healy, amid laughter, remarked that the Home Secretary had done his duty in resigning, but that the sort of resignation the House wanted. The House passed to a second reading the Pacific Cable bill by a vote of 183 to 49.

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REPORTS FROM THE PACIFIC. Salomon Run on the Fraser Still Continues to Be Very Large. In Fifteen Minutes Fishermen Catch the Tote For the Day. Gabor in Canneries Scarce on British Columbia Side of the Line.

From Our Own Correspondent. Vancouver, Aug. 12.—(Special).—The waste of salmon on the Fraser has been reduced to a minimum. The fish are running in such enormous numbers that the fishermen drift their nets for 15 minutes, haul in two hundred odd fish, pour them into the cannery and dispose of them and their laborers are over for the day. Many hundreds of people who visited Steveston yesterday saw hundreds of fish caught in a few minutes. Many watches were held on the nets to see when the floats would bob. As a general rule all floats would disappear from view within 15 or 20 minutes after the net was in the water. In spite of traps and gill nets millions of fish will reach the spawning grounds.

# Latest Novelties From Paris, Berlin, London

WELLER BROS., VICTORIA B.C.

Our first consignment of Fall Goods in the Upholsting, Drapery and Carpet line are now on sale, and we can only say that for coloring, artistic effect and value we have surpassed ourselves in these last purchases. Our line consists of all the latest novelties from Paris, Berlin, London, and other leading cities. We have a large stock of all the latest styles in drapery, upholstery, and carpets. We are also agents for the sale of the most reliable and durable goods. Our prices are very low, and our service is second to none.

**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.** ANOTHER LITTLE BEAR. Sir.—The Beacon Hill Park menagerie is a most interesting place. The little baby bear is the talk of the hour. It is a very beautiful animal, and it is very tame. It is a very interesting sight to see the little bear playing with the other animals in the park. The park is a very beautiful place, and it is a very good place to see the little bear.

**THE NAVY LEAGUE.** Sir.—A slight reference to the special Mediterranean number of the Navy and Naval League, published in London, will show the value of the information which has been admitted in the Admiralty Commons by the secretary of the Admiralty, Mr. J. H. Murray, and the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. H. S. G. Murray, in the House of Commons on the 12th of August last.

**NEW LAKE FLEET.** Large Company Organized and Contracts Let for Building Vessels. Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 12.—The scheme of organizing a company to carry freight on the Great Lakes was completed today, and the company was incorporated in New Jersey. The new company will be a \$2,500,000 corporation and will be known as the National Transportation Company.

**KILLED AT EXTENSION.** Explosion Results in the Death of Quinn, the Fire Boss. Nanaimo, Aug. 12.—(Special).—Early this morning there was an explosion in No. 3 slope, resulting in the death of Michael Quinn, the fire boss, who happened to be the only man in the mine at the time. A good deal of damage was done, and the mine was closed for several days.

**"A GOOD FIGHTER."** Rome, Aug. 12.—The Pope was only informed of the death of Signor Crispi this morning. He exclaimed: "Providence has evidently really decreed that I shall be the last of my generation to go. Well, Crispi was a good fighter!" A few moments later the Pope was on his knees at his private chapel, where he was praying for the soul of the deceased. It was ascertained from persons who had been on the island, that the revolt was caused by an attempt to collect increased taxes.

**WESSELS RELEASED.** Peace Envoy Was Found a Prisoner in Boer Camp. London, Aug. 12.—Lord Kitchener has called a confirmation of the report of the release of the peace envoy, Ries Wesfels, who was said to have been shot. Wesfels was a prisoner in General Buller's hands at the battle of Stormberg, but he was released by the Boers.

**REVOULT IN QUELPORT.** Most of the 800 People Killed Were Christians. Washington, Aug. 12.—The state department has received detailed mail advices concerning the revolt on the island of Quelport, in the Korean peninsula, some time ago. The state department gives a summary of advices received from Minister Allen, United States representative at Seoul, Korea.

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The cannery men have pressed for labor, and to make matters worse, the United States cannery men on Puget Sound are in defiance of the alien law and United States Chinese exclusion act, securing a large number of British Columbia Indians and Chinamen.

Vancouver citizens returning from Puget Sound point say that, figuratively speaking, Blaine, Whatcom and Point Roberts are well known to the United States cannery men on Puget Sound as in defiance of the alien law and United States Chinese exclusion act, securing a large number of British Columbia Indians and Chinamen.

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**C. P. EARNINGS FOR FISCAL YEAR.** Surplus of Over a Million Carried Forward After Paying Dividends. Montreal, July 12.—At a meeting of the directors of the C. P. R. Company today, the usual dividend of two per cent on the preference stock for the half year ended June 30 last, was declared. A dividend of two and a half per cent for the same period was also declared on common stock. The results for the fiscal year to June 30 last were: Gross earnings \$30,850,203; working expenses, \$18,745,828; net earnings, \$12,104,375. Income from other sources, \$1,422,800. Total net income, \$13,527,175; less fixed charges including interest on land bonds, \$7,505,835; less amount applied against common steamships, \$150,000. Net income available for dividends, \$5,569,340.

**REPRESENTATIVES OF POWERS HOPEFUL FOR A SPEEDY SETTLEMENT.** Peking, Aug. 10.—A spirit of compromise and agreement is prevailing among the representatives of the various powers in the settlement protocol, in a few days, after telegraphic communication with their governments, the plenipotentiaries will become effective two months after the signing of the agreement. It was agreed today that shipments made within ten days after the signing should not be affected by the new rates, regardless of the date of their arrival. The tariff will be five per cent, ad valorem, with few exceptions. The majority of foodstuffs, including flour and rice, will pay 10 per cent. The tariff, coupled with the abolition of the linen tax, will probably be the cause of a large number of immigrants from the Colony, Columbia, via Galveston, Aug. 10.—The United States consul-general, Guder, has publicly notified the Chinese government that the United States will not accept the terms of the settlement of the United States consul. He draws attention to the acts of violence committed against them in the recent past, and expresses the hope that the United States will be in future recognized and respected.

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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1901.

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THE DAILY COLONIST.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One Year \$1.50 Six Months .75 Three Months .40 Sent postpaid to any part of Canada and the United States.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of advertising, to ensure their being inserted, should be handed in to the business office not later than 6 p. m. Advertisers will be accepted up to 8 p. m. at the business office, but insertion cannot be guaranteed. For urgent advertising after 8 p. m., consult the night editor.

\$10 REWARD

Will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of anyone stealing the Colonist from the doors of subscribers.

UNREASONABLE OBJECTIONS.

We are told that some prominent members of the Vancouver Board of Trade are not pleased with the Colonist editorials in regard to the Assay Office. We might take this as a tribute to the vigilance with which the Colonist has advocated the claims of Victoria to the handling of Yukon gold, but unfortunately the facts only force us to the conclusion that the prominent members aforesaid do not really read the Colonist. Since the Assay Office was established by the Dominion Government at Vancouver, the Colonist has had eight editorial references to the handling of Yukon gold, and there were no other references in the Colonist editorials to the Vancouver or Victoria assay offices except what was made in those articles. The first appeared on July 5, and was an expression of regret that the government had gone to the United States for an assayer, when equally good men could have been found in Canada. On July 12 we endorsed a demand from Dawson that an assay office should be established there, but added that offices ought also to be established in Victoria and Vancouver. On July 13 we said that under the arrangements then perfected gold could be sold to as good advantage in either Victoria or Vancouver as anywhere in the world. On July 21 we commented upon the United States treasury order requiring shippers of gold into that country to have a consular certificate and closed by saying that the moral was: Bring your gold to Victoria. On July 23 we criticized the order for the one per cent. rebate at Vancouver and suggested that the same rule should apply to Victoria. On July 25 we noted that the rebate would be paid at Victoria and said that this would place Victoria and Vancouver on the same footing. On August 8 we spoke of the desirability of establishing an assay office at Dawson and added that there ought also to be offices at Victoria and Vancouver. On August 10 we referred to the refund of royalty, explaining that it was one per cent. on the total value of the gold assayed, and mentioned both Victoria and Vancouver as the places where the refund would be made. Thus in all the editorial references to the subject made in the Colonist, Vancouver was put upon exactly the same footing as Victoria, except in one instance and that a minor one. It cannot therefore be successfully contended that the Colonist has endeavored to put forward the claims of Victoria at the expense of Vancouver.

If the complaint against this paper is as its general attitude in the matter of assay offices, we have only to say that we believe that attitude is the correct one. We may restate it. It is that Klondike gold should be purchased by the Dominion government at Dawson, and for that purpose an assay office should be established there, and that assay offices should be maintained by the provincial government at Victoria and Vancouver to handle gold that comes from other places than Klondike. We take this attitude because it is directly in the interest of the people of Dawson, who lose far more under the existing system than Victoria and Vancouver can hope to gain. If this attitude does not please the prominent gentlemen referred to we are very sorry that they are unable to see as we do, because the plan which we favor is one that must come into effect at a very early day.

The Times thinks that the shorter hours of labor and the comparatively large amount of amusement taken by people in Canada may afford an explanation of the infrequency of strikes there. There may be a lot of philosophy in that suggestion. It is proverbial that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," and striking is a very dull sort of way of settling troubles.

FIREWORKS

For celebrations, garden parties, camping out, etc. Promptly shipped, carefully packed, with full instructions for firing. Send for List.

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Fireworks Manufacturers, Victoria, B.C.

NORTH WEST WHEAT.

It is estimated that the wheat crop in Manitoba and the North West will reach 50,000,000 bushels this year, and no estimate puts it under 40,000,000 bushels. It is all of excellent quality. The grain yield of this part of Canada is increasing by leaps and bounds, and it will not be very long before the Dominion furnishes as large a quantity of wheat for export as the United States. The increasing market of the Orient will give a stimulus to wheat growing in the North West. A few days ago we quoted the President of the Great Northern Railway Company as authority for the statement that freight rates would necessarily be so high as to be prohibitory upon the shipment of wheat from the Middle Western state to Asia, but pointed out at the same time that Mr. Hill's remark would not be applicable to grain grown over a very large area of Canadian territory. Between the growing Oriental demand and the inroads, our wheat is making into the British market, and also in view of the enormous area of land in the Dominion perfectly adapted to wheat culture, and under such conditions that the yield of grain to the acre is exceptionally heavy and the quality exceptionally high, the greatest confidence may be felt in the future of this great natural resource the element of very splendid prosperity. This seems to be better understood from year to year and the result is a steady gain in the volume and a steady improvement in the quality of immigration into the North West and Manitoba. It is not now necessary to hunt through Europe to find people who can be induced to come and settle on our wheat lands, for thousands of intelligent farmers have been coming from different quarters during the last few years and the number will be rapidly augmented in the near future. It is a great thing for a country to possess, as Canada does, the greatest vacant wheat-growing area in the world.

TRAP-FISHING.

The Vancouver Province and the New Westminster Columbian have each something to say about trap-fishing for salmon. The Province is very non-committal. It states the facts fairly, but expresses no opinion upon them, except to say that "the question is not one to be discussed lightly and dismissed lightly." It thinks that with the general use of traps the employment of 4,000 fishermen would cease. We do not think the Province will find the canners ready to concede this. It is likely that almost, if not quite, as many men would find employment under such a system as now do so, although they might not all be employed as fishermen. Our contemporary thinks that the Department of Marine and Fisheries should investigate the subject and take some action before the next season opens. As the necessity for some action is thus recognized, the Province may be taken as admitting that the present arrangements cannot be continued without great prejudice to the salmon canning industry in this province.

The views of the Columbian on this subject are of special interest, because it is published in the heart of the canning industry. Among other things it says: The American companies operating along the Washington coast now have an immense amount of capital—running high into the millions—locked up in the salmon packing industry. With so much money on an equity with the will to consent to legislation which will restrict the size and number of traps to something more reasonable than they are at present, and establish a weekly close season for the American side, but they count upon the influence of the gill net fishermen being sufficiently powerful to prevent this interference with their operations.

The Columbian thinks that traps off the coast of Vancouver Island would render the canning industry in the state of Washington very unprofitable except once in four years, the rule apparently being that there is a very heavy run of sockeyes every four years. "Such being the case," it says, "it is evident that Canada holds the trump card, and it is certain that strong efforts will speedily be made to induce the government to play it." Our contemporary admits the great force of the arguments of the canners, which are substantially as given in the Colonist, but very properly desires to see the interests of the fishermen protected if possible, yet it does not lose sight of the fact that perhaps the poorest way to protect the fishermen may be to allow the present conditions to continue. It favors an effort to get the Washington legislature to see the advisability of agreeing to a plan which will prevent the extinction of the fish, but we may remind it that even this would not remove the handicap of 10 cents a fish under which Canadian canners labor. If an effort to persuade the Washington legislature to see things as we do should fail, the Columbian thinks "the agitation in favor of traps along the west coast of Vancouver Island and in the Straits of Fuca will find strong endorsement in quarters where now the proposal does not find favor." This is both interesting and important.

WONDERS OF THE HEART.

All the blood in the human body passes through the heart in about three minutes. The heart beats 70,000 times a second, 4,200 times an hour, 100,800 times a day, throwing out 100,000 gallons of blood a second, 556 lbs. an hour, 13,500 lbs. a day. It is only when supplied with pure, rich blood that the heart, an organ 6 inches long by 4 inches wide, can accomplish this enormous amount of work and rebuild its own wasted tissues. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is the most effective treatment available for heart affections because it forms new, red corpuscles in the blood and gives to it that life sustaining quality which is necessary to the health of every organ.

Sure Enough—Little Elmer—Papa, what is the hand of Providence? Professor Broadhead—The hand of Providence, my son, is what we usually see in the misfortunes of others.—Puck.

SALMON TRAPS.

(Second Article.)

Those who are opposed to permitting Canadians to set up salmon traps will be likely to say that these appliances for taking fish if located off the coast of Vancouver Island, will interfere with the run of fish up Haro straits, and that thus both Haro and Rosario will be obstructed and fewer fish than ever can find their way to the spawning grounds on the Fraser. This argument is of sufficient plausibility to deserve attention. There are several things to be said about it. The first is that it is exceedingly doubtful if, under any practicable method of trap-fishing, it would be possible to block the run of fish up the Strait of Juan de Fuca. This great waterway can only be set with traps on one side, and it is an easy matter to so regulate the length of leads and provide for open days as to permit a large part of the run to go by. If by this means the number of fish were much depleted, the first result would be to close the canneries of the state of Washington, and we know of no reason why our fishery regulations should aim at protecting them. The whole question seems to be: How will the fish first? As they are Canadian fish, hatched for the most part artificially, at the expense of the Canadian taxpayer, reason and justice alike say that the Canadian fisherman should have the first chance at them. If a sufficient number of fish are permitted to get by the traps off Vancouver Island to make it worth while for the canners of the State of Washington to continue to carry on their business, there will be sufficient of them going up Haro strait for all the purposes of replenishing the supply. If sufficient do not go by to warrant the Washington canners to continue operations, then those canners will close, and it will be easy enough for the Canadian government to provide that sufficient fish shall pass unimpeded into the Gulf of Georgia for propagation purposes. But it is a mistake to suppose that traps even, lapping over each other as do those in United States waters, stop all the fish. Hundreds of thousands may be seen daily passing up from American waters towards the Fraser, and millions will pass by any conceivable system of traps that can be set up in the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

It will be claimed by some that the presence of traps off Vancouver Island will put an end to the net fishing on the Fraser, and thus throw out of employment a great many people. The canners do not admit this, and they claim that if so far as white men are concerned the advantages will be in their favor, for if traps are permitted it will mean the steady employment for almost the whole year of a large number of white men at the canneries. It would possibly to some extent interfere with the Japanese and Indian fishermen, but employment would be found for these in the canneries themselves, as the larger quantity of fish handled would necessitate the employment of very many more people indoors. It must not be inferred from what we have just said that the canners admit that traps off Vancouver Island would seriously interfere, if at all, with the net fishing prosecuted on the Fraser. On the contrary, they maintain that it will only be through the instrumentality of traps that they will be able to hold their own in competition with the American canners. We showed yesterday that the difference in cost between trapped and netted fish is this year 10 cents. There are on an average 12 salmon in a case, and 10 cents each on 12 fish is \$1.20, a handicap upon our British Columbia canners, which they cannot long stand out against. Grant them the privilege of setting traps in the Strait of Juan de Fuca, and the result would be such a reduction in the average cost of fish that they would at once put on an equity with the Washington canners, more especially as they would be able to begin work at least ten days earlier than the latter. The life of this very important industry seems, as far as the Fraser river is concerned, to be trembling in the balance, and only the use of traps can save it.

The value of the salmon fishery to British Columbia, and consequently to Canada, is so great that it deserves the best possible consideration that can be given to it. Unlike mining, there is no point of exhaustion in sight, it is in this respect like agriculture, which continues from year to year, and also like agriculture, it appeals to an illimitable demand. Fish diet has always been and always will be in favor, and yet a very large percentage of the population are unable to procure it except in a preservative form. There will therefore be an increasing demand for canned salmon, and this province produces not only the best fish, but is by nature the best adapted to carry on the canning industry, if only wise regulations are adopted by those having supervision over such matters.

OTTAWA SNOBBERY.

The Montreal city council has been informed that unless the civic reception is "very select," His Royal Highness will not attend. It may be that His Royal Highness is responsible for this, but we hesitate about believing it. We know this, however, namely, that if Ottawa snobbery is to rule during the royal visit, there will be very little popular enthusiasm. If those who have supervision of the movements of our distinguished visitors desire that they shall be kept aloof from the public, it may be that the aloofness on the part of the public will be so pronounced as to be conspicuous. The people of Canada are glad to have a visit from the Heir Apparent, and will be prompt to seize the opportunity to testify their loyalty to the Empire and the reigning family, provided snobbery does not interfere to prevent, and it will most naturally interfere if we are forced to have any more such announcements from Ottawa as that which has been sent to Montreal. We do not know that it is necessary to say anything more on this topic, except that if the plain, everyday people of Canada are not fit to come into the presence of royalty, and only those who have been selected by some silly fellow in office are to be allowed to do so, the feeling of the Dominion towards the crown would be promoted by the postponement of the advent of royal visitors until such time as the people have become so "very select" that

they can be permitted to come "between the wind and their gentility." There is not likely to be any great crush to be presented to His Royal Highness. Most people will not care to go to the extent of attending such a social function; but if any one proposes to select those who may and those who may not do so, there will be trouble. We wholly acquit His Royal Highness from any responsibility for this latest sample of Ottawa snobbishness.

FISH TRAPS.

Salmon fishing for commercial purposes is a very practical business. The same considerations enter into it as into other lines of business. Among these is the cost of material, the effect of competition, and so on. The salmon fishing for commercial purposes in Canada is regulated by theorists without regard to the business features of the matter. Hence it comes about that while British Columbia salmon to Canadian waters, having to pass through the waters of the United States, may be caught in traps to any extent, but while they are in Canadian waters can only be taken with gill nets. The theorist says that Canadians must not trap salmon north of a certain imaginary line running across the Gulf of Georgia, but any one, even the Canadian canner, may go south of that imaginary line and set up as many traps as he pleases, provided he can get a licence from the government of the State of Washington, and he can get this if he can find a suitable location for a trap. To a man who is neither a canner nor a government official, it looks to be the height of absurdity to see fish traps all along the route taken by the salmon when passing through United States waters, right up to the Boundary line, while a row further north the fishermen are compelled to depend upon a certain kind of net. He is apt to conclude that we are breeding salmon for the benefit of the canners of the State of Washington. The official theorist seems to be under the impression that a Canadian trap would be much more injurious to the fishery than a trap owned by a citizen of the United States on his own side of the boundary. He is sure upon a number of other points. One of them is that a gill net must be of a certain mesh, so that it will permit young fish to go through. He is so confident of his theory that he shuts his eyes to the fact that there are no small fish to go through. He is quite convinced that if any one were allowed to use a purse seine to catch dog-salmon on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, some terrific injury would be done to the province, although no one wants dog salmon for any purpose except to salt and ship to the Orient. It never seems to occur to the official theorist that it might be possible to authorize the use of such seines under restrictions. He seems to regard the salmon of the Pacific Coast as the same as the salmon of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and New Brunswick, something that must be codded and petted. He will not try to see the situation as it is, and to understand that his absurd regulations will be the death of a valuable industry and prevent the establishment of a new one.

It is quite impossible to rightly understand the question of fish traps without a visit to the places where they are used. A fish trap is made of nets attached to piles. It does not touch the shore, but only comes in as far as salmon are known to swim. Traps in the State of Washington are 2,400 feet in length over all. They are set on both sides of the course taken by the salmon, or in any way that recommends itself to the persons setting them, so that there is a space 600 feet wide between the traps, measuring across the course of the fish and a space of 2,400 feet between the traps measuring with the course of the fish. To construct a trap, piles are driven in a straight line in a certain direction to the set of the current for a distance of about 2,250 feet, and a net is attached reaching to the bottom of the water. This intercepts the course of the fish, which follow it along hoping to get out until they enter enclosed hearts, of which there are two called hearts, each about 40 feet square, and so placed that the long end of the lead, or the line, terminates at one of the corners of the first "heart," which is open so as to allow the fish to enter. On the other side of the opening is an arm, called the jigger, which extends at right angles to the line of the lead, and is about 100 feet long with a termination something like a letter L. In fact the jigger is almost exactly in shape like an L. This is to prevent fish that have followed up the lead from getting away from the opening of the heart. The fish swim against the current and when they find their way blocked, instead of turning down and swimming with the current, they work back again to the mouth of the heart. Having entered the heart, they work their way along its sides until they come to the corner opposite that at which they entered, where they find another opening leading into the second heart, in the opposite corner of which there is an opening leading into an enclosed place 40 feet square, called the pot. This opening is 8 feet square, where it leaves the heart, but contracts to very much less. Arrived in the pot and still seeking a way to get on his journey, the bewildered fish finds a small opening in the side of the pot which leads into the "spiller," and once in the spiller, he stays there until the trailer and lifts him and his comrades by hundreds, at a time out to scows. The spiller is 40 feet square, and holds from one to two thousand fish. Fifty thousand is an average lot to be taken at one time. The trailer, with which the fish are taken out of the spiller, is a stout net, weighted by chains placed at the sides. It scoops the fish out and dumps them in the scow. Fish can be kept in a spiller with safety to themselves for from ten days to two weeks, after the shorter of the two periods, they become exhausted by their efforts to escape and die. It is rarely necessary to keep them so long, but if the

trap is full it can be opened so that the fish which would otherwise be caught can pass through on their way. Hence there is little loss from dead fish and none have to be thrown away because they cannot be used. The canner takes out what fish he can use in a day and leaves the rest until another time. It costs from \$5,000 to \$10,000 to build a trap, and considerable to maintain, as it is deemed economical to take up the piles every season and scrape them clean to prevent the accumulation of barnacles whereby the nets might be cut, yet the average cost of fish delivered at the canneries from the traps is 2 1/2 cents. When we reflect that our canners are paying 12 1/2 cents a fish, we see how greatly they are handicapped in competition with their rivals in trade.

Of these traps there are several hundred in the short stretch of United States water through which Canadian salmon pass in going from Canadian water off Vancouver Island to Canadian water in the Gulf of Georgia. As a gentleman from Quebec, who visited the traps recently, said: "We Canadians breed and protect the fish for the Americans and our fishermen are allowed under restrictions to catch the survivors."

Other features of this case will be discussed in later articles.

NORTHERN GOLD.

The Times says the Colonist sought to throw cold water upon the proposal of one of the large transportation companies to bring its gold to Victoria under certain conditions. Our contemporary is wrong, and what the Colonist said was literally true, but there were some matters about which we were not informed, although every care was taken to get the facts. In our local columns a full statement is made, and while it is interesting enough as far as it goes, it does not say yet go very far.

We hope something will be accomplished in the direction indicated, and can see no good reason why the Dominion government should not come forward with the undertaking to refund the one per cent, provided the calling of the St. Michael's steamers at this city can thereby be assured. It does not yet appear certain that the Company referred to will accept the terms proposed.

FOREST FIRES.

Once more word has gone out that great fires are devastating the forest of the State of Washington. We have not heard of any exceptionally large fires of this kind in British Columbia, but the season is very dry and great danger exists. Time and again we have written to impress upon Colonist readers the need of taking the greatest precautions possible to prevent serious losses from this cause, and we have reason to think that greater effort is made in this province than in the neighboring state to see that nothing of the kind occurs. But the matter is one of such very great importance, that even at the risk of much repetition, we mention it once more, and ask every resident of this province, who may have occasion to build a fire in any place from which it may spread to the forest, to see that all chance of such danger is removed. No precaution is too great; the only safe course to adopt is to make the fire where it cannot spread, and before leaving it see that the last spark is extinguished. If this is done there will be fewer fires in the future than there have hitherto been. Some of the forest fires arise from clearing land, but we do not think that many of them have this origin. When a man is clearing land, he generally keeps a sharp look-out to see that the fire does not spread. The most of them are due to carelessness on the part of those who make fires for some temporary purpose when hunting, fishing or prospecting. We again urge upon everyone building fires in dangerous places, and nearly every place is dangerous if precautions are not taken, to use extraordinary care to prevent damage being done.

ON THE CHILKAT.

Mr. Justice Martin, who went to the Proclupine District last year as a special Commissioner to adjust claims under the modus vivendi establishing the provisional boundary between British Columbia and Alaska, has made an interesting report to the provincial government, and it has been issued in print from the office of the King's Printer. The official part of the report is necessarily very brief, reminding the reader of the chapter in the Natural History of Ireland devoted to snakes, which consisted of one line, as follows: "There are no snakes in Ireland."

Mr. Justice Martin had no business to report, for he was "boycotted," to use his own expression, by the miners. The appendix to the report is useful and valuable, as it contains a good description of the country. Speaking of the land along the Dalton Trail in the lower part of the Chilkat valley, Mr. Justice Martin mentions the growth of heavy timber, consisting of cotton-wood, spruce, hemlock, alder and birch. He found huckleberries, raspberries and other small fruits and generally vegetation very similar to that of Vancouver Island, a notable thing considering that this is in a country not far south of the 60th parallel of North latitude. He speaks of cotton-wood trees six feet in diameter and spruce nearly as large. Further up the valley he says he found good-sized timber. In the neighborhood of Glacier creek he speaks of finding fine timber consisting of "noble hemlocks and spruces."

Considerable space is given in the report to a description of the Dalton Trail, which is useful information. The facts stated, and the authorities cited indicate that a comparatively easy route for a railway can be found up the Chilkat to the Yukon below Selkirk. The distance from Pyramid Harbor would be somewhere about 250 miles. "At Porphene City, Mr. Justice Martin found a flourishing garden, and he returned the opinion that 'there seems to be no reason why all the ordinary garden stuff should not be raised by means of early and deep cultivation.' In this connection it may be mentioned that although snow sometimes falls during the latter part of September and during October, it does not lie on the

ground. The snow comes to stay early in November, but cold weather does not set in until about Christmas. Although the thermometer drops sometimes to 25 below, the periods of cold are not long. The snow-fall is heavy, reaching sometimes upwards of eight feet on the level.

The Funeral At Potsdam

Body of the Former Empress of Germany Placed in the Tomb

Solemn Services and Great Gathering of Notable People at Ceremony

Potsdam, Aug. 13.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning the bells of all the churches in Potsdam were tolled, with two intervals of rest. Shortly before half past ten Emperor William, the other members of the imperial family, and the visiting princes assembled in the royal hall at the Wild Park Railroad station. The high court officials, military dignitaries, Count von Bulow and other members of the reichstag assembled at 10:25 o'clock in an adjacent hall. Soon after 10 o'clock the imperial train ordered by the Emperor to bring the invited guests from Berlin, reached Wild Park station. Among the guests the foreign ambassadors, a striking figure, wearing their highest official uniform. At 10:30 the signal was given that the funeral train was approaching. The Emperor, the Empress, the Kaiserin, the Crown Prince, the Crown Princess and the other ladies went in carriages direct from Wild Park to the mausoleum. London, Aug. 13.—The funeral service was held today in the Chapel Royal, St. James' place, simultaneously with the funeral of the Dowager Empress Frederick at Potsdam. Among those present were the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Lord Salisbury, the United States ambassador, Mr. Choate, Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt and Lady Harcourt, Lord and Lady Weymouth, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, Mr. J. Balfour, and many members of the diplomatic corps. As the opening of the service was being celebrated, a tenness of the service was interrupted by the firing of 60 minute guns.

The Emperor and Empress, King Edward and Queen Alexandra, the Royal Princess and other members of the royal family, the rest of those present, remained outside during the solemn ceremonies. After the body had been lowered into the vault, the choir from the Berlin cathedral sang, "Christ the Resurrection," by Gounod, and followed by the choir sang, "Be Faithful unto Death." This was the only service.

In the meantime the Emperor William had been in the most solemn manner. There was no weeping, but King Edward frequently used his handkerchief, for beads of perspiration were on his forehead. After the brief ceremony the royal party withdrew and the invited guests, military, diplomats and statesmen, filed in for the last view of the coffin. The royal party left the park at 12:25 p.m. In the first carriage was Queen Alexandra on the right and the Empress on the left. The second carriage contained King Edward on the right and Emperor William on the left. Numerous court carriages bore away the invited guests and dignitaries to their homes or to the railroad, and the crowds rapidly dispersed.

Berlin, Aug. 13.—King Edward left tonight for Hamburg and Queen Alexandra started by special train for Hamburg, where she will embark on the royal yacht Osborne, which will proceed to Copenhagen. King Edward will remain at Hamburg three weeks for the cure. Emperor William had him an affectionate farewell at Wild Park railroad station. The Emperor and Empress, the Kaiserin, the Crown Prince, the Crown Princess and other ladies went in carriages direct from Wild Park to the mausoleum. London, Aug. 13.—The funeral service was held today in the Chapel Royal, St. James' place, simultaneously with the funeral of the Dowager Empress Frederick at Potsdam. Among those present were the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Lord Salisbury, the United States ambassador, Mr. Choate, Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt and Lady Harcourt, Lord and Lady Weymouth, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, Mr. J. Balfour, and many members of the diplomatic corps. As the opening of the service was being celebrated, a tenness of the service was interrupted by the firing of 60 minute guns.

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on the coffin was a wreath deposited there by Emperor William at Cronberg, and two other wreaths. Behind the coffin marched the Emperor, with head erect and displaying the greatest self-possession and dignity, but his face was pale and sorrowful and he gazed straight forward.

King Edward, who was on the Emperor's left, walked heavily and evidently found the march fatiguing. Both Emperor William and King Edward wore the uniform of the Second Regiment, Dragon Guards, Queen Victoria's regiment. The procession occupied twenty minutes in passing. All the bells of Potsdam continued tolling until the procession reached the mausoleum and during the obsequies. The procession reached the mausoleum at 11:40. The proceedings were most simple. The coffin was carried into the mausoleum, followed by the Emperor and Empress, King Edward and Queen Alexandra, the Royal Princess and other members of the royal family, the rest of those present, remained outside during the solemn ceremonies. After the body had been lowered into the vault, the choir from the Berlin cathedral sang, "Christ the Resurrection," by Gounod, and followed by the choir sang, "Be Faithful unto Death." This was the only service.

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Gold at the Assay Office

Six Bricks Made Yesterday, One Valued At Five Thousand Dollars.

No Answer Received to Enquiries Regarding the N.A.T.T. Company's Gold.

The assay office of the provincial government turned out six fine looking gold bricks yesterday afternoon...

Ontario arrived by the steamer Princess Louise by prospecting and the gold had been assayed and made into bricks...

Regarding the inquiries being made by the provincial government to the Dominion government as to whether the rebate of one per cent. on the gold is to be given...

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer has an interview with Mr. Snowden, the representative of the N. A. T. T. Company...

While there was an interview on this subject, and I was asked whether the company would market its gold in Victoria...

A special despatch from Chicago to the Seattle paper, says the N. A. T. T. Company's officials do not know...

Business Before the Convention Assembled at Birmingham, Alabama.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 13.—At the first meeting of the 47th annual convention of the International Typographical Union...

Thousands of People Take a Last Look at Signor Crisp's Remains.

Naples, Aug. 13.—A constant stream of people passed through the chapel today to view the remains of former Prime Minister Crisp.

MR. HENRY NOT FAVORABLE.

Says a Railway From Valdes to Eagle City Would Not Pay.

M. J. Henry, the contractor who built the White Pass & Yukon railroad, arrived in Seattle from Alaska on the steamer Humboldt...

QUALITY.

WENTON STREETS.

L. B. Principal.

Eruptions Along the Waterfront

Queen City Sails for Cape Scott Tonight—Princess Louise Tomorrow.

Danube Due From Skagway—Amur Being Repaired—The Salmon Fleet.

Things are less brisk than ordinarily on the waterfront. The Queen City is preparing for her trip upon which she leaves tonight...

Hood's Sarsaparilla Promises to cure and keep the system clean.

Cariboo Hydraulic.

ADATOS ARRIVES.

THE SALMON FLEET.

SILVERTON WATERWORKS.

THE HORSEFLY.

THE TELL-TALE CAMERA.

HOW A MAN ESCAPED OF MURDER WAS SAVED.

PROBABLY NO HUMAN INVENTION HAS AIDED the cause of justice to a greater extent than the snapshot camera.

THE LIBRARY.

THE BEDROOMS.

NOVA SCOTIA ELECTIONS.

REINTEGRATION QUESTION.

MINOR INJURED.

CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

REINTEGRATION QUESTION.

REINTEGRATION QUESTION.

Overdose Of Opium

Finding of Coroner's Jury on the Death of Joseph Weiler.

Funeral to Take Place From the Family Residence This Afternoon.

The coroner's jury empaneled to enquire into the death of Joseph Weiler, sat at the city hall yesterday morning...

OPIMUM SMUGGLING.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 13.—(Special)—Manitoba harvest is on and ideal weather prospects are good for safely garnering fifty-five million bushels of wheat...

MANITOBA HARVEST.

ANAIMO MINES TO CLOSE DOWN.

TEMPORARY STOPPAGE CAUSED BY LACK OF SHIPPING OWING TO STRIKES.

MINISTER AT ROSSLAND.

SILVERTON WATERWORKS.

FOR ROYAL RESIDENCE.

CHINA.

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JOSUA DAVIES AUCTIONEER

FURNITURE AUCTION SALES

No. 2 PLEASANT STREET

Wednesday, Aug. 28th, 1901

Household Furniture and Effects

Choice Oriental Rugs, Bear Rugs, Potted Plants, Vases and Ferns, Piano, Cabinets, Bric-a-brac, Glass Flower Vases, Statuettes by Canova...

Diningroom

Turkish Rug, 12 ft. 10 in. by 18 ft. 6 in. 12 English Oak Morocco-covered Dining Chairs, one Currier's Chair, English Carved Oak Extension Dining Table...

Engravings

The "Princes in the Tower," by Sir John Millar, "The Death of Nelson," by Daniel Maclise, "Hamlet," play scene by Daniel Maclise, "Isabel," by Mrs. Scott, "Early Morning," by Henry Raeburn, "Aurora," by Geydo Reni.

China

Gold and Blue Dessert Set, Butterfly and Grass Patterns, Crimon and Gold Brocade, Wedgwood Dishes, Sèvres, French, German and Japanese Tea and Coffee Cups and Saucers...

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board; one English patent Mahogany Washstand with marble, spring drawers; Wardrobe; Commode; Over Mantle; Vases; Ornaments; Cushions; Majolica-ware.

Kitchen

Mangle; Pastry Table; Hot Water Dish; Stove; Tinware; Utensils; Kent's Knife Cleaner and Powder; new preserving kettles; PATENT'S SOFT DR. GOSWELL'S Crockery Tables, etc.; Cream Freezers; Crocks; Refrigerator made by Geo. Prosser, Montreal, size 1 ft. 10 by 3 ft. 4, 4 ft. 2 high, lined with glass.

Stables

Bay Mare, excellent for saddle or harness; Gentleman's Saddle; Lady's Extra Quality Saddle; "Victoria," Buggy; Harness, Robes, etc.

THE AUCTIONEER calls attention to this sale as comprising the finest and most varied articles of furniture and household effects that has ever been sold at auction in the province...

JOSUA DAVIES, Auctioneer.

YOUR CUSTOM with a fine assortment of HARNESSES, SADDLES and other HORSE GOODS. We are also... B. C. SADDLERY CO., LTD., 44 Yates Street.

The H. B. A. Vogel Commercial College of P. O. Box 747 Vancouver, B.C. We teach through our methods entirely and use no text books or "system" for bookkeeping. We teach the place of students into positions in six months. For prospectus, send for prospectus.

Our 5c School Exercise and Scribbling Books are the best in the city. POPE STATIONERY CO., Tel. 271, 110 Government St.

The New Electric Hot-Air Baths. GREVILLE SYSTEM. Or local physician if suspected of enlarged and stiffened joints caused by rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, neuritis, sprains, etc. Terms and testimonials upon application. 701 KAND STREET, Victoria, B. C.

RESERVE. Notice is hereby given that all the unappropriated Crown lands situated within the boundaries of the following areas are hereby reserved from pre-emption, sale or other disposition, according to the provisions of the mining laws of the province for two years from the date hereof, pursuant to the provisions of sub-section (5) of section 41 of the "Land Act" as amended by section 6 of the "Land Act Amendment Act, 1900" to enable the Canadian Power and Industrial Company, Limited, to select therefrom timber limits for wood pulp and paper manufacturing purposes, as provided by an agreement bearing date the 30th day of July, 1901, viz: Areas numbered 1 to 40, inclusive, upon a chart filed in the Lands and Works Office (numbered 4296-01, and thereon colored red, which areas are situated on the east and west shores of Observatory Inlet, on both shores of Hastings and Alice Arm, on the east shore of Portland Canal and on the east shore of the Naas Bay and Hutzemaaten Inlet, on both sides of Hutemaaten Inlet, on the Naas Bay and River and on islands in said waters, containing in the aggregate about 125 square miles. Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works, B. C. 30th July, 1901.

MARRIED. MAONEAL—BEVINS—At St. Peter's church, Cowichan, B. C., on August 10th, by the Rev. J. A. Leakey, B.A., pastor, John Campbell Macneal, young son of Captain James Macneal of Argyllshire, Scotland, to Mary Eva Bevins, only child of James Strickland and Mary Bevins, Esq., of Duncan, B. C., and late of Inarbay Hall, Leicestershire, England.

DIED. WEBER—At the family residence, 26 St. George Street, Victoria, on the 13th instant, Joseph W. Weber, a native of Victoria, B. C., aged 36 years.

GUNION—At the family residence, on the 13th instant, at the 10th street, Laura Marie, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Lyons, aged 15 years and 5 months.

THE STEEL STRIKE. Nothing New to Report in Situation for the Day.

FIT WIFE, Aug. 13.—Neither side moved desistingly today in the great industrial conflict between employers and employees in the steel strike and the result is still the balance. The strikers made gains in Pittsburg, McKeesport, Wheeling and Bellair, in the last twenty-four hours, but in the main the advantage is still with the employers. Both sides claim to be preparing for a long and bitter struggle to the end.

REINTEGRATION QUESTION.

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The Business Of the City

Engineer Ordered to Proceed With Piling for James Bay Bridge.

Doctor Pross Resigns as Health Officer—Barber Shops Again in Evidence.

The bill of fare presented to the aldermen board last night... The first item of business came as a surprise to the board...

The secretary of the Trades and Labor Council, asking in favor of having the approaching celebration being held under the auspices of the Mayor and Aldermen.

Ald. Williams moved that the request be granted, particularly as the corporation had set aside a sum to assist in defraying the expenses...

Jos. E. Phillips wrote as follows: To His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen: I understand that my tender for the James Bay causework has been rejected...

His Worship explained that this communication has already been dealt with by the bridges committee...

Ald. Cameron could not see how the council could pay themselves for paying more for sandstone than for granite...

Ald. Beckwith, as one of the committee said that in the letter he had been very largely guided by what the engineer said...

Ald. Cameron moved that the tender accepted was preferable to that of Mr. Phillips...

The city building inspector reported that the cost of raising the building occupied by Shore & Anderson on Douglas street would be \$546...

The sanitary officer reported in connection with the complaint as to the stable on lower Bond street...

The same official handed in a communication stating that owing to his lease expiring at the end of the year...

Ald. Cameron moved that the request of Messrs. Smith, made some time ago, be granted...

A petition was read from James Anderson and other corporation workmen, asking for an advance in their wages...

The regular batch of accounts amounting to \$1,819.43, were read and ordered to be paid...

The bridges and streets committee adopted the following findings: To His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen:

1. Re James Bay wall, Resolved that this wall be constructed with curves at each end at a radius of 50 feet...

2. Re James Bay wall, Resolved that the city engineer be instructed to order the work of driving them for foundation and other purposes...

3. Re driving piles in James Bay, Resolved that the city engineer be instructed to order the work of driving them for foundation and other purposes...

4. Re rock crusher, Resolved that a city engineer, as soon as he is secured, be authorized to purchase a rock crusher...

5. Re road, Resolved that the tender for the proposed James Bay wall...

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Labor Day Celebration

Results of Meeting Held Last Evening to Further the Arrangements.

Date for Mobilization of Militia It Is Urged Should be Altered.

A meeting of the general committee of Labor Day celebration was held in the Pioneer hall last evening...

The report of the joint committee of sports and grounds and parade, was first dealt with...

The finance committee's report on appropriations, made to the various committees, was accepted with slight alterations...

The speakers and platforms committee decided to invite His Worship the Mayor, H. Dallas Heintzen, M. P., P. E. S. Rowe, and Messrs. Maxwell and Smith...

The Mayor was authorized to affix the corporate seal to the contracts made to be made in connection with the contracts for James Bay and Point Ellice bridges...

Ald. Cameron's notice asking that the lot at the corner of Government and Wharf streets be expended for municipal purposes was then read and adopted...

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The cover of the tunnel excavated by the thieves was constructed of lathe, upon which some cloth was thrown, with tacks of peculiar pattern, and tacks similar were found in Winters' cabin...

The matter of setting the time of the meeting was discussed fully. The delegates were divided as to the better day for holding the speech-making...

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Long Record of Deaths by Accident—A Doctor's Suicide.

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Downing accident happened in Chemung lake this morning. Miss Bessie Dixon, 21 years of age, daughter of John Dixon, of Maple creek, Alberta, with her sister, arrived yesterday in this city...

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REVEILLERS SURRENDERS. London, Aug. 8.—Lord Kitchener reports the surrender at Warmbath of Commandant Reveillers...

GREENWOOD WANTS A JUDGE. Ottawa, Aug. 8.—(Special)—J. R. Brown, barrister of Greenwood, B.C., called today upon the Minister of Justice and urged the necessity of appointing a county judge for the district of Yale and Cariboo...

RUSHING THE ESTIMATES. Imperial Commons Vote £67,000,000 for an All-Night Session.

London, Aug. 9.—At 10 o'clock last night in a crowded and exciting session of the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour's new rule, of voting estimates by whole-sale closure, came into operation...

WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO JONES. On dit that Hon. Alfred Glavin Jones, the present Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, is to be knighted on the occasion of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall...

Members of the Jewish Congregation Gather to Meet Rev. Mr. Cohen.

Rev. Montague N. A. Cohen, who arrived from England on Saturday evening, was formally welcomed last evening by the local Jewish congregation in the social hall on Blanchard street...

OUTLINE OF WORK WHICH HE PROPOSES TO TAKE UP AND FOLLOW.

The young Rabbi in his reply returned his warmest thanks for the welcome extended to him. He had come over 6,000 miles, from London, and it was glorious to know that far from his home, Jews had still under the flag of freedom, and he prayed that their loyalty to England might never be forgotten...

THE SHAMROCK.

SHAMROCK III REACHES NEW YORK AND RECEIVES A WARM WELCOME.

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REVEILLERS SURRENDERS. London, Aug. 8.—Lord Kitchener reports the surrender at Warmbath of Commandant Reveillers...

A DAY'S FATALITIES.

Long Record of Deaths by Accident—A Doctor's Suicide.

Toronto, Aug. 8.—(Special)—Dr. Overton Macdonald, a thriving practitioner, until lately, took his life today under painful circumstances...

Downing accident happened in Chemung lake this morning. Miss Bessie Dixon, 21 years of age, daughter of John Dixon, of Maple creek, Alberta, with her sister, arrived yesterday in this city...

SHAMROCK. The officials have given out a set of measurements making each boat exactly 35 feet racing length.

Sir Thomas Lipton's Yacht Has Arrived at New York.

New York, Aug. 12.—The new America Cup challenger Shamrock II, lay at anchor off Sandy Hook flagstaff last night, and early this morning she was towed up the bay to Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

LINK WAS MURDERED. Says Coroner's Jury on Hearing Evidence of Port Angeles Tragedy.

According to advices received here on Sunday an inquest was held on Saturday afternoon touching the death of C. Link, details of whose tragic fate at Port Angeles were given in Sunday's Colonist...

SALE OF THE BRITANNIA. The deal for the purchase of the controlling interest in the Britannia mines...

COPPER PROPERTY ON HOWE SOUND NOW CONTROLLED BY U. S. CAPITALISTS.

WILL TAKE OUT SIX HUNDRED TONS PER DAY—SMELTER TO BE BUILT.

THE DEAL FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE CONTROLLING INTEREST IN THE BRITANNIA MINES...

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REVEILLERS SURRENDERS. London



Catching

The Salmon

The Way British Columbia Fish Are Captured in Washington.

Second Excursion Trip of the Fraser River Cannery's Association.

The Fraser River Cannery's Association's second excursion to the salmon traps in the State of Washington, was as great a success as the first one. The party was made up as follows: Hon. Senator Templeman, H. D. Helmeke, M. P., Richard Hall, M. P., Col. Gregory and C. H. Lugin of Victoria, Mr. Justice Gregory, of Fredericton, N. B.; E. Joly de Lotbiniere, of Quebec; Hector Champagne, M. P., St. Eustache, Quebec; E. Champagne, Montreal; J. D. Leduc, St. Scholastique, Quebec; Jas. F. Garden, M. P., Vancouver; J. C. Brown, M. P., New Westminster; Thomas Kidd, M. P., Richmond, with representatives of the Vancouver papers and Messrs. Farrell, Wilson and Ker of the Cannery's Association.

The party left Vancouver on Saturday morning after the arrival of the Charmer from this city, and went as far as the Point Roberts cannery, in

specifying the traps on the way, and returned to Vancouver at 11 p. m. The trip was in every way enjoyable, the weather being fine and the sea calm. The members of the Association acted the part of hosts to perfection, and after the day's observations were over a very jolly evening was spent on the way home.

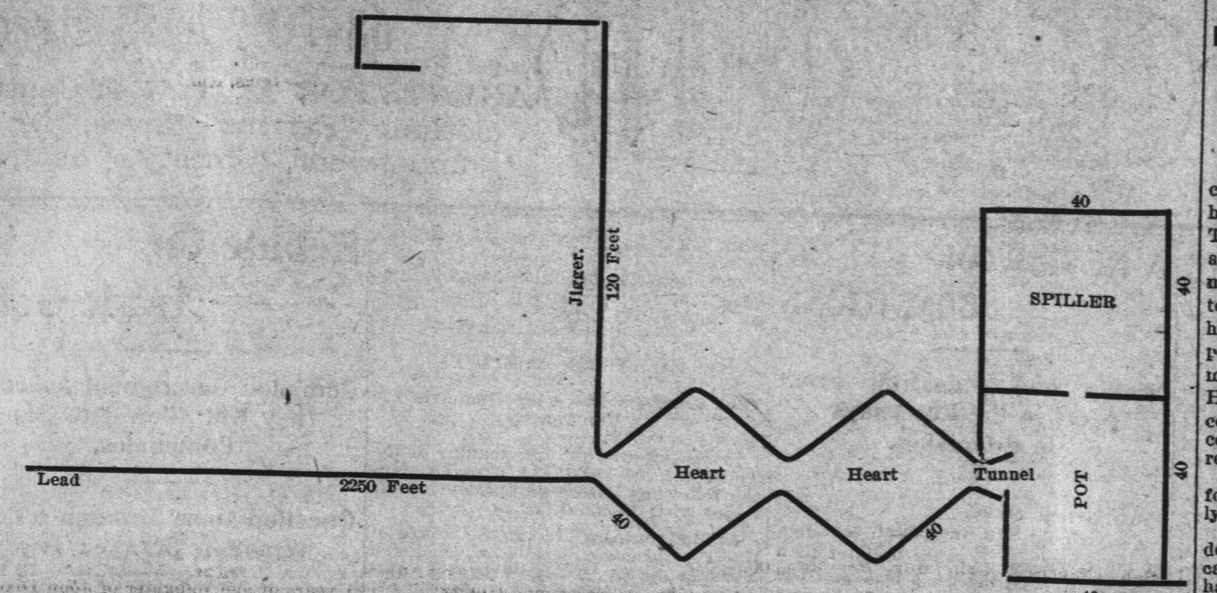
Every trap visited was full of fish, almost all sockeyes, and all alike in size, a fact which disproves the theory that

small young salmon take part in the run. The water outside of the traps also appeared alive with fish, which seems to show that with proper regulation traps would not interfere with the propagation of the fish.

The party visited the Point Roberts cannery, owned by the Alaska Packing Company, and managed by Mr. Wadhams. This is an up-to-date establishment. Its output is 4,000 cases a day, or 192,000 cans, which at 4 cans to the

fish calls for 48,000 fish. There are about 100 men employed at this cannery for eight months in the year, and about 400 for six weeks of that time. A number of speeches were made during the evening, and the opinion of all seemed in favor of permitting the erection of traps off the south end of Vancouver Island.

Following is a diagram of a fish-trap. For description, see editorial article on fish traps:



MODERN FABLES

The Nephew Who Wanted to Get Out and Rest.

By GEORGE ADE. Copyrighted 1901, by Robert Howard Russell.

Once there was a Man who had an Aunt Hester. She was a fine Manager around the House and a Good Soul. She did Things for other People, whether they wanted them or not. Aunt Hester lived in a Town known as Pinksburg, because Julius Pink built the first Frame House there. You have to hunt for the Map for quite a while before you find Pinksburg. A Railroad runs right through Pinksburg. So do most of the Trains.

Aunt Hester wrote to Nerty, who was named Albert, and said that while he was on his Vacation he ought to rest down and spend a Week in Pinksburg. She said the place was looking quite nice since the Rain and the Roads were good, and if he arrived in time they would go to the Bartholomew County Fair at Higginville. Albert took kindly to the Suggestion. He was ready for an Absolute Change. He wanted to get out where there was nothing happening and put his Feet up on something else. He had been sitting in a vegetating Silence. Pinksburg seemed to fill the Bill. As he remembered it, the Town had more Silence to the Square than anything outside of a Quaker Meeting.

He was tired of the hot, blinding sun, the endless rumbling of Cabs, the sullen roar of the street cars, the clamor Whoop of the Newsboy selling the fake Extra, the garish Display on the Bill-Boards and the endless Parade of Soggy Individuals in noisy Shirts and \$1.95 Panamas. He knew that Pinksburg would be the other Extreme. During the Dog Days the Main Street of Pinksburg is a Study in Still Life. The daily business is undisturbed save by the creek of the Wind Pump back of Peter's Livery and the occasional Gasp of the Sody Fountain at the Corner. Price Drug Store. Old Mr. Peavy, the Furniture Man, sits under an Awning in his Place of Business, which is distinguished by a Hot Smell of Varnish. Mr. Peavy has allowed his Galluses to ease down over his Arms. He is reading an Editorial in the Paper that he has never ever since the Days of Horace Greeley. It says in the Editorial that the American People are traveling at too rapid a Gait and that a stop should be made. Tension. It advises them to take more Rest. Mr. Peavy agrees with the Editorial. He has been Resting since 1870.

After two days he began to Peel from Sun-Burn, and he had a Heavy Feeling right under the Pocket of his Negligee Shirt. The Climax of Aunt Hester's week of Entertainment came with a Party. When a Man escapes the Man and Majesty of Metropolis and wants absolute Rest, nothing helps so much as a Party given especially in his Honor. Aunt Hester wanted to invite to him all the men and boys of Pinksburg. She packed the Parties and Felicia Fulgraves, who had taken Lessons in St. Louis, fought the Piano to the accompaniment of the young man called "The Battle of Prague" and those who never before realized the Horrors of War had it brought right home to them when they heard Felicia try to break the Instrument.

After that the Prescription Clerk in Mollwaine's One-Price Drug Store gave something by James Whitcomb Riley. Everybody in Pinksburg said he was as good as Riley. After he got through Aunt applauded sufficiently to show that she was appreciative but not enough to induce him to give another Selection. Then there was the Girl who would be on the Stage, only her People were opposed to it. She had played "Leah the Fair Maid" at the benefit of the Republican Fire and Drum Corps. The only way to keep her from Recting was to chloroform her. She let down her Black Hair and gave a Scene. Albert felt himself going off his Dip when the Male Quartette sang "Larchboard Waltz." After these Revels came the "The Battle of Prague" and those who never before realized the Horrors of War had it brought right home to them when they heard Felicia try to break the Instrument.

When he arrived they put him in the Spare Bed Room. It was the first time the Shutters had been opened since Uncle Burton died. There were some Wall Flowers on the Wall, also a picture of Charles Wesley. The Bed had a Feather-Tick and a Silk Quilt worth over 2,000 Pieces and tall right behind Albert had to lift off and stand in the Corner. It seemed an Outrage to Muss Up such a Work of Art.

From the Moment that Al got brushed up, his Kin were just as Busy as ever, trying to Entertain him. The first thing they did to show that he was welcome was to make a Selection. Being a Pale Person of Bilious Temperament and Sedentary Habits, he was accustomed to a Morning Repast of a few Berries, an Tea and a small Cup of Coffee, mostly Milk. At 1 o'clock he would have his Luncheon, consisting of

W. G. DICKINSON & CO. Flour, Feed, Hay, Grain. 93 Johnson Street. You should try Crushed Oats, the best and most economical for horses and cattle. We have always a fresh stock on hand.

Hotel Balmora

Refurnished and remodeled with all modern conveniences. Cuisine and table service unsurpassed. Comfortable and commodious parlors for guests, and large sample rooms for commercial men. Special accommodations are provided for the comfort of amarrs and their families while in town.

M. J. G. WHITE, Proprietress

Wilson Hotel

Yates St., bet. Broad & Douglas Sts. First-class in every particular. M. J. G. WHITE, Proprietress

Our Mail Order Department.

This is a special feature of our business. All orders are executed with care and promptness thus avoiding any mistakes. All goods invoiced at the lowest possible price on day shipment. Be sure to send enough money as it is an easy matter to return any sum that is over.

Our Terms—Cash With Order.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Write for Prices. DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

TOOK MORPHINE BY MISTAKE

A Mishap Which Cost a Nurse at St Joseph's Hospital Her Life.

An inquest will be held by the coroner, Dr. Hart, this morning to inquire into the particulars connected with the death of Miss Amos, a trained nurse of the St. Joseph's hospital nursing staff, who died on Sunday afternoon last, under distressing circumstances. Death was caused by morphine poisoning. Miss Amos, it was ascertained, had taken five grains of the drug in mistake for calomel. She had been feeling unwell, and was advised to take calomel for relief. The morphine was obtained in mistake, and when the error was discovered Dr. Jones was immediately summoned, and he and Dr. Hart and F. Hall, who were afterwards called in, worked for over twelve hours on the unfortunate young woman in the effort to save her life. Their combined efforts were in vain, for after resorting to every means known in their battle against death, the doctors saw that patient getting no better, and she expired at midnight the unfortunate young woman expired.

Miss Amos was a native of England and about thirty years of age, and had been on the hospital staff for several years. She was engaged with the night staff. She has a sister resident in Victoria. Miss Amos was held in high regard by her colleagues, who say that she was all that a nurse should be, kind and considerate, resourceful and patient.

CANADA IGNORED.

Omitted From Report of Liverpool Chamber of Commerce. The oft-repeated charge that Canada now occupies a most prominent position in the British Empire, by reason of her share in the South African war, is not borne out by the fifty-first annual report of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce received by the secretary of the Chamber. This volume, which is the Mail and Empire, contains a large and interesting account of the trade possibilities of the other Colonies. Britain's trade with the United States, Germany, France, and other countries is exhaustively dealt with, while means of extending trade between Australia, the West Indies, South Africa and the other dependencies of the Mother Land are discussed at length.

It is rather disconcerting to find occupying such an obscure position after the efforts which have been made to secure the ear of the British merchant. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce is a most important body, which devotes much of its attention to the question of trade development. The annual report has been regarded as an authority on trade matters, and the omission of Canada is a most interesting feature of this report. It is a body which is not to be overlooked.

VISITED THE TRAPS.

Strongly Impressed With Importance of Using Traps on This Side.

Vancouver, Aug. 10.—(Special.)—The excursion to the salmon traps on the United States coast returned at 11 o'clock tonight after spending an interesting day. They visited the Alaska Packing Company's cannery and are much impressed with the necessity of permitting British Columbia to use traps. The run of fish continues enormous.

Mr. Pierson also asked for details of the expense account, and was told that it included everything with the exception of the trustees' remuneration, which was kept in a separate account. Mr. Shakespeare, for the special committee, then read the report. They had interviewed a number of business men who had received eight applications for the appointment of Mr. H. Mackenzie Cleland, and whose offer was as follows: "I will act as trustee and undertake the exclusive management of the estate, will collect all rents, mortgages, disbursements, and generally do all things useful and necessary to be done, and make all sales on the following terms, but Mr. Beaven refused to do this. Mr. Cleland proposed to pay a one-half per cent. on all moneys received and payable to me by way of commission. In addition I will supply at my own expense all stationary, clerical work and office; and will furnish an approved bill in the sum of \$10,000."

Appointed New Trustee

Mr. Mackenzie Cleland Chosen by the Green-Worlock Bank Creditors.

Largely Attended Meeting Held at Board of Trade Rooms Yesterday.

At a well-attended meeting of the creditors of the Green-Worlock estate held yesterday afternoon at the Board of Trade rooms, a resolution was passed adopting the report of the special committee appointed to secure a new trustee. This committee reported that they had received eight applications for the position, and recommended the appointment of Mr. H. Mackenzie Cleland. His remuneration is to be a straight commission of 3/4 per cent. on all receipts, and he is to pay his own office and expenses.

The meeting, which had been called for 3 o'clock, was called to order shortly after that hour by Mr. C. E. Redfern. Mr. Joseph Pierson, on a point of order, asked why the meeting had been called for 3 o'clock, and the creditors called for 2 o'clock, and he also asked as to the number of votes the creditors had cast. Mr. Beaven said that he had not been present at the meeting held at 3 o'clock, and as to the other question, said the creditors would have the number of votes to which they were entitled to act for the amount due them at present.

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Mr. H. W. Carter moved the adoption of the report and the motion was seconded by Mr. Fred. Carne, Sr. He discussed the question of whether the other reports should not be read before the report was acted upon. It was decided that this should be done, and the reports were handed to the chairman, who read them.

Mr. Joseph Pierson's tender was so managed, liquidate and distribute the estate at a remuneration of three per cent. on all assets received, and he was to furnish the fidelity security you require, \$10,000; premium on which should be borne by the estate. He added that he would be ready to supply the office in Trunoe avenue.

E. White offered to provide suitable office, guarantee, etc., and find books, stationery, etc., and manage the estate on a salary of \$200 per month, plus 2 1/2 per cent. on all moneys collected, no charge being made for office rent or disbursements in connection with the same. Mr. Durand proposed a charge of 4 per cent. on the basis of 3 per cent. on sales and receipts and would provide his own vault, office, telephone, security, etc. He enclosed a letter from Hon. D. M. Eberts.

Italy Loses A Statesman

Signor Crispi, Patriot, Soldier and Former Premier Has Passed Away.

Fought Under Garibaldi and Aided to Make a United Country.

Naples, Aug. 11.—Signor Crispi died at 7:45 o'clock this evening. He was surrounded by the members of his family and several intimate friends. The news was immediately telegraphed to King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helen.

Francesco Crispi was born in Sicily in 1818. He was admitted to the bar in Naples, took part in the revolution of 1848, and became secretary of war. After the failure of the revolution he fled to France and afterwards to London. In 1850 he went back to Sicily to prepare for the new revolution which he headed at Palermo with Garibaldi and his "Thousand," and fought as a private soldier. He was made a colonel at Talamone, in Naples he was minister for foreign affairs and paved the way for annexation of the two Sicilies to Italy. He was elected to the first Italian parliament in 1861, and became president of the chamber some years later. He became minister of the interior in the Depretis cabinet in 1887, and on the 15th of January, 1891, he was succeeded in his position by another minister and minister of foreign affairs.

In October, 1887, Crispi went to Friedrichshagen to arrange the details of the triple alliance between Italy, Germany and Austria. He again visited the late Prince Bismarck on the same day. He died in 1891, falling in 1888 to reach an old age. He was a man of great energy and vigor, and his life was a life of constant activity. He was a patriot, a soldier, and a statesman. He was a man of great energy and vigor, and his life was a life of constant activity. He was a patriot, a soldier, and a statesman.

Mr. Bodwell pointed out that it required more than a resolution of the creditors to change the trustees. The change must be made by an order of the court, but of course the judges would be influenced by the resolution of the creditors. There was another point, viz., that the trustees were the trustees of other property of the estate, and orders made in suits. If the resolution to adopt the report was carried someone should be appointed to petition the court for a change of trustees.

Mr. Beaven said that there should be a rider added to the effect that the new trustee should also be appointed trustee of the other properties. In regard to the Gyppeswick property, which he represented the infant children as trustee, he had claimed 25 per cent. of the rental, and had offered to pay 25 per cent. of the taxes, but Mr. Beaven said he would not do this. Mr. Beaven said Mr. Fell had claimed 25 per cent. of the rental after the property was rented, and he replied if that was to be done, Mr. Fell would have to pay 25 per cent. of the taxes, and he said that he would not do this.

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JOHN JAMESON & SONS, DUBLIN. "Own cases" very old Black Bottle WHISKY. PLEASE SEE YOU GET IT WITH METAL CAPSULES. BLUE, ONE STAR. PINK, TWO STAR. GOLD, THREE STAR. OFF ALL DEALERS. Sole export bottling agents to J. & S. C. DAY & CO., LONDON.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROZYNE. Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorozyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally a tissue of lies, and that he had been sworn to. Times, July 13, 1884. Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorozyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc. Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorozyne is prescribed by scores of Orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be so singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place. Medical Times, January 12, 1888. Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorozyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, etc. Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorozyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony recommends such bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAY, ENFORD, 33 Great Russell Street, London, Sold at 1s. 3d., 2s. 0d., 4s.



